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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

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



(Vol. XIV contain Nos. 1 to 12)

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CORRIGENDA TO LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tuesday, May 6, 1997/Vaisakha 16, 1919 (Saka)

Col/Line	For	Read
1/2	Thursday	Tuesday
8/12	Shri Iliyas Azmi	Shri Iliyas Azmi
17/8 & 43	Shri Surendra Singh	Shri Surender Singh
180/4 (from below)	Shri Ramakrishna Reddy	Shri N. Ramakrishna Reddy
403/22	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal (Shrimati Kanti Singh)	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal (Shrimati Kanti Singh)
437/12	Shri Vijay Goyal	Shri Vijay Goel
438/16 and 27	Shri T.P. Ballu	(Shri T.R. Baalu)
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 6, 1997/Vaisakha 16, 1919 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy.

Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy was a Member of Third Lok Sabha representing Markapur Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh during 1962-67.

Earlier, Shri Reddy was a Member of erstwhile Madras Legislative Assembly during 1952-53 and Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1953 to 1962.

A political and social worker, Shri Reddy had special interest in the spread of education. He was a member of the Senate of Sri Venkateswara University, Triupati during 1960-62.

A man of letters, Shri Reddy wrote many books and articles in English and Telugu. 'Devolution and General Crisis of Capitalism' and 'International Monetary Fund and Developing Countries' are some of his important publications.

Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy passed away on 27th April, 1997 at Hyderabad at the age of 74 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

11.03 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Foreign Nationals

*421. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of foreign nationals living illegally in the country State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to deport them to their respective countries?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As the powers under the Foreigners Act, 1946 to identify, detect and deport foreign nationals residing illegally in various parts of the country have been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations, such data is not Centrally maintained. The Government is, however, aware of the problem of foreign nationals who enter India surreptitiously from neighbouring countries and are residing illegally in various parts of the country. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations to intensify efforts to identify and deport such foreign nationals and also to sensitize the local population about the magnitude and seriousness of the problem.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true the Govt. are aware of the fact that many persons who come to India from Pakistan and other countries on visa do not return to their respective countries. The Governments contention is that they have directed the State Governments also to identify such people, as this is the duty of the States. He has also stated in his answer that we have again issued guidelines to them so that they could excellerate this work. I want to know from the Minister whether he has received any such information from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan that hundreds of Pakistani citizens are illegally staying in those states and they have furnished this information to the Centre? I want to know whether such people are also living in the border areas of Rajasthan and in Raipur, Indore, and Bhopal in M.P.? Whether it is time that the Central Government not only aware of the fact that the Pakistani staying here illegally are involved in suspicious activities but has also been apprised to their actual numbers.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the question refers to foreigners particularly those who have come from Pakistan and are staying illegally in this country now because their visas have expired and they do not have any other genuine or legal travel documents or permits. These are the people whom we are trying to detect and unless they are detected, no action can be taken against them. Dr. Pandey is correct that these people frequently stay on here after the expiry of their visas and they have friends, relatives and so on in different parts of the country with whom they go and stay. They get up and it is very difficult generally to recognise them or identify them.

The States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan about which he is particularly interested have not specifically informed the Central Government as to the number of such people whom they estimate as may be staying on illegally in those States. Obviously, they do not definitely know about them. Otherwise, they would be able to apprehend and identify them and action would be taken, like deporting them or taking any other legal action. They have not given us the details of those people whom they suspect to be staying illegally in their respective States.

[Translation]

What was your third Question?

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY : I also wanted to know whether some of those persons, who had been issued visa, were having criminal background and the Central Govt. as well as our embassy was aware of them?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, there is no information as such but well there may be such persons among them.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : If you say 'Rah Sakte Hain'. It means that you are allowing them. What do you mean by 'Rah Sakte Hain' you would allow them to stay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have already explained in the first part of my answer that these people have to be detected. Otherwise, where is the question of allowing them? If you know as to where they are and who they are, they can be detected, then there is no question of allowing them. They will be apprehended or deported or will be kept in prison for some time. If you cannot detect them, then what can we do?

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Who will enquire into it?

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY : I want to draw the attention of Hon. Minister towards the Unstarred Question No. 3437 in which it has been answered that as per the information furnished by the State Govt. and by the Administration of Union Territories the Pakistani Nationals were given long term visa facility for their stay in India. Out of them eighteen people have the criminal background. This is the answer given in Lok Sabha but you say that you are unaware of it. I am sorry to ask you, whether this is not the duty of the Centre to identify those people who are involved in criminal activities and creating trouble and anarchy in various States when they live. No doubt you have issued directives to the State Govts. but you have to take stringent action otherwise situation is such that they have been issued ration cards, and they have started living here permanently. Whether the Centre will do something on its own and take action in this regard or leave things on the State saying that it's not their responsibility?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : These powers were delegated between the Union Territories and State Govts. as per the law. They were demanding powers and these powers were delegated to them. It is true, as the Hon. Members has said, that some of the State Govts. and some of the Union Territories are not working properly. In such circumstances we are making our best endeavour through our agencies to make this thing more effective.

Our problem is that those unidentified foreigners who are living illegally may belong to different nations with different purposes. They do not belong to Pakistan only. Their population is approximately 10 million whereas our population is 100 million. It is possible that one out of ten people might have infiltrated. We are trying to identify them. I can give you the number of such persons who have been identified so far and tell you as to what action has been initiated against them.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, I am really surprised and shocked. The Home Minister of our country is telling very casually that about ten million foreigners from Bangladesh, Pakistan, etc., are staying in our country.

SHRI RAM NAIK : It is a legacy of the Congress.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Everything is a legacy of the Congress. When you come, you take care of it.

'Illegal' means what? One interpretation is, to come with a visa, not to go away and stay on in the country. The second interpretation is, to come in an illegal manner through the borders by managing secretly or by paying something to the people responsible at the borders and stay on.

Now, the issue before the country is the IMDT Act and the Foreigners Act all over the country, other than Assam. Under the Act of 1946, the onus is on the police to prove that he is a foreigners. The IMDT Act is also like that. But the Foreigners Act has given the responsibility to the person against whom the complaint has been made.

I had the opportunity to work in the Ministry of Home Affairs. There was a system that when a man came with a visa to this country, after 15-20 days, he had to report to the nearest police station so that we could know his movement. Has it been withdrawn? If it has been withdrawn, then, the Minister has rightly said that he has no sense of knowledge about what is there. I want to know if the Government has got some system whereby they could monitor when a person comes in this country and goes back and whether he still stands for the figure of ten million. Is it an off-the-cuff remark or is it based on facts? Then, it will definitely be a very very serious thing. We need a discussion on it. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would welcome a discussion any time to go into further details. So, we can arrange for such a discussion. But what I want to say is that whether, during the time when Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev was in the

Ministry of Home Affairs, there was an effective monitoring system as he seems to claim.

Visa is for a limited period. Anybody who entered the country with a visa, by being required to report at the police station and all that, the Government was able to keep a check. So, I would like to know whether - as far as Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev's information went - at that time, the people who were being checked like this, they were no longer allowed to remain illegally in the country. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations are required to report regularly to the Centre whatever data and information they have collected on this point.

According to that, 40,949 foreign nationals - at the end of 1976 - were staying illegally in India. They included 29,239 Bangladeshis and 11,005 Pakistanis. Now, our intelligence sources - I have to rely to some extent naturally on our intelligence sources - have further reported that according to their own information approximately 10 million Bangladeshis - Shri Santosh Mohan Dev was also in-charge of the Intelligence Branch at one point of time are residing in this country somewhere or other illegally. Out of them, 29,239 - obviously for the purpose of this calculation during this year - have been identified by them. So, they have given a precise figure. The rest of them are obviously not identified and nobody knows where they are. They are trying to locate them.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the infiltration of foreigners in our country have increased so rapidly that gives an impression that our country is like an abandoned inn where whosoever can come and stay.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, does the Hon. Minister know as to what is the population of Bangladesh? He is answering in Parliament. It is very sad.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : He is trying to protect the Bangladeshi infiltrators like this.

[Translation]

Hon. Speaker, Sir, in a country like America and Canada, whose population are manifold less than our and whose land area is much more than that of us, not a single illegal entry goes unnoticed and they apprehend him. This is the sorry state of our country and the vote of politics that resulted in, as the Hon. Home Minister has said in the House that as per their intelligence Agencies more than crores of Bangladeshis have already infiltrated into India. In spite of knowing the facts that India is such a country, where starvation, unemployment and poverty are common phenomena still the Union Govt. have not taken any tangible steps in this regard and as the Hon. Home Minister has made a statement and he has also mentioned in the

written reply that States should take care of this aspect. I would like to ask two questions from the Hon. Minister. Perhaps he is aware of the fact that the Bangladeshi infiltrators in Bengal have formed an association and demanded certain facilities from the Government. The West Bengal Government certainly know about this development. You also may have got this information through your intelligence agencies. The way these infiltrators are getting protection as vote banks, the days are not far when they would become a majority in this country. Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev ji please don't laugh. When you were in power the trend of infiltration gained momentum and it disturbed the balance in Tripura so it is not a matter to be taken lightly. Please take it seriously and rising about the politics of vote-bank, think about the dangers it has posed to the borders of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask two questions only Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has made a mention regarding the I.M.D.T. in Assam, due to the Act is not being properly implemented and as a result of that an effective action to throw out the infiltrators cannot be taken. My first question in this regard is whether any amendment in this regard is under the consideration of the Government? Secondly, when the Government has admitted that there are large number of infiltrators are in the country then what are the steps being taken by the Government to deport them from here and the directions in this regard being issued to the State Governments?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Regarding I.M.D.T. Act, whatever is said is correct. The previous Prime Minister had also admitted that very few people have been identified and under this Act as illegal immigrants and deported. Then it was said that this Act is not effective enough hence it should be withdrawn. In other parts of the country some other Act is in force. This act is in force only in Assam. So it was said that this Act should be repealed. All the parties discussed this matter. The representatives of all the parties participated in this meeting. It was noticed that people had different opinions. Some people said that this Act is not relevant, so it should be repealed, but others pressed that it should be enacted. Some people feared that if this act is repealed then atrocities would be committed on them. So the Government of India has not taken any final decision in this regard. This question needs further discussion(Interruptions)

KUMARI UMABHARATI : I had asked another question. It was regarding the directions issued to the State Governments to tackle the problem of large number of illegal immigrants of about two crores, a fact that has been accepted by the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have already told you that this is the situation as per the report of Intelligence agencies. You should also understand how difficult it is to check infiltration of such a large number of people.(Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Then what for are you in the Chair? You should resign from your post.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am trying to give a reply to your questions. If you don't want to listen, I would not speak.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : I am all attentive to listen to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One does not have to stand to listen something.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : All right, I take my seat.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Our border is a very vulnerable one. It is very easy to cross the borders illegally. Secondly, it is very difficult to identify the infiltration on the basis of spoken language and their features, as these are very similar to those of the living in our side. It is also a fact that the people deployed for checking such infiltration often let them get in after taking money. Corruption is rampant in the whole country and the borders are no exception.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, the Minister is admitting that BSF is taking the money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please let him complete.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Dasmunsi, I did not mention BSF. I said, those who are on the border manning the check posts and all that. They may be BSF or other people.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : That means, not only BSF, but the others are also taking the money.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know why Shri Mahajan is showing surprise!

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV : I must appreciate that this Government is very very transparent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are a number of cases, I can tell you, where there have been complaints about BSF authorities. In some cases representations have been sent to them about some of the people who on the border indulge in these malpractices. Those cases are being inquired into and in some of the cases action has also been taken.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can do one thing, you can at least replace the persons indulged in such malpractices..... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The B.S.F. personnel posted in Bengal often belong to Haryana, Punjab or Gujarat(Interruptions) the Jawans are sent from there.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The personnel hailing from Bihar can be deployed there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Those people do not understand Bangla language at all and they have to deal with the village people therefore they are unable to understand each other. We are trying to find out some solution in this regard.

SHRI ILLIYAS AZMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, our Home Minister has revealed a very horrible fact which frightened me a lot. The country would be frightened to know that ten million foreigners are residing illegally here.

I would like to know the definition of foreigners living illegally in our country. Who are they? Those people who were born in Bangladesh and migrated to this country and later on they had children, are you including all these people or does it show the number of the infiltrators in actual. For example our Prime Minister was also born in Pakistan, the President of BJP was also born in Pakistan. Either Shri Dasmunsi or his father was born in Bangladesh. Does the figures quoted above include such persons or purely include those people who do not possess any passport. Please answer my query.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to the definition given in the law the people who are not Indian citizens are called foreign citizens. We have no other criteria in this regard.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Can you furnish details about 25,000 out of one crore in two months period?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the next number.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I would like to know whether the Government of India has become totally helpless to curb the activities of foreigners; if it is so than this Government has no right to continue and it is better that it should resign. If it is not so, than what corrective steps, directives or time-bound programme the Government is going to suggest to all those States where these foreigners are staying?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I do not know what is meant by saying, 'curb the activities'. We are certainly curbing their activities. We are keeping a watch.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : What are you doing to stop them from coming into our country?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should say that. This is not the only country in the world where a large number of foreigners have come and settled down. I think you know that.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : But it is not to that extent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What I am saying is, you should not assume - and I am not prepared to assume - that all those people who come and stay here illegally after their visas have expired are necessarily our enemies. They are generally poor people looking for jobs, employment and all that. We have seen many lakhs of people who have gone out to other countries in search of jobs. They are not treated as enemies there. So, what I want to say is, as far as their activities, while they stay here, are concerned if there are any anti-national, subversive or hostile activities, those activities have got to be curbed. Whatever agencies and methods we have got at our disposal, are certainly working very hard. We have apprehended a large number of people. I have already explained, their entry has not been checked to the extent it should have been.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : I wanted to know whether the Minister has suggested any time-bound programme to different States to identify the foreigners and deport them.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Member, it is a very important question. All the members want to express their views on this issue. Six Supplementaries have already been asked in place of five. We have already spent twenty five minutes on this discussion, so we may opt for half an hour discussion on it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the begining itself I had welcomed the discussion. Half an hour is not enough for this subject. We should spare some more time for discussion on this subject. A single Member speaks at least for half an hour.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am passing on to the next question.

[Translation]

Bonus to Farmers

*422. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :
SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide bonus on per quintal support price of wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of farmers likely to be benefited as a result thereof;

(d) the total amount disbursed after the announcement; and

(e) the extent to which the FCI has been able to procure more foodgrains after the said announcement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (e) A Statement is being placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has announced a Central bonus of Rs. 60/- per quintal of wheat in addition to the minimum support price of Rs. 415/- per quintal for the period 17th March to 10th June, 1997 which is being paid to the farmers simultaneously.

(c) All the farmers who sell wheat to the Government agencies at the price fixed by the Government will benefit from the decision to pay bonus.

(d) As on 5.5.97 the total quantity procured was 28.09 lakh tonnes. At the rate of Rs. 475/- per quintal, the total amount which the farmers would receive is of the order of about Rs. 1333 crores.

(e) Out of 28.09 lakh tonnes, about 5.07 lakh tonnes of wheat were procured by the FCI. All of this was procured subsequent to 9.4.96 - the date on which the orders regarding bonus were issued.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. The question of wheat is linked with the question of livelihood of farmers and poor as well. Government has fixed Rs. 415 as support price for Wheat. Afterwards it declared a bonus of Rs. 60. As far as I know, it has happened for the past time. Although the farmers did not accept it. Today the Government wants to purchase wheat at a price of Rs. 475 per quintal while its market price ranges from Rs. 550 to 650 per quintal. Farmers are selling the wheat at the rate of Rs. 550-650 per quintal. Recently farmers had organised a rally at Chandigarh in which lakhs of farmers from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana had participated. They unanimously made a demand
.....[Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak in brief.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : I am just going to conclude it. They demanded that the support price should be raised to Rs. 650 from Rs. 475. Last year wheat had been imported at the rate of Rs. 600. Farmer's are not making unjust demand. Recently the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have also asked the Central Government to raise. The support price to Rs. 550. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government propose to raise the support price in the interest of the farmers, if so the total expected increase and the time by which it is likely to be done.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.....(Interruptions) Please listen. If you are asking question, please listen to the reply also. If you would give the reply then what for I am here? The support price fixed for wheat is equal to rate at which the wheat had been imported. We have written to all the Hon. Members that the wheat purchased in the country costs the Government Rs. 785.60 p. per quintal while the imported one costs us Rs. 805.10 p. per quintal.

Hon'ble member should understand this that there is such a difference of price. We also give subsidy on fertilisers, diesel and other things to farmers. The wheat we purchase from foreign countries.....(Interruptions).

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Probably you are giving it an other things but not on wheat.....(Interruptions).

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Please listen to my point. You should say: pay more than International price. If the House sanctions it then there is no problem.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : It is sold six rupees per kg. in the market.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may ask second supplementary question also.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Let me explain. If the Hon'ble member knows then what shall I reply? We pay equivalent to International Price. I have talked with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana also. They are also co-operating. Crops were not cut due to upsetting of climate. Therefore crops could not be ready. Now 2 to 3 lakhs tonnes of procurement is being made daily. Farmers and both State Governments are co-operating. More than 20 lakh tonnes procurement is being made in 3-4 days.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year, wheat was purchased at the rate of Rs. 300 per quintal. There was wheat crisis last year. Whether it was an artificial crisis or something else I don't know but merchants in collusion with FCI have sold wheat from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000 per quintal. This adversely affected farmers and the consumers but merchants were hugely benefited and they became rich. Today condition is such that it is the sixth day of May and purchase centres have

already been open throughout the country but there is no purchase. Farmer is not coming to the purchase centre. The farmers think that this wheat will be sold in market at the rate of Rs. 550-650 per quintal. Even officials are not worried about the procurement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the inflow of wheat in the markets is very less than the last year. Today purchase is not even 10 percent in comparison to the total wheat purchased last year until 6th May. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that what is the reason of such decline? Whether the farmers have boycotted the big markets and if so, whether the Government is worried about its consequences and if so, what action is being taken by the Government?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have already told that this is not a boycott as its season has commenced late. Now rainy season has started again. Crop is not ready and yet, farmers are coming. As I have told, every day about 2½ to 3 lakh tonnes of wheat is coming to the market. Agencies of State Government and F.C.I. are also purchasing it. Until now the condition is such and hence no other question is arising.

It is a fact that last year the wheat purchased by F.C.I. has been sold by it to the private parties and it has raised its price considerably. Once our country has decided to act according to the market, Government has become friendly to the market but the market has not become friendly to the Government. They are hoarding the stock. Therefore the policy of liberalisation came into action. That is why we are going towards transitive phase. We are not able to provide ration to all. For those whom we cannot provide ration, we have to take action for fixation of prices. The House can consider this matter as you are saying that there is no transitive phase and clarity. There are many kind of prices—support price, procurement price, market price, remunerative price etc. If this is so then what can one do? We have to decide this. Now we have decided that farmers will be given an extra bonus of Rs. 60. You say this is not bonus, it is bribe. Then whether all the labourers of the country are taking bribe? There is law for everyone and we have given it deliberately. It was given because market price was high and so there was support price vis-a-vis market price. It means that we will buy when there will be distress sale. This was not support price, we have paid them according to the market. You have said that procurement was less. We have not compared it with last year because last year, summer was little earlier and hence the crop was ready earlier. If we see last several years, then, it has happened many times. I, therefore assure you that the procurement is being made in right direction.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not replied in this answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not called you. Please sit down.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am speaking on the point of information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Point of information is made in Question hour and nothing else. When I will call your name, then you may stand.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 2 percent of the total land of India is in Punjab. Punjab gives 60% wheat and 50% rice towards National pool. Farmer of Punjab is worried that the price and bonus to be given by you is not sufficient. There have been agitations also. If people and farmers are not satisfied with it then it will have two consequences. You may have to purchase wheat from outside in case he shift to cash crop. Second solution is that you can increase the price. If you cannot raise the price then atleast, provide some facilities in the form of fertiliser, free water, free electricity etc. Then, the farmer will produce rice and wheat sufficiently. Whether the Government will consider these issues?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the Hon'ble member that something is happening regarding productivity. The Chief Minister of Punjab has drawn my attention towards this.

One point is that the expenditure cost of the farmers has increased. Due to this, their debts have further increased. Secondly, they say that their productivity has decreased, so you should do something about this. The very next day, I constituted two committees to ascertain as to why indebtedness of farmers have increased and why productivity has decreased so much. These committees included scientists and all other officials. I want to assure the people of Punjab that we shall not let their cultivation go downwards. We shall help them by all means. So far as question of increasing the price is concerned, I would like to draw your attention towards one point that World Trade Organisation has been constituted in the world and an agreement of "GATT" has been signed.

In accordance with that agreement, heavy pressure is being mounted on India for opening of Indian foodgrain market for the multinationals. We have opposed it till date but now we can not say how long we can resist it. The House should be with us for this purpose. But we want to tell you that if a situation arises in which we put the prices high in our country, then foreigners will come and sell their wheat here which will ultimately ruin our agriculture. Therefore we would like to appeal to our Hon. Members that they should not insist on higher prices. Now a days there are approximately equal to the international prices. You take our help in evolving measures for increasing productivity income of our farmers. If we move in the wrong direction then our country's farming will be ruined. In our country the farmers have holdings of smaller size. Somebody has one acre of land whereas some others have two acres or one hectare of land. The farming in foreign countries is highly improved due to which their productivity is higher. Not only in case of foodgrains but

also in case of sugarcane and all other items of agriculture. As the Hon. Member has said, please consider this policy then only we are with you. Whether it is a matter of giving subsidy on fertilisers or providing credit facility or providing help in irrigation or any other thing. We will help not only the farmers of Punjab but also the farmers of the whole country.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Signing of GATT agreement was opposed by the entire House. At that time the Government was claiming that the interests of the farmers are fully protected but the facts emerging from the statement made today shows that you are under pressure. You are yourself telling this fact.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Whether your question has been allowed or not?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Your answer is not satisfactory, therefore we will urge the Deputy Speaker for this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nitishji, you please sit down.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : The Chair has allowed it. I have told you in my answer that the work relating to 'GATT' had already completed and it is known to all of you.....(*Interruptions*) presently we are discussing withdrawal of quantitative restrictions on import. I.M.F. have given a report that India's foreign exchange position is very sound and after contesting it before you it is being opposed there(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You deal it in the same manner in which C.T.B.T. was dealt.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : This is not C.T.B.T. what is C.T.B.T. It is an agreement signed by the countries of the whole world.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have said just now that two committees have been constituted, production in Punjab has increased or decreased. Is there any representative of farmers in these committees or these are comprised of bureaucrats only.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Presently we have nominated scientists to these committees and we do not have any objection in nominating representatives of farmers to these committees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two things in it. First thing is that he has said that during the period of subsidy i.e. from 17 March to 10 June a subsidy of Rs. 60 will be given. Will the Hon. Minister clarify as to why 10th June has been fixed as the closing date. Secondly he has stated that a rate of Rs. 475 is being provided to the farmers in which

Rs. 415 are of procurement price and Rs. 60 for the bonus. So in this manner a rate of Rs. 475 is being provided whereas the imported wheat costs Rs. 805. Then how he has said that price of imported wheat is being provided to the farmers here. You have provided Rs. 475 to the farmers and kept Rs. 310 as additional expenditure. Then after calculating the whole expenditure including the cost incurred on filling of the packs, freight paid for their carriage to the godowns, warehouse charges and the transport charges paid for their movement to the fair price shops under Public Distribution System just to pacify the peasants you say that we have given them the same rate which is being paid for the imported wheat but this is not true. The Food Minister has told the House that we have imported wheat from Australia at the rate of Rs. 622 per quintal. The amount of expenditure incurred on shipment of wheat from there and transporting it to the Public Distribution System is an additional to this price. As per the figures given by him in total that wheat costs Rs. 805 per quintal. But no farmer of any State will feel satisfied because you have given the price of Rs. 475 per quintal.

I was surprised when you said that we also give subsidy. Will you include subsidy in this case of wheat only because subsidy is given not only for wheat including the subsidy is given on fertilisers for growing any crop - be it rice or any coarse foodgrain wherever the subsidy is necessary. Will you include in this subsidy, subsidy given on fertilisers and show the farmer that you have already given the subsidy. Will you include, that subsidy also which you provide on tractor. While calculating the subsidy will you also take this fact into account that they are getting electricity and water at subsidised rates or free of cost. These things are not going to satisfy the farmers.

Just now Bhatia Sahab had said that with this type of attitude of the Government the farmers will start growing other crops and the production of foodgrains in the country will be reduced. With so many difficulties this country has become self-reliant in foodgrains. We have started exporting food grains to the other countries due to which this worst situation has arisen and the country is facing difficult times. One of our colleague has rightly said that our procurement is not that much as you have claimed. You said that due to rains small quantities of food grains have reached the markets - this is not the fact, instead the markets had boycott the Government procurement due to which small quantities of foodgrains have reached the market. Now foodgrains are gradually reacting the markets. Until you do not improve the situation your procurement target can not be completed and you will have to incur losses and it will also affect the Public Distribution System.

Therefore, Hon. Minister you please tell us that why the date of 10th June has been fixed and why you are telling the farmers that instead of Rs. 675 total Rs. 785 are being spent after taking into account the entire expenditure.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We are telling about the whole expenditure because we do not have to incur this

expenditure on foodgrain which we import from other countries. It directly arrives at Chennai or some other airport. Therefore we have included that expenditure in the price. As far as the question of inadequate supply of wheat in the market is concerned till the 3rd May 36.27 lac. tonnes of wheat was received in the market which had been procured. As far as your apprehension that farmers will be badly affected or will shift over to other crop, we would like to say that previously never an increase of Rs. 95 was allowed, by any Government. This much of increase in price has never been allowed.....*(Interruptions)* never increased.....*(Interruptions)*. If you ask then we will have to reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have never increased the price by Rs. 95, we have given this much, of money. Some people confuse the support price with the market price. When there is no market price, the prices decrease. Nowadays, we are purchasing potatoes, you will see that the price of potatoes have gone down.....*(Interruptions)*

Prices of potatoes have gone down all over Uttar Pradesh and there is shortage of cold storages*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Nobody is keeping potatoes in the cold storage, but the producers of potatoes are facing difficulties today.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First, let the Honourable Minister complete his reply.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Please speak one by one so that every-body gets the answer.....*(Interruptions)* 25 thousand quintal potatoes have been purchased in Uttar-Pradesh.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First let the hon. Minister complete his reply.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You should have been the Labour Minister because you have never been concerned with agriculture.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. The Hon'ble Minister is saying that potatoes are being purchased in Uttar Pradesh. I want to tell the Hon'ble Minister that there is no procurement centre of the agency of the Central Government all over Uttar-Pradesh. The potato producers of that area waited for long, but their produce was not purchased and here you are saying that potato is being purchased.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : What I mean to say is that if there is distress sale we are bound to purchase it. That is why, NAFED is constituted. We are issuing orders in this regard and we have even purchased it. Potato is being purchased in Uttar-Pradesh and Bihar. Onion has been purchased in Karnataka. Chilly has been purchased in Andhra Pradesh. Even then, they say that, nothing has been done.

I want to tell you that when there is distress sale, we will help the farmers in every way by making purchases. But there is an Agricultural Price Commission for fixing the price to be given to them. If the Hon'ble members have doubt on any of the figures or if the Indian Farmers Union have to say something, they should discuss it before the commission and get their problem resolved.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has informed the House that his ministry has constituted a committee keeping in view the problems of the farmers of Punjab. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards Haryana. After Punjab, Haryana is the second State which contribute maximum food-grains in Central pool. But today, the situation is that half of the area of Haryana is facing the problem of shortage of water and in the remaining half land is becoming uncultivable and reclamation has become a problem.

I want to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to the statement of the Hon'ble Prime-Minister given in this House during the course of budget that the Government was giving a subsidy of Rs. 17 thousand crore to the farmers. In this regard, I want to say that if you get to the bottom of it, you will find that only 20 percent subsidy trickle down to the farmers and remaining subsidy is grabbed by the factory-owners. As regards inputs, the prices of fertilizers have increased. The price of tractor is increased by Rs. 20 thousand and the Honourable Minister knows very well that the holding has been decreasing. The owner of five 'Kila' land is even not in a position to purchase a tractor today.

In view of the increasing prices of inputs huge expenditure is incurred on reclamation. I want to know from the Honourable Minister whether in view of this problem and the government prices he will constitute such a committee at the national level for the farmers of whole India, including Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

[English]

Keeping in view the terms of the trade, the agriculturists should be taken into confidence. Their work is a problem.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please don't stretch this issue so long.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH : Will you please get this problem resolved at National level?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of cultivation is concerned, it varies region-wise. The problem of Haryana can not be the same as of Bihar, and the problem of Bihar can not be the same as in any other State. Therefore, we have constituted a Committee on the request of the Chief-Minister of Punjab and Haryana. This committee is confined to those two

States only. As far as the question of fertility is concerned, that is in our knowledge.....(Interruptions)

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Please tell us something about Rajasthan also(Interruptions)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : When you will ask about Rajasthan, I would tell you about Rajasthan also. You please listen to me first. When I start speaking about Punjab and Haryana, you start asking about Rajasthan and when I start speaking about Rajasthan, you start asking about Tripura. It can't go on like this. Please listen to what I am telling one by one(Interruptions)

I am saying that this question is related to those two states only. We have constituted a committee for those states only. If the Honourable Members want to raise the problems of different areas, then we can have a discussion on that and also get a study conducted by a Central team regarding the measures to be adopted to increase the productivity. We will extend you full help in this regard, but before doing so, you will have to produce all the facts.

If you want to say something about the prices, I again invite you to approach the Agriculture Price Commission. The prices of inputs, the cost of production, the wage of the farmer who labours, and the management also are taken into account. This will take some time, otherwise I can tell you the points which are taken into consideration while the deciding the prices.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : The worst victims of the prevailing situation are the poorer sections of the people, who have to depend upon the Public Distribution System. But in the past few weeks in several parts of the country, particularly in the state like West Bengal, there is no wheat available in the Public Distribution System. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has already approached to the Union Government for immediate supply of the committed amount of wheat for the Public Distribution Systems. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he has any knowledge about this critical situation, particularly in West Bengal? If so, what steps does he propose to take for ensuring the supply of committed amount of wheat for the Public Distribution System in West Bengal?

[Translation]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal yesterday drew my attention to this. Within five minutes I asked the officials to ensure that three racks of wheat may be provided to Bengal daily till its quota is fulfilled. It was done yesterday itself. I am giving this information to you.....(Interruptions) It will start from 9th.....(Interruptions). I would like to urge through you that Bengal produces large quantities of rice but does not contribute even a tiny part of it to the Central pool. They only take from us and never give anything.

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL : That is a deficit State.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : It is rice that is deficit(Interruptions). But your data does not demonstrate it. People of Bihar also do the same thing. Food production in Bihar is very good. They take from us but do not contribute to the Central pool. If you sell in High powers then tomorrow it will be Punjab or others....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Rice of Bengal(Interruptions) goes to Bihar, therefore, ... (Interruptions) therefore, it does not contribute to the Central Pool inspite of producing so much rice.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : You are our brigade(Interruptions) We shall rely on M.P. Shri Indrajit will rely on police. We rely on you. You must stop them.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister have just now talked about the agriculture of the other countries of the world. May I know from him whether he is aware that all the developed countries of the world have provided all kinds of facilities for preservation of foodgrains and they provide large amount of subsidy to preserve their edibles because it is believed that the countries which are dependent on other countries for their edibles lose their Independence soon. If we talk of giving subsidy in our country then our Finance Minister says to a foreign professor that we are going to reduce the subsidy. You talk of providing subsidy while the Finance Minister talks of minimising it. Whatever is happening today with the wheat-growers will divert them to producing other things in their fields. Not only you but other departments also are encouraging the production and export of flowers. Col. Rao Ram Singh will tell you that farmers in large numbers in Haryana are producing flowers and in Punjab farmers are producing other things.

11.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Farmers in U.P. have started producing potatoes. One of my friend was saying that production of potatoes was so much in excess in Faizabad that it has no takers. The Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Finance and Minister of Horticulture make divergent statements. Do the Government have any National Policy and if so, then how can they provide subsidy? What will happen when Parliament session is going on and the Minister of Finance gives an assurance outside the Parliament to a foreign professor to reduce subsidy.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever has been said by the Minister of Finance, we have read it in the newspapers only. That is a different matter.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : How is it that different matter(Interruptions)

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA : This is not a different thing. That is his point(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Whether the Government has collective responsibility? Discussions are held in the Cabinet.....(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Only the decisions taken by the Cabinet are collective. Otherwise if anybody speaks that is not the point....(Interruptions). I am replying to the Hon. Member.

[Translation]

We are dead against the import of foodgrains. If we have to import foodgrains then I will think myself as an incapable Minister for Agriculture. But if the traders compel us then we cannot allow people to starve. Perhaps the Finance Minister had this in mind when he talked to the foreign professor. I agree with you on the second aspect that a farmer in America is given subsidy of 27 thousand dollars, we cannot provide that much subsidy because we are a poor country but we shall do our best to increase our production.

[English]

SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Sir, in the entire question hour only two questions were taken up. This is unfair for other Members. Most of the Hon. Members are giving statements and not asking questions. It is going on continuously....(Interruptions). In the entire hour only two questions were taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you have raised a very important question.....(Interruptions).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

High Powered Committee on Sugar Sector

*423. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR :
SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since set up a high powered committee to study all the aspects of sugar sector including rules and regulations prevailing in other sugar producing countries as directed by the Allahabad High Court on December 11, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the committee and the schedule prescribed for the submission of its report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolution of Government dated 14.3.1997 is enclosed as statement

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary,
Part I, Section 1.
Government of India
Ministry of Food
(Department of Food)
New Delhi,
14th March, 1997

Resolution

No. 5-2/96-SD. III - In pursuance of a judgment delivered by Allahabad High Court in which the court directed the Central Government to set up a high-powered committee to study the development and growth of sugar industry in India vis-a-vis other sugar-producing countries and suggest modifications, amendments or repeal of any existing law and controls in order to increase production and efficiency through modernisation, the Government have decided to set up a high-powered committee consisting of the following persons:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri B.B. Mahajan,
Retired Food Secretary. | Chairman |
| 2. Chairman,
National Federation of Coop.
Sugar Factories. | Member |
| 3. Chairman,
Indian Sugar Mills Association | Member |
| 4. Representative of Confederation
of Indian Industry | Member |
| 5. Shri Chandra Pal Singh,
Chairman,
U.P. Cane Union Federation | Member |
| 6. Prof. Ishwari Prasad,
Retd. from JNU,
42, Vidya Vihar, Pitam Pura
New Delhi - 110032. | Member |
| 7. Shri R.L. Srivastava,
Executive Director, IFCI | Member |
| 8. Secretary (Incharge of Sugar),
UP | Member |

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 9. Secretary (Incharge of Sugar),
Maharashtra. | Member |
| 10. Secretary (Incharge of Sugar),
Karnataka. | Member |
| 11. To be nominated by the Ministry
12. of Agriculture, representing
13. Agricultural Research & Edn. &
Cane Farmers. | Members |
| 14. Joint Secretary (Sugar)
Deptt. of Food. | Member |
| 15. Representative from Commission
for Agricultural Costs and Prices. | Member |
| 16. Representative from Bureau of
Industrial Costs & Prices. | Member |
| 17. Shri J.J. Bhagat,
Mission Director,
Sugar Technology Mission. | Member Secy. |

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

(i) To study the development and growth of sugar industry in India vis-a-vis other sugar - producing countries.

(ii) To study the laws and rules and regulations relating to sugar, sugarcane and sugar industry in India and other sugar-producing countries.

(iii) To suggest modifications, amendments or repeal of any existing law and controls with a view to ensure healthy growth and development of the sugar industry, and building healthy relationship between the farmers and the industry.

(iv) To suggest ways and means to increase production and efficiency through modernisation so that sugar is available to the general public at reasonable prices.

(v) To suggest methods for increasing productivity of sugarcane and ways to ensure fair and remunerative prices to sugarcane growers.

3. The Headquarters of the Committee shall be in New Delhi.

4. The Committee will be required to submit its report to the Ministry of Food within six months of the date of the Resolution.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

Sd/-
(ARUN SINHA)
Secretary to the Government of India

Expenditure on Social Services by the Centre and the States

*424. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Government's total expenditure on social services including Health and Education from the year 1994 to 1996;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Government of Korea which attained independence a year after India, has spent 32% of their total expenditure on the social services;

(c) whether the Government have asked all the States to spend more money on the social services out of the total Government expenditure; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the expenditure on social services in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The total expenditure on social services as a percentage of total Government expenditure works out to 27.3% (excluding local bodies) for the year 1993-94.

(b) Yes, Sir. The World Development Report, 1996 has mentioned that the percentage of total expenditure on social service by the Korea Republic was 32.0% in 1994. As regards physical indicators of progress in human development, in terms of rates of change, the comparative performance, between India and South Korea, in the period 1960 to 1990 is as follows:

Table

	Life Expectancy at Birth			Infant Mortality Rate a			Adult Illiteracy Rate b			Primary enrolment Ratio c			Secondary enrolment Ratio d			Population per Physician		
	1960	1990	Change 1960/90	1960	1990	Change 1960/90	1960	1990	Change 1960/90	1960	1989	Change 1960/89	1960	1989	Change 1960/89	1960	1984	Change 1960/84
South Korea	54	71	17	120	17	103	29	4	25	94	108	14	27	86	59	3540	2380	1160
India	43	59	16	165	92	73	72	52	20	61	98	37	20	43	23	4850	2330	2520

- Number of Infante per thousand live births in a given year, who die before reaching one year of age.
- Promotion of the population over the age of fifteen who cannot, with understanding read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Base period illiteracy rate is for 1960 except for India (1961).
- Gross enrolment of all ages at the primary level as a percentage of primary-school-age children.
- Computed in the same manner as the priority enrolment ratio.

Source : World Development Report, various issues: The State of the World's Children, 1989.

(c) As part of the formulation, Planning Commission had written to all States that the Plan needed to be formulated against the backdrop of the experience of the Eighth Plan, the current economic situation, the directions that have emerged from the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi on 4th-5th, July, 1996. In order to ensure that the quality of life of the people is enhanced, the Chief Minister's Conference focussed action on the seven Basic Minimum Services (BMS) and an additional amount of Rs. 2,466 crore for these services was provided in the Annual Plan (1996-97). During 1997-98, Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2970 crore has been proposed for BMS and Rs. 330 crore has been earmarked for slum Development.

(d) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan approved unanimously by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16.01.1997 lays special emphasis on the quality of life and have set out, *inter alia*, the following objectives which have direct bearing on social sector:

(i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;

(ii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;

(iii) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner;

(iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels;

(v) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and

Minorities and agents of socio-economic change and development.

The necessary allocation will be made in the Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in order to achieve the above objectives of social development.

[Translation]

Animal Research Centres

*425. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Animal Research Centres in the country and existing centres are not working effectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of places where such centres are situated; and

(c) the names of the breeds developed by these centres during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) There are following Animal Sciences Research Centres under ICAR which are generally working effectively.

Two National Institutes:

1. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana)
2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)

Six Central Institutes:

1. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Raj.)
2. Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom (Raj.)
3. Central Institute for Research on Buffalo, Hisar (Haryana)
4. Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)
5. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal (Haryana)
6. National Institute for Animal Nutrition and Physiology (Karnataka).

Five National Research Centres:

1. National Research Centre on Equine, (Haryana)
2. National Research Centre on Camel, (Raj.)
3. National Research on Yak, (Arunachal Pradesh)
4. National Research Centre on Mithun, (Nagaland)
5. National Research Centre on Meat, (UP)

Two Project Directorates:

1. Project Directorate on Cattle, Modipuram (UP)
2. Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad

Besides the above, there are thirteen All India Coordinated Research Project on different aspects of Animal Science.

However, keeping in view the vast livestock population of over four hundred fifty million in the country, there is need for more animal research centres to take care of different species of livestock being reared under different socio-ecological and agro-climatic condition.

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

(c) There are several breeds and strains developed and released over the past years which are further being improved. However no new breeds have been developed during the last two years. The new livestock and poultry breeds/strains evolved in the ICAR are:

Cattle :

Karan Swiss : Evolved at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. These animals have annual lactation yield of 3885 litres.

Karan Fries : Evolved at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. These animals have annual lactation yield of 3820 litres respectively.

Frieswal : Evolved in collaboration with Military Farms. These animals have first lactation yield of 2950 litres.

Sheep :

Avikalin : Evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals produce 2 Kg of Superior carpet wool per annum.

Avivastra : Evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals produce 2.5 Kg. of Apparel wool per annum.

Bharat Merino : Evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals produce 2.57 Kg greasy wool with 18.95 micron fibre diameter.

Avimanns : A mutton synthetic, evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals weigh more than 30 Kg at six months of age under intensive feeding.

Poultry :

Broilers IBL - 80 - weights 1800 g at 8 weeks.
IBB - 83 - Weights 1800 g at 8 weeks.

Layers ILI-80
ILR-90
ILM-90
CARI-GOLD (Brown egger)

They all have a production level of around 280 eggs per annum.

Environmental Courts

*426. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have paid attention towards the directives of the Supreme Court in which the constitution of special environmental courts has been suggested to deal with violation of the environmental laws;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to strengthen the institutional mechanism at the Central and State level to implement the pollution control laws and ensure the responsibility of the chief of the unit agency for any error in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) After the observations of the Supreme Court in the Oleum gas leak case at Shriram Food & Fertilizer Industries Ltd., Delhi, suggesting setting up of Environmental Courts, the Government has enacted a legislation called the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 which provides for strict liability for damages arising out of any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance. This Act provides for establishment of a National Environment Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases arising from such accidents.

(c) and (d) In order to strengthen institutional mechanism at the Central and State levels, Government have delegated powers of Section (5) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards. According to the provisions of the Act, the Chief of the units where the offence has taken place will be prosecuted after the offence has been proved.

[English]

Creation of Uttranchal State

427. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT'BACHADA :
SHRI R.B. RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bill regarding the creation of a separate Uttranchal State in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh has been referred to seek opinion of U.P. Legislative Assembly;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce the Bill for the creation of Uttranchal State in the current session; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (c) Necessary action is being taken to refer the bill for the creation of a separate State of Uttarakhand/ Uttranchal to the State Legislature of Uttar Pradesh for expressing its views thereon as required under article 3 of the Constitution of India. As there are various legal and Constitutional formalities involved in the issue, it may not be possible to introduce the Bill in Parliament during its current session which is expiring on the 16th instant.

[Translation]

Works Done by CPCB

*428 DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works done by the Central Pollution Control Board during the last three years;

(b) the details of the works still going on; and

(c) the amount spent on various works during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) The Central Pollution Control Board has done the following works during the last three years;

1. Studies relating to assessment of water quality in identified polluted river stretches have been completed.

2. River basin studies have been completed for Narmada, Tapi and Kaveri. Guidelines for developing Green Belt have been prepared.

3. Monitoring progress of compliance in respect of 17 categories of industries was maintained.

4. Micro-Earth Station (MES) has been installed and stabilised to have on-line access to NICNET and international network.

5. Inventorisation of hazardous wastes generating units have been completed in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam and in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh.

6. Guidelines for preparing environmental Atlas for siting of industries have been prepared and training programmes and workshops organised for State Pollution Control Boards for its implementation.

7. Pollution Awareness and Assistance Centre has been established.

8. Inventory of Ozone depleting substances have been completed.

9. Necessary hardware and software have been procured for getting information on CPCB Homepage (on Internet through NIC) - to know water and air quality status of India and eco-labelling products.

10. Studies relating to re-cycling of plastic waste has been completed.

11. Inventory of industrial estates in the State of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi and Maharashtra have been completed.

(b) The details of the works of CPCB still going on are as under:

Surveillance of air and water quality, inventory of marine outfalls, pollution potential in ports and harbours, study of coastal fragile areas, Bio-monitoring of rivers, development of emission standards for petro chemical industries and pesticides manufacturing industry, preparation and implementation of Action Plan for "critically polluted problem areas", preparation of Zoning Atlas for industrial estate planning and siting of industries, solid waste management in agro-based industry, inventorisation of hazardous wastes and organising various mass awareness programmes.

(c) The year-wise amount spent on various works during last three years by CPCB is as under:

S. No.	Project Head	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
1.	Pollution Assessment	61.0	39.15	258.19
2.	Laboratory Management	92.60	104.51	128.16
3.	Development of Ecomark and standards	31.47	28.85	21.02
4.	Training	6.51	8.54	5.84
5.	Information (Data Base) Management	32.31	19.79	70.35
6.	Pollution Control Enforcement	76.69	119.36	135.45
7.	Pollution Abatement Technology	32.09	10.15	27.52
8.	Mass awareness	37.50	43.55	23.70
9.	Hazardous Waste Management	0.01	2.49	4.83
TOTAL		373.00	376.39	675.00

Subsidy on Foodgrains and Sugar

*429. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to provide subsidy on the foodgrains and sugar;

(b) the objective thereof and the details of achievements made in this regard; and

(c) the amount provided as subsidy to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) The Government pays to the Food Corporation of India the difference between the economic cost of foodgrains (wheat and rice) and their sale realisation as consumer subsidy. Carrying cost of buffer stocks is also reimbursed to the Corporation in the form of food subsidy.

Sugar is distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS) at a uniform retailer issue price throughout the country. The subsidy becomes payable as the retail issue price does not cover fully the ex-factory price of levy sugar, various taxes, cess and the distribution cost.

(b) The objectives of providing subsidy on foodgrains and sugar are to (i) protect the interests of the consumers at large, particularly the vulnerable sections of society, and (ii) protect the national interest by maintaining buffer stocks of foodgrains as a measure of National Food Security.

These objectives are met (i) by supplying foodgrains and sugar for the consumers, and (ii) by reimbursing the Carrying Cost of Buffer Stocks to the F.C.I.

(c) The amounts disbursed to F.C.I. as subsidy during the last three years were as under:-

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Year (s)	Subsidy on Foodgrain	Subsidy on Sugar
1994-95	4509	591
1995-96	4960	382
1996-97	5166	834

[English]

Purchase of Sub-Standard Potassic Fertilisers

*430. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Potash Limited have purchased sub-standard Potassic fertilizers from Russia;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry had been instituted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to discontinue the payment of subsidy for the sub-standard imported material;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to stop recurrence of such incidents in future and action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) to (f) Indian Potash Limited has not signed any contract with Russia/CIS suppliers for import of Muriate of Potash during 1996-97 and so far in the current year. However, IPL had signed a contract for supply of 4 lakh MTs of MOP of CIS origin during 95-96 which conformed to standards in terms of nutrient content, though deviating from particle size specifications. Relaxation has been provided to material conforming to nutrient content in respect of particle size.

Wheat Procurement

*431. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achieved regarding the procurement of wheat during the current season and financial incentives proposed to facilitate the achievement of wheat procurement target during the current season, State-wise;

(b) the response of the farmers and the action taken by the Government to achieve the target fully;

(c) the details of representations received from the State Governments and farmers, associations regarding the fixation of remunerative prices of wheat;

(d) the action taken thereon;

(e) the present status of the issues still remaining unresolved; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to resolve these issues?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND

DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) and (b) The procurement of foodgrains under Price Support Scheme is voluntary in nature, of the farmers. As such, no targets for procurement are fixed. However, administrative and financial arrangements have been made for procurement of about 110 lakh tonnes of wheat.

A total quantity of 28.09 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured in the current marketing season 1997-98 (upto 8.5.97). A statement showing procurement of wheat in 1997-98 season, State-wise is enclosed.

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed for wheat for Rabi Marketing Season 1997-98 is Rs. 415/- per quintal as against a price of Rs. 380/- per quintal in the previous season. The Government have also announced a central bonus of Rs. 60/- per quintal, in addition to the MSP, for wheat procured for the central pool during the period from 17th March, 1997 to 10th June, 1997. Thus, procurement price of wheat in 1997-98 season has been enhanced by Rs. 95/- per quintal which is 25% more than the price paid in the previous season. This increase in the MSP and the bonus are payable to the farmers in all the States/U.Ts. The Government have also decided to continue the ban on the export of wheat and wheat products over 1997-98 season and retain licensing and stock holding limits on wheat besides placing the wheat under Selective Credit Control. These measures are expected to result in higher procurement for the Central Pool.

(c) to (f) The Governments of Punjab and Haryana had requested for increase in the Minimum Support Price by atleast Rs.100/- per quintal and Rs. 135/- per quintal, respectively, in view of the high prices of wheat prevailing in the market. State Governments of other wheat procuring States had also expressed the view that increase in the MSP or payment of some bonus are necessary to ensure adequate level of procurement. Taking into account the view of the State Governments, the Central Government has announced a bonus of Rs. 60/- per quintal, in addition to the Minimum Support Price of Rs. 415/- per quintal, for wheat procured for Central Pool during the period 17.3.1997 to 10.6.1997. After this announcement, no other issue for increase in the price of wheat is pending with the Central Government.

Statement

Procurement of Wheat during 1997-98 season
(upto 3.5.1997)

	(Fig. in lakh tonnes)
Haryana	7.31
Madhya Pradesh	0.05
Punjab	19.56
Rajasthan	0.38
Uttar Pradesh	0.78
Total	<u>28.08</u>

Emigration Counters at International Airports

*432. SHRI V. PRADEEP DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) has drawn the attention of Ministry of Home Affairs towards the laxity at emigration counters at the International Airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (c) The Emigration Act, 1983 is administered by the Ministry of Labour. That Ministry has delegated powers to the Protector of Emigrants and certain Regional Passport Officers to grant suspension of the 'Emigration Check Required' endorsement on the passports of Indian nationals. These powers have also been delegated to the immigration authorities at the International airports and are to be exercised by them in emergent situations only where an Indian national (i) requires urgent medical treatment abroad; or (ii) has to accompany a patient requiring urgent medical treatment; or (iii) has to attend a sick relative who is in a serious condition; or (iv) has to attend a funeral mourning.

Some instances where Indian nationals had travelled abroad on forged ECR suspended endorsement or without emigration clearance on the passports have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Ministry of Labour. Following action has been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this connection:

(i) Immigration authorities have been sensitised and have been asked to scrupulously scrutinise the passports of Indian nationals travelling abroad and not to allow them to travel without having proper ECNR or ECR suspended stamps.

(ii) The Ministry of External Affairs has been asked to request the concerned countries to provide security features in their visas in order to facilitate detection of forgeries therein.

(iii) The Ministry of Labour has been requested to introduce more secured POE stamps having certain security features.

It may also be mentioned that all specific cases of irregularities are enquired into for appropriate action.

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

433. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special scheme has been formulated for the rehabilitation and revival of Barauni, Durgapur and Namroop plants of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation with a cost of Rs. 800 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (c) The revival package for revamp of Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) has been reformulated from the standpoint of funding by the Financial Institutions, based on the report of an Expert Group. The package envisages a fresh investment of Rs. 869 crore apart from other reliefs and concessions to the Company. The final decision on implementation of the reformulated revival package would depend upon the tie up of the funding arrangement and outcome of the proceedings pending before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), which is a quasi judicial authority.

Terrorists Activities

[Translation]

*434. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorist incidents occurred during 1996-97, State-wise;

(b) the number of civilians/terrorists and defence personnel killed alongwith the loss of property in those terrorist incidents;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents;

(d) whether some persons had been displaced due to those incidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the number of incidents and number of civilians/terrorists and defence personnel killed in those incidents during 1996-97 is enclosed. The information regarding loss of property in Jammu and Kashmir is also indicated in the annexed statement. This information is being obtained from other States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) At the Central level, the following action is taken to curb the terrorist activities:

(1) Ensuring coordination with State Governments/ Intelligence Agencies/ Investigating agencies of Central Government on matters relating to exchange of information, sharing of intelligence, planning of strategy and taking coordinated action.

(2) Protection of International borders by:

(a) Fencing and flood-lighting in the sensitive areas on international borders.

(b) Strengthening the BSF on borders through supply of night vision devices, hand held sets, binoculars, dragon lights etc. so as to enhance their capabilities.

(c) Setting up of additional BOPs (Border Out Posts) with a view to reduce inter-BOP distance.

(3) Deployment of para military forces and providing assistance of armed forces where necessary in affected areas.

(4) Banning of militant 'outfits' where such activities are spread over more than one State.

(5) Providing of financial assistance to affected State Governments over and above the on-going allocation for modernisation of police and supply of weapons in special circumstances.

(d) and (e) Escalation of terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir since 1989 led to migration of Kashmiri Pandits from the Valley to Jammu in 1990. There have been however, sporadic incidents of migration of Kashmiri Pandit families ever since. Recently, 18 families migrated from the Valley after the killing of 7 Kashmiri Pandits by the militants at Sangrampora village, District Badgam, on March 21/22, 1997.

Statement

Information relating to North-Eastern States

Manipur

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred

1996	1997
359	130 (upto April 30)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	118	93	65
1997 (upto April 30)	31	30	18

Nagaland

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred.

1996	1997
261	98 (upto April 30)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	144	109	48
1997 (upto April 30)	37	60	11

Assam

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred

1996	1997
396	126 (upto April 30)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	351	52	87
1997 (upto April 30)	80	26	27

Tripura

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred.

1996	1997
391	109 (upto April 30)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	140	14	24
1997 (upto April 30)	103	10	5

Meghalaya

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred.

1996	1997
7	2 (upto April 30)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	3	-	4
1997 (upto April 30)	-	-	-

Mizoram

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred.

1996	1997
Nil	1 (upto April 30)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	-	-	-
1997	-	-	4

(upto April 30)

Jammu & Kashmir

(a) No. of terrorist incidents occurred.

1996	1997
4224	820 (upto March 31)

(b) No. of persons killed

	Civilians	Militants	Security Forces
1996	1333	1329	241
1997	247	273	32

(upto March 31)

Details of property damaged

	Govt. Bldgs.	Edu. Inst.	Houses	Bridges	Shops
1996	49	67	612	7	264
1997	5	4	128	2	16

(upto March 31).

Delhi

(a) No. of Bomb Blast incidents occurred.

1996	1997
5	5

(b) No. of persons killed/injured

Year	Killed	Injured
1996	36	108
1997	1	30

Haryana

(a) No. of Bomb blast incidents occurred.

1996	1997
3	2

(b) No. of persons killed/injured

Year	Killed	Injured
1996	10	32
1997	-	15

Punjab

(a) No. of Bomb blast incidents occurred.

1996	1997
3	2

(b) No. of person killed/injured.

Year	Killed	Injured
1996	1	2
1997	9	31

Rajasthan

(a) No. Bomb blast incidents occurred.

1996	1997
4	—

(b) No. of persons killed/injured

Year	Killed	Injured
1996	14	42

Prosecutions made under Places of Worship (Special Provision) Act, 1991*435. SHRI E. AHAMED :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests and prosecutions made under the Places of Worship (Special Provision) Act, 1991, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the challenges being made to the status of places of worship particularly with respect to the Idgah at Mathura and the Sahi Masjid at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps taken against those indulging in such challenges in violation of law and prejudicial to the communal harmony?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (c) Available information in regard to the number of cases registered and the number of persons prosecuted under the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 in various States/Union territories upto the year 1995 is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of cases registered	No. of persons prosecuted
(i)	Madhya Pradesh	15	15
(ii)	Punjab	1	2
(iii)	Uttar Pradesh	8	13

Information from the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal has not been received. Other States/Union territories have furnished 'nil' information. Information in regard to the number of persons arrested is not readily available.

Kashi Vishwa Nath Temple - Gyan Vapi Masjid, Varanasi and Krishna Janma Bhoomi - Shahi Idgah Masjid, Mathura Shrines are covered by the provisions of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991. The Central Government has advised the State Government of U.P. to take necessary steps to ensure the safety of the shrines and to maintain peace and communal harmony. 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Entries 1 and 2 of List II - State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The basic responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, therefore, rests with the State Government.

National Watershed Development Project

*436. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for covering additional areas under the National Watershed Development Project for the Rainfed Areas in each State;

(b) the names of the areas covered under the said project in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of schemes being implemented under the project in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) which has been under implementation in 25 States and 2 UTs since 1990-91, an area of 28 lakh hectares has been initially taken up for coverage upto end of VIII Plan period. However, during the course of implementation, additional area was approved for inclusion on account of available savings in the allocation, and a total area of 45.84 lakh hectares with an allocation of Rs. 1194.50 crores between 1990-91 to 1996-97 was taken up.

During the IX Plan period, an area of 35 lakh hectares is proposed to be taken up for treatment at a cost of Rs. 1575.00 crores.

(b) The names of the areas taken up under the project in Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) 202 micro-watersheds with an area of 3.27 lakh hectare have been taken up under the project in Uttar Pradesh with an expenditure of Rs. 8802.44 lakh since inception from 1990-91 to 1996-97.

Major activities taken up under conservation measures are contour vegetative hedges, live fencing and gully control measures whereas those under production systems are crop demonstration, dryland horticulture, and planting

of shrubs and trees. Loose boulder check dams, earthen structures and dug out sunken structures are the important activities under drainage line treatment whereas castration of scrub bulls, fodder development and breed improvement is taken up under livestock management.

A statement showing the achievements under major components in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise Names of Watersheds taken up under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) in Uttar Pradesh

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Watershed
1	2	3
1.	Saharanpur	1. Budhi Yamuna
2.	Agra	2. Lohari Nala
3.	Badaun	3. Sot Nadi
4.	Etawah	4. Yamuna Nadi
5.	Kanpur Dehat	5. Yamuna Nadi
6.	Fatehpur	6. Yamuna Nadi 7. Yamuna Nadi 8. Yamuna Nadi
7.	Allahabad	9. Yamuna Nadi 10. Yamuna Nadi 11. Yamuna Nadi 12. Tonsnadi
8.	Jhansi	13. Badalkhohnala 14. Kheranala 15. Patarinala 16. Kudarnala 17. Bhagal Nala 18. Sisaurnala 19. Kalapaninala
9.	Lalitpur	20. Barua Nala 21. Sajnam Nadi 22. Doodh Bhandar Nala
10.	Jalaun	23. Malanga Nala 24. Dhamana Nala 25. Pahunj Nadi 26. Jodhar Nala 27. Rayar Nala 28. Koon Nadi 29. Malanga Nala 30. Pahunj Nadi 31. Malanga Nala

1	2	3
11.	Hamir Pur	32. Chuyadh Nala 33. Indhariya Nala 34. Baderi Nala 35. Chandhar Nala 36. Hinku Nala 37. Dabai Nala 38. Garhai Nala 39. Kevlari Nala 40. Padwar Nala
12.	Banda	41. Garhra Nala 42. Raval Nala 43. Kharsara Nala 44. Kharsara Nala 45. Bhujrkh Nala 46. Gedhuwa Nala 47. Kewai Nala 48. Gehuwa Nala
13.	Sonbhadra	49. Kanhar Nadi 50. Kanhar Nadi 51. Kanhar Nadi 52. Sone Nadi 53. Sone Nadi 54. Sone Nadi 55. Belan Nadi
14.	Mirzapur	56. Ganga Nadi 57. Ganga Nadi 58. Ganga Nadi
15.	Ballia	59. Ganga Nadi 60. Ganga Nadi 61. Ganga Nadi 62. Ganga Nadi 64. Ganga Nadi 65. Ghaghara
16.	Sidharth Nagar	66. Sikari Nala 67. Bangana Nadi 68. Siswa Nala 69. Budhi Nadi 70. Fazihatwa Nala
17.	Maharajganj	71. Jharhi Nadi 72. Jharhi Nadi 73. Gandak Nadi
18.	Deoria	74. Bari Nala 75. Chhoti Gandak 76. Bari Nala 77. Jharhi Nadi 78. Nakta Nala 79. Chhoti Gandak 80. Kurana Nala

1	2	3
19.	Kheri	81. Ullan Nadi 82. Chanka Nala 83. Sarayu Nadi 84. Suheli Nadi 85. Dhawar Nala 86. Sakhani Nala 87. Ghaghara Nadi
20.	Gonda	88. Terhi Nadi 89. Terhi Nadi 90. Shawai Nala 91. Kakahi Nala 92. Katahi Nala 93. Manorma Nadi 94. Terhi Nadi 95. Terhi Nadi 96. Terhi Nadi 97. Terhi Nadi 98. Terhi Nadi 99. Phohri Nala 100. Kakarhia
21.	Baharaich	101. Makhala Nala 102. Mohmda Nala 103. Risia Nala 104. Jhinna Nala 105. Jhinguri Nala 106. Terhi Nadi 107. Kati Nala 108. Jhinguri Nala 109. Makhala Nala 110. Mada Nala 111. Budhi Rapti 112. Bhainsaahi 113. Bhakhala Nala 114. Gaduara Nala 115. Gandaure Nala
22.	Sultanpur	116. Gomati Nadi
23.	Barabanki	117. Simali Nadi 118. Kalyani Nadi
24.	Jaupur	119. Sai Nadi 120. Bashushi Nala
25.	Azamgarh	121. Basu Nadi 122. Dahiya Nala
26.	Sitapur	123. Chauka Nadi 124. Chauka Nadi 125. Kiwani Nadi 126. Chauka Nadi 127. Kalyani Nadi

1	2	3
27.	Nainital	128. Pasya Gad 129. Ramgad 130. Nihal 131. Parkha Gad
28.	Almora	132. Khuntagad 133. Kosi Uppar 134. Gomati Uppar 135. Bhadravati 136. Kannadgad 137. Jaggan Nadi 138. Takoligad 139. Shakunigad 140. Kilaragaghare 141. Kaligad 142. Taragtal 143. Kaugawan 144. Mashan Nadi
29.	Pithoragarh	145. Goatgad 146. Bhuddeshwargad 147. Baggagad 148. Gansagad 149. Narkulgad 150. Bhojgad 151. Gorghtigad 152. Devalgad 153. Dhoriyagad 154. Dinaulagad 155. Dwaligad
30.	Chamoli	156. Kalpganga 157. Saikotgad 158. Jhelagad 159. Lagarhgad 160. Bagoligad 161. Tharaligad 162. Uppar Pindar 163. Shaurigad 164. Tarkotgad 165. Baliganga

1	2	3
		166. Yogdalarigad 167. Chamakgad 168. Rampur 169. Dhauliganga 170. Pogatalorigad 171. Joshimutt
31.	Uttarkashi	172. Varunagad 173. Surkelagad 174. Dashamigad 175. Lower Yamuna 176. Malgad 177. Rumin Lower
32.	Tehri	178. Chaminigad 179. Paligad 180. Gaddugad 181. Galgad 182. Chakagad 183. Chandrabhaga 184. Mandargad 185. Garkotgad 186. Sushilagad
33.	Pauri	187. Dhanauligad 188. Mandal Nadi 189. Kali Nadi 190. Purvi Nayar-II 191. Purvi Nayar-III 192. Purvi Nayar-I 193. Divanigad 194. Nandalgad 195. Plane Nadi 196. Bichholigad 197. Bachangad 198. Dhangarhgad 199. Khasan Left 200. Paschimi Nayar-II
34.	Dehradoon	201. Bingad 202. Mohanagad

Statement-II

Achievement in respect of major components under National Watershed Development Project (NWDPRA) in Uttar Pradesh from 1990-91 to February 1997.

Sl. No.	Major Activity	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Arable Land			
	(i) Conservation measures			
	1. Contour vegetative hedges	Ha	166265	158280
	2. Repairs/Gully Control and other measures	No.	70000	54341
	(ii) Production System			
	1. Crop Demonstration	No.	123100	149236
	2. Agroforestry	No.	1873514	2934815
	3. Dryland Horticulture	No.	835779	2521489

1	2	3	4	5
	4. Household Production System	No.	15560	27507
	5. Homestead Garden	No.	85055	120842
B.	<i>Non-Arable Land</i>			
	(i) Conservation measures			
	1. Contour vegetative hedges	Ha.	70550	70971
	2. Vegetative filter strip	Rmt.	353246	531276
	(ii) Production System			
	1. Planting of shrubs	No.	2015225	2032745
	2. Overseeding of Grasses & legumes	Ha	21530	17713
C.	<i>Drainage Line Treatment</i>			
	1. Loose Boulder Structure	No.	15581	20811
	2. Dugout Sunken Ponds	No.	15632	17425
	3. Earthen Structure	No.	5520	5536
	4. Dogout Sunken Structure	No.	228	2391
D.	<i>Livestock Management</i>			
	1. Cultivated Fodder Dev.	No.	31559	45895
	2. Castration of Scrub Bills	No.	1537752	71014

Unemployment

*437. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI L. RAMANA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed will be about 38 crores at the end of this century;

(b) if so, whether the Government have started or propose to start any time-bound programme in this regard in various States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d) The person day unemployment rates for male and female in both rural and urban areas as per the CDS Estimates reported in last two NSSO Sample Survey Rounds are as under:

Person Day Unemployment Rates* as per Current Daily Status

	1987-88			1993-94		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	4.58	6.91	5.25	5.64	5.55	5.61
Urban	8.79	12.00	9.36	6.72	10.52	7.43
Total	5.54	7.61	6.09	5.91	6.33	6.03

*Unemployment as percentage of labour force.

Except for rural areas unemployment rate shows a decline between the two rounds of NSSO in 1987-88 and 1993-94. The reason for increase in unemployment rate as per CDS Status in the rural areas between 1987-88 and 1993-94 may be attributed towards increasing mechanisation in the agriculture and presence of under-employment in the rural areas. There is less scope for the rural people to get alternative employment.

Recognising the high incidence of underemployment and increasing casualisation of labour, there is need to enhance employment opportunities for the poor. In this context, the Ninth Plan will implement a national Employment Assurance Scheme.

Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment. Improvements in the quality of employment can be achieved only in situation of rapidly growing productivity to which the labour can lay a just claim.

[English]

Funds for Drought

*438. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made allocation for the current financial year for the States where drought situation is prevailing;

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

(c) whether the Central Government have sought any details from the State Governments as to the manner in which the fund is likely to be spent in such States; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Governments, drought conditions in varying degrees prevail in some parts of the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. The following funds have been allocated in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of these States during 1997-98 :--

State	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1. Gujarat	147.31
2. Madhya Pradesh	53.89
3. Maharashtra	71.97
4. Orissa	51.72

For the CRF, 75% of the funds are to be given by the Central Government in four quarterly instalments. The first quarterly instalment has already been released to these States.

(c) and (d) As recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission, Government of India have laid down the terms and norms for relief measures that can be undertaken by the State Governments using the corpus of the Calamity Relief Fund. The State Governments are competent to decide on the appropriate relief measures and incur necessary expenditure in accordance with the above norms.

Memorandum from SC/ST forum of Members of Parliament

*439. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a Memorandum from SC/ST forum of the Members of Parliament regarding socio-economic upliftment and related policy measures of SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Memorandum submitted by the SC/ST forum of the Members of Parliament mentions the following points

I. RELEVANT AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR SCs AND STs FROM IXTH PLAN ONWARDS

Point No. (1)

The population-equivalent proportion of the total plan provision of the Centre (17% for SCs and 8% for STs) and of each State and UT should be set apart as the SCP for SCs and SSP for STs and placed at the disposal of the National SC and ST Development Authority (NSDA) and the State SC and ST Development Authorities (SSDA), from the Ninth Plan onwards. This should be done before the plan outlays are divided sectorally.

Point No. (2)

The NSDA should be set up with wing each to concentrate on SCs and STs and with members who are experts with empathy for SCs and STs, faith in social justice and experience in the development of SCs and STs.

Point No. (3)

This Authority should be responsible for formulating and approving national and State Plans - Annual Plans, Five Year Plans and prespective Plans - based on the developmental needs of the SCs and STs and their priorities from the point of view of the SCs and STs, keeping in view the vital dimensions of socio-economic liberation, educational equality and human conditions of life.

Point No. (4)

The Prime Minister should be its Chairperson and its Dy. Chairperson should be full-time and have the rank of a Union Cabinet Minister.

Point No. (5)

The State SCs and STs Development Authorities should be constituted similarly *mutatis mutandis*.

Point No. (6)

Based on SCP and TSP formulated by the NSDA to the extent of 17% and 8% respectively of total plan outlay, it should make scheme-wise programme-wise and sector-wise allocation of outlay and issue sanctions in favour of the appropriate Ministries/Depts./Agencies who shall be accountable to the NSDA for proper implementation. The

NSDA shall supervise, monitor and direct the implementation of the developmental plans so as to achieve their basic objective.

Point No. (7)

The SSDAs should perform a similar function in respect of the State Plans.

Point No. (8)

District SC and ST Development Authorities consisting of SCs and STs Chairpersons and Members of district and intermediate level Panchayat Bodies, SC and ST MLAs and MPs, District Collectors, district heads of departments, experts and NGOs etc. should be constituted in each district on the one hand to provide the inputs to the NSDA and SSDAs for planning and monitoring purposes and on the other hand as the main implementing authority of the SCP and TSP so as to secure their primary objective.

Point No. (9)

The above authorities will make use of the existing infrastructure and expertise in the Planning Commission, Planning Boards, Ministeries and Departments etc. to the maximum extent possible.

Point No. (10)

The Forum requests the Prime Minister to give necessary directions as above immediately, as otherwise we feel that the Ninth Plan will turn out to be the 9th time of by passing the SCs and STs. We also request you to give necessary directions for the above to be incorporated in the Approach Paper on the IX Plan before it goes to the NDC for approval. In case the Approach Paper has already been finalised, an additional/supplementary Approach Paper may be ordered to be prepared in respect of SCs and STs.

Point No. (11)

Keeping in view the developmental needs of SCs and STs, it is obvious that the following programmes and schemes should find pride of place in relevant plans for SCs and STs including IX Plan:

a) A comprehensive National Programme of Minor Irrigation i.e. Irrigation for all irrigable but unirrigated lands held by SCs and STs through wells and community wells, borewells and community borewells tubewells, and community tube-wells, bandheras, check dams, lifts etc.

b) Endowing every landless rural family to SC and ST with at least one hectare of land and means including through land reforms, distribution of govt. lands, purchase of irrigated/irrigable private land etc., along with financial provisions and facilities for development through irrigation under the National Programme for Minor Irrigation or

through other appropriate means so that they can get adequate income for their sustenance and the education of their children without having to resort to wage labour with individual land-owners.

(c) Harmonious protection of Scheduled Tribes and forests;

d) Total liberation and full rehabilitation of safai Karamcharis scavengers) in an effective manner;

e) Residential Schools in every district and Reservation and financial support for SCs and STs in public schools, other high quality schools, colleges, universities and professional institutions, training and vocational education.

f) Preservation and restoration of land ownership of STs in tribal areas and the development of such lands, wherever their lands required, they should be made partners of such projects.

g) Food for education on national scale.

II. SINCERE AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL RESERVATION POLICY

Point No. (1)

The percentage of reservation for SCs and STs should be increased to 17% and 8% respectively on the basis of 1991 census by amending constitution to provide Reservation beyond 50% to overcome Supreme Court Judgement as was done for Tamilnadu and then putting it under the 9th Schedule.

Point No. (2)

In the Bill for Reservation for Women in the Parliament, there should be reservation for the women of the SCs and STs also.

Point No. (3)

Reservation should be introduced in the private sector and Constitutional amendment/statute therefor should be placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

Point No. (4)

In accordance with Article 16 (4A), it is necessary to issue directions spelling out that reservation in promotion should be implemented at every level, howsoever high, of the services under the State, in which the SCs and STs are not adequately represented rescending the present order limiting the reservation in promotion only to the first level in Grade-A.

Point No. (5)

Engagement of contract labour for various services, particularly in the safai services should be totally banned.

Point No. (6)

These provisions have to be included in the proposed SCs and STs (Reservation of Appointments or Posts and Seats in Educational Institutions) Act, 1996 to provide for all aspects pertaining to reservation for SCs and STs.

Point No. (7)

Tribunals of Justice in reservation or Arakshan Nyay Adalats should be set up with the main Bench in Delhi and other Benches in every place where the CAT has got Benches, and with the status of a High Court, with appeal lying only to the Supreme Court as in the case of the CAT, and with jurisdiction over all bodies to which reservation applies, to adjudicate on all complaints and petitions regarding reservation.

III. REMEDY FOR ABSENCE OF OR NEGLIGIBLE REPRESENTATION AND REDUCING REPRESENTATION OF SCs AND STs IN CLERICAL POSTS AND SECTORS

Point No. (1)

Suitable individuals belonging to the SCs and STs are available in the country for posts of importance like Governors, Ambassadors, Members of Planning Commission, Secretaries of Govt. of India, Members of UPSC, PESB etc. Conscious efforts should be mounted to bring them into such positions in reasonable numbers.

Point No. (2)

Future appointment to bodies like UPSC, PESB etc. may be made keeping in view at every step the objective of correction of the imbalance.

Point No. (3)

The process of empanelment of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries should be made transparent and it should cease to be adverse to SC and ST officers.

Point No. (4)

Institutional arrangements may be made under the Prime Minister to ensure that the SC and ST officers are not side-lined and they are posted in economic Ministries in reasonable numbers.

IV. AMBEDKAR MEMORIALS/JAGJIVAN RAM MEMORIALS

Point No. (1)

The property at 26, Alipur Road may be acquired and Dr. Ambedkar Memorial set up there.

Point No. (2)

No. 6 Krishna Menon Marg be developed as Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial.

Point No. (3)

Dr. Ambedkar Memorial National Library and Research Centre and Ambedkar Bhavan should be set up at the land between Raisina Road and Rajendra Prasad Road already ordered to be given the Ministry of Welfare.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER POINTS IN THE CMP READ WITH THE DALIT MANIFESTO

Point No. (1)

In addition there are a number of other points in the Dalit Manifesto to which the Government has rightly committed itself covering matters like Bills to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, Bill for structuring Panchayat institutions in Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas in accordance with the Bhuria Committee's recommendations etc. If these Bills are not passed in the Winter Session, they may be promulgated by Ordinance, in view of their urgency and importance for SCs and STs.

Point No. (2)

The Forum urges upon the Prime Minister to ensure that all these and other points contained in Dalit Manifesto are implemented without further loss of time.

ACTION TAKEN

All the above points of the Memorandum are at various stages of examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and the Planning Commission.

Development of Science and Technology

*440 SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been slow progress of programmes in technology sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any shortage of funds for the sector or the funds are not being utilised properly;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for this sector during the Ninth Five Year Plan and the present allocation of funds;

(e) whether the Government are looking towards Private Sector for this purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to make improvement in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) Efforts on technology development, acquisition, absorption, adaptation, upgradation and transfer are going on at a faster pace in the country. However, there are variations in the levels of technological progress in different sectors. While technological progress is visible in some sectors such as agriculture, atomic energy and space, it is at varying levels in different areas in the industrial sector.

(c) and (d) Government have increased the allocations for S & T year after year. While there is no separate allocation for technology *per se*, the Central Plan Outlay for science, technology and environment for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 2177 crores as proposed in the Union Budget for 1997-98. The Ninth Five Year Plan allocations are yet to be finalised.

(e) Utilization of technology and commercialisation of R & D results is primarily by the industry, both public and private sectors. Government is increasingly looking for greater role of industry in technology development and utilization.

(f) and (g) Government have, from time to time, evolved fiscal incentives and support measures to encourage industry to enhance investments in technology development and commercialisation of R & D results. Direct funding of R & D and technology development projects in industry. income tax relief on R & D expenditure incurred by industry are some of the major incentives.

To accelerate the development and application of indigenous technology to production process, Government have created a Fund for Technology Development and Application. The Fund is administered by the Technology Development Board constituted by the Government in September, 1996. The Board was allocated a sum of Rs. 30 crores in 1996-97. The current year's budget proposed an allocation of Rs. 70 crores for the activities of the Technology Development Board.

With a view to enhancing financial resource to state of art technology development, a scheme to match every additional commercial rupee earned by CSIR and ICAR laboratories as well as IITs has been initiated by the Government.

Torture by Police

4698. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been

drawn to the news-item captioned "Youth alleges torture by Police" appearing in "The Pioneer" dated February 11, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases where police have tortured the people in an effort to make them confess their guilt which they have otherwise not committed; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have seen the news item in question which appeared in the "The Pioneer" in its issue of February 16, 1996. It has been alleged in the report that a 26 year old marketing executive of a computer firm was tortured and kept in illegal detention for three days by the officials of Police Station Rohini. This was reportedly done in an effort to make him confess that he knew the identity of the assailants who had earlier shot at his cousin.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by the Delhi Police that during the year 1996 & 1997 (upto 10.4.97) six such instances have come to their notice. The Departmental Enquiries have been ordered against 15 Police officials found involved in these cases.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Women in Bihar

4699. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations working for women welfare in Bihar and the amount sanctioned for them during the last three years on the recommendations of Bihar Social Welfare Board for implementations of various schemes;

(b) the number of such schemes lying pending with the Central Government for allocation of funds;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix any time limit for the implementation of women Welfare schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Tetra Pack Fibre Pillow System Plant

4700. SHRI VIJAY PATEL :
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation Ltd. (APDDCE) and Sweden based Tetra Pack India Ltd. have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding for setting up of a Tetra Pack fibre pillow system plant at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the main points of the agreement;

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be started; and

(d) the details of help and assistance Sweden has agreed to provide in setting up this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. RAGHUVANS PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to the agreement the Tetra Pack will provide to the A.P. Federation machinery as well meet the cost of import duty, the repayment of which will begin from the second year of marketing of the product and will be spread over 10 years. Technology will assure a shelf life of 12 days for the product. Tetra Pack have agreed to provide marketing assistance to the extent of Rs. 25 lakh. The project is likely to start in July/Aug., 1997.

[Translation]

Aonla Units of IFFCO

4701. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aonla units of IFFCO fertilizer unit are running in loss due to non-functioning at their full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b) Aonla Units of IFFCO are not running in loss. However, the restriction in the supply of natural gas has affected their profitability.

(c) To overcome the gas supply problem, provisions

has been made to use Naphtha and fuel oil as feedstock/fuel in addition to natural gas.

[English]

National Memorial of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar

4702. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that provision of Rupees Eight crore was made during 1995-96 to construct a national Memorial in the name of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred out of it during 1995-96;

(c) the provision made for this memorial during 1996-97, and total amount incurred on it therefrom; and

(d) the reasons, for the non-utilization of the provisions during 1995-96 and 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was released to Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.

(c) An amount of Rs. 10.00 crores was provided for the Centenary Celebrations of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during 1996-97. The entire amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been released to Dr. Ambedkar Foundation for the Memorial. Out of this Rs. 7.12 crores has already been released by the Foundation to the Government of NCT, Delhi for acquiring the Land.

(d) In the absence of a firm project cost which involves conceptualising the Memorial in concrete terms, the Expenditure Finance Committee which considered the proposal for release of funds for acquiring the land during 1995-96 did not agree to the release of funds, and hence the funds provided for during 1995-96 could not be released to Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. In 1996-97 the entire amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been released.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Organs of Wild Life

4703. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that trees are being cut illegally and skins, bones and other organs of wild life are being smuggled in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested during the last three years in this regard and the action taken against them;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints of connivance of Forest Officers/rangers in these activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the preventive measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government is aware that trees are being cut illegally and wild animals parts and organs are being smuggled in the National Capital Region of Delhi. The details of the tree cutting, seizure of animal parts and person arrested is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of the Wild Animals Products Seized

S. No.	Items	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shahtoosh wool raw/ Shahtoosh shawl	-	172	10
2.	Leopard skin/Mounted leopard/articles	39	27	3
3.	Leopard bones	3.200 Kg.	-	-
4.	Ivory articles	3 pcs	-	2.102Kg
5.	Elephant tusks	-	4	-
6.	Leopard skull	4	-	1
7.	Tiger skin (cut pieces)/ Tiger head/articles	31	-	6
8.	Cheetal skin/articles	7	1	-
9.	Jungle cat mounted/skin/ articles	33	84	8
10.	Desert fox skin	796	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Desert cat skin/articles	348	1	-
12.	Jackal for skin/articles	89	320	2
13.	Leopard cat fur/article	89	-	-
14.	Civet cat skin/with head	17	703	-
15.	Otters skin/articles	448	-	-
16.	Mongoose skin	1	1	-
17.	Black buck born	8	-	-
18.	Sheep horn	6	-	-
19.	Ibex skin	1	-	-
20.	Crocodile skin/articels	8	1	1
21.	Crocodile (stuffed)	1	-	-
22.	Lizard skin/article	396	-	-
23.	Snake skin/article	115	-	-
24.	Lynx skin/article	1	-	-
25.	Fishing cat skin/article	1	-	-
26.	Fox skin/articel	431	87	2
27.	Stone marten skin articles	2	-	-
28.	Snow leopard skin articles	4	-	-
29.	Clouded leopard skin article	5	-	-
30.	Indian gazzel head/skin articles	7	-	-
31.	Blue bull skin	1	-	-
32.	Mongoose hair brushes	1160 pcs	13090 pcs	1336
33.	Mongoose hair bristles	1025 pcs + 2.600 kg.	720 pcs+ 700 gm	420 pcs+ 12.500 gms.
Offenders arrested		26	21	10

As for tree felling 205 cases have been detected during the last three years.

Action in all these cases has been taken against the offenders under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and other relevant rules and for illegal felling of trees, action is taken under Delhi Tree Prevention Act, 1994.

[English]

Imposing Ban on Book

4704. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to notice of the Government that a foreign publication written by Mr. Jeffrey J. Kripal contains disparaging remarks about Saint Sri Ramakrishna;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering to impose ban on the sale of this book in India; and

(c) the suggestions received by the Government to take up the matter appropriately with the U.S. Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government based on a review published in the Delhi Edition of the 'Statesman' of 31st January, 1997. However, our enquiries have revealed that the Department of Revenue, to date, has not received any reference from any of the field formations, under its jurisdiction, regarding import of any such publication. In view of this position, it is not possible to proceed further for consideration of banning entry of the book in India.

Prawn Culture

4705. SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from N.G.Os. functioning in the Coastal districts regarding non-implementation of directions of the Supreme Court concerning Prawn Culture in the Coastal Areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the directions given by the Apex Court in the case of S. Jagannathan Vs. Union of India and others;

(d) the steps taken or propose to be taken by the Government to implement the directions of the Supreme Court; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to promote environment friendly schemes of prawn cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These representations have favoured the implementation of Supreme Court's judgement dated 11.12.1996 and have opposed any move to amend the

Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991, issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Other representations have also been received seeking continuance of shrimp aquaculture.

(c) The directions of the Supreme Court in the case of Shri S. Jagannathan Vs. Union of India and others are given in statement enclosed.

(d) A petition has been filed in the Supreme Court seeking review of the judgement of the Supreme Court has stayed the operation of its judgement till the 31st July, 1987. The matter is sub-judice.

(e) The Government has issued guidelines for sustainable development and management of brackishwater aquaculture in August, 1995 with the intention of promoting environment friendly shrimp/prawn aquaculture.

Statement

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 11.12.1996 has imposed certain restrictions on shrimp farming along the coastal belt. The Judgement inter-alia states that :

(i) The Central Government shall constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and shall confer on the said authority all the powers necessary to protect the ecologically fragile coastal areas, sea shore, water front and other coastal areas and specially to deal with the situation created by the Shrimp culture industry in the coastal states, Union Territories. The authority so constituted by the Central Government shall implement 'the Precautionary Principle' and 'the Polluter Pays Principle'.

(ii) No Shrimp culture pond can be constructed or set up within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) except farms practising traditional and improved traditional types of technologies in the coastal low lying areas. This shall be applicable to all seas, bays, estuaries, creeks rivers and backwaters.

(iii) All Aquaculture industries/shrimp culture industries/shrimp culture ponds operating/set up in the coastal regulation zone as defined under the CRZ Notification shall be demolished and removed from the said area before March 31, 1997.

(iv) No aquaculture industry/shrimp culture industry/shrimp culture ponds shall be constructed/set up within 1000 meter of Chilka Lake and Pulicat Lake (including Bird Sanctuaries, namely Yudurapattu and Nelappattu).

(v) Agricultural Lands, salt pan lands, mangroves, wet lands forest lands, land for village common purposes and land meant for public purposes, shall not be used/converted for construction of shrimp culture ponds.

(vi) Aquaculture industry/shrimp culture industry/shrimp culture ponds other than traditional and improved traditional may be set up/constructed outside the Coastal Regulation Zone with prior approval of the 'Authority'.

(vii) The authority, in consultation with expert bodies like National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Central Pollution Control Board, respective State Pollution Control Boards shall frame scheme/schemes for reversing the damage caused to the ecology and environment by pollution in the coastal States/Union Territories.

Persons Below Poverty Line

4706. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large section of people below poverty line in Kerala are deprived of the benefits of the Targeted Revised Public Distribution System (TRPDS) due to Centre's unscientific guidelines which are without giving any consideration to the special circumstances prevailing in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Emissions of Green House Gases

4707. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any in-depth study of the problem of environmental threat caused by emissions of greenhouse gases in India which is supposed to be sixth largest producer of carbon dioxide emissions;

(b) if so, the details of the study made and the agency which had undertaken the study; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to combat the growing menace of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) Under a Technical Assistance Project from the Asian Development Bank, the Government has completed in 1994 a study entitled "CLIMATE CHANGE IN ASIA: India Country Report" wherein analyses of vulnerability to climatic and weather related events, the potential impacts of climate change and

preliminary estimates of National greenhouse gas emissions have been worked out. In this study, scientists and experts from various research institutions and universities such as National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi; Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi had participated.

(c) The Government is seized of the problem and is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As per the existing obligations under this treaty, India is not required to adopt any national greenhouse gas reduction target (s). However, the country's existing legal and policy framework in the area of environment provides for combating the projected climate change.

Disease in Wheat Crops

4708. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a disease has been spread in the crop of wheat in North and Central Bihar due to which wheat has turned poisonous and the farmers have suffered huge losses;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to compensate the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that Ear-cockle disease of wheat has been reported in some scattered patches in Gaya, Vaishali, Darbhanga and Madhubani districts in North and Central Bihar. The diseased galls are not edible but the gall free wheat grains are not poisonous. About 3 to 20% of the wheat grains have been found affected by the disease in the disease-affected areas.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to part (a) of the Question, Union Government have not formulated any scheme to compensate the farmers. However, soon after receipt of information about the occurrence of the disease, State/Central Governments organised field surveys to assess the disease situation. Vigorous publicity and awareness campaign has been launched to educate the farmers to avoid recurrence of the disease in future by sowing disease-gall free seeds.

Assistance for Fodder Banks

4709. SHRI N. J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Gujarat for the setting up of fodder banks under the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development' during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent by the State under the scheme during the said period;

(c) whether the Central Government are aware of the alleged misappropriation of funds on this account; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVAN PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Rs. 26.25 lakhs (Central share) was released to the State of Gujarat for setting up of a Fodder Bank during 1994-95 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 'Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development'. The sanction was revalidated for utilisation during 1995-96.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Marine Environment

4710. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shipping casualties in the Indian waters caused any harm to the marine environment;

(b) if so, the number of such casualties reported during 1995-96 and 1996-97 till date and the extent of pollution caused in each casualty; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent pollution of marine environment caused by the shipping casualties?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) As per the information of the Coast Guard Headquarters, so far there is no such report of damage to marine environment around India due to marine casualties. In 1995-96 no casualty was reported except a minor spill by Dredger Mandovi II of Visakhapatnam. In 1996-97, there were five reported marine casualties in which only one vessel MV Al-Hadi had spilled oil which was cleaned up by Coast Guard of Mumbai. A minor spill subsequent to a leak from an oil barge was caused in Hooghly river. This was controlled by Calcutta Port Trust.

(c) A National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan has been formulated and is in force which is co-ordinated by the Indian Coast Guard.

Disposal of Red Sanders

4711. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to permit them to dispose of 800 tonnes of red sanders in the State;

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

(c) the total amount obtained by the State Government in disposing of the red sanders so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has permitted the export of value added items made out of Red Sanders wood.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has called global tenders for export of value added items made out of Red Sanders wood. No material has been sold so far.

Accounting System in Super Bazar

4712. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bills of the suppliers pending for payment as on date;

(b) the date from which these are pending giving the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to discard the decentralised accounting system and unify the accounting system as hithertofore; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Super Bazar, Delhi there are about 2,500 bills amounting to Rs. 4.50 crores to be paid to the suppliers as on 30.4.97.

(b) Most of the bills mentioned at (a) above have been received by the Super Bazar, Delhi in the month of April, 97. However, receiving bill, processing it and making payment is a continuous process for the Super Bazar. The Super Bazar is normally making payment to the suppliers as per the agreed terms of payment. Sometimes due to non recovery of payment against credit sales made to the Govt., local bodies other institutions etc, the Super Bazar is unable to adhere to the payment schedule.

(c) and (d) At present, the Super Bazar do not have any proposal to discard the decentralisation of accounting system and unify the same.

Trial Court

4713. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Supreme Court recent verdict that the precious time of the trial courts should not be wasted for deciding the future dates of the cases and to complete the related legal procedure of the cases to be considered by the trial courts;

(b) whether the Government propose to issue direction to all the State Governments for advising the trial courts to implement the ruling of the Supreme Court with immediate effect so that the number of pending cases with them is reduced and to identify all such cases which can be covered and closed under the said ruling and not to admit such cases in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under Article 141 of the Constitution of India, the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

Detection of Live Bombs

4714. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI KAMESHWAR PASWAN :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Live Bombs being sold for Scrap" appearing in *Indian Express*, dated February 21 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to

(e) As per information furnished by the State Government of Rajasthan, live bombs alongwith other scrap materials were sold to the Kabari shop owner which were collected from the Field Firing Range, Mahajan. One of the bombs exploded as a result of which 4 persons were killed and three injured. The State Government had appointed the sub-divisional magistrate of Hanumangarh to enquire into the incident. The enquiry revealed that the explosion occurred as a result of hammering the scrap by Shri Pala Ram who was one of the deceased. The State Government has also informed that in the absence of eye witness the army personnel who sold scrap to the Kabari shop owner could not be identified. It was however decided that both Army and State authorities will keep a strict watch to prevent occurrence of such mishaps in future by checking illegal collection of scrap from the Field Firing Range.

Persons killed by Blueline Buses

4715. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed by Blueline/Redline buses in Delhi during 1996 till date;

(b) the number of drivers arrested and finally convicted for killing the people during 1996;

(c) the number of vehicles involved in the accidents;

(d) whether the rule regarding deploying two drivers for each bus is enforced strictly by the enforcement agency;

(e) whether cases of harassment of small vehicle drivers at the law of police have been brought to the notice of authorities during the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The number of persons killed in road accidents on Delhi roads by blueline/redlines buses is as under :

Year	Persons killed
1996	204
1997 (upto 30.4.97)	54

(b) During the year 1996, 394 drivers were arrested, of whom one driver has since been convicted.

(c) 174 vehicles in 1996 and 114 in 1997 (upto 30.4.97) were involved in road accidents.

(d) The law provides that no adult motor transport worker shall be, except in cases of long distance routes, required or allowed to work for more than 8 hours a day and

48 hours in any week. The State Transport Authority of Delhi takes appropriate action as provided under law in cases where this rule is found to have been violated.

(e) No such specific complaint was brought to the notice of the Delhi Police during the last one year.

(f) Does not arise.

Police Force

4716. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police forces in the country have become heavy with the large number of new posts of senior officers being created each year;

(b) whether the highly centralised nature of our police is responsible for the proliferation of posts of the higher level officials;

(c) whether the Government would appoint an expert group to consider a proposal to hand over local policing and local law and order responsibilities to the local bodies namely municipalities, municipal corporations, panchayat samitis etc. and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) According to information available, as on 31.12.1994, the actual strength of Civil Police, including District Armed Police, in the country was 9,50,382. The number of officers of the rank of SP/DIG/IG/DG among them was 2,866 only.

'Police' being a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is for the respective State Governments to create posts at various levels depending on their requirements.

The Central Government is not considering appointment of an expert group as referred to in part (c) of the Question, as it is again for the State Governments to decide on the need for decentralisation, keeping in view the various statutes which presently empower the police to function.

Development of Para Military Forces during Punjab Elections

4717. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawans of different Para-Military Forces sent to Punjab during recently concluded Legislative Assembly elections;

(b) whether these forces were sent as per the demand of State Government;

(c) whether any complaint have been received against these forces; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) 150 Coys of Central Forces were made available to Government of Punjab for Assembly elections in the State. The quantum of Force was decided after consultation with the Election Commission of India and the State Government. No complaints have been received against these forces.

VIP Security

4718. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "VIP Security putting citizens safety at Peril" appearing in the "Indian Express", dated February 21, 1997;

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

(c) the number of police personnel deployed for personal security of VIPs and others in Delhi at present;

(d) the annual expenditure incurred by the Government on this account during each of the last three years;

(e) the number of VIPs and others belonging to other States living in Delhi being provided personal security in Delhi;

(f) whether the Government have reviewed the threat aspect and the question of providing security to VIPs and others in Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and as such the responsibility for providing security to the persons residing within their jurisdiction is that of the concerned State/UTs. As regards Delhi, applications made by various persons for providing personal security on various grounds are not vetted by the security agencies. Ideally, special security needs to be provided normally where the threat emanates from any terrorist organisation. In other circumstances, the requirement should generally be met by the normal police set up. The cases are constantly reviewed. At present, about 3617 Police personnel from Delhi Police and 2672 Police Personnel from Central Para Military Forces have been deployed for personal security of VIPs and others in Delhi.

(d) The expenditure incurred by Delhi Police on the security of the protectees during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1994-95	Rs. 18.42 Crores
1995-96	Rs. 19.11 Crores
1996-97	Rs. 18.65 Crores

(e) As of March 1997 Security is being provided to 467 protectees in Delhi.

(f) and (g) The need for security and scale of security arrangements are reviewed periodically. This is a continuing exercise. The security arrangements are modified/withdrawn as warranted from time to time.

Harassment of Villagers

4719. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Villages on Border Allege Harassment by BSF Jawans" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated January 28, 1997; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the policy, the farmers are generally allowed to visit their fields beyond the fence regularly to enable them to work from dusk to dawn. However, during winter, due to poor visibility in the morning and early evening, the working hourse become a bitless. They are, however, allowed to use agricultural implements including tractors etc. Keeping in view the national security the Distrit Administration have imposed restrictions on movement during night.

To sort out the problems of the border villages and for developing better relations between border population and BSF troops, Village Coordination Committees comprising of BSF personnel, Panchayat members and headmen etc. have been constituted and the meetings are being held on regular basis to solve the day to day problems.

Amendment in IPC and Cr.P.C.

4720. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK :
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN :
KUNWAR SARVARAJ SINGH :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI :
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to amend certain provisions of the Cr.P.C. & I.P.C.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the latest progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994, which proposes to amend various provisions of Cr.P.C. and IPC was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs which considered the Bill and submitted its report.

[Translation]

Funds for Development of North Eastern States

4721. SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided for the development of the North-Eastern States, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which the projects of Meghalaya pending with various Ministries of the Union Government are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Declaration of Tiger Reserve as National Park

4722. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare forests comprising, Tialigaon, North and South Rajabhatkhawa, Jainti, Panbari and Chokks forests under Buxar Tiger Reserve as a National Park;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the cost thereof; and

(c) the estimated number of tigers and other big cats in this Reserve at present and the comparative wild life population there as per last three censuses?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to declare reserve forests areas of Tashigaon, North and South Rajabhatkhawa, Jainti, Panbari and

Chacko blocks, which are already a part of sanctuary, into a National Park.

(b) No cost is involved in the proposal since it is only a change in legal status of these forests under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) As per the information provided by the State Government, a statement is enclosed. However, $\pm 10\%$ variation in the estimated population is always possible since track census is done for the other wild species.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Species	1989	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	Tiger	33	29	-	31	-
2.	Leopards	-	63	-	70	-
3.	Elephants	-	85	86	-	-
4.	Gaur	-	-	192	335	360
5.	Barking Deer	-	-	978	955	1000
6.	Hog Deer	-	-	157	120	200
7.	Spotted Deer	-	-	498	515	575
8.	Sambhar	-	-	108	80	100
9.	Mongoose	-	-	142	320	350
10.	Porcupine	-	-	14	35	50
11.	Wild Boar	-	-	2719	2700	3000
12.	Monkeys	-	-	12581	22250	24000
13.	Peacocks	-	-	1975	2600	2800
14.	Jungle Fowls	-	-	2056	5650	6000

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

4723. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal for commissioning of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and National Drug Authority (NDA);

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria fixed for the appointment of Chairman and other members of these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (c) Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986, announced in September, 1984 provide for setting up of an Independent body of experts called National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to do the work of price fixation of drugs. There is also a provision for setting up a National Drug Authority which will inter-alia, define standards, enforce quality and monitor prescribing practices. The criteria for appointment of various functionaries in NPPA/NDA will differ from posts to posts.

Water Quality Monitoring Programme

4724. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Wild Fund for Nature has launched a country-wide Water Quality Monitoring Programme termed "River Watch" in India to sensitise people about the deteriorating water quality in different rivers of the country and also to invite participation of school students in creating awareness; and

(b) if so, the main features and objectives of this programme and the extent of which it has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The "River Watch" is a participatory environmental education programme initiated in November, 1996 to enlighten the community about the deteriorating water quality of the rivers. Under phase-I of this programme, 100 km stretch of river Yamuna has been chosen for water quality monitoring since the river is threatened by various sources of pollution.

Objective: The programme is aimed at involving schools, and the community for improving the water quality of the rivers.

Main features of the Programme

Ten schools in and around Delhi have been selected to participate in the programme which involves:

- Identification of river stretches for study;
- Holding training workshops for using the water pollution monitoring kit developed by WWF;
- Processing of data;
- Dissemination of information through media.

The phase I of the programme is yet to be completed for assessment of the success of the programme.

Diversion of Foodgrains from Fair Price Shops

4725. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :
SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Government have been charged for attempting to absolve itself of their role in checking diversion of foodgrain from the fair price shops to open market and the nexus between FPS dealers and blackmarketeters;

(b) if so, the main charges made against the Government regarding PDS grain diversion;

(c) whether any suggestions in this regard have been made to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent the Government have agreed to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) No, Sir, Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented under the joint responsibility of Central and State Governments. While the Centre makes allocation of essential commodities among the States, subsequent allocation and supervision of distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to closely monitor the PDS at the Fair Price Shop and other levels.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

CRPF battalions Deployed in Country

4726. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRPF battalions deployed in the country for the maintenance of law and order Statewise;

(b) whether Central assistance is being provided for the maintenance of law and order; and

(c) if so, the details of total amount of assistance provided during 1995-96 and 1996-97, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) Maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Central Para Military Forces are made available to the States to assist them in maintaining public order. The level of deployment depends upon the requirement of each state and over all availability of the Force. However, it may not be in public interest to indicate the details of Forces or levels of deployment in various States. No financial assistance as such as provided for maintenance of law and order.

[English]

Appointment of Handicapped

4727. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether this ministry got conducted interview by the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped in May-June 1995 for the selection of suitable candidates to be appointed in category 'D' Posts in Central Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, details thereof, alongwith the list of selected persons;

(c) whether no offer of appointment was sent till date to these selected persons;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being contemplated to offer them appointments?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (e) At the behest of Ministry of Welfare, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun and conducted interviews with a view to prepare panel of names of visually handicapped persons to be appointed against Group 'D' vacancies in the Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Out of a panel of eligible names (610) only 33 persons have received offers of appointment till date as per information available in the Ministry. The names of persons included in the panel and of those given offer of appointment are given in the when reserved vacancies for this category are notified, Ministry of Welfare sends names and dossiers of empanelled persons on regional basis for offers of appointment statement I and II respectively. Offers of appointment to be made by the Ministries, Departments, Public Sector Undertakings concerned. Ministry of Welfare have been regularly pursuing the matter with them.

Statement-I*List of Selected Candidates - North Zone
For Group 'D' Vacancies
(Merit in Descending Order)*

Rank	Roll No.	Name	Date of Birth	Education
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1033	Pushkar Singh Kanvasi S/o Narayan Singh Kanvasi Vill. Thop, PO. Ujjalpur Distt. Chamoli U.P. - 246440	7.1.73	8
2.	3307	Ram Daras S/o Ramtu National Fed. of the Blind, 2322, Laxmi Naraingali, Pharganj, Delhi - 110055	7.5.65	SSC
3.	3038	Mandev S/o Sadanand Andh Maha Vidyalaya Punchkuin Road New Delhi - 110001	9.19.66	SSC
4.	3302	Islam Nabi S/o Bundu Khan I.H.B. Lalkuin Badhur Pur Delhi - 44	10.22.59	8
5.	3386	Kishore Kumar S/o Manorath Prasad R-Z-92, Gali No. 7 Kailashpuri Exten. Palam Colony, Delhi-45	10.2.64	SSC
6.	3337	Jitender Kumar S/o Sohan Veer Singh H. No. B-2, Baghirathi Vihar, Water Plant (B.S.) Krawal Nagar Road, Delhi - 94	6.30.69	8
7.	3382	Bagya Narayan Saha S/o Banarsi Saha Q.No. 10, Qutub Hotel Delhi - 16	1.5.61	8
8.	3296	Vaquar Ahamed S/o Hadyar Khan House - 16/677, Khan Street Afganana Distt. Aligarh, U.P.	3.8.61	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
9.	3231	Ram Anuj Tiwari S/o Ram Krishan Tiwari 110/241, Blind School Nehru Nagar, Kanpur, U.P.	5.30.65	SSC
10.	1490	Sanjay Mani Tiwari S/o Kashinath Tiwari C/o Chandanlal Podar T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, U.P. - 248001	4.11.69	SSC
11.	593	Rajendra Prasad Kashyap S/o Ram Prasad H.No. 2/111 'A', Nawab Ganj, Kanpur, U.P. - 208002	3.1.74	8
12.	1006	Daya Ram S/o Jagat Ram 331, Klurbura, Dehradun, U.P. -248001	10.8.60	8
13.	858	Om Prakash Uniyal S/o Satyeswar Prasad Uniyal V/PO - Pathiyana Raika Via Bhaldiyana Tehri Garwal, U.P.	1.1.67	SSC
14.	920	Uttamrao Mathan Kar S/o Krishan Rao Mathankar 111, South Meloniganj Mansurabad, Jabalpur, M.P.	2.1.72	Int.
15.	5108	Khushi Ram S/o Bharat Singh 1, Vijay Nagar, Adhoiwala - Chuna Bhatta, Dehradun, U.P.	4.15.71	8
16.	4903	Niranjan Prasad S/o Dina Nath Prasad B-596, Delhi Prasation Awas, Timarpur, Delhi - 54	5.5.72	9
17.	3024	Sita Devo S/o Suresh Kumar H.No. 54/647 Punchkuin Road Delhi - 110001	1.12.64	Int.
18.	1723	Jetharam S/o Jai Ram Das H.No. D-697, Mandipur J.J. Colony Delhi - 110041	7.15.64	8

1	2	3	4	5
19.	3117	Ashwani Kumar Sharma S/o Manohar Lai Sharma H.No. 1554, D.M. Colony Sec. - 38 (West) Chandigarh	7.30.74	SSC
20.	3835	Rahana Praven S/o Afaek Ahmed H.No. 482, Purana Killa, Lucknow, U.P.-226001	1.14.58	BA
21.	1600	Dulari Kumar S/o Ghanshyam Notiyal Vill. Devipur P.O. Umed Pur Distt. Dehradun U.P. 248007	10.6.72	Int.
22.	1016	Suraj Bhan S/o Nekiram T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, U.P. - 248001	3.4.59	8
23.	1607	Rajender Prasad Mishra S/o Ram Sunder Prasad Mishra Shyam Shah Medical College Reeva, M.P. - 486001	10.15.68	Int.
24.	3068	Zahid Husan S/o Ahshan Ali Modern Bazar, Department Store, 49, Basantlok, Basantviha Delhi - 110057	7.7.68	8
25.	3334	Rajendra Singh S/o Gaje Singh A-7, Nav Bharat Apartments, Paschim Vihar Delhi - 110033	8.15.73	SSC
26.	3267	Madan Singh Rana S/o Sarop Singh Rana Soil Testing Lab PO Srinagar Garhwal, U.P.	3.10.70	8
27.	3258	Nirmala Maurya S/o Ram Milan Kushawaha F-1612/2, Block-5, Multy Storey, Rajaji Puram, Lucknow-17, UP.	8.10.71	8
28.	962	Rakesh Kumar Srivastav S/o Ramaasare Lai Srivastav H.No. 95, Moh. Sahab Ganj Feijabad, U.P. 224001	6.23.65	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
29.	4907	Ram Pal S/o Balwant Singh National Fed. of the Blind, 2322, Laxmi Narayan St., Paharganj, Delhi-55	9.20.74	8
30.	3403	Sunil Kumar Pandey S/o Subhash Pandey H.C.C.B.S., Sewa Kutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9	3.3.70	SSC
31.	3366	Santosh Kumar S/o Lallu Prasad Station Rd, Near Bus Stand Chungi No. 3, Balabgarh, Faridabad Haryana	1.3.72	SSC
32.	918	Manisha Pathak S/o Sudhakar Pathak D-1/6, Mahesh Guard Line Indore, M.P. - 452006	9.24.73	Int.
33.	255	Ram Vishal Patel S/o Moti Lal Patel School For the Blind Kocava, Choraghat Rd. Jabalpur, M.P. - 482003	1.10.72	SSC
34.	263	Pushpa Tiwari S/o Kripa Ram Tiwari F-1662-64, Block No. 6, Multi Story, Rajajipuram Lucknow, U.P.	9.9.62	8
35.	5405	Kishori Lal S/o Khushi Ram C/o Om Prakash 109, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, U.P.-248001	11.14.72	SSC
36.	4262	Methura Prasad S/o Kamta Prasad Govt. Handi. Welfare Inst. Sanjewani Nagar Dist. Jabalpur, M.P.	7.11.73	Int.
37.	1011	Rajendra Dev Sharma S/o Nathu Lal Sharma T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Raj Pur Road Dehradun, U.P. 248001	7.14.73	8
38.	4801	Gangotri Verma S/o Ram Kishore N.F.B. Braille Press Delhi Road, Bahadurgarh Haryana -124507	1.3.70	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
39.	2315	Ashwani Kumar S/o Ramesh Kumar Bakshi Punjab Welfare Ass. F/T Blind, 821, Guru Nank Colony, Kotla Punjab - 148023	12.16.67	SSC
40.	856	Yoginder Kumar S/o Sunder Lai Mittal 433/1, Hanuman Colony Chaw Mandi, Roorkee Distt Hardwar, U.P. -247667	3.14.58	Int.
41.	1690	Pradeep Kumar S/o Mast Ram Vill. Ropa, Post Khiah, Dist. Hamirpur, H.P.	5.27.71	Int.
42.	20	Premchand Dhadeky S/o Shivram Dhadeky GPO. Andharia Citti Mohalla Multai Dt. Betul M.P. 460551	7.1.71	Int.
43.	1642	Mohammad Idrees S/o Mohammad Isrial Q.No. 315D, Jatapur Railway Vikas Colony, P.O. Railway, Gorakhpur U.P. - 273012	1.6.69	8
44.	898	Rekha Gupta S/o Brajmohan Gupta 37, Arjun Palton Indore, M.P.	11.19.72	SSC
45.	3926	Munnu Lal S/o Panch Ram State Handicapped Inst. Sanjewani Nagar, Jabalpur M.P.	5.12.70	Int.
46.	4126	Raj Man Singh S/o Shiv Charan Govt. Handi. Welfare Inst. Sanjewani Nagar Grah Jabalpur, M.P.	7.2.71	Int.
47.	3275	Bhagwanti Balecha S/o Danu Mai 106/356, Gandhi Nagar Kanpur, U.P. - 208012	2.8.66	SSC
48.	3413	Parmanand Sharma S/o Badri Narain Sharma Room 31, Hindu College Hostel Delhi University, Delhi-110007	9.15.72	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
49.	3301	Sri Pal S/o Devideen House Z-213, Timar Pur, Lucknow Road, Delhi-54	7.15.68	SSC
50.	227	Ashok Tripathi S/o Ram Lalit Tripathi 8/96 Staff Quarters G.B. Pant Hospital Campus, Delhi - 110002	11.4.67	8
51.	4906	Raj Kishore S/o Raj Bunsu House No. B-303, Delhi Administration Flats, Timarpur, Delhi - 110054.	8.4.61	SSC
52.	3360	Ramakant S/o Raj Balam Bhartiya Blind School, Circular Road, Shahadara, Delhi - 110032	12.4.58	SSC
53.	1228	Shankar Lal Ardhe S/o Gulab Ardhe Krishna Tailors Near Prabhat Cinema Durg, M.P. - 491001	7.22.66	Int
54.	1118	Braham Singh Chouhan S/o Ram Dhiraj Singh Chouhan Sector N-2, H.No. 724 Aliganj Kursi Road Lucknow, U.P.	3.16.71	8
55.	2636	Bhagwan Singh Bhandari S/o Raithan Singh Bhandari P.O. Sweer Distt. Tehri Garhwal U.P. - 249199	12.16.74	SSC
56.	1687	Subhash Chandra S/o Satish Chandra Vill. Uncher, P.O. Pisoli, Edwalsyun, Pauri Garhwal, U.P.	5.8.69	8
57.	32	Subhash Kale S/o Bavurao Kale Dristheen Kalyan Sangah, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.	4.1.64	8
58.	3017	Surender Kumar Mathur S/o Jairam Mathur Andh Vidyalaya Punchkuin Road, Delhi - 110001	3.3.73	SSC

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
59.	61	Krishan Soni S/o Dhaniram Soni Nr. Janta Medical St. Main Road, Harpalpur Chhatarpur, M.P.-471111	1.19.70	Int.	69.	3747	Surya Lal S/o Gori Shanker Vill. Badipur PO Bhanmau Distt. Barabanki, U.P.	9.6.60	8
60.	3938	Ram Kumar S/o Raghuc Rema Prasad State Handicapped Instt. Sanjevani Nagar, Jabalpur, M.P.	7.25.73	Int.	70.	4874	Chuni Lal S/o Tulsi Ram Khichri Pur T-Camp House No. K-12, Delhi - 91	3.16.58	SSC
61.	3404	Sudershan Singh S/o Hari Singh National Fed. of The Blind, 2322, Laxmi Narayan St. Paharganj, Delhi - 110055	12.31.71	SSC	71.	3951	Suman Jambulkar S/o Shyam Rao 54/19, South T.T. Nagar, Mala Mandir, Bhopal M.P. - 462003	2.6.64	8
62.	3268	Ashwani Kumar Shukla S/o Davideen Shukla C/o L.C. Verma Sirmor Tea Stall, Loherwala Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun, U.P.	5.15.64	SSC	72.	1339	Ramkumar S/o Kuxman Mahakavi Soordas Naitreheen Vidyalaya P.O. Arsena, Agra U.P. - 282007	12.15.62	Int.
63.	3225	Kamal Dixit S/o Daya Shankar Dixit F-1490/2, Block-3, Multi Storey, Rajaji Puram, Lucknow, U.P.	7.10.68	8	73.	3377	Shiv Swarop S/o Chatrapal Swarop H.No. 1038, Gali No. 9, C.R.P. Camp, Soniaviha Khajori, Yamuna Par Delhi - 110094	12.20.69	SSC
64.	3500	Naveen Kumar Sharma S/o Bansi Lai Sharma Govt. Sec. School F/T Blind Boys, Sewa Kutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi - 110009	11.2.73	SSC	74.	1533	Malay Kumar Banerjee S/o R.N. Banerjee Q.No. 170, Adarsh Nagar, PO. B.M.I. Charonda, Durg M.P. - 490025	6.25.69	Int.
65.	3016	Jageshwar Jha S/o Bhubaneshwar Jha Govt. Hostel for Blind Student Sewakutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi - 110009	10.19.67	SSC	75.	994	Mrs. Lalita Saini S/o Jagdish Prasad Saini 53/1, Bitawant Indore	3.15.59	11
66.	156	Om Prakash Reswal S/o Bhekh Lal Reswal H.No. 57, Govt. Colony Rd., Birla Ground, Ujjain, M.P.	10.17.74	SSC	76.	859	Rakesh Thapliyal S/o D.N. Thapliyal Shivlok, Ladpur PO. O.R.D. Factory, Raipur, Dehradun, U.P. - 248008	4.27.73	9
67.	849	Anil Prasad Gupta S/o Anandi Prasad Gupta 121-122, Piare Lal Shop, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, U.P. - 248001	1.18.69	8	77.	2543	Kiran S/o Virender Village / P.O. Lower Sunhet Teh. Dehra Distt. Kangra H.P. 177101	2.10.65	SSC
68.	3832	Sarwan Kumar S/o Ralu Ram Vill. Bhatbali, P.O. Mandubala Dehradun, U.P.	6.15.59	8					

1	2	3	4	5
78.	152	Surendra Kumar S/o Shiv Prasad Rajkeeya Netraheen Ashrit Karmshala Sita Road, Lucknow, U.P.	2.1.73	SSC
79.	1725	Raj Kumar S/o Kasturi Lal Arora B/124, Ramapark, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi - 110059	1.1.69	SSC
80.	900	Puralal Sutar S/o Bhawani Shankar Sutar M.P. Welfare Ass. F/T. Blind, 33B/D, Fort Area, Indore M.P. - 452006	11.4.58	Int.
81.	5254	Rajendra Kumar Shukla S/o Suraj Prasad Shukla Vill/PO Atsu Distt. Itawa, U.P.	5.10.64	SSC
82.	4866	Puran Lal S/o Ram Lal H. No. - 493, Block C-3, Sultan Puri, New Delhi-41	4.12.67	8
83.	4070	Ramesh Kumar S/o Bsant Ram Govt. Handi. Welfare Inst. Sanjewani Nagar, Garh Jabalpur, M.P.	4.5.74	Int.
84.	4910	Mukesh Sharma S/o Vaij Nath Sharma H.C.G.B.S., Sewa Kutir Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9	4.5.70	SSC
85.	4144	Vijay Laxmi S/o Ram Bilas M.E.S.Colony, 62/6, W-II Zone Firozpur Cantt, Pune	10.20.63	Int.
86.	4882	Ashad Ali S/o Mazid Ali H.No. B-1, Chandbagh Krawal Nagar Road, Gokul Puri, Delhi-94	5.1.71	SSC
87.	4278	Sumita Singh S/o Ram Milan Singh II-165 Govt. Colony Gora Bajar Raibareli, U.P.	12.3.66	8

1	2	3	4	5
88.	4281	Rajendra Pasad S/o M.R. Gupta 27, Kashwपुरam P.O. Ghorknath Distt. Ghorkhapur U.P. - 273015	1.20.67	Int.
89.	3225.	Satyendra Kumar S/o Baidu Prasad Vill./PO Bhalekh Distt. Jalaun Urai, U.P. - 285115	2.3.74	SSC
90.	3367	Vishan Pal Singh Saini S/o Trimal Singh Saini Andh Vidyalaya Panchkuin Road, Delhi-1	2.2.68	8
91.	3336	Chandar Prakash S/o Ganpati Mishra National Fed. of the Blind, 2322, Laxmi Narain St. Paharganj, Delhi-110055	7.1.67	SSC
92.	3375	Raju Jallan S/o Birju Mohan Jallan Janta Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya, Siri Fort Road, Sadiq Nagar, Delhi-49	12.12.72	8
93.	3269	Sadha Prasad Chaudhary S/o Indra Prasad Chaudhary C/o L.C. Verma Sirmor Tea Stall, Loherwala Kaulagar Rd. Dehradun, U.P.	6.7.71	SSC
94.	1684	Raghuvir Singh S/o Surta Ram Singh Vill. Ismailpur PO/Teh. Narwana Distt. Jind, Haryana	11.20.72	SSC
95.	186	Pradeep Patil S/o D.N. Patil H.No. 69, Bharat Nagar Bhopal, M.P. - 462021	10.9.69	SSC
96.	603	Lala Singh Rathor S/o Prahalad Singh Rathor Vil. Fatehpur P.O. Jote, Distt. Mainpuri U.P.	7.1.70	8
97.	684	Ramesh Kumar S/o Hari Prasad Vill. Maina, Th. Asta Dist. Sehore, M.P.-466125	4.1.66	8

1	2	3	4	5
98.	729	Jagtar Singh S/o Kala Singh Vill. & PO Bhairupa Tehsil Phul Distt. Bhatinda Pune - 151106	11.12.72	8
99.	4936	Suman Lata S/o Chiman Lal Narang 69, 'N' Block Sri Ganga Nagar Raj. - 335001	11.29.60	Int
100.	4854	Kaluram S/o Farike H.No. 64-A, Type-A, Aram Bagh Paharganj, New Delhi-55	4.15.74	SSC
101.	4420	Rajender Parshad S/o Hari Singh Andh Maha Vidyalaya Punch Kuian Road New Delhi - 110001	12.15.74	9
102.	4436	Amardeep Bhatia S/o N. S. Bhatia D-8/C, D.D.A. Flats Munirka New Delhi-67	10.16.71	B.Com.
103.	4892	Vipin Kumar Jain S/o Om Prakash Jain C-14/1, Dilshad Garden, Delhi - 110095	1.20.64	SSC
104.	3257	Kamal Das Chaudhary S/o Manohar Lal Tea Stall, Koharwala Kaulagar Road, Dehradun U.P.	7.11.58	8
105.	1696	Ram Avatar Sanwria S/o Babulal Sanwria Block C-6/290 Sultan Pur, New Delhi - 110041	5.1.63	8
106.	3318	Pawan Kumar Mittal S/o Rishi Prakash Mittal H. No. 173, Shiv Kutir Harsh Vihar, Near Pitampura, Delhi - 110034	3.8.65	SSC
107.	3155	Khem Chan S/o Pishan Lal Govt. School for the Blind Boys, Sewakutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi - 110009	2.1.72	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
108.	3399	Ashok Kumar Rai S/o Prem Narayan Rai Hostel F/T Col. Coing Blind students, Sewa Kutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9	7.5.72	SSC
109.	1231	Shikha Srivastava S/o Santosh Srivastava H.No. 539, Kherabad Alahabad Road, Sultanpur, U.P.	9.20.65	SSC
110.	22	Babu Rao Sahare S/o Kashinath Sahare Drusteen Kalyan Sangh Shivaji Nagar Behind JP Hospital, M.P.	4.4.68	8
111.	2318	Om Prakash S/o Prem Chand Punjab Welfare Ass. F/T, Blind, 821, Guru Nanak Col. Malerkotla Punjab - 148023	12.15.74	Int.
112.	2505	Tajveer Singh S/o Diwan Singh 254, Delhi Administration Flat, Timar Pur, Delhi - 54	2.1.67	SSC
113.	1527	Jagan Ghorki S/o Ekobaji Ghorki Adhikshak Dal Vastu Bhandar, Bhopal, M.P. - 462001	2.10.70	8
114.	1021	R. Venkatesh S/o Ramaiah T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Rajpur Road, Dehradun, U.P. - 248001	9.17.69	8
115.	2389	Vimla Sarkar S/o Subal Chandr Sarkar 56, B/1, D.L. Road, Dehradun, U.P.	2.2.66	8
116.	855	Anil Kumarsen S/o Ram Charan Sen H. No. 1077/1, Goundu Compound Sipri Bazar, Civil Lines, Jhansi, U.P. - 284003	8.1.73	SSC
117.	853	Subhash Chander S/o Ram Singh Vill./PO Atawla Teh/Distt. Panipat Haryana - 132113	3.1.70	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
118.	4943	Shiv Dayal Sharma S/o Rewar Chand Sharma Vill. Patalwas, P.O. Bhavani Distt. Jaipur, Raj. - 303001	8.15.67	Int.
119.	4929	Rajendra Prasad Mahawar S/o Pemaram Mahawar 25-B, Rajhans Colony, No. 3, Near Talkatora Jaipur, Rajasthan	9.15.68	Int.
120.	3954	Prahlad Yadav S/o Ram Nath Vill. Bhatpurwa PO Rahi, Distt. Raibareli U.P.	8.11.59	8
121.	3941	Ishwar Prashad S/o Baldau Prashad State Handi Welfare Inst. Sanjewani Nagar Jabalpur, MP.	4.12.73	Int.
122.	3940	Govardhan Nesad S/o Jagat Ram State Handicapped Instt. Sanjewani Nagar Garh Jabalpur, M.P.	8.15.68	Int.
123.	3401	Anjana Sharma S/o Shiv Kumar Sharma House No. 33/30, Old Rajender Nagar Delhi - 110060	2.10.66	SSC
124.	3261	Sukhday Singh S/o Sardar Ram Singh C/o Sonu Dhabha Subhash Chowk, Shymli, Muzaffar Nagar, U.P.	1.26.65	8
125.	3298	Kishan Ram S/o Garib Ram I.H.B., Lalkuwa Badar Pur, Delhi-44	5.20.64	8

*List of selected candidates - West Zone
For Group D vacancies (Merit in descending order)*

Rank	Roll No.	Name	Date of Birth	Education
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2625	Bagul Ravindra Dada S/o Dada Kalu At/PO Chinawal, Tal Raver, Distt. Jalgaon, Mah.-425505	1.5.64	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	761	Bharade Prakash S/o Damodar H. No. 1144, Gandge Nagar, At/PO Amernath Ulhas Nagar, Thane, Mah. - 421505	7.27.65	SSC
3.	2847	Sunil Ramnath Jadhav S/o Ramnath Nanagi Jadhav Godrejvadi Ward - 5 PO Nasik Road, Sinnar Fata, Nasik, Mah. - 422001	10.24.66	9
4.	3800	Nitai Chandra Das S/o Gopal Das J.D. Baishnb 18/340 Old Ari Ind. Colony Kalin Santacruz, Bombay Mah.-400029	3.14.58	8
5.	2191	Lawoo Paduranga Nikam S/o Devalekar Tukaram Hari 206, Srukrama Peth Near Kalu Heelu Pune, Mah. 411002	8.25.61	9
6.	5141	Giri Atrosh Matchidar S/o Matchidar Giri PO Sherala, Teh/Distt. Latur, Mah. 413512	6.9.70	BA
7.	4470	Nivruti Hari Gavli S/o Hari Shivram Municipalti Colony House No. 9, Building No. 15, Chembur Bombay Mah.	9.1.67	9
8.	185	Nand Lal Kashi Nath S/o Kashi Nath V. Bharane 221/13, Rashtriya Vikas Bank, (IDBI), East Bombay Mah. 400077	10.3.64	SSC
9.	1252	Rawal Virat Rajnikant S/o Rawal Rajnikant Nandlal K-1, Assopalav Flats Khanpur, Ahmedabad Guj - 380001	9.12.68	Int.
10.	1488	Gokul Chandr Pal S/o Jogendra Chander Pla N.S.D. Ind. Home F/T Blind, Cotton Depot Cotton Green, Bombay Mah. - 400033	8.21.61	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
11.	2205	Hemani B. Chavan S/o Bhimrao Ramrao Chavan At/PO Mangrul, Navghare, Chikhil, Distt Buldana, Mah.	4.28.61	SSC
12.	2661	Parmar Devendra S/o Shanitalal D/97, Nirmalpur Chawl, Saraspur, Ahmedabad Guj. - 380018	4.27.63	Int.
13.	3178	Shine Balu Vitthal S/o Vitthal J. Shinde S.No. 44, Erandawand Kelewali, Near M. Mohol, Balwadi, Pune, Mah. - 412038	5.19.65	9
14.	3190	Dadarao Vithobaji Kature S/o Vithobaji Kature C/o L.H. Khapekar S.E. Rly Colony-76 Pratap Nagar, Nagpur Mah. - 440022	6.16.70	9
15.	3193	Dilip Sitaram Saraf S/o Sitara Rpuchand Saraf At/PO Faizpur, TA - Yawal Distt. - Jalgaon, Mah.	6.5.68	SSC
16.	3785	Balu Sakharam S/o Sakharam Mahipaij Sidharth New Colony Chawl Budha Mandir Chembur, Bombay Mah. - 400071	6.1.69	8
17.	4090	Sanjay Baburao S/o Baburao Kanhur Pathar Tal Parner Distt. Ahamadnagar Mah. 414303	6.12.72	SSC
18.	4359	Joshi Dhyantray S/o Labh Shankar Nr. Talay B/Hdanapith Bholanathkrup Distt. Bhavnagar Guj - 364270	9.19.69	SSC
19.	1945	Bawage Kamalakar S/o Bawage Malikarjun Randale Nivas, Near Mirkale Hotel, Salecalli, Latur Mah. 413512	10.16.74	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
20.	3795	Prakash Kashiram S/o Kashiram Balu Susvilkar A/14, Babulanath Chawl Datta Tekdi Jogeshwari (E) Bombay Mah. - 400060	05.1.69	9
21.	4230	Chandra Shekhar S/o Bhima Shankar At Kumbhari TA Tuljapur Distt Osmanabad Mah. 413601	12.2.65	SSC
22.	4378	Carania Samat K. S/o Kanabhai Gam Vashiadi Vaya Vanda Savarisundla Distt. Bhavnagar Guj. 364525	8.15.69	Int.
23.	2277	Kalpana S/o Swamy Thumbi Mun Block No. 661/E Nava Yard 'D' Cabin Baroda, Guj. 390002	12.6.61	11
24.	4496	Joshi Jayantilal S/o Dilsukhrai PO Bagathala Tal Morvi, Distt. Rajkot Guj. 363641	11.4.62	Int.
25.	1072	Parmar Gulab Singh S/o Jay Singh At/PO Naya Joyla Via Posaliya, Distt. Shirohi Guj 307028	4.3.65	SSC
26.	1916	Ramji Maganlal Baaradava S/o Maganlal Kodiyar Colony Near Punesswar Temple Damjibhai H. Jamnagar, Guj.	9.16.62	SSC
27.	2337	Danooar Prabhat S/o Mulubhai Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj.-361006	6.16.67	SSC
28.	3602	Kamal Kamble S/o Govtam Kamble 730, E-Ward Vinayak Apartment Shahupuri 3rd Lane Kolhapur Mah. 416001	6.21.67	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	3674	Usha Ramrao S/o Ramrao Dattatrata Plot No. 55-31 Near Perfect Circle MIDC Satpue Nasik, Maharashtra-422007	2.23.61	9
30.	3781	Ohal Sanjay S/o Ohal Dagadu Deolaligaon Sidharth Road Rajwada Nasik Road, Tal Nasik, Maharashtra-422101	11.1.62	8
31.	4375	Dalpat S/o Bhagvatsing C-Type House Block No. 125/2, Sect. 30 Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat	12.1.63	Int.
32.	5144	Mobin S/o Abdul Majid H.No. 5498, Maliwada Court Road, Kapadwanj Distt. Kheda, Gujarat - 387620	3.12.73	SSC
33.	2086	Darji Bhadarlal Udelalji S/o Darji Uaelalji K.R. PO Bajsam Dhiyala Via Kasturba Dham Distt. Rajkot, Guj. 360020	10.1.60	Int.
34.	2424	Koradiya Ramaniklala N. S/o Naranbhai J. Juthal, Mangrol, Via Maliya, Distt. Junagadh Gujarat - 362247	5.11.69	BA
35.	2568	Mane Ashok Digamber S/o Mane Diagamber Ramchandra AT/PO Mahapur TQ Latur, Distt. Latur Maharashtra - 413527	4.22.65	SSC
36.	3865	Nandu Thakur S/o Tam Das Thakur Ram Peth House No. 19, Bhai Galli Jalgaon Dist. Jalgaon, Maharashtra-425001	12.12.68	SSC
37.	4422	Dhoria Bachubhai S/o Dhoria Somabhai Blind Welfare Counc. 47-A, Middle Class Baroda, Gujarat - 390002	2.28.60	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
38.	5355	Laxaman Chokhaji B. S/o Chokaji Yeswant Siddhartha Nagar Rama Shankar Tiwari Chawl, Khar, Bombay, Mah.-400051	1.1.59	8
39.	1867	Rameshbhai Raviabhai S/o Raviabhai R. Patel Dockmardi Vacchiba RD, Near Aptic Farm Silvassa, D&H - 396230	10.8.58	9
40.	2331	Patel Ramesh S/o Kalidas Andhjan Talim Road Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj - 361006	6.1.63	SSC
41.	2417	Sandroz D' souza S/o S.E.M. D'souza D-15, B.A.R.C. Colony Sion Trombay Road Mandala, Bombay, Maharashtra-400088	4.22.65	SSC
42.	3603	Ashok Sutar S/o Gunud Sutar Post Udagon, Tah Shirol Distt. Kolhapur Mah. 416134	4.24.68	Int.
43.	4352	Bharvad Hirabhai S/o Deva Bhai Sarvjanik Chhatralay Cobri Road Palanpur Distt. Banaskanjha Guj. - 385001	6.1.70	SSC
44.	4360	Parmab Dinesh Bhai S/o Parmar Dahya Bhai 20, Asodianagar Soci. Near Rameshiab Mahad Bharcay Rd. Meghani Guj. - 380016	12.1.66	SSC
45.	4366	Dayalji Saparta S/o Megji Bhai Andhajan Kalyan Kendraot Kanta St. Vikasgruh Rajkot-2, Guj.	8.12.68	Int.
46.	4370	Vankar Ramesh Bhai S/o Vankar Mahiji Bhai Vill. Gambhira At. Vankarvash TA Borsad, Kheda Guj - 388525	9.1.66	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
47.	2085	Sandhi Salim S/o Mithubhai Gondal, 8 Bhagwat Para, Near Datar Bapur Dargaha Guj. 360311	3.15.67	Int.
48.	2199	Gajanam B. Chavan S/o Bhimrao Ramrao Chavan At/Po Mangrul Navghare, TA - Chikhli, Distt. Buldana Mah. 444303	1.28.68	SSC
49.	2782	Ashok Shankar S/o Shankar Shivram 3/41, B.K.T. Chawli K.K. Margi Jacob Circle Bombay, Mah. 400011	11.3.65	8
50.	3860	Nithin Sutar Sukdeo S/o Sutar M. Fule Nagar Behind Mamaji Theature Bhusawal Jalgaon Mah. - 425201	12.29.67	SSC
51.	4424	Mansingh Ramsingh Thakor S/o Ram Singh Thakor Blind Welfare Counc. Middle Class Society Fatehyung Baroda Guj. 390002	4.6.63	SSC
52.	5182	Sarjerao S/o Dhawale AT/Po Wambori, Tal Rahuri, Distt. Aham Nagar Mah. 413704	5.20.60	SSC
53.	3790	Mozar Sitaram Ramchandra S/o Ramchandra Mahadev Room No. 4, Takiward Kurla Dhanraj Megraj Marwadi Chawl Bombay Mah. 400070	3.3.69	9
54.	2339	Chauhan Jilubhai S/o Roop Singh Bhai Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj. 361006	6.6.65	SSC
55.	2852	Koradia Maganlal Naran S/o Kodia Naran Jagmal PO Juthal TA Mangarol Distt. Junagadh Guj. 362245	9.14.70	MA

1	2	3	4	5
56.	3607	Rajendra Gorule S/o Janu Gorule 409, Mangalwar Peth Behind Samartha Mandir, Satara, Mah. 415001	8.28.65	8
57.	4363	Gopani Rajvi S/o Naran Bhai A-321, Sublaxmi Vastrapur, Ahmedabad Guj. 380015	7.4.69	Int.
58.	1028	Shriram S. S/o Shravan Upthle T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Rajpur Road Dehradun, U.P. 248001	8.23.69	SSC
59.	2030	Ashif Khan Pathan S/o Ahmedkhan Pathan 30, Noor-E-Ahmedi Society, Opp. Shahe Alam Gate, Ahmedabad, Guj. 380028	7.6.67	
60.	2079	Sandpa Vikram Manjibhai S/o Sandpa Manjibhai S. Kalipat, PO Kasturbadham Distt: Rajkot, Guj 360020	9.1.61	SSC
61.	2332	Jethava Govind Bhai B. S/o Jethava B. Bijalthai Hathab TA/Distt. Bhavnagar Via Koliyak Guj. 364070	6.1.61	SSC
62.	3776	Kamlakar Maruti S/o Kamlekar Laxman Cantonment Chawl Gurudwara Road Devlali, Nasik Maharashtra - 422401	3.5.65	9
63.	3788	Pramod R. Mistri S/o Rajaram G. Mistri 143/3907 Pant Nagar Ghatkopar, Bombay Mah. 400075	6.6.68	8
64.	5095	Goswami Bhimghar S/o Shambhughar Kutch Vikas Trust PO Nagor Bhuj Kutch Guj - 370001	6.1.61	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
65.	1714	Baikawad Dhondiba S/o Baikawad Raut Shetti At/Po Valsa TA - South Solapur Distt. Solapur, Mah.	9.29.60	9
66.	1721	Qureshi Dilavar Alibaba S/o Qureshi Alibhai S. Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj-361006	9.6.62	SSC
67.	2334	Makwana Dinesh S/o Jiva Bhai Andhajan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj-361006	7.29.67	SSC
68.	2340	Parmar Naran S/o Gokalbhai Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj-361006	5.5.70	SSC
69.	2430	Wagh Navnath S. S/o Sakharam Vill Wachwadi PO Lohocaon, Newasa Distt. Ahmed Nagar Mah. 414607	1.1.69	Int.
70.	2570	Zala Chandubha Vajubhai S/o Vajubhai Blind Men's Welfare Asst., Opp. Kanta Stri Viaks Grah, Rajkot Guj. 360002	1.20.63	SSC
71.	2916	Prakash Ramji Jadhav S/o Ramaji Nimba J. At/Po Manegaon Tal Sinnar, Distt. Nasik Mah.	9.5.66	9
72.	3201	Sanjay Eknatharao Kale S/o Eknatharao Motiramji Kale At Bhankhenda Ru Po Bhankheda - Khurd Distt. Amravati Mah.	6.13.73	Int.
73.	3211	Sunanda Ramji Surjoshi S/o Ramaji Surjoshi Vil./PO Rajora Bazar Teh Vorod Distt. Amravati Mah.	7.10.70	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
74.	3870	Vasant Wagh S/o Namu Wagh PO Lasur, Tah Chopda Distt. Jalgaon, Mah.	12.14.58	9
75.	4376	Ashok Sampura S/o NatvarLal at Vadhwani, Tal Vadhwani Distt. Surendranagar Guj. 363030	12.6.73	SSC
76.	2189	Prakash Dagdu K. S/o Dagdu Vithoba K. AT/PO Devdhaba TA Malkapur, Distt. Buldana Mah. 443101	7.7.58	9
77.	2329	Bhimani Balubhai P. S/o Bhimani Popatbhai R. Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jam Nagar, Guj. 361006	4.10.61	SSC
78.	2927	Navanitbhai D. Surti S/o Devjibhai R. Surti AT/PO Siyed Via Sarbhon, Palsana, Distt. Surat Guj.	2.23.65	Int.
79.	3185	Rajaram P. Gundale S/o Prabhakar Shankar Gundale Santosh Kirana Store Azad Nagar, Kolshet Road, Thane, Mah 400607	9.6.68	8
80.	3675	Rajender Mohen Gangurdev S/o Moheradi Gangurde Chal No. D, Room-15, Phulenagar Pethroad Panchavati, Nasik Mah. 422003	10.2.70	8
81.	210	Sriram Singal S/o Shamrao Singal PO Netaji Bazar Distt. Thane, Mah.-421505	3.1.69	SSC
82.	782	Vinayak Vasantrav P. S/o Parakash Vasant Rao H.No. 198/5, Vapre Gali Shivaji Road, Nasik Mah. 422001	9.3.66	8
83.	1131	Patel Umeshkumar S/o Patel Parsottamdas R. Flat No. 101 Bl. No. 2 Shiv Srushti Housing Complex, Thane, Mah.-421102	1.5.74	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
84.	1240	Rajkumar A. Salvi S/o Anthony J. 1921, New Bhendipada Badlapur Rd, Amarnath Distt., Thane Mah. 421505	11.6.71	11
85.	1660	Kholkumbe Balasahen S. S/o Kholkumbe Shripal R. At/PO Malgaon Tal Miraj, Distt. Sangli Mah. 416407	8.30.67	MA
86.	1700	Chavda Suman Bhai S/o Parsottamdas B/1-Jay Shakti Colon Behind Arbuda Nagar Ahmedabad, Guj. 382415	5.15.64	9
87.	1705	Kambale Mohan S/o Yadav AT/PO Danitane TA - Akkalkot Distt - Solapur Mah.	12.5.69	SSC
88	1720	Nandania Markhi Devayat S/o Nandania Devayat R. Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jam Nagar, Guj. 361006	6.20.67	SSC
89.	2081	Vyas Bharat Mohanlal S/o Mohanlal Guriswankar Ishavarkrupa 5, Ramuagar Gondal Road, Rajkot Guj. 360002	3.15.58	SSC
90.	2480	Ashok Kumar S. S/o Shanabhai AT/PO Por Distt. Gandhi Nagar Guj. 382421	6.1.63	SSC
91.	4377	Davhi Keshu Bhai S/o Jasing Bhai Mota Falia Ghodasar Nimuwfadi, Dashkoi Distt. Ahmedabad Guj. 382433	6.1.67	SSC
92.	2194	Kamal Kachru Borkar S/o Kachru D. Borkar AT/PO Mera Khurd TA D. Raja, Distt. Buldana Mah. - 443201	10.14.67	11

1	2	3	4	5
93.	2201	Shrikrishna Vithoba T. S/o Vithoba Yadao T. AT/PO Gunj TA Sindkhed Raja Distt. Buldana Mah. 443202	5.3.69	SSC
94.	2333	Dua Parbat S/o Jethabhai Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jam Nagar, Guj. 361006	3.5.73	SSC
95.	2335	Sidhpura Mansukh S/o Maganlal Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jam Nagar, Guj. 361006	3.2.70	SSC
96.	2527	Panjvani Anvarali R. S/o Panjvani R. Bhoghani Street, Agakhan Health Centre Delta, Rajkot, Guj. 360001	12.19.62	8
97.	3779	Habibur Prhemaity S/o Abul Hasan 6/200, Masjid Estate Pipe Road, Kurla, Bombay, Mah. 400070	12.15.67	9
98.	3606	Ajay Vankudre S/o Bapuso Vankudre Plot No. 20, H. No. 2365 Budhwar Talim Kolhapur Mah. 416012	10.24.70	9
99.	3876	Ramesh Ganpat S/o Ganpat Haibate PO Haregaon (D56 B) Tal Shrirarapur Distt. Ahmed Nagar Mah. 413718	2.8.73	Int.
100.	4356	Punjaji S/o Varvaji Thakore Vill Kimbuva, Tal Patan Distt. Mehsana Guj. 384285	6.1.72	SSC
101.	1699	Chanda Damayan Tiben S/o Nanjibhai 60-Gandi Kunj Socity Bhvdarpura Road Ambawadi Ahmedabad Guj. - 380015	6.1.59	9

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
102.	1968	Dattu Sheshrao S/o Sheshrao Shamrao D. Ganeshpeth, Jumma Tank Ward No. 6, Nagpur -18 Mah.	6.26.69	9	111.	2028	Joshi Jiteshbhai S/o Babulal Durlabji Joshi 680/4450 Nikol Road Charrasta, New Bapunagar Guj. 380024	9.19.72	8
103.	2090	Dhirajilal Kurjibhai D. S/o Kurjibhai C.D. Bhadli Via Gadhdha, T-Jasdan, Distt. Rajkot Guj. 364750	6.1.71	SSC	112.	3891	Sunil Joshi S/o Laxman PO Padhecoan Tal Shrikampur Distt. Ahmadnagar Mah. 413721	7.19.73	SSC
104.	2188	Pandharinath V.S. S/o Vithoba Maroti Suryavanshi AT/PO Hiwarkhed TA - Sindkhed Distt. Buldana Mah - 443103	7.5.70	Int.	113.	4382	Christian Ranison S/o Baranabas Bhai Bakulpark Buhermur Opp. Mum School No. 3 Ahmedabad, Guj. 380022	7.14.73	SSC
105.	3187	Lagad Hari Maruti S/o Lagad Maruti Keru AT/PO Taked Tal Egatpuri Distt. Nasik, Mah.	6.29.69	SSC	114.	1487	Mohd. Ansul Hagua S/o Abdul Gani N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Cotton Green, Bombay Mah. 400033	1.4.73	9
106.	3192	Sanja M. Devibhakta S/o Murlidhar C. Devibhakta Netaji Chowk, Chalisgaon Distt. Jalgaon Mah. 424101	7.19.64	SSC	115.	2481	Shaskikant Mhatugade S/o Mhatugade At/PO Savardebk Tal Kagal, Distt. Kolhapur Mah.	8.3.71	Int.
107.	3608	Sanjay Bhandare S/o Anada Bhandare Pos Narande Tah Hatkanangale Distt. Kolhapur Mah. - 416116	10.5.71	9	116.	3793	Gaikwad Ravindra S/o Sudhakar Gaikwad New B.D.D. Chawl No. 20B/55, B.T. Deorukhr Road Dadar, Bombay Maharashtra-400014	12.20.62	8
108.	1132	Shimpi Sarala Narayan S/o Narayan Bandu Shimpi Lane-7, H.No. 4456, Deopur, Dhule, Mah. 424002	6.1.73	SSC	117.	4353	Jivan Bhai S/o Mahadev Bhai Sarvajanik Chatralay Gobari Road Palanpur Distt. Banas Kantha Guj. 385001	11.19.73	Int.
109.	1288	Chhaya Shelke S/o Madhavi AT/PO Vadala Mahadev Tal Shrirampur Distt. Ahamdhagar Mah. 413709	7.16.69	MA	118.	4362	Vankar Punjabhai S/o Vankar Balabhai PO Chhabov, Via Demoi Distt. Sabarkantha Guj. 383330	6.1.65	9
110.	1404	Aparnathi Durlabh S/o Aparnathi Sagiri S. C/o Andhajan Kalyan Trust. Dhoraji Distt. Rajkot Guj. 360410	8.15.69	Int.	119.	1014	Kailash Tukaram Ambulkar S/o Tukaram Ambulkar T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Raj Pur Road, Dehradun, UP - 248001	4.4.70	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
120.	1230	Shinde Ankush Pandurang S/o Pandurang Nameo Shinde At/PO Sonwati Distt. Latur, Mah - 413531	9.11.59	Int.
121.	1674	Samayya Mallaya Nalgunta S/o Mallaya Sukayya Nalgunta N.S.D. Industrial Home F/T Blind, B.P.T. Flat -K-164, Bombay Mah. 400033	10.25.70	SSC
122.	2080	Maji Ramji Chudasama S/o Ramji Ruda Chudasama At/Po Nilakha TQ Upleta, Distt. Rajkot Guj.	2.15.62	Int.
123.	2178	Yuvraj Sakharam Patil S/o Sukharam V. Patil AT/Po Dhanwad Distt. Jalgaon, Mah.	6.1.67	9
124.	2330	Nakum Panchhod S/o Kalu Bhai Andhajan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj. 361006	9.13.67	SSC
125.	2464	Mochi Nareshbhai A. S/o Mochi Ambala Dayabhai Andhjan Talim Kendra Aerodrome Road Jamnagar, Guj. 361006	6.17.62	SSC

*List of Selected Candidates - East Zone
For Group D Vacancies
(Merit in Descending Order)*

Rank	Roll No.	Name	Date of Birth	Education
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1042	Amita Ghosh S/o Sukumar Ghosh 14, D.N. Roy Road Shyam Bazar PO Santipur, Nadia West Bengal - 741404	11.12.66	8
2.	2429	Bhabendra Nath Kumar S/o Hareswar Kumar Vill. Dimu PO Kshudradimu Distt. Kamrup Assam - 781380	8.1.68	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	965	Sukunta Ghosh S/o Sukumar Ghosh 14, D.N. Roy Road PO Santipur, Distt. Nadia West Bengal - 741404	4.9.73	Int.
4.	1029	Sarbeswar Sahu S/o Kali Sahu T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H. 116, Rajpur Road Dehradun, U.P. 248001	1.3.63	SSC
5.	1097	Sanjay Kumar S/o Ram Yatan Ram Q.No. 52/2/3, P.O. Chhotu Govindpur Dist. East Singhvhum Bih. 831015	10.15.71	SSC
6.	1439	Bishnu Priya Kar S/o Motilal Kar PO/Vill. Pritinagar Distt. Nadia West Bengal - 741247	4.2.68	8
7.	3709	Samar Rai S/o Omphan Blind School, Basalthaa, Guwahati-28, Assam	7.3.71	Int.
8.	2281	Arunash Chandra Sikdar S/o Jogesh Chandra Sikdar Vill. Goma Santinagar PO Goma (Habra-2) Dist. 24, Parganas (N) West Bengal	5.15.59	8
9.	4324	Sarat Chandra Das S/o B.V. Ramanadas H. No. M-44, Phase-VII Chandasekarpur Sail- Ashree Bhubaneswar Orissa - 751016	4.16.59	SSC
10.	1392	Manab Bose S/o Narayan Chandra Bose Swami Vivekanand Road Vidyasagar Sarani-1 PO Birati, Calcutta West Bengal - 700051	10.9.69	Int.
11.	1455	Manik Dey S/o Sunil Kumar Dey Garhyamnagar-2 PO Shyam Nagar North 24 Parganas West Bengal - 743127	1.1.73	Int.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
12.	1616	Rinku Rani Dey S/o Kaai Lal Dey 203, Roy Bahadur Road PO Behala, Calcutta, West Bengal - 700034	10.12.71	Int.	21.	4971	Balbir Singh S/o S. Shiv Singh Back Side Brahmani Tarang, Police Stat. Ved Vias, Rourkela Orissa - 769041	2.2.58	SSC
13.	1620	Ashok Kumar S/o Jaynarayan Singh Villa Ruda, PO Shankar Diha, Distt. Nalanda Bih. - 80314	9.16.67	Int.	22.	1040	Suvra Das S/o Anai Lal Das No. 119, Jagudas Para Po. Distt. Hooghly West Bengal - 712103	1.8.59	8
14.	1981	Dukhsa Bhanjan Kar S/o Sanjilal Kar Vill. Bandhanga PO Bhudhanpur Distt. Bankura West Bengal - 722137	1.2.66	Int.	23.	1046	Guru Prasad Das S/o Dadhibal Das 67, Janyns Road Liluah, Distt. Howrah West Bengal - 711204	8.22.60	8
15.	2001	Bimal Kujar S/o Robin Kujar S.D.A. School PO Karmatar Distt. Dumkar, Bih - 815352	4.18.60	SSC	24.	1119	Khokan ali Shaikh S/o Lalu Ali Shaikh 117/C, B.B. Chatterji Rd., Kasba Balika Vidhyalaya, Calcutta, W.B. -700042	3.3.74	Int.
16.	2688	Pratap Hazarika S/o Jyolosh Hazarika PO Guwahati, Vill North Guwahati Majgaon, Dist Kamrut, Ass. 781030	3.11.68	Int.	25.	1184	Tarun Kumar S/o Ganguly RQR No. 316/KL Budha Rly. Colony, Asansol Distt. Burdwan West Bengal - 713301	1.5.63	Int.
17.	2949	Lalita Pandey S/o Shiv Narayn Roy R. No. 3, Netraheen Chhatrawas Minto Parisar, Patna Bih. 80005	2.2.65	SSC	26.	1209	Tapan Kumar Roy S/o Ashutosh Roy Vill. Alipur, PO Kheput Distt. Midnapur West Bengal 721148	2.5.66	B.Com.
18.	3999	Pranab Bordol S/o Bhaba Dev A.I.R. Chy - 3 Chandmari Chy Ass. 781003	5.15.73	Int.	27.	1994	Ranjita Panda S/o Nazasirga Forda Bhtmpur, Patrapur Distt. Gantam Orissa - 761004	10.8.66	Int.
19.	4153	Fatich Ch. Barman S/o Nimgma Kt. Vill. Kaitati PO Solmara Distt. Nalleami Assam-781338	5.12.73	Int.	28.	2230	Dolagobinda Sahoo S/o Ramachandra Sahoo At - Kandal PO Madhusudan Distt. Jagat Singh Pur Orissa	5.15.68	Int.
20.	4391	Tonmoy Moitra S/o Krhudi Ram 27, Sarat Chandra Roy PO Authpur Distt. 24 PGS (N) West Bengal - 743128	5.28.67	Int.	29.	2421	Liakat Ali Khan S/o Masud Ali Khan Vill Faridpur PO Gopalnagar Distt. Midnapore West Bengal - 721130	11.25.70	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
30.	2428	Surendra Kumar Dalai S/o Gopinath Dalai Vill. Soti, PO. Hatsahi, Shankhachila, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa - 755015	3.5.61	9
31.	2516	Suresh Kumar Giri S/o Ram Nandan Giri Vill. Sharma math PO Usmanchak Masaurhi, Patna Bihar - 804452	1.12.63	8
32.	2635	Chandeswar Prasad S/o Harihar Sah Vil. PO Chapia Thana Mashrak Distt. Saran, Bihar	10.14.64	8
33.	2687	Sankar Roy S/o Mukunda Behari Roy Qr. No. T/47/D, Rly. Colony, Pan Bazar, Guwahati, Assam	10.27.71	8
34.	2957	Satendra Pandit S/o Rameshwar Pandit Vill. Sumaria PO Malathe Distt. Jahanabad, Bihar	1.13.71	SSC
35.	3112	Arati Nath (Sen) S/o Dinabandhu Sen Raja Road PO Krishna Nagar Distt. Nadia West Bengal - 741101	11.5.63	8
36.	3705	Shek Sha Alam S/o Shek Kiramati Ali Ukhila Paik Para Pos Narendra Pur Distt. - 24 PGS West Bengal - 743508	12.31.67	8
37.	4191	Manik Bal S/o Surendra Nath Bal Vill. Joypul Distt. North 24, PGS West Bengal - 743234	9.5.60	8
38.	3915	Madan Mohan Mandal S/o Tarapada Mandal 150, K.G.R. Path (N) PO Kanchrapara Distt. 24, PGS (N) West Bengal 743145	11.19.68	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
39.	176	Prakash Chand Mahanto S/o Mahavir Mahanto Netraheen Chhatravas R. No.2, Bhosach Patna, Bihar - 800005	3.10.72	SSC
40.	225	Rajdev Mahanto S/o Bachcha Mahanto Vill. & PO Kaiyahi Mayaram Patti Distt. Maduvani Bihar-847236	1.4.69	SSC
41.	239	Suchendra Bandopadhyay S/o Anil Kumar Banerjee P.O. Halisahar Distt. 24, PGS North West Bengal - 743134	10.15.68	SSC
42.	804	Sarbeswar Panda S/o Rajkishore Panda AT/PO Gobindapur Vil - Marithapur Distt. Dhenkanal Orissa - 759023	8.15.68	SSC
43.	806	Deepak Kumar Verma S/o Kamla Prasad Verma Moh. Jamalpur PO. Shekhpura Distt. Shekhpura Bihar - 811105	3.15.74	SSC
44.	1041	Mithu Rudra S/o Pachu Gopal 1/27, Ashoue Nagar P.O. Regent Paru Calcutta, W.B. -700040	6.10.67	8
45.	1048	Mosaraf Ali Sardar S/o Mohasin Ali Sardar Vill. Chara Panchila PO - Panchla, Dist. Howrah West Bengal - 711322	9.1.64	9
46.	1193	Rupa Bhadra S/o Arun Kr. Bhadra Shyamaprasad Nagar Paikpra Road, Nimta (N), Calcutta, W.B. - 700049	4.1.71	Int.
47.	1489	Ram Prasad Mehato S/o Saryug Mehato Vill. Rampur Siba PO Rakhbari Distt. Madhubani Bihar - 847404	8.5.74	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
48.	1534	Amlsh Kumar Choudhary S/o Shobhakant Choudhary Vill. Mishroli PO Kansi Simri, Distt. Darbhanga Bihar - 847106	3.5.74	Int.
49.	1566	Chandernwar Mahto S/o Badri Mahto V-Jagdish Mishrauliya PO Mishrauliya Distt. Vashali, Bihar	8.6.66	8
50.	1571	Ramesh Barman S/o Gajendr Nath PO Natabadi Vill. Bhuchungmari Distt. Cooch Behar West Bengal	11.12.73	SSC
51.	1615	Kaiyan Kumar Majumdar S/o Kamal Ranjan Majumdar Vill. Tarapukur West PO Agarpara, Distt. 24 Parganas-N, W.B.-743177	10.15.65	8
52.	1658	Laxmidhar Sahoo S/o Bhnamanban Sahoo Vill. PO Bainsia Via Mahimagadi Distt. Dhenkanal Orissa - 759014	4.27.68	Int.
53.	2070	Syed Jawed Ahmad S/o Syed Mohd. Manzoor A. Qr. No. 153/A, 2nd Avenue, Kanchrapara Distt. 24, Praganas (N) West Bengal.	1.14.64	B.Com
54.	2437	Maksuda Banu S/o Abdul Mokid Vill. Purbagram, P.O. Salar Distt. Murshidabad West Bengal - 742401	1.4.71	8
55.	2677	Gaur Gobind Chakraborty S/o Gopal Ch. Chakraborty V/PO Jogendra Nagar Near Maha Shakti Sangha, Agartala, Tripura	10.24.66	8
56.	2819	Anita Roy S/o Keshab Lal Roy 185/N, Kali Pada Mukherjee Road, Calcutta, W.B. -700008	3.1.63	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
57.	2961	Alludin Mia S/o Subhrani Mia Sewa Sadan Andh Vidyalaya, Baratalpa Chapra, Bihar	7.30.74	SSC
58.	3615	Samir Kumar Dutta S/o Manindra Nath Dutta Vill. Jagat Nagar P.O. Jagat Nagar Distt. Hooghly West Bengal - 712409	4.3.62	9
59.	3617	Chandan Mukherjee S/o Santosh Mukherjee Vill. Khaspur P.O. Deyasin Distt. Burdwan West Bengal	5.24.72	8
60.	3971	Dipen Ch. Talukdar S/o Robin Talukdar PO Pilingkata Distt. Kamrup - 28, Assam	7.5.74	SSC
61.	4198	Sudipta Adhikari S/o Ram Chandra Adhikari Surasree S.M. Polly S P.O. Malda, Distt. Malda West Bengal-732101	10.14.66	8
62.	4303	Gopal Chandra Gayen S/o Bhupendra Nath Vill. Dakshin Nagartala, Nagartala, Distt. 24 Parganas (S) West Bengal - 743376	5.8.74	Int.
63.	4393	Padala Satish Kumar S/o Padala Rukmangada Block No. 124/12, Unit - 3 Jaihind Nagar Nimpura - Midnapur West Bengal	9.7.71	SSC
64.	3503	Lisa Dasgupta S/o D.K. Dasgupta Sreebardhan Palli Pos Thakurpukur Calcutta West Bengal - 700063	10.29.72	Int.
65.	177	Rabindra Prasad Singh S/o Vishvnath Rai Vill. & PO Surigarh Distt. Lakhisaryana Bihar - 811106	1.1.65	SSC

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
66.	183	Shankar Kumar Sharma S/o Musan Mistri Netraheen Chhatravas Room No. 5, Patna College, Patna, Bihar-800005	6.7.74	SSC	75.	1272	Subhadra Devi S/o Krishan Murari Patak Vill. Pandit Digha P.O. Maksudpur Distt. Gaya, Bihar	9.2.62	SSC
67.	159	Pawan Kumar Thakur S/o Satya Naryana Thakur Vill. Vishnupur Distt. Begusaraya Bihar-851129	11.23.65	SSC	76.	1556	Md. Hamid Hussain S/o Md. Hussain Churi Tola, PO Kanke Distt. Ranchi Bihar-834006	6.8.68	9
68.	314	Pramood Prasad Singh S/o Gajadhar Prasad Singh Vill. & PO Pakariya Distt. Banda, Bhagalpur Bihar-812007	10.12.70	SSC	77.	1602	Sunita Karmkar S/o Samarash Ch. Karmkar B-17/45, Choshpara Station Road Kalyani Dist. Nadia West Bengal - 741235	12.26.64	SSC
69.	728	Bijon Kumar Bhaskar S/o Bama Charan Bhaskar Vill./PO Nalikul Distt. Hooghly West Bengal - 712407	12.23.59	11	78.	1784	Siba Prasad Sahoo S/o Batakrushna Sahoo At/PO Chasi Khanda Via Anakhia Distt. Jagat Singhpur Orissa-754102	11.24.71	SSC
70.	850	Ramjatan Pandit S/o Sanischar Pandit Vill./Po Miyari Via. Dalasingh Sarai Distt. Samastipur Bihar-848114	1.15.66	Int.	79.	1819	Debabrata Chakrovorty S/o Kalipada Chakrovorty Vill. Parbati Pur PO Purandar Pur Distt. Murshidabad West Bengal - 742171	11.3.58	Int.
71.	1026	Tunia Das S/o D.K. Chaudhary T.C.A.B., N.I.V.H., 116, Rajpur Road, Dehradun U.P. 248001	7.16.72	SSC	80.	1951	Ajit Kumar Sahu S/o Somanath Sahu PO Surada, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa-761108	5.1.69	SSC
72.	1049	Sital Chandra Dhara S/o Nitaichandra Dhara Vill. Karunachak PO Radhakanta Pur Distt. Midnapur West Bengal - 721211	12.20.68	8	81.	1964	Gangadhar Das S/o Anata Kumar Das Baramandaruni PO Masanberia Vill. Nampo, Balasore Orissa-756034	5.20.61	SSC
73.	1088	Dipankar Das S/o Radhanath Das Post Nimta Durganagar Calcutta West Bengal - 700049	6.25.70	BA	82.	3092	Archana Saha S/o Nemai Saha Pl. No. 12, 1 No. Kanta Gang, PO Kantagang Distt. Nadia, West Bengal	12.2.74	8
74.	1103	Manashi Singh Roy S/o Sunil Singh Roy 116/25, S.K. Devroad 5th Bye Lane Patipukur, Calcutta West Bengal - 700048	9.8.73	8	83.	3613	Ram Shankar Das S/o Kishore Das 30, R.N. Guha Road Dum Dum Cantonment Cora Bazar, Calcutta West Bengal - 700028	10.13.65	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
84.	18	Pradeep Kumar Chaudhary S/o Mahender Pd. Chaudhary LIC Branch No.1 PO Ramna Mujafarpur, Bihar-842002	1.5.73	Int.
85.	87	Swnirmal Sarkar S/o Sudhir Ch. Sarkar Deshbandhu Para PO Siliguri Distt. Darjeeling West Bengal - 734404	12.23.69	Int.
86.	203	Santosh Shau S/o Ramahatar Sahu Kancilal Sheth Street, Calcutta West Bengal - 700007	2.1.72	Int.
87.	212	Sanjay Kumar S/o Subarana Kumar PO Birhampuri Distt. Murshidabad West Bengal - 742101	4.1.72	8
88.	312	Alihayan Ansari S/o Hasim Ansari Vill. & PO PISO Distt. Darbhanga Bihar	12.31.68	Int.
89.	739	Latha Kumari Behara S/o Sundarsana Rao C/o G.R. Das Quarters Hat Bazar, PO Jatni Distt. Khurda Orissa-752050	10.20.69	SSC
90.	839	Sanjoy Kumar Das S/o Prohaladh Chandra Das PB Ghatroad, Agarpara PO Kamar Hati Calcutta West Bengal - 700058	6.18.70	B.Com.
91.	1034	Syed Irshad Ahmed Mizra S/o Talib Karim Mizra South Sattar Colony Baryatu, Ranchi, Bihar-834009	11.17.69	SSC
92.	1039	Mrityunjoy Guha S/o Santi Bhusan Guha Po/Vill. Pansila Govt. Colony Sodepur Distt. 24, Pargnas (N) West Bengal - 743180	7.18.71	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
93.	1043	Dipan Kumar Roy S/o Santi Kumar Roy Vill. Bhatenda, PO Rajarhat Distt. 24, Parganas (N) West Bengal 743510	3.2.68	8
94.	1085	Susanta Kumar Bhaumik S/o Kartik Chandra Vill. Uttar Baci, PO Bishnupur Distt. 24, PGS (S) West Bengal - 743503	8.16.71	Int.
95.	1108	Abhaya Kumar Senha S/o Balram Kumar Pos 80 Bhoring Canil Road, Patna, Bihar-800001	10.30.74	8
96.	1178	Jai Prakash Gupta S/o Rameshwer Prasad C/o Lalita Soni UCO Bank, Moh Marwari PO/Dist. Begusarai Bihar-851101	1.18.59	
97.	1204	Rabindra Ghosh S/o Ajit Kumar Ghosh Vill./PO Naridana, P. S. Buriapur Distt. 24, Parganas (S) West Bengal 743330	2.19.70	
98.	1238	Uday Chandra Mondal S/o Atul Krishna Mondal Vill. Mohanpur, PO Aryapara Distt. 24, Parganas (S) West Bengal - 743377	5.11.64	8
99.	1331	Birsa Dhan Munda S/o Demka Dhan Munda C/o R. Pujur Idel Lane Lower Fatima Nagar, Ranchi Bihar-834001	11.30.64	9
100.	1368	Syed Shahid Ahmed S/o Syed Mohd. Manzoor Qr. No. 153/A, 2nd Avenue, Kanchrapara Distt. 24, Pargans (N) West Bengal - 743145	7.15.68	SSC
101.	1420	Shyam Sundar Sharma S/o Ganga Prasad Sharma H/O N.N. Chatterjee A.R. Road, P-Titagarh Distt. 24, Parganas (N) West Bengal - 743188	10.14.64	8

1	2	3	4	5
102.	1440	Bhabani Barman S/o Baburam Barman Vill. Dewanlat Moamari PO Dewanhat Distt. Cooch Behar West Bengal - 736134	5.22.62	Int.
103.	1505	Ashok Kumar Paswan S/o Hira Paswan Mo - Tarni Prasad Lane PO Jhauganj, Patna City, Patna, Bihar-800008	11.2.72	
104.	1514	Rafik Ahamed S/o Rowson Ali Vill/PO Amdan Via Haur, Distt. Midnapore West Bengal - 721131	8.9.72	8
105.	1515	Roninki Jagga Rao S/o R. Appala Swamy 10, Baishnab Mallick Lane, PO Ramkrishna Pur, Distt. Howrah West Bengal - 711101	1.25.64	9
106.	1554	Vikash Mandal S/o Surendra Pd. Mandal Vill./PO Danre, Police Station, Poraiyahat Distt. Godda, Bihar	1.1.75	9
107.	1580	Prasanta Bandyopadhyay S/o Siba Pada Vill. Kalsi, PO Chotkhanda Distt. Burdwan West Bengal - 713146	5.14.60	Int.
108.	1659	Joyeb Debnath S/o Jagdish Debnath 85, Chetla Road New Alipore Calcutta, West Bengal.	2.25.70	Int.
109.	1936	Bhola Nath Sutradhar S/o Dharendra Nath Sutradhar Rathkola PO Rabindra Sarani Distt. Darjeeling West Bengal - 734406	3.30.71	8
110.	2172	Rabi Sarkar S/o Suresh Sarkar Pearaloagan Laskarpur 24, Parganas South West Bengal	12.6.69	8

1	2	3	4	5
111.	2246	Pandaba Nayak S/o Sauri Prasad Nayak At Khuntabati, PO Anlaberani Distt. Dhenkanal Orissa-759026	3.13.72	SSC
112.	2291	Bilwa Pada Das S/o Banamali Das Vill. Srikrishnapur PO Rachurampur Distt. Midnapore West Bengal - 721645	3.9.60	8
113.	2405	Sujit Kumar Mukherjee S/o Manas R. Mukherjee Dolgovinda Chatterjee Lane, PO Namopara Distt. Purulia, W.B.-703103	3.16.73	9
114.	2443	Raj Kishore Badatia S/o Lazman Nath Badatia Bhowma Nagar Police Outpost, A.C. Colony Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751001	5.3.70	SSC
115.	2538	Manindra Mridha S/o Ganesh Chandra Meridha No. 2, Kanksa Colony PO Panagar Bazar Distt. Burdwan West Bengal.	3.3.62	8
116.	2905	Md. Daud Hossain S/o Abdul Kodix Ali C/o Suri Attachakki PO Suri, Birbhum West Bengal - 731101	7.2.63	8
117.	2948	Bishwajit Pandey S/o R.N. Pandey Vill./PO Ghanghour Via Rajnagar Distt. Madhubani Bihar-847235	6.29.72	8
118.	3616	Mrityunjay Halder S/o Nakul Ch. Halder Vill. Bali Kalitala Jelepura, Hooghly Distt. Hooghly West Bengal	1.1.65	8
119.	3699	Subir Das S/o Moti Lal 273/1, Prince Anwar Shah Road Tollygunge Calcutta, West Bengal-700033	1.23.66	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
120.	3875	Lakshmi Mishra S/o Ananta Mishra Gollapoli Street Gate Bazar Berhampur Orissa - 760001	10.10.68	8
121.	3918	Fakir Sahoo S/o Dhali Sahoo At Madhuban PO Nayahat Distt. Puri, Orissa	2.4.67	9
122.	4217	Pintu Ghoshal S/o Gitendra Nath Vill. Surpanagar PO Baliara Distt. Bankura West Bengal - 722101	9.30.69	Int.
123.	4241	Jeew Lal Prasad S/o Uggan Meatho Blind Hostel Room No. 5, Mentto Presar Patna -5, Bihar	1.25.73	SSC
124.	4269	Urmila Ghosh S/o Hari Das Ghosh Khardaha Sarat Basu Colony Rahara Distt. 24, PGS (N) West Bengal - 743186	5.25.63	8
125.	4284	Sauvagyananj S/o Raghunath Pattanaik At Kumandol PO Nairi, Distt. Khurda Orissa-752029	7.10.65	SSC
126.	4287	Laxman Alda S/o Jumbal Alda Blind School Church Road Ranchi Distt. Ranchi Bih. 834001	1.6.70	SSC
127.	4323	Ananta Roy S/o Gajen Roy N.E.L.C. School For Blind, Cooch Behar West Bengal - 736101	10.20.74	Int
128.	5037	Amulla Haldar S/o Profulla Haidar Kupars Arban Colony Flat No. 1A, Kupas Camp, Ranachat, Noida West Bengal	10.19.61	8

1	2	3	4	5
129.	5034	Gopal Kumar Sarkar S/o Nikhil Kumar Sarkar South Bireshpally PO Madhyamgram Dist. 24, Parganas (N) West Bengal - 743275	1.12.64	Int.
130.	5035	Aruna Majumder S/o Sankar Majumder Salbagan, PO Noapara, Barasat North 24-Parganas West Bengal - 743201	1.2.65	8
131.	5196	Bansidhar Pradhan S/o Udaya Pradhan At Hansapur, PO Munishipentho, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa-761026	9.28.64	Int

*List of Selected Candidates - South Zone for Group D
Vacancies (Merit in Descending Order)*

Rank	Roll No.	Name	Date of Birth	Education
1	2	3	4	5
1	389	Guruuayurappan C. S/o Chathalan V. Maruthampadaam House PO Vadavannur Distt. Palakkad'ker Kerala - 678504	5.18.69	SSC
2.	438	Sukumaran K. S/o Kunchu A. Kerala Fedration for the Blind PO Kunnukuzhi, Kerala-695037	4.30.60	SSC
3.	499	M. Sujan S/o K. Moniyas Vaniyakudi Veedu PO Chenkal, Trivendrum Kerala - 695132	5.10.73	Int.
4.	354	Saly Thomas S/o K.C. Thomas Kuttikkattu House PO Edivanna Distt. Malappuram Kerala - 679329	4.10.61	Int.
5.	2783	S. Kanagaraj S/o K. Subramanian Type-5, Block-3 Posta Qrts, Kovil Patti, Distt. V.O.C. Tamil Nadu - 627701	2.3.67	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
6.	479	Vishnu S. S/o Shambashivan P. Villayal Veedu PO Puthunkulam Kollam, Kerala	5.20.63	SSC
7.	189	Chandra Mohan V.N. S/o Narayana A. PO Fzhakkad, Distt. Palakkad, Kerala-678600	6.15.69	SSC
8.	280	R. Kumarn S/o P. Ramchandran 46, John Rover Street Kaladi Peetai Madras, TN - 600019	12.8.72	Int.
9.	381	Saji K.M. S/o Mathai Kochupurakkal House PO Eoavaka Distt. Wynad, Kerala	3.12.66	SSC
10.	878	R. Kannan S/o K. Ramasamy No. 118, West Raja Acraharam Street Poonamalle, Madras TN - 600056	6.3.64	Int.
11.	310	Kolanchiappan K. S/o Kesavaptiat PO Kanaiyar, Distt. VRP. TN - 606107	3.15.60	SSC
12.	367	Vasantha Kumari M. S/o Syriaq K.V. Moothala House PO Oravil, Distt. Kozhikode Kerala - 673614	7.15.59	Int.
13.	1682	S. Palanivel S/o A. Sundaresan Pillai 26, Rani Mangammal St. Karur, Tiruchirapalli TN - 639001	2.9.60	Int.
14.	349	K.P. Nalini S/o K.V. Ponnappan Achary Karottekuttu, PO Veliyannoor Distt. Kottayam, Kerala-686638	10.17.64	Int.
15.	877	S. Usha Kumari S/o A. Poyyathu No. 33, Periyagudal Periperi Road Shenoy Nagar, Madras Tamil Nadu - 600030	2.2.64	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	874	C. Raghupathy S/o Siddiayo No. 6, Andiappan Street, Choolai, Madras, TN - 600112	3.12.65	9
17.	689	Basayya Harakunimath S/o Fakirayya Music Teachers House LIC Block Nandini Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka	5.18.59	SSC
18.	2117	T. Maniamma S/o N. Kochappan Pillai Astama Bhavan Thazhava, Kadathoor Post, Distt. Kollam, Kerala	2.6.59	Int.
19.	1070	K. Balasubramanian S/o V. Kalyana Sundaran 190, Nadu Agraharam Krishnaraypuram Kuithalai, Trichy TN - 639102	2.14.61	11
20.	506	Jose T.T. S/o Thoman K.K. Thekkekkara House PO Velupadam Varandarappilly Kerala - 680303	11.11.61	SSC
21.	495	K. Kasthuri S/o Kalian 4-B, II Street, Sarathy Nagar Velachey, Madras TN - 600042	5.1.64	Int.
22.	467	Harikumar A. S/o Appukuttan Nair A. Mooncottuthottathil Veedu, PO Nemom Trivandrum, Kerala-695020	1.31.65	SSC
23.	2971	E.G. Ravikumar S/o E.G. Gopal PWQ 356/C, Vth Street, Railway Qrts. Ayanavaram, Madras TN - 600023	6.3.66	Int.
24.	482	Krishna Kumar S.J. S/o Javaraiah S.J. No. 13, 1st Cross R.K. Street Bangalore Karnataka - 560020	5.20.69	9

1	2	3	4	5
25.	454	Vijayan M. S/o Maniyan K. Keezhammakam Pos - Chengal Trivandrum Kerala - 695132	5.10.72	SSC
26.	368	Syriaq K.V. S/o Varghese House Moothada PO Oravil Distt. Kozhikode Kerala - 673614	10.15.59	SSC
27.	2442	S.M. Jagadisha S/o Mudalaiah Ambedkar Nagar Saligrama, K.R. Nagar Mysore, Karnataka-571604	6.1.71	8
28.	352	P. Udaya Kumaran S/o P. Padamanabhan Nair House Poovanchery PO Vellayur Tuvvur Distt. Malappuram Kerala-679327	5.2.64	SSC
29.	336	Anil Kumar D. S/o M. Danodaran PO - Adayamon Kilimanoor, Trivandrum Kerela - 695614	4.3.59	SSC
30.	477	Philip A. S/o Alexander Pallimukkam PO East Kallada Kollam, Kerala-691502	5.21.66	B.A.
31.	4426	S. Selvi S/o R. Samuvel No. 14, Muslim Street Kamaraj Nagar Airport Trichy -7, TN	9.13.65	8
32.	423	Revi V. S/o Revi Vettikkattu PO Eranhimangad Via Nilambur Distt. Malappuram Kerala - 679343	3.13.63	Int.
33.	573	Babu P.S. S/o Narayanan Qazhodikkal House PO Kolazhi, Distt. Trissur Kerala - 680010	4.22.66	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
34.	801	K.C. Abdul Rasheed S/o Va Mamu Pucincheri Paramb H. PO Kakkasserri Trichur, Kerala - 680511	11.19.59	SSC
35.	213	A. Surendran S/o S. Ambrose TC 19/848, Poojapura, Trivandrum, Kerala - 695012	3.8.65	SSC
36.	3758	K. Suresh Babu S/o Krishnan No. 12, Kannappa Swamy Nagar Kavangaral Puzhal Madras, TN-600066	5.24.64	SSC
37.	1477	A. Karpaga Selvam S/o A. Ayyapillai 4/527, Illango, Adigal St. Sada Sivam Nagar Annanagar, Madurai TN - 625020	9.7.70	SSC
38.	954	Y. Masaiah S/o Y. Papaiah H. No. 6-89, Hayat Nagar, Rauga Raddy Hyderabad, A.P.	8.26.60	SSC
39.	4973	V.J. Subrammaniam S/o K. Vanchinathan 20, 12th St. Vinobaji Nagar, Hasthinapuram Chittalapakam, Madras TN - 600064	5.30.58	SSC
40.	290	Gopal Krishnan K. S/o Ayyappam K. PO Kootil, Vill. Mankuda Ditt. Malappgrgm Kerala - 679324	5.31.73	Int.
41.	2357	Nagarajan C. S/o Chokkalingam D.No. 97, Kalamani Dance School, S. Bazar, Pattibiram, Madras TN - 600072	10.4.62	SSC
42.	650	G. Venkatesan S/o No. Govinda Samy No. 25, 3rd Street Kamarajar Colony Kodambakkam, Madras TN - 600024	4.16.61	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
43.	4985	E. Gunasekaran S/o K. Elumalai 32, Vellipillaiyear Koil St. Arasaradi S.S. Colony, Madurai TN - 625016	6.6.58	SSC
44.	2447	P. Jeevanandam S/o M. Packirisamy Type-I, 15/C, Ordance Estate, Trichy TN - 620016	7.25.65	SSC
45.	460	Maheenkannu S. S/o N.M. Sali Nalliyookonam Veedu PO Vattiyookavu Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	5.25.68	9
46.	4559	K. Kumarasamy S/o Kali Supparapalayam St. Kottur Madras TN - 600085	1.22.59	9
47.	4235	Kunisetty Venkatachilapat S/o K. Venkata Chala Pathi Door No. 1/106, Sunkulammapalem Tadplri, Anantapur A.P. - 515411	10.22.68	8
48.	4385	G. Suresh Babu S/o G. Manikyam Naidu Vill. Chauta Pallo PO Kotha Kota Distt. Chittoor AP - 517507	6.1.63	Int.
49.	660	K. Unni S/o Krishnan Unni Elanjipakambil House PO Punnappa (N) Distt. Alappuzha Kerala - 688004	5.23.67	Int.
50.	760	Gowri G. S/o Kandoji Rao G. Hostel F/T Disabled Employees & Trainees 5th Block, Jayanagar Karnataka - 560078	1.26.60	SSC
51.	121	S. Lakshmi Narayanan S/o V. Sundaresan No. 6, Talayari Street West Manbaln Madras, TN - 600033	12.22.66	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
52.	2510	M. Ravi S/o T. Murugesan 5/13, Ist Main Road Otteri Extension, PO Vandalur, Madras TN - 600048	1.2.65	8
53.	2992	M. Devarajan S/o Mannakatti Pillai 3/93, Subramania Koil ST. Chenneerkuppan Poonamalle, Madras TN - 600056	11.16.58	SSC
54.	504	M. C. Varghese S/o Cherian M.V. Manavalan House PO Neericode, Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala-683511	8.15.62	SSC
55.	614	Sreedhara S.K. S/o Krishna Murthy Arabilachi Post Tal Bhadravathi, Distt. Shimoga, Karnataka-577233	9.26.63	SSC
56.	1678	Marra Venkataramana S/o Lt. M. Kotayya PO Nadupuru Pedagantyada R.H. Col. Visakhapatnam A.P. - 530044	6.4.61	SSC
57.	1679	R. Moorthy S/o P.K. Ramasamy D.No. 4A, V. Nagar 9th Rd. PO Rasipuram Distt. Salem, TN-637408	6.17.62	8
58.	357	Assain A. S/o Aali Ariyanthodika Ariyanthodika PO Pannippara Distt. Malappuram Kerala - 676541	5.18.65	SSC
59.	407	Chami M.C. S/o Chakkan Mundagathupasambil H PO Puliyanamkunnu Distt. Palghat, Kerala	1.7.64	SSC
60.	351	Abubakkar V.M. S/o Maideen V.T. Valiyethodika PO Naduvath Distt. Malappuram Kerala - 679328	9.15.68	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
61.	427	Sankaran C. S/o Choolankuttu Chelakkakundil (H) PO Palakkad, Distt. Malappuram, Kerala-673841	4.16.62	SSC
62.	128	Sarvepalli S/o Venkate Swarlu A.P.T.F. Colony Periyabaram Panchyar Distt. Nellore, AP-524132	8.11.70	Int.
63.	485	Somappa Mallappa Hosakoti S/o Mallappa PO Chichkandi Mudhol Taluk, Distt. Bijapur Karnataka - 587313	2.15.70	SSC
64.	516	P.D. Mathewkutty S/o Devasia P.P. PO Kuttaramba Vill. Alakode, Dist. Kannur Kerala - 670571	1.22.62	SSC
65.	4046	Balamurali S/o Balakrishnan M.A. No. 128, New Oriental Line Cormoadel K.G.F., Karnataka-563118	6.7.64	SSC
66.	4064	Vardaraj P. S/o Ponnaswamy No. 93, 4th Cross Ashok Puram Yeshwant Pur Bangalore Karnataka - 560022	5.24.65	SSC
67.	3979	R. Rajendran S/o R. Rama Samy P.O. Thenimalia Thenu TK. Thirumayam Distt. Pudnkottai TN - 622401	6.28.60	Int.
68.	3619	E. Mathivanan S/o V. Ekkambaram 76, Pattu Coot Road Mangadu Madras TN - 602101	4.17.60	8
69.	540	Lathika C.S. S/o V. Chandrasebharan Nair Thachan Villa Veedu PO Thirumala Thiruvananthapuram Kerala - 695006	5.14.68	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
70.	4027	Hanumantha S/o Basapa Chattri D.No. B-8/2, DRDO Complex C.V. Raman Nagar, Bangalore Karnataka - 560093	6.27.59	SSC
71.	1138	K. Antony S/o Kishnan No. 80, Keezhu Manavar Street Ponamalee, Madras TN - 600056	8.13.64	SSC
72.	1765	Eregowda H.N. S/o Nanje Gowda D-16, "D" Block NGOS Qrt., 6th Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	3.20.69	8
73.	2662	R. Surumurthy S/o Ramaiah B-3-92, Kallahalli Extension, Bangalore Karnataka - 560042	6.21.61	9
74.	2451	K. Anantha S/o Kalappa DNO 61, Anantharamaih Compound, 1st Main Babunagar, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560026	4.17.69	SSC
75.	190	Murukdas S/o Krishanan A. Ithingarrambila (HO) Akethetharra, Palakad-At Kerala - 678008	1.17.72	Int.
76.	2256	T. Ramachandran S/o M. Thangamuthu Pillai F-6, Tsivalingapuram K.K. Nagar, Madras, TN - 600078	5.6.68	8
77.	434	Janakey V. S/o Kajendran Nair M. Rajana Bhavan, PO Poovathur, Thrivandrum Kerala	4.30.61	SSC
78.	4579	Shunmugaiah S/o Patchi Muthu No. 34, Vambuliya 3rd Cross St. Amman Kuladumadu, Madras - 43 TN.	9.1.58	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
79.	1915	Ramakrishnayya S/o Balayya No. 1383/C, Jeevam Nagar, Opp. to Miranda High School, Bangalore Karnataka - 560075	25.6.64	SSC
80.	2289	R. Perumal Raju S/o P. Ramanaickar D-82, New Housing Unit, Pudukkottai Rd. Thanjavur, TN - 613005	30.10.59	SSC
81.	432	Saburaj T. S/o Thankappan Sajeevamandhiram PO Sreekariyam Trivandrum Kerala - 695012	30.5.60	SSC
82.	414	Raveendran E. S/o Chilambunnitharakan Eranthottil House PO Thiruvazhiyode Kerala - 679514	20.10.68	SSC
83.	4580	V. Vasu S/o R. Venugopal Door No. 322, Kaviyarasu Kannad Kudungaiyur, Madras TN - 600051	6.1.60	8
84.	4091	Lokeshappa S/o Shwaba Suppa 236, 27th A cross 6th Block Jayanagar, Bangalore Karnataka - 560082	10.4.68	SSC
85.	191	Pazanimalia A. S/o Aru P. PO Vadavannur Distt. Palakkad Kerala - 678504	16.12.71	Int.
86.	2729	R. Balakrishnan S/o N. Rajagopal No. 20, Uppakara St. PO/T.K. Walajpet North Arcot Ambetkar TN - 632513	15.7.58	8
87.	652	Anjaneyalu S/o Ramulu D.No. 1532, EWS 3rd Stage, Yelahanka New Town Bangalore, Karnataka-560064	17.4.71	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
88.	373	U.B. Sathu S/o Narayanan ICE Plant Road Quilandy Beach Road Kozhikode, Kerala	20.10.73	SSC
89.	2910	R. Rangarajan S/o Thiru Rajagopla No. 25, Illrd Street Kamarajor Colony Kodambakkam, Madras TN - 600024	16.10.63	SSC
90.	410	Pinnappan P.K. S/o Kandu R. Ponnakkathodi House PO Kariyankode Distt. Palakkad Kerala - 678572	4.10.64	Int.
91.	369	Pavithran M. S/o Unneri Purakkayil House PO Nallalam, Distt. Calicut Kerala - 673027	12.12.62	BA
92.	378	Purushothaman V.R. S/o V.P. Ramankuth Kolathummethal PO Santhinagar Distt. Kozhikode Kerala - 673573	8.15.63	SSC
93.	881	A. Antony Kulandairajan S/o A.M. Arulappan No. 76, Damodara Puram Main Road Adayar, Madras TN - 600020	7.5.60	SSC
94.	2412	Uthriya Mary S/o S. Anthony James 8219, Block No. H-4, K.K.R. Town, Madhavaram, Madras, TN - 600060	7.11.59	SSC
95.	4617	T. Gangatharan S/o V. Thiruvengadam 32-A, Anthontyar Koil Thacha Nallur Thirunelveli Kattabomman, TN-627358	6.9.60	SSC
96.	390	Mohanan N. S/o Sivasankaran Puthanveetil Puthan Veetil PO Kanimangalam Distt. Palghat, Kerala - 678508	5.25.68	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
97.	697	Peddirajaj Narayana Rao S/o P.V. Ramana Rao No. 48, Mangalam Housing Complex Chittoor, Tirupati AP - 517507	12.1.58	SSC
98.	379	Abdul Navas K. S/o Ummu K. Pookad House PO Olavanna Calicut - 25, Kerela	6.10.68	Int.
99.	4735	R. Arumugam S/o Rathinavelu 34-E, Vanatharayapalliya St. Tiruvanamala Distt. Sambuvarayari TN - 606602	12.5.58	SSC
100.	658	A. U. Basheer S/o N.A. Ummer North Ashari P. House PO Panavally Distt. Allappuzha Kerala - 688566	16.12.66	SSC
101.	324	Krishna Kumar S/o P.C. Shankaran PO Kavanadn Kanimel Cherry Kerala - 691003	1.2.69	SSC
102.	842	P.J. Alexandar S/o John Poopady House South Chittoor Ernakulam, Kochi Kerala - 682027	22.6.62	SSC
103.	5233	R. Rangaswamy S/o P. Ramaswamy 27, 10th Street Kamarajar Nagar Avadi, Madras, TN	6.9.59	SSC
104.	490	Andrews Konikkara D. S/o Devassy Po Peramangalam Trichur, Kerala-680545	13.5.59	MA
105.	3649	R. Selvam S/o Ramu Udaiyar 520, Staff Qua. Govt. Hr. Sec. School Blind Poonamallee, Madras IN - 600056	15.6.71	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
106.	509	N. M. Thankamma S/o A.V., Krishnankutty Ayyanthanathu House PO Pampakuda, Distt. Ernakulam Kerala - 686667	30.5.64	Int.
107.	5241	S. Balasubramanian S/o N.S. Sivarakrisanan PO Baburajapuram Via Swamimalai Kumbakonam, TN	6.9.58	9
108.	4620	V. Nagarajan S/o K. Venkatasamy No. 2, Valluvar Street Jeva Nagar, Madurai, TN-625011	2.7.60	SSC
109.	4568	M. Bavanather S/o Mohamed Haneffa PO Ullur Athanoor Via Pagalavadi Distt. Trichy, TN	3.11.62	9
110.	462	Nirmala T. S/o R. Thomas Rariyarakavila Veedu PO Arayoor Trivandrum, Kerala	5.28.65	SSC
111.	2604	C. Raja Sekarna S/o Chengalvarayan 169, Brick Kiln Road Ottery, Madras-12, TN	5.7.59	8
112.	4591	A. Muniyandi S/o P. Alagumalai North St. Palavanathm Via Virudhunagar Distt. Kamarajar, TN -626004	5.30.62	Int.
113.	742	Lakshminarayana V. S/o Venkatesh Murthy No. 201, Ganga Dharnagar Sarakki Gate, Bangalore Karnataka - 560078	5.12.66	8
114.	393	Raveendran E.N. S/o E.K. Narayanan Ettanukandathil PO Mylambadi Wynad, Kerala-673591	12.15.60	BA
115.	2982	C. Krishnan S/o S. Chellaiah No. 4, Thiruvalluwar Nagar, IST Street Pudukkottai, TN - 622001	5.11.64	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
116.	657	Mohamed Narirula Khar S/o Mazrulla Khan M. Near Railway Line Nagashetty Halli Bangalore, Karnataka-560094	12.14.67	SSC
117.	1526	Ninge Gowda S. S/o Sidde Gowda No. U-99, 13th Cross Maruthi Extension Bangalore, Karnataka - 560003	2.27.65	SSC
118.	1577	S. Venu S/o S. Sekarapillai PO Kilmanoor Chouttiyail Thruvananthipuram TN	3.11.65	SSC
119.	1495	A. Sarojam S/o S. Venu Melethumpady Veedu Madhavapuram, Veli Titanium, Trivandrum Kerala-695021	11.12.58	SSC
120.	875	S. Ganesan S/o N. Subramanian 69, Subramania Rail Nagar, Kadapperi Tambaram, Madras, TN - 600045	1.22.64	SSC
121.	241	N. S. Raja S/o Srinivasan 32, Second Pallasti Byasarpati, Madras TN - 600039	8.24.64	Int.
122.	75	J. Madu Bhushanrao S/o J. Ramachandra Rao Thamballapall Distt. Chittoor AP	2.4.58	SSC
123.	2305	I. Ponmani S/o Iyyakanu Po Elupaiyoor Teh. Thirushughi Distt. Kamarajan, TN	3.2.60	SSC
124.	2283	Teyashanthi S/o David Deva Das T.D.T.A. High School F/T Blind, Palayam Kottai, Tirunelveli TN - 627002	5.27.63	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
125.	2102	C. Eswaran S/o P. Chinna Samy No. 20, Chellaiah, Pillai Compound Goribalayam, Madurai, TN - 625002	6.11.60	8
126.	2792	B. Vasanthi S/o K.G. Balasaman No. 2-A, James Street Poonamalle, Madras, TN - 600056	6.10.68	SSC
127.	1500	Jagannath H. S. S/o Srinivas Rao V. PO Hanumanthapura Madhugir Taluk, Distt. Tumkur, Karnataka - 572133	6.13.63	SSC
128.	2048	U. Murugesan S/o V. Urumaiya Pandian Mess Main Road, Sikkal, Distt. Ramanad TN - 623528	5.5.68	SSC
129.	411	Narayanankutty N. S/o Chammykuttan Nadukkalathil House PO Cheraya, Distt. Palghat Kerala - 678635	6.28.64	SSC
130.	610	R. D. Devaraj S/o Devaiah PO Chilukur, Belur Taluk Distt. Hassan, Karnataka-573201	6.1.69	9
131.	562	Mary P.J. S/o Jose P.D. Palamattam House PO Kambathukadan Distt. Thrissur, Kerala-680682	11.16.61	SSC
132.	663	Reteesan N. V. S/o Velayudhan N. V. Umminikkad Vettakkal Cherthala, Alappuzha Kerala - 688587	7.8.62	SSC
133.	1781	Ramkumar M. S/o M. Parameswaran Madathil House, PO Irimpanam Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala-682309	5.25.68	SSC
134.	525	Muraleekharan Pillai R. S/o Raghavas Pillai S. Kurumanna, POS Mukhethala Kollam, Kerala - 691577	5.30.60	8

1	2	3	4	5
135.	2139	D. Velusamy S/o Durairaj Val Saiepuram PO Sippiparai, Sattur Distt. Kamaraj, TN	7.6.67	SSC
136.	2156	D.M. Robinson S/o D.S. David Robimandirum PO CheriyaKonny Trivandurm, Kerala-695013	12.10.62	Int.
137.	522	Gopalakrishan Bhat S/o Y. Venkatramana Bhat Yeenduguli House PO Mugu Vill. Kumbala Dis. Kasaragod, Kerala-671321	2.22.71	SSC
138.	2202	Mohanan A. S/o Ayyapan Erumeliparayil House PO Purapuzha, Distt. Iddukki, Kerala-685594	9.10.58	SSC
139.	2224	Malikarjun S/o Mahadevappa Nandgaon PO Tajsultan Pur Distt. Gulbarga Karnataka - 585104	7.2.67	SSC
140.	958	A.N. Kannappan S/o V.A. Nathamuni 6/76, Bazar Street PO Guruvrajapet N.A.A. District TN - 631101	5.1.67	SSC
141.	510	Jamuna E.V. S/o E.K. Vasu Elajedath Veedu PO Pazhanji Distt. Trichur, Kerala-680542	5.31.71	SSC
142.	356	Janardhanan M.P. S/o Kesavan M.P. PO Anantavur Tirunavaya Malappuram Kerala - 676301	2.18.64	SSC
143.	457	Balambika G. S/o K. Sukumaran Malamel Puram Bu PO - Chittattumukku Kamuyapuram Kerala - 695588	7.4.58	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
144.	377	V.K. Unni Krishnan S/o C.H. Madavakurup Velliyodan Kandy PO Perambra Distt. Kozhikode Kerala - 673525	8.1.63	SSC
145.	541	V.B. Jayaraj S/o V.K. Bhaskaran Thakidiveliyil PO Kalavoor Alappuzha, Kerala-688522	5.30.67	Int.
146.	461	James Kutty K. S/o Chacho Kochukunju M.F. 4/215, Brivdran Housing Colony, Trivandrum, Kerala-695004	8.16.60	SSC
147.	1094	M. Krishnaiah S/o Rachaiah PO Mainaykanahalli Tal - Channapattana Dist. Bangalore Rural, Karnataka	12.14.64	9
148.	5372	S. Peter S/o Sawarimuthu Mettu Kollai, PO Elathagiri Distt. Dharmapuri, TN-635108	5.24.62	8
149.	2793	T.K. Rajan S/o P.T. Karunakaran No. 2, James Street Poonamallee Madras, TN - 600056	7.19.69	SSC
150.	4606	M. Seshadri S/o M. Subbaiah No. 44, Suatatra Nagar 4th Street Lyods Road, Madras, TN - 600005	5.10.65	8
151.	2475	M. Chericomagan S/o D. Mohankumar No. 31, Nehru Street Avvai Nagar, Choolaimedu, Madras T N - 600094	9.22.72	SSC
152.	2694	P. Pushpalatha S/o K.N. Prasad 10/56, A Type SIDCO Nagar, Villivakkam, Madras, TN	5.29.65	9

1	2	3	4	5
153.	1491	Unganna S/o Siddappa PO Dodda Sagar Shahpur Taluk Distt. Gulbarga Karnataka - 585323	10.23.64	SSC
154.	5054	R. Sankar S/o V.P. Radha No. 2, IInd Street Sathyapuram Ambattur, Madras TN - 600053	3.15.64	SSC
155.	4657	P.Hemalatha S/o Padmanabhan 79, Ellamman Koil St. West Mamabalam, Madras, TN - 600033	6.9.70	8
156.	2472	R. Babu S/o N. Ramu 1082/2, 5th Cross Triveni Road, Yeshawanthpur, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560022	4.25.70	9
157.	2183	Thahira Gaffarsab J. S/o Gaffarsab R. Jamakandi Block No. IV H. No. 24 Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, Karnataka - 580022	6.8.67	SSC
158.	2238	G. Mageshwarna S/o Gujarappa B-6/176, BDA Quarters Kallahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560042	10.22.62	SSC
159.	2681	Lakhman K. S/o Gangamunivappa Road Jakkasundra - PO Haralavadi Hobli Kanakapur, Bangalore Karnataka - 562112	9.9.65	SSC
160.	2528	K.J. Cyriac S/o K.K. Joseph Koladiyid House PO Kayanna, Perambra Kozhikode, Kerala - 673526	12.22.65	SSC
161.	1866	A. Ponnu Swamy S/o Ammasai Gounder PO A. Kumarapalayam Via Annur Distt. Coimbatore TN - 638653	3.12.64	8

1	2	3	4	5
162.	2580	K. Velraj S/o Kurusamy Nadar Erumaikulam PO Muthumathan Nellaikatta Bowmon, TN	3.2.60	8
163.	628	M.C. Murali S/o Gopal Bhatta No. 85/2, 1st Cross, D. Banumaiah Road, K.R. Mohalla, Mysore Karnataka - 570024.	1.15.58	8
164.	388	Sujatha T. S/o Veerabhadran T. Thachillthe House PO K.Puram, Thanalur Kerala - 676307	4.1.74	Int.
165.	5148	Govindaraju M. S/o K. Murugan 5th Wardkulalar St. PO Balasamudthram Palani, Dindigul Anna, TN	1.29.61	SSC
166.	583	Omanakuttan K.K. S/o V. Kuttappan Kaniyalil House, PO Kidangoor South, Distt. Kottayam Kerala - 686585	1.6.70	Int.
167.	1800	K.D. Vijayan S/o K.M. Damodaran Kanjampuruthu PO Kadavoor, Distt. Ernakulam Kerala - 686680	1.10.58	SSC
168.	5142	S.James S/o D. Simpson 21, South Sivan Koil Street, Police Line Vadapalani, Madras TN - 600026	6.25.64	8
169.	2963	P. Pichai Pillai S/o S. Parama Sivam 6/129, A.G.L. Near Stone Mill, Thuvakudi Trichy, TN - 620022	2.15.64	SSC
170.	1667	Lokesh K.H. S/o Hanme Gowda No. V-99, 13th Cross Maruthi Extn. Place Guttahalli, Bangalore Karnataka - 560003	7.27.66	9

1	2	3	4	5
171. 2973	E. Periyakka S/o R. Nagarathinam 2/89, Avadi Road Chenneerkuppam Poonamallee, Madras TN - 600056	12.7.60	Int.	
172. 717	Varghese P.T. S/o Thomas P.T. Puthukkatu House PO Pallippuram Cherthala, Kerala-688541	4.14.63	SSC	
173. 656	Basavaraja J. Abbigeri S/o Abbigeri J.B. Kathral Vidhya Peeth Lakshmi Sagar Post Distt. Chitradurga Karnataka-577541	10.16.72	SSC	
174. 3839	Pukkakka Bheema S/o P. Damayya Door No. 36-92-314 Jaitharat Nagar Kamcharapalem Vinag AP-530008	6.19.66	SSC	
175. 117	Sarvevalli Sobrananyan S/o Sarvapalli Desaradaiah A.P.T.F. Colony Periyavaram Panchayt Distt. Nellore, AP-524132	11.2.73	Int.	
176. 511	Suja K.K. S/o T.K. Kumaran Kalavampara House Perumpadanna Dist. Ernakulam Kerala-683513	2.9.63	BA	
177. 3545	Pralhad S/o Banderao Kulakarni No. 34/14-C, 2nd Cross Tavarekere Bangalore, Karnataka-560081	10.18.60	Int.	
178. 4552	P. Janaki Raman S/o S. Palani Swamy 11, Anna Street Mahatma Gandhi Nagar Taramani Madras, TN-600113	6.22.61	SSC	
179. 413	P.A. Balakrishnan S/o Arumukhan Padinjathara House PO Mannalur Distt. Palghat, Kerala-678502	10.21.60	SSC	

1	2	3	4	5
180. 1082	K. Parameshwaraiah S/o K. Ramalingaiah PO Godal, Lingal Bolmoor Distt. Mahabuboo Nagar AP - 509401	2.10.70	SSC	
181. 3640	R. Jaya Kumar S/o Raju Post Pachal, TH Namakkal Distt. Salem, TN - 637018	5.25.68	SSC	
182. 5063	S. Kanda Samy S/o S. Subbiah 4-89B, School Street Thirumalaiappapuram Pottalpurur, N.K.B. TN - 627423	4.9.67	SSC	
183. 876	N. Jaganathan S/o A. Nada Rajan No. 82, K.P. Koil Street, Saitha Pat Madras, TN - 600015	6.19.62	SSC	
184. 3647	R. Karunakaran S/o A.E. Rangasamy 51, Pillayar Koil St. North Pet Sathya Mangalam, Periyar, TN	3.28.65	SSC	
185. 4691	P. Seker S/o K. Pidai Sathan Kuppam Po Pulicate Distt. Shengleput, TN	11.2.64	Int.	
186. 403	Balakrishnan C. S/o K.P. Narayanan Nambiar Chandra Vilas PO Vellur, Distt. Kannur Kerala - 670346	5.21.66	SSC	
187. 397	Kuttan C. S/o Chami Cheriyil House, PO Achoor, Wayanad Kerala - 673575	4.16.64	Int.	
188. 5101	A. Jinendra Kumar S/o A. Adirajan Jain Street, Pidagam Kandamanadi, Villu Puram, Distt. V.R.P. TN - 605401	6.15.62	9	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
189.	3001	S. A. Chakrappan S/o K. Annamali 58, Thannachiappan Salai, Sathy Rd, Sara Vanampati, Coimbatore TN - 641035	4.15.58	SSC	198.	2986	R. Arokiya Doss S/o S. Rethina Samy No. F-444, Pinheiro Colony, Namanasamudhram, Pudukkottai TN - 622404	1.25.63	SSC
190.	3590	D. Kuppammal S/o Narayanan 88, Bpoonthottam Arni Road Sainathapur Distt. N.A.A., TN - 632001	6.15.59	8	199.	502	Thankamani K.K. S/o Karappan Karuvalli House PO Vellattanjur Thrissur, Kerala-680601	5.12.67	SSC
191.	891	S. Subramanyam S/o S.U. Raghavaiah Govt. Blind Home Near Postal Quarters Tirupati, Chittoor AP - 517507	3.24.64	Int.	200.	448	Ajitha Kumari G. S/o Thulaseedharma S. Villayivilakathu V. PO Irinjayam Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	3.25.69	SSC
192.	57	P. Venkata Ramana S/o P. Chainna Varasatah PO & Vill. Nerusu Palli Chakrapet (Mandal) Cuddaphadh, AP.	3.1.74	Int.	201.	2473	K.A. Nizar S/o K.S. Abdul Rahiman Kuppiyan House Chelamattom, Okkal Distt. Ernakulam Kerala - 683550	5.10.66	SSC
193.	1608	D. Kulandhi Velu S/o Thandapani No. 16/2, Karane Garden, IIIrd Street West Saidappet, Madras TN - 600015	12.16.64	8	202.	2361	A. Vadivel S/o Appasamy F-Block 328, Kannal Bank Road, Kottur Madras TN - 600085	1.16.70	9
194.	3461	S. Appa Rao S/o Paradeshi Vill./PO Paravada Via Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam, AP-531021	9.23.66	SSC	203.	406	Devdas N. S/o P.K. Narayanan Nair Thottapparuthi House PO Vijayapur Palakkad Kerala - 679309	4.10.62	SSC
195.	740	Veerappa S/o Pithambarappa At/PO Shigli Tal Shirahatti Distt. Dharwar, Karnataka	12.1.66	Int.	204.	4623	V. Jeevagan S/o S. Vijayakeerthy 13, Kuppusamy East (W) V. Marudur Villupuram, V.R.P. TN - 605602	7.5.62	SSC
196.	1809	G. Subramani S/o P. Gajendran 16, Periyar Salai Chelliamman Koil Ayanavaram, Madras TN - 600023	3.4.65	8	205.	2050	B. Jayakumar S/o G. Balaraman No. 6, C.B. Road III Street, Madras TN - 600021	12.6.70	8
197.	518	Viswanadhan P. S/o P.K. Ambu Paduvalam PO Pilicode Dis Kasaragod Kerala - 671353	4.11.67	SSC	206.	4082	Made Vappa M. S/o Madaioh No. 115, Ashwini Bor K.N. Pura Kyathmaranally Mysore, Karnataka-570019	7.23.67	SSC

1	2	3	4	5
207.	1837	G. Arulanandam S/o S. Gnanaprakashan No. 2/112, Thirumurugan Nagar Porur, Madras TN - 600116	7.13.61	SSC
208.	4803	A. Ramakrishan Reddy S/o A. Venkata Reddy Flat No. 3, Badam Apartments, Bharat Nagar Hyderabad, AP - 500018	12.17.62	SSC
209.	402	Mohanan Patinhare S/o Ananda Marar Neruvambram Chengal, PO Payangadi Kerala-670303	4.4.64	SSC
210.	2977	P. Kumar S/o Dhanapakkiam H. No. 43, Vedappa Chetty Street, Chenglepet, TN	7.5.68	Int.
211.	4993	Huchchusab J. Abbiceri S/o J. Angisab C/o Nab, ITC for Blind, C-177-178, Yadavagiri, Mysore, Karnataka-570020	6.22.65	SSC
212.	2618	J. Sai Kumar S/o J. Anjaiah H.No. 11-2-399/5 Nylargadda, Seethapalmandi, Secunderabad AP - 500361	6.30.63	SSC
213.	5060	S. Sivangam S/o Sockanathan No.3, 41/4A Sashtri Nagar, IIIrd Street Ennore, Madras, TN - 600057	6.16.66	9
214.	579	Eldhouse T.V. S/o Varghese T.M. Thottungal House PO Plamudy Muthathupara Kerala - 686692	3.26.61	SSC
215.	580	Sakunthala K.K. S/o Krishnan Karanchery House PO Vadayampady Distt. Ernakulam Kerala - 682308	6.30.63	Int.

1	2	3	4	5
216.	2810	H.G. Ramesh S/o Gurusiddappa TRDC Jakkasandra Rd Tal Kanakapura Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka-562112	7.23.65	SSC
217.	598	K.N. Manjappa S/o K.N. Narjegovda Govt. Hostel for Disabled Men Bangalore, Kerala-560003	2.13.66	SSC
218.	524	K. Bhaskaran S/o Munthikkot Kannan Vill. Trikaripur Post Kodakkad Dist. Kasaragod, Kerala-57	7.23.64	Int.
219.	385	Ibrahim K. S/o Kunimoideen Mushiyaar Koriyattil House PO Koottil Malappuram Kerala-6793324	5.30.73	BA
220.	2610	S. Theivanai S/o Subbiah T.D.T.A. School F/T Blind, Palayamkottai Tirunelveli, TN - 627002	1.7.60	SSC
221.	1421	A. Vellankanni S/o Arulappan PO Michael Palayam Nilakottai, Dindigul Distt. Anna, TN - 624208	9.16.62	SSC
222.	384	M. Abdul Nazer S/o M. Ibrahim Elayadeth House PO Urangatiri Areacode, Malapuram Kerala-673639	8.16.70	Int.
223.	2115	K. Iyyapopandi S/o Kombia Thevan 254, Housing Board Colony, Perumalpuram Tirunelveli, TN - 627007	7.25.69	SSC
224.	1492	Tharaka Ramudu K. S/o K. Keshavalu No. 12/3, 1st Main, II Cross, Kadappa Swamy Matt, Bangalore Karnataka - 560023.	12.14.71	SSC

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
225.	371	Abdussamad M.C. S/o Kunhikalanthan PO - Elettill, Vill. Koduvalli Calicut, Kerala - 673572	4.1.72	SSC	227.	300	Yashodharan P.K. S/o Kuttappam PO Chariyanad Distt. Allappu, Kerala	5.15.69	SSC
226.	370	Kunhi Kannan K. S/o Pokkan Kappalli - House PO Villiad, Distt. Calicut Kerala - 673542	6.4.67	SSC	228.	4564	D. Sundramoorthi S/o R. Dharmalingam 9, Dhanapal Chetty 3rd St. Venkatraman Nagar Korattur, Madras, TN-600080	7.10.69	SSC
					229.	2781	S.K. Mari S/o Kandaswamy Naicker 10, Marichetty Street Mandavalli, Madras, TN-600028	8.6.58	9

Statement-II*Details of the Candidates who have got offer of Appointment*

S.No.	Roll No.	Rank No.	Name	Office/Public Sector Undertaking where appointed
1	2	3	4	5
North Zone				
1.	1033	1	Shri Pushkar Singh Kanvasi	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. Tehri.
2.	3307	2	Shri Ram Daras	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
3.	3038	3	Shri Mandev	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Dehradun
4.	3302	4	Shri Islam Nabi	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Dehradun
5.	3386	5	Shri Kishore Kumar	Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.
6.	3337	6	Shri Jitender Kumar	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, CIRB, Hissar.
7.	3382	7	Shri Bhagya Narayan Saha	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.
8.	3296	8	Shri Vaqar Ahmed	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Rai Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.
9.	3231	9	Shri Ram Anuj Tiwari	Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.
10.	593	11	Shri Rajendra Prasad Kashyap	-do-
11.	1006	12	Shri Daya Ram	-do-
12.	808	13	Shri Om Prakash Uniyal	-do-
13.	920	14	Shri Uttamrao Mathan Kar	-do-
14.	5108	15	Shri Khushi Ram	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Rai Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.
15.	3068	24	Shri Zahid Hasan	Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation Ltd., Shimla.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	3366	31	Shri Santosh Kumar	Bhakra Beas Management Board
17.	918	32	Kum. Manisha Pathak	-do-
18.	255	33	Shri Ram Vishal Patel	-do-
19.	263	34	Kumari Pushpa Tiwari	-do-
West Zone				
20.	2625	1	Shri Bagul Ravindra Dada	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Maharashtra.
21.	761	2	Shri Bharade Prakash	Nuclear Power Corporation, Mumbai
22.	1488	10	Shri Gokul Chandra Pal	Central Water & Power Research Station
23.	2205	11	Shri Hemani B. Chavan	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, CIFR, Mumbai.
24.	3785	16	Shri Balu Sakharam	Doordarshan Maintenance Centre, Kolhapur
25.	4359	18	Shri Joshi Dhyanantray	Goa Shipyard Ltd. Vasco-De-Gama.
East Zone				
26.	1042	1	Ms. Amita Ghosh	Principal Accountant General (A&E), Calcutta
27.	4324	9	Shri Sarat Chandra Das	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (M & R Complex, Damanjoel) Bhubaneswar.
28.	1981	14	Shri Duksha Bhanjan Kar	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
29.	1119	24	Shri Khokhan Ali Shaikh	Stationery Officer, Calcutta
30.	1184	25	Shri Tarun Kumar	Office of the Engineer, All India Radio & Television, Calcutta.
South Zone				
31.	354	4	Ms. Saly Thomas	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore
32.	280	8	Shri R. Kumaran	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Central Plantations Crops Research Institute, Kasargod.
33.	4064	66	Shri Varadaraja	Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore

[Translation]

PDS Quota to Haryana

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

4728. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received for increasing the quota of wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene and edible oil given under the Public Distribution System in Haryana during the last three years;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Requests are received from State Governments to increase allocation of essential commodities from time to time. Allocation of essential commodities for PDS from

the Central Pool is made to States/UTs including Haryana on a month to month basis after taking into account the availability of stock in the Central Pool, *interse* demand of the States/UTs, market availability of commodities, seasonal factors, offtake against allocations made, etc. The allocation of levy sugar is made at a uniform norm of 425 gms. per capita as per 1991 population. The allocation made to Haryana State and lifting by the State Government during the last 3 years are mentioned in statement attached. It may be observed from the Statement that the lifting by State Government of Haryana is much less than the allocation.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of essential commodities to the State of Haryana during last three years and actual lifting by the States

('000 MT)

Commodity	Haryana		
	1994	1995	1996
Wheat			
Allocation	138.40	210.92	207.60
Lifting	34.60	52.70	111.60
Rice			
Allocation	36.00	51.56	54.00
Lifting	6.60	7.20	19.50
Sugar (100% lifting)	79.60	79.68	86.13
Edible oils			
Allocation	0.50	0.20	---
Lifting	0.06	0.02	0.26
Kerosene			
Allocation	153.88	156.83	159.60
Lifting	153.70	157.96	160.36

Production Growth Rate of Foodgrains

4729. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of annual increase of foodgrains production fixed during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the fixed annual increase of production was achieved;

(c) if not, the rate of annual increase in foodgrains production, year-wise and the reasons for not achieving the target; and

(d) the rate of annual increase in foodgrains production fixed during each year of Ninth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) and (b) The average annual increase (growth rate) in foodgrains production is presently observed to be 2.7 percent, which is slightly lower than the average annual increase (growth rate) revised as 2.8 percent for the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 to 1996-97.

(c) The percentage increase/decrease in all India production of foodgrains during 1992-93 to 1996-97 is as follows:

Year	Percentage Increase/Decrease
1992-93	6.6
1993-94	2.7
1994-95	3.9
1995-96	(-) 3.3
1996-97	3.8

The targetted growth rate in production of foodgrains has not been achieved on account of fall in production during 1995-96 for which the main reasons are attributed to decline in area especially under wheat, spatial and temporal aberrations in weather besides low and imbalanced use of fertilisers during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(d) The Ninth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Domestic and Imported Wheat

4730. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country have been paid very low prices for wheat as compared to the price given for the import of wheat;

(b) if so, the difference between the prices given for domestic and imported wheat and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production of wheat is going down in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) and (b) The MSP of wheat in 1996-97 marketing season was Rs. 380/- per quintal which resulted in an economic

cost of Rs. 618.14 (1996-97:RE)/quintal for FCI, after taking into account procurement incidentals and cost of distribution. The average C & F cost of imported wheat at Indian ports works out to Rs. 622/- per quintal.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per estimates, the production of wheat is likely to be 64.66 million tonnes in the crop year 1996-97 as compared to 62.62 million in 1995-96 crop year.

[English]

Welfare Scheme for SC/ST

4731. SHRI SHYAM LAL BANSHIWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has

sent a proposal asking for financial assistance for a Welfare scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Central Government thereto ; and

(d) the assistance given for the Welfare of SCs/STs during the last three years to the State?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Based on the proposals received from State Government of Rajasthan, the Ministry of Welfare releases financial assistance for implementing various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) to (d) Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The financial assistance provided to the State Govt. of Rajasthan under various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for SCs & STs during the last three years

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount of Central Assistance Released		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SC Boys Hostel	7.58	220.01	143.96
2.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SC Girls Hostel.	-	12.78	-
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Book Banks for SC/ST	15.00	9.97	-
4.	Upgradation of Merit for SC/ST	8.33	-	0.94
5.	National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their dependents	-	686.00	1024.00
6.	Scheme of Coaching & Allied for SC/ST	4.60	-	31.58
7.	Special Central Assistance to special component plan.	887.37	1828.26	1619.91
8.	Share Capital of State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	9.80	74.95	54.99
9.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Post Matric Scholarship of SC/ST students.	311.68	665.40	934.75
10.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995 and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	39.88	57.50	83.60
11.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	37.77	63.82	115.19
12.	Educational Complex	48.19	20.64	18.78
13.	Special Central Assistance of TSP	2202.79	2819.04	2467.32
14.	Grant under Article 275(1)	600.00	600.00	600.00
15.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Dev. Corporations	30.00	-	50.00
16.	ST Girls Hostels	-	66.74	33.37
17.	Research & Training	6.14	7.93	5.66
18.	Ashram Schools for STs	24.50	-	-
19.	NGO	11.37	10.79	-
20.	Central Sector Scheme of Special educational development programme for SC Girls belonging very low literacy levels.	-	-	5.65

*[Translation]***Support Prices**4732. SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make any changes in the support prices of various crops during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the support prices are likely to be increased over 1996-97, crop-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Prices already announced for Rabi Crops and Copra for the marketing year 1997-98 are as under:

Crop	(Rs. per quintal)	
	Minimum Support Price for 1997-98 marketing season	Increase Over 1996-97
Wheat	475*	95
Barley	305	10
Gram	740	40
Repeseed/Mustard	890	30
Safflower	830	30
Toria	855	30
Copra Milling	2700	200
Ball	2925	200

(Calendar Year 1997)

Inclusive of Central bonus @ 60 per quintal announced recently by the Government.

The Minimum Support Prices in respect of Kharif Crops and Jute for 1997-98 season are at present under consideration of the Government.

*[English]***Increase in Custodial Deaths**4733. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Steady Increase in Custody Deaths Reported, and Man Dies in Police Station" appearing in the 'Statesman', dated April 25, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the custodial deaths in the capital are rapidly increasing;

(c) if so, the total number of custodial deaths reported in the capital during the last three years and as on April 1, 1997; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government against the officials involved therein and to minimise the custodial deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number of Custodial Deaths reported in Delhi during the Years 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 (upto 1.4.97) and Action take against police personnel thereon.

Year	No. of Custodial Death Reported	Criminal Cases Registered	No. of Police Personnel against whom criminal case Registered	No. of Police Personnel against whom departmental action taken
1994	2	2	12	15
1995	3	2	11	1
1996	3	2	8	14
1997 (upto 1.4.97)	-	-	-	-

The steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent incidents of custodial deaths are as follows:

(i) A person arrested and kept in custody by the Police is offered an opportunity to inform a friend, relative or any other person who is known to him or likely to take an interest in his welfare.

(ii) Selected Senior Police Officers make surprise visits to police stations, police posts, assistance booths, check posts etc. to check violations of human rights, misbehaviour with women, treatment meted out to the persons seeking police assistance, etc.

(iii) A Central Checking Team conducts periodic checking of police stations and other police establishments in order to prevent illegal detention, illegal use of handcuffs, non-registration and minimization of offences etc.

(iv) Senior Police officers of the rank of DCPs and ACPs visit police stations regularly for attending to and removing the grievances of public on the spot.

(v) In all police stations a separate area has been earmarked. It has been named 'Sankraman Kaksha'. It has been located in the vicinity of Reporting Room and SHOs Room. Investigating Officers have directions to examine suspects and witnesses in 'Sankraman Kaksha' only. No member of the public is allowed to go, or be taken, to any other room of the police station for questioning.

(vi) The Investigating Officers are being briefed by their Senior Officers to desist from use of 3rd degree methods.

(vii) Instructions have been issued to all the concerned not to keep drunkards, drug addicts and injured persons at police stations. The police has directions to take them to Hospital, etc.

Orange Cultivation

4734. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote orange cultivation in the country;

(b) whether any extension centres have been established to assist the farmers to grow oranges; and

(c) if so, the places where these centres have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) During 8th Plan, Government of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Integrated Development of Fruits' under which assistance is being provided for establishment of nurseries for producing quality planting material, area expansion, improving productivity, demonstration, and training of farmers, to promote cultivation of fruits which also includes oranges. In addition, assistance is being provided for installation of drip irrigation system and mulching etc. under the scheme 'plastic in Agriculture'.

(b) and (c) Extension Services are being provided by the State Department of Horticulture/Agriculture. Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also providing technical know-how through its Centres viz. National Research Centre on citrus at Nagpur

(Maharashtra), Tinsukia (Assam) Chethalli (Karnataka), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) & Bhatinda (Punjab).

[Translation]

Funds for Agriculture Development

4735. SHRI SUKHLAL KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Assistance allocated/ released to each State for the development of agriculture during the year, 1997-98 as compared to the year 1996-97;

(b) whether this amount is higher than that of the last year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) to (c) An amount of Rs. 555 crore was released to the States by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for development of agriculture during the year 1996-97 till December, 1996. State wise details are given in the statement attached.

During 1997-98, funds would be released to States under various Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme based on the proposals received from the State Government, total allocation in the budget of the Department and the amount remaining unutilised in a particular State out of earlier releases made.

Statement

Funds Released for the Development of Agriculture during the year 1996-97

		(Rs. in crores)
S.No.	Name of State	Amount Released during 1996-97 (upto Dec. 1996)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.79
3.	Assam	1.76
4.	Bihar	4.15
5.	Goa	1.30
6.	Gujarat	23.93
7.	Haryana	13.61

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.84
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.70
10.	Karnataka	42.03
11.	Kerala	22.64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45.46
13.	Maharashtra	78.64
14.	Manipur	6.98
15.	Meghalaya	1.40
16.	Mizoram	2.25
17.	Nagaland	3.54
18.	Orissa	22.18
19.	Punjab	18.95
20.	Rajasthan	69.64
21.	Sikkim	1.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	38.13
23.	Tripura	1.11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	72.57
25.	West Bengal	7.49
Total		554.53

Pesticides

4736. SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether resistance capacity has been developed in several insects against D.D.T. paracvet, Linden and other pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the environmental and other problems created by the use of these pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Resistance is now known in 31 pest species in India out of which 19 are pests of medical and veterinary

importance, 7 are pests of stored commodities and 5 are of pests of field crops. Insecticide resistance has been reported against all major groups of pesticides including organochlorines such as DDT, BHC, Lindane and endosulfan; organophosphates such as malathion, dichlorvos and quinolphos; and synthetic pyrethroids such as cypermethrin and deltamethrin.

(c) The injudicious and inappropriate use of chemical pesticides may lead to a number of environmental and health problems as follows:

(i) Direct toxicity to applicator or consumer;

(ii) development of strains of pests resistant to pesticides;

(iii) destruction of non-target organisms such as parasites and predators of pests; honeybees and other pollinators; fishes, birds and other wildlife;

(iv) resurgence of pest leading to exceptionally high population in absence of natural enemies.

(v) Outbreak of secondary pests that are no longer controlled by their natural enemies;

(vi) accumulation of harmful residues on crop, plant, man, domestic animals, wildlife and the environment.

[English]

M.S. Gore Committee

4737. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendation given by the Prof. M.S. Gore Committee on the Police Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the implementation to these recommendations by all the States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Aircraft Flying at Low Altitude in Tripura

4738. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign aircraft was sighted flying at a low altitude over the disturbed areas or Tripura twice during the night of April 19, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said aircraft had dropped its consignment there quite successfully;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) There are reports of sighting of low-flying aircraft on two occasions on 20.4.97 by an Army Unit posted at Mandai in Tripura. These sightings have, however, not been corroborated from any other source.

(c) and (d) There is no report of any air dropping of any consignment by the said aircrafts.

(e) The State Government as well as other agencies have been fully alerted in this regard.

Export Potential of Floriculture

4739. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a recent study conducted by the Export-Import Bank of India to the present state of floriculture and its export potential; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government contemplate to remove the major impediments listed in the report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Ministry of Agriculture implemented a Central Sector Scheme on commercial Floriculture with an outlay of Rs. 14.29 crores in all the states/UTs of the country during the 8th Plan. Major emphasis was on providing quality planting material; training on production and post-harvest management; and on area expansion. The scheme is likely to be continued during the Ninth Plan period.

(ii) National Horticulture Board under Ministry of Agriculture, provides a soft loan of upto Rs. one crore to integrated projects on production and post harvest management including marketing with focus on exports. During the Eighth Plan period Rs. 52.50 crores were sanctioned for assisting 61 projects on floriculture located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) APEDA (Ministry of Commerce) is assisting in setting up facilities for separate handling of export Cargo of perishable items at Mumbai and Delhi Airports.

(iv) Wholesale market-cum-auction Centres are planned to be set up by APEDA at 5 major cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai and Bangalore.

(v) APEDA is implementing a UNDP assisted project on floriculture aimed at achieving an expansion of the cut flower export sector based on improved production expertise and market knowledge.

(vi) The Government of India has simplified and streamlined the procedures of plant material imports, particularly for export oriented projects.

(vii) Import duty on several important equipment etc. required in 100% Export Oriented Units has been waived/reduced.

(viii) APEDA is implementing schemes for development of infrastructures, packaging, marketing (including air freight subsidy) to facilitate exports of floriculture products from the country.

[Translation]

Eve-Teasing in Delhi University

4740. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of Eve-Teasing in Delhi University and College Hostels have registered steep increase due to which it has become impossible for the residents to come out of their hostel in the evening;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons arrested for eve-teasing during the last six months and the action taken against them;

(d) whether the Government has taken any strict steps in order to check the incidents of eve-teasing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) During the last six months from 1.11.96 to 30.4.97, 20 cases of eve teasing have been reported in Delhi University and College Hostels as against 8 such cases during preceding six months from 1.5.96 to 31.10.96.

(b) Majority of these cases have been reported at the time of special occasions such as annual function, rock-shows, holi festival and at the beginning of the New Academic Session.

(c) 37 persons have been arrested during the last six months on charges of eve teasing in Delhi University and College Hostel. Of these, 20 persons have already been convicted.

(d) and (e) The following steps have been taken to prevent such incidents:

(i) Special patrolling as well as female decoys are deployed in the Campus area to check incidents of eve-teasing.

(ii) At and around the women hostels, staff in plain clothes as well as in the uniform are deployed to prevent eve teasing.

(iii) Police Personnel in plain clothes are deployed at strategic points.

(iv) Local police have been activated to develop sources and collect intelligence against bad elements/eve-teasing.

(v) Patrolling of the area has been intensified.

(vi) Frequent checking of buses is being carried out.

(vii) Close watch is being kept at bus stops.

Quality Control of Fertilizers

4741. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples taken by the Central team for the quality control of fertilizers during the years 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, Statewise;

(b) details of action taken on the samples taken during the said period Statewise; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken during this period and the number of samples in which adulteration was detected?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The detailed information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The State Government enforcement agency have been advised to take necessary action against offenders under the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.

The prosecution have been launched in 4511 cases, conviction awarded by Courts in 16 cases and Dealers, Registration Certificate cancelled in 1224 cases during the period in concerned States against non-standard samples drawn by both Central and State agencies. Separate information about the action taken on the basis of samples collected by the Central Team is not available for the period under reference. Further, out of 102 non-standard samples drawn by Central Teams during the period, 20 samples were found to contain very low nutrient content (less than 30% of specified nutrient) and this can be considered to be cases of adulteration/spurious material.

Statement

State	1994-95 Samples Drawn	Samples Non-Standard	1996-96 Samples Drawn	Sample Non-Standard	1996-97 Samples Drawn	Samples Non-Standard
Punjab	7	1	15	1	15	Nil
Haryana	-		18	2	-	
U.P.	-		10	1	24	8
Delhi	-		3	Nil	-	
Gujarat	-		18	1	47	12
Rajasthan	-		1	Nil	9	1
M.P.	-		21	2	-	
Maharashtra	-		22	4	55	37
Bihar	2	19	20	6	19	11
West Bengal	12	8	21	7	50	25
Andhra Pradesh	-		-		-	
Tamil Nadu	-		-		20	8
Total	40	18	149	24	239	102

Ban on Unproperly Covered Vehicles

4742. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

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

(a) whether entry of unproperly covered vehicles carrying stone chips, bajri and ash is prohibited in National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against the persons violating this rule; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has issued a notification dated 17.4.1997, under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, prohibiting movement of uncovered vehicle carrying sand, stone aggregates, fly ash and other offensive materials causing Air Pollution.

(c) and (d) The Government have issued instructions to the concerned departments to take action against the offenders.

Illegal Felling of Trees

4743. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from various States regarding illegal felling of the trees planted by the Government and the public during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for illegal felling of the trees?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In total 108 complaints have been received from various States during the last three years regarding illegal felling of the trees planted by the Government and the public, as under:

Year	Number of Complaints received
1994-95	38
1995-96	35
1996-97	35

(c) On receiving complaints, concerned State Governments are requested to investigate and take suitable action and corrective measures.

[English]

Procurement of Foodgrains

4744. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL :
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of foodgrains to the Central Pool made by the Punjab *vis-a-vis* other States during each of the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains allocated by the Government for distribution through PDS and open market sale and the rate thereof during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Statements I and II giving requisite information are attached.

(b) Statements III to VI showing Statewise quantity of wheat and rice allocated and quantity of wheat and rice sold under open market sale are annexed.

Statements VII & VIII showing the open sale prices of wheat and rice are attached.

Statement IX showing CIP of wheat and rice is attached.

Statement-I**Procurement of Rice Marketing Season (Oct-Sept.)**

(In Thousand Tonnes)

State/UT	Marketing Season		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	(As on 28.4.1997)		
1	2	3	4

A. Contributing to Central Pool

Andhra Pradesh	4024	3682	2857
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	-
Assam	1	2	Neg.
Bihar	1	Neg.	Neg.
Haryana	1425	689	1196

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Karnataka	44	78	82
Madhya Pradesh	759	687	562
Maharashtra	66	38	32
Orissa	327	456	385
Punjab	5826	3462	4213
Rajasthan	25	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	727	720	855
West Bengal	151	133	148
Chandigarh	23	-	14
Delhi	4	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-	-
Total	13403	9949	10347

Statement-II

Procurement of wheat marketing season (April-March)
(In Thousand Tonnes)

State/UT	Marketing Season		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Bihar	Neg.	Neg.	-
Gujarat	-	11	-
Haryana	3047	3102	2060
Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	66	169	5
Punjab	7285	7299	5628
Rajasthan	65	454	229
Uttar Pradesh	1406	1302	261
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Delhi	-	Neg.	-
All India Total	11869	12327	8183

Neg: Below 500 tonnes

Statement-III

*Allotment of Rice from the Central Pool during
April, 1994 to March, 1997 (P)*

Financial Year Wise
(In '000 Tonnes)

State/UT	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Andhra Pradesh	2230.00	2620.00	2490.00
Arunachal Pradesh	90.70	102.60	109.20
Assam	465.80	568.00	648.70
Bihar	372.00	381.60	389.60
Delhi	240.00	240.00	240.00
Goa	63.00	78.00	90.00
Gujarat	414.00	409.00	376.00
Haryana	36.00	53.56	52.00
Himachal Pradesh	108.00	131.00	122.80
Jammu & Kashmir	520.00	528.00	528.00
Karnataka	1307.34	1443.12	1453.12
Kerala	1800.00	1800.00	1847.00
Madhya Pradesh	559.74	580.16	613.68
Maharashtra	858.00	858.00	858.00
Manipur	120.00	120.00	120.00
Meghalaya	136.00	172.00	190.00
Mizoram	100.00	90.00	92.05
Negaland	84.00	72.50	81.20
Orissa	543.60	790.00	1012.00
Punjab	17.25	16.65	18.00
Rajasthan	46.00	52.00	59.00
Sikkim	56.10	57.60	60.10
Tamil Nadu	1200.00	1590.00	1893.50
Tripura	194.40	194.40	194.40
Uttar Pradesh	549.60	549.60	532.20
West Bengal	932.40	856.00	800.00
A & N Islands	31.25	30.00	30.00
Chandigarh	3.60	3.60	3.60
D & N Haveli	6.00	6.00	6.00
Damna & Diu	6.00	6.70	7.20
Lakshadweep	6.30	6.30	6.30
Pondicherry	24.00	24.00	24.00
Total	13121.28	14430.39	14947.65

(P) Provisional

Statement-IV

Allotment of Wheat (PDS) from the Central Pool during April, 1994 to March, 1997 (P).

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Financial Year Wise (In '000 Tonnes)		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.00	192.00	180.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.20	7.20	7.20
3.	Assam	310.00	360.00	355.50
4.	Bihar	714.00	705.60	697.60
5.	Delhi	936.00	840.00	700.00
6.	Goa	40.30	42.40	37.00
7.	Gujarat	642.00	835.50	690.90
8.	Haryana	151.80	209.48	208.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136.00	144.00	140.80
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	350.00	360.00	360.00
11.	Karnataka	360.00	360.00	356.00
12.	Kerala	445.00	585.00	572.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	560.00	583.92	605.62
14.	Maharashtra	960.00	1100.00	1010.00
15.	Manipur	32.40	32.40	32.40
16.	Meghalaya	25.00	28.00	29.50
17.	Mizoram	19.50	24.00	23.50
18.	Negaland	70.00	18.20	8.60
19.	Orissa	415.00	420.00	451.00
20.	Punjab	210.00	155.00	121.00
21.	Rajasthan	1443.69	1453.92	1358.37
22.	Sikkim	10.00	12.30	10.70
23.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	310.00	287.20
24.	Tripura	21.60	21.60	21.60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1185.60	1185.60	1140.40
26.	West Bengal	1035.00	1098.60	1071.00
27.	A & N Islands	8.40	9.00	9.00
28.	Chandigarh	21.60	21.60	21.60
29.	D & N Haveli	2.40	2.75	3.00
30.	Daman & Diu	1.80	2.15	2.40
31.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.50	0.50
32.	Pondichery	9.00	9.00	9.00
		10612.73	11129.72	10521.45

Statement-V

Quantity of Wheat Sold under Open Sale during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

(Figure in lakh tonnes)

S.No.	State	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	3.25	7.69	5.37
2.	Haryana	7.18	12.84	4.15
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6.72	8.58	5.02
4.	Delhi	1.26	1.44	2.45
5.	Rajasthan	0.40	0.41	2.68
6.	H.P.	0.17	0.14	0.54
7.	J & K	0.48	0.13	0.86
8.	West Bengal	1.20	1.14	1.22
9.	Bihar	2.79	4.02	2.53
10.	Orissa	1.48	1.88	1.68
11.	Maharashtra	5.32	6.80	3.74
12.	Gujarat	2.07	4.00	2.82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.47	5.49	2.64
14.	Tamil Nadu	6.25	3.39	1.43
15.	Andhra Pradesh	2.11	2.37	1.21
16.	Karnataka	4.36	2.24	1.77
17.	Kerala	0.78	0.83	0.91
18.	NEF	-	-	0.03
19.	Assam	-	-	0.17

Statement - VI

Quantity of Rice Sold under Open Sale during 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

S.No.	State	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	24.7	36.2	26.33
2.	Haryana	15.5	47.9	12.83
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1.9	1.6	28.46
4.	Rajasthan	0.6	0.5	5.33
5.	Delhi	11.4	3.0	1.97
6.	West Bengal	9.1	16.5	5.24

1	2	3	4	5
7. Bihar		1.0	2.1	0.41
8. Orissa		-	1.2	-
9. Maharashtra	182.1		295.0	13.43
10. Gujarat	62.5		102.9	9.73
11. Madhya Pradesh	40.9		13.5	107.89

1	2	3	4	5
12. Tamil Nadu		23.6	11.1	13.43
13. Andhra Pradesh		48.7	98.3	-
14. Karnataka		30.1	0.4	-
15. Kerala		1.8	6.6	24.91

Statement-VII*Open Sales Price of Wheat with effect from April 1995 to March, 1997**(Rate Rs. per MT)*

Name of the State	April to July 95	28th Aug to Sep 95	October 1995	Centre	Nov. 95 to Mar. 96	April 96 to July 96	August 96 to 17th Sept 96	18th Sept.96 to 3rd Feb. 97	w.e.f 4th Feb 1997	10th March 97 to 31st March, 97
Punjab	4100	4150	4150	Chandigarh	4150	4410	4550	4900	4900	4900
Haryana	4100	4150	4150	Chandigarh	4150	4410	4550	4900	4900	4900
Delhi	4150	4200	4150	Delhi	4150	4410	4550	4900	5000	5000
U.P.	4100	4150	4150	Lucknow Kanpur Varanasi Bareilly	4300 4300 4360	4600 4600 4660 4410	4800 4810 4894 4550	5150 5160 5244 4900	5400 5400 6000 5000	5300 5300 5650 5000
Rajasthan	4150	4200	4250	Jaipur	4300	4600	4765	5115	5200	5150
Himachal Pd.	4150	4200	4250	Shimla	4250	4550	4681	5031	5031	5050
J & K	4150	4200	4200	Jammu Srinagar	4200 4200	4500 4500	4655 4655	5000 5005	5200 5300	5100 5150
Bihar	4300	4350	4400	Patna Ranchi	4420 4450	4720 4750	4963 5056	5313 5406	6500 7000	5900 6200
Assam	-	-	4450	Guwahati	4450	4900	5188	5538	7500	6500
Orissa	4350	4400	4475	Cuttack Bhubaneswar	4500 4500	4800 4800	5143 5149	5493 5499	7400 7400	6450 6450
West Bengal	4350	4400	4475	Calcutta Siliguri	4510 4520	4810 4820	5091 5110	5441 5460	7400 7400	6450 6450
Madhya Pd.	4100	4150	4250	Indore Gwalior Raipur	4350 4280 4430	4650 4580 4730	4925 4753 5066	5275 5103 5416	7200 6000 7400	6250 5550 6400

Statement-VIII*Open Sale Price of Rice fixed for the months of November, 1995 to March, 1997.**(Rate Rs. per MT)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	November 95		December 95 to June 1996		July 96 to March 97	
		Fine	Superfine	Fine	Superfine	Fine	Superfine
1.	Punjab	6750	7050	7050	7350	7050	7350
2.	Haryana	6700	7000	7000	7300	7000	7300
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6600	6900	6900	7200	6900	7200
4.	Rajasthan	6550	6850	7000	7150	7500	7650
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6500	6800	6680	7000	6680	7000
6.	Delhi	6700	7000	6740	7060	6740	7060
7.	Maharashtra	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
8.	Gujarat	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
10.	West Bengal	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
11.	Bihar	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
12.	Orissa	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
13.	Tamil Nadu	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
14.	Karnataka	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
15.	Andhra Pradesh	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450
16.	Kerala	6450	6750	6630	6950	7130	7450

The price of Rice for port towns and areas within 50 kms. thereof, will be Rs. 50/- less than the export price with effect from December, 1995.

Statement-IX

*Central Issue Price of Rice and Wheat for PDS
(Ex-FCI Godowns) since 1993 onwards.*

(Rs. per quintal)

Effective from	Rice			Wheat
	Common	Fine	Superfine	
11.1.93	437	497	518	330
2.2.94	537	617	648	402

Allocation of Levy Sugar

4745. SHRI B.K. GADHVI :
SHRI SANAT MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of levy sugar is made to various States on the basis of population of 1991 census;

(b) whether a number of States have represented to the Government for the allotment of levy sugar on the basis of projected population of 1996;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if so, whether the Government have accepted the requests of the State Governments;

(e) if so, the allotment of levy sugar proposed to be made during the current year, State-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A number of States have represented to the Central Government for enhancement of levy quota. The

State Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have particularly requested for enhancement on the basis of projected population of 1996.

(d) to (f) The availability of levy sugar has yet to attain stability to the extent needed for allocating it on the basis of the present projected population on regular basis. However 10% ad-hoc increase over and above the existing monthly levy quota of States has been allowed from December, 1996 to April 1997.

Poachers Activities

4746. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI L. RAMANA :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Hindustan Times', dated March 29, 1997 regarding poachers activities along Delhi-Ghaziabad border virtually making it a hunting ground for killing neelgai, deer and peacocks; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes Sir, the report has come to our notice.

(b) As per report received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttar Pradesh, no incident of poaching has come to their notice. However, it is a fact that the District Magistrate of Ghaziabad had issued some permits for killing blue bulls under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 which have been damaging standing crops. Patrolling on the border has been intensified to prevent poaching of wild animals and the Police Administration is also making effective patrolling to prevent poaching cases.

Anti-Poverty Schemes

4747. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :
SHRI B.L. SHANKAR :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recast anti-poverty programmes and propose to shelve all the high delivery cost schemes in the country from April 1997 as appeared in the 'Times of India' dated March 19, 1997;

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

(c) the likely impact of new schemes in eradicating poverty from the country and the total amount proposed to be spent during 1997-98 in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c) A committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to Review and Rationalise Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation. The programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, Ministry of Welfare, Department of Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industries and Department of Women & Child Development were examined by the Committee. After a detailed review of these schemes the Committee has recommended streamlining the existing schemes and rationalisation of norms and procedures for their implementation. However, there is no proposal in the Report to bring all the poverty alleviation schemes under a single Central nodal agency. The Committee has since submitted its Report to the Government.

Suspension of Police Personnel

4748. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Duli Chand Kand Main Char Police Wale Nilambit" appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated April 6, 1997;

(b) whether the said issue/matter had been raised in Lok Sabha and the Minister has assured of inquiry;

(c) whether the huge amount allegedly disappeared at the hands of Police Officers has been recovered by the Delhi Police;

(d) whether the Ministry has handed over the matter to C.B.I. for a deep probe as suggested by the Vigilance Branch of the Delhi Police, if so, the date on which such reference has been made; and

(e) the progress made in this case so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) It was stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3702 answered in Lok Sabha on 17.12.1996 that the Delhi Police had assigned the matter for a vigilance inquiry and that there was no proposal under consideration of the Government to refer the matter to the CBI for investigation. The Vigilance inquiry conducted in the case by the Delhi Police has not established the ownership of the money, the exact amount involved and whether or not the suspect police officials had pilfered some of the money and if so, how much.

Land Allotment

4749. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government as a measure of special dispensation has been allotting land particularly in cantonment areas of the country without taking any recourse to the environmental protection;

(b) if so, whether violation of environmental rules by defence cantonments pertaining to their land allotment has been investigated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) No special dispensation has been made under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in cantonment areas.

(b) No violation of environmental rules by the defence cantonments has come to the notice of the Ministry, and as such question of investigation regarding land allotment does not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Compensation to Cyclone Victims

4750. SHRI S. RAMCHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishermen of Andhra Pradesh have sought immediate compensation for those who lost lives in Cyclone in November, 1996; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on their request/demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a demand for payment of exgratia relief to the families to those fishermen who are still reported to be missing.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have already paid exgratia assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per person to the families of 192 fishermen who died in the cyclone of November, 1996. Out of the remaining cases, the State Government have now decided to treat 1279 missing fishermen as dead and give financial assistance at the above rates to their families.

Development of Venilla Crop

4751. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sent any scheme for the development of Venilla crop in the State;

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

(c) whether the Union Government had sanctioned the amount sought for under the scheme; and

(d) the places where the development work of Venilla crop is likely to be taken up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The proposal for the Pilot Scheme for Development of Venilla in an area of 300 acres with financial outlay of Rs. 242.40 lakh for five year was sent by Government of Karnataka in February 1996.

(c) and (d) The scheme could not be sanctioned as Planning Commission was not considering new proposals in the last year of the VIII Plan. Government of Karnataka, however, proposes to implement the scheme in Dakshan Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Shimoga districts as a State sector scheme during 1997-98.

[Translation]

Nuclear Funds for Tribal Projects

4752. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the provision for spending Central nuclear funds in the tribal development projects;

(b) the items of work on which this fund can be spent;

(c) whether recommendation of the local Member of Parliament is sought for spending this fund; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) This Ministry does not operate funds called "Central Nuclear Funds". However, Special Central Assistance is given to 20 Tribal Sub-Plan States/UTs for socio-economic development of tribals and for their protection from exploitation. Earlier, a certain amount of fund was not spent as additional Special Central Assistance to meet such costs of Specific Schemes for development of tribals as may be taken up by the States/UTs. The Scheme of Additional Special Central Assistance

has since been discontinued w.e.f 1996-97. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are given to the States/UTs to meet the cost of such schemes of development of Tribals and raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the Administration of the rest of the areas in the State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The guidelines have no such provisions.

[English]

Rice and Wheat Lying in Open

4753. SHRI BHAKTACHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of rice and wheat lying in the open is rotting in the FCI godowns;

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

(c) the amount of loss incurred and likely to be incurred due to the said situation; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Rice stocks are not stored in open. Only wheat and paddy are stored in open (cover and plinth) on scientific lines as a temporary measure due to paucity of covered accommodation and to accommodate incoming levy/custom milled rice stocks in the covered godowns. Since wheat and paddy stocks are stored in open with proper care, there is no chance of rotting of the same.

However, due to natural calamities like unprecedented rains, cyclones, floods, high velocity wind followed by rains, etc., some stocks get drenched which are salvaged and the segregated stocks found unfit for human consumption are declared as damaged foodgrains and sold as such to the State Government (Animal Husbandry Depts.) and in case no time bound response is received from them, such damaged stocks are sold to registered and State Government licensed firms who have the facilities to use the same for direct consumption of animals or to manufacture cattle or poultry feeds or as Industrial (starch) products or manure use.

The percentage of such damages (both in CAP and covered storage complex) for the last three years with

reference to average total foodgrains held during each year is given below:

(in lakh MT)			
Year	Total Foodgrain Stocks (as on 1st April)	Damaged Foodgrains	Percentage
1993-94	187.19	0.46	0.25
1994-95	207.50	0.19	0.09
1995-96	144.86	0.33	0.23

(d) The stocks of foodgrains with FCI are stored in scientifically designed godown or CAP storages. To meet the urgent requirements of storage accommodation wheat and paddy are stored under CAP with proper precaution to avoid any damages. In order to ensure proper storage and preservation of stocks, the FCI undertakes construction of godowns at appropriate places to reduce its dependence on temporary CAP storages.

[Translations]

Wheat Procurement

4754. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI I.D. SWAMI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement season has been advanced from 1st April to 17th March, 1997;

(b) if so, its benefit in the matter of procurement of wheat so far;

(c) the total estimated quantity of wheat procured so far and its comparison with preceding three years;

(d) whether the Government are aware that in the surplus States of Haryana and Punjab, the farmers are not selling their stocks to the Government;

(e) whether the Government are considering to raise the support price as requested for by the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Punjab in view of the cost of the imported wheat higher than the demanded price of Rs. 550;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of wheat procured during the period 17th March, 1997 to 31st March, 1997 was Nil.

(c) The figures of procurement of wheat in the current marketing season (upto 2.5.97) and the corresponding figures of 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given below:

(in lakh tonnes)			
<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
20.29	47.06	38.75	53.07

(d) The farmers have so far sold a total quantity of Rs. 20.29 lakh tonnes of wheat to the procuring agencies all over the country, of which the procurement in Punjab and Haryana is 14.33 lakh tonnes and 5.11 lakh tonnes respectively.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Production Rate of Rapeseed Mustard

4755. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of rapeseed mustard seed in the country is less in comparison to the average production rate of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have ascertained the maximum production rate in the world; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production rate of Rapeseed-Mustard in the country was 950 kgs. per ha. as compared to the average production rate of 1408 kgs. per ha. in the world during the year 1995.

(c) and (d) As per the figures given by the F.A.O. in their publication entitled 'Production Year Book 1995' maximum productivity of Rapeseed-Mustard was 11111 Kgs. per ha. in Mexico followed by 6188. kgs. per ha. in Algeria during 1995, whereas the productivity in India (Haryana) was 1386 kgs. per ha. during the same period.

Sealing of Border

4756. DR. RAM VILAS VEDANTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent

any proposal to the Union Government for sealing its borders adjoining Nepal;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government on the proposal; and

(c) the extent of success achieved towards checking infiltration of the foreigners and smuggling activities therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No Sir, However a proposal for strengthening of Policing and development of border areas under Border Area Development Programme has been sent by Uttar Pradesh Government to Planning Commission under intimation of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

Special Task Force

4757. SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a special task force in Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the objectives of the force;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the misdeeds of the personnel of this task force;

(d) if so, whether the Government have made any arrangement to keep any eye on the deeds of the task force;

(e) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news item captioned "Puliswalon Ne Ek Ko Loota Aur Thana Adhyaksh Per Pistol Tan Di" appearing in 'Rastriya Sahara' dated April 4, 1997; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the force are to investigate, specially, the crimes related to encroachment, on and/or illegal disposal of public land; forcible dispossession of occupants from properties and the collusion and corrupt practices of public officials in this regard, and such other major criminal cases as may be assigned to it.

(c) and (d) No incident of misdeeds by the personnel of this Special Task Force has been noticed.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. However the police officials allegedly involved in the incident were not posted in the aforesaid Special Task Force. Both the policemen concerned have since been arrested and dismissed from service.

Import of Wheat and Rice

4758. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had imported wheat and rice in 1996-97 in order to meet the requirement of food-grains in the country;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat and rice imported from various countries upto April, 1997;

(c) the quantity of wheat and rice reached India upto April, 1997 in this import process;

(d) the quantity of wheat and rice for which agreement had been signed for the future import, country-wise; and

(e) the money paid/to be paid for importing wheat to each country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Government have imported only wheat during 1996-97.

(b) and (c) Against the 16.75 lakh tonnes of wheat contracted for import from Australia, Canada and Argentina, a quantity of 14.43 lakh tonnes has arrived at Indian Ports upto 30th April, 1997.

(d) The State Trading Corporation of India has contracted for import of an additional quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia during 1997-98 with shipment schedule from July to December, 1997.

(e) The quantity of wheat contracted for import from each country together with the rate at which contracted are given below :

Country	Quantity (in lakh MT)	Date of contract	Rate in US\$ PMT
Australia	10.00	10.12.96	148.00 FOB
Canada	2.50	11.12.96	152.50 FOB
Australia	1.25	31.01.97	156.00 FOB
Argentina	1.00	04.02.97	173.00 C&F
Australia	2.00	14.02.97	156.00 FOB
Australia	2.50	26.03.97	155.00 FOB
	7.50	26.03.97	154.25 FOB

[English]

Disabled Persons

4759. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Action Committee for the Rights of the Disabled has expressed disappointment regarding the budget allocations for the disabled and submitted a memorandum to the Government to this effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Action Committee for memorandum dated 5.3.1997 have demanded, *ineralia*, the allocation for the Handicapped Welfare Division of the Welfare Ministry and the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation must be increased to Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 200 crore respectively for the year 1997-98 and appropriate allocations may be made in other key Ministries also. An allocation of at least Rs. 100 crore has also been demanded under Rail Budget for the year 1997-98.

(c) After vigorous persuasion with the Planning Commission, the allocation proposed for the Handicapped Welfare Division of the Welfare Ministry has been increased to Rs. 107.04 crores (Plan) during 1997-98 which includes Rs. 28.00 crore for the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation. Other Ministries have also been requested to make appropriate provision in their budgetary allocations.

Conservation of Mujali Island

4760. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for Eco-Stabilisation and conservation of Mujali Island in Assam was received by the Government for inclusion in the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked during the Ninth Plan including allocation during current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) No proposal for Eco-Stabilisation and conservation of Mujali Island in Assam for inclusion in the Ninth Five Year Plan has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

Vohra Committee Report

4761. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
SHRI SATYAJIT SINH DULIP SINH GAEKWAD:
SHRI SYDAIAH KOTA :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion/recommendation regarding constitution of a high powered independent Committee/Commission to action the Vohra Committee Report or criminalisation of politics;

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the suggestion/recommendation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 20.3.1997 in the Public Interest Litigation filed by Shri Dinesh Trivedi, MP and others has observed that matters relating to Politician-Criminal-Bureaucrat nexus needs to be addressed by a body which can function with the highest degree of independence being completely free from every conceivable influence and pressure. Till such time this institution is created, the Hon'ble Court has recommended that a High level Committee be appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultations is with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Committee should monitor investigations involving the kind of nexus referred to in the Vohra Committee Report. The issues and options arising out of the recommendations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to the Vohra Committee Report are engaging the attention of the Government.

National Policy for Fishery

4762. SHRI RAJABHAU THAKRE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a National Policy for Fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are earning foreign exchange from the export of fisheries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND

DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Policy of the Government of India on the subject of fisheries has been stated in various documents including and Eighth Five Year Plan Document. However, recognising the need for a consolidated statement on fishery policy, the Ministry of Agriculture has drafted a National Fisheries Policy covering all aspects of the fisheries sector. The draft National fisheries Policy was referred to the States and also put up to the Central Board of Fisheries which had endorsed the draft Policy statement.

The objectives, as laid down in the draft National Fisheries Policy are:

(i) Conservation of aquatic and genetic diversity;

(ii) enhancing production of fish and the productivity of fishermen, fish farmers and fishing industry;

(iii) generating employment for the coastal and rural poor;

(iv) improving the socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen and fish farmers; and

(v) augmenting export of fish and marine products taking into account the need for responsible and sustainable fisheries.

The draft Policy provides for development of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, infrastructure including marketing facilities, fisheries cooperatives, manpower research & training, extension, credit facilities and insurance cover during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

(c) and (d) The quantity of exports of fish and other marine products during the last three years and the value thereof, year-wise, are as under:

Year	Export of marine products	
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. crore)
1994-95	307.3	3575.27
1995-96	296.3	3501.11
1996-97 (Provisional)	359.7	4045.35

Decline in Job Opportunities

4763. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether job opportunities have declined after

liberalisation as per survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) if so, whether change had an adverse effect on the interests of women as it could give her only short term employment instead of permanent employment;

(c) whether the number of job seeking women had gone up during the period; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to solve their employment problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d) According to data available from last two surveys, namely, 48th (1987-88) and 50th (1993-94) Rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Annual Rates of Growth of Employment and Unemployment Rate for Male and Female in Rural and Urban areas have been

as under :

	1987-88			1993-94		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I. Annual Rates of Growth of Employment						
Rural	1.43	1.52	1.46	2.25	0.87	1.84
Urban	2.97	2.95	2.97	3.57	3.64	3.59
Total	1.80	1.71	1.77	2.59	1.27	2.23
II. Unemployment Rate						
UPS						
Rural	2.87	3.52	3.07	1.96	1.40	1.79
Urban	6.07	8.77	6.56	4.54	8.21	5.21
Total	3.60	4.19	3.77	2.60	2.44	2.56
CDS						
Rural	4.58	6.91	5.25	5.64	5.55	5.61
Urban	8.79	12.00	9.36	6.72	10.52	7.43
Total	5.54	7.61	6.09	5.91	6.33	6.03
Note: UPS = Usual Principal Status CDS = Current Daily Status						

Percentage distribution of casual wage employment (UPS) for male and female in rural and urban area are also given below:

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1993-94 (50th Round)	34.6	45.3	37.7	16.2	28.1	18.2	30.1	42.9	33.5
1987-88 (48th Round)	32.1	40.2	34.7	14.6	26.7	16.8	28.2	38.6	31.2

UPS : Usual Principal Status

The number of women in the live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1988 stood at 5.5 million. The corresponding figure at the end of 1996 was around 8.4 million.

Recognising the high incidence of under-employment and increasing casualisation of labour, there is need to enhance employment opportunities for poor with specific reference to female. In this context, the Ninth Plan will implement a National Employment Assurance Scheme.

Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on Sectors, Sub-sectors and technologies which is labour intensive in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and under-employment. Improvements in the quality of employment can be achieved only in a situation of rapidly growing productivity to which the labour can lay a just claim.

Standard of Education/Research

4764. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL:
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated an action plan to upgrade the standard of education and research in the Agriculture and allied disciplines in tune with the liberalisation and globalisation programme;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan finalised by the Expert Committee and its present status;

(c) whether the intake capacity of various educational institutions in Agriculture and allied disciplines has remained almost stagnant over the past ten years for the lack of employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details of reorientation/restructuring of course content proposed to suit the changing demand in the employment market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The action plan prepared as per recommendation

of the working group has been integrated in the IX Plan document of the Council. The implementation of this will help in improving the standards of education and research in Agriculture and allied disciplines to meet the requirements due to liberalisation and globalisation programme.

- Conservation, planned enhancement and utilisation of agro-biodiversity.
- Enhancing productivity through evolution of high-yielding hybrids and varieties.
- Research on diversification, quality improvement, post-harvest technology, value addition and export-oriented commodities.
- Sustaining enhanced productivity of irrigated agriculture and judicious development and use of energy, especially renewable sources of energy.
- Characterization and development of sustainable land-use models for rainfed agriculture in high-rainfall areas.
- Development of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Managements System (INMS) approaches and systems for sustainable agriculture.
- Fostering excellence in the relevant basic and strategic research.
- Generating research and technologies geared to promote equity among regions, sectors of society and gender.
- Strengthening social science, policy planning agri-business, research monitoring mechanisms, administration and personnel reforms, publication and information dissemination system.
- Strengthening the Agriculture Research Information System (ARIS).
- Promoting the Agricultural Human Resource Development (AHRD).
- Linking Scientists with the farmers through Institute Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) as an innovative technology transfer model.
- Institutionalization and strengthening linkages/partnership with the CGIAR and other national and international agencies and research and development establishments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), farmer organisations, private sectors etc.
- Optimization of resources through planning, prioritization and co-ordination.

(c) and (d) The intake capacity of various educational institutions in Agriculture has by and large increased at the rate of 10-14% in the decade 1980-1990-91. However,

during last five years, there has been reorientation of courses to accommodate new courses to meet the present day requirements. Thus, in some disciplines, the intake capacity has increased and in others decreased. For examples: New courses like Computer application in agriculture, Animal and Plant Bio-technology, Pomology, Pest Harvest Technology, Water Science & Technology, Environmental Science, Floriculture Agri-Business were started during last five years.

[Translation]

Vehicular Pollution

4765. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private vehicles owners in Delhi are required to get pollution clearance certificates for protecting the environment in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government vehicles, buses and trucks of the Delhi Transport Corporation are causing more pollution in Delhi and no action against them is being taken by the police and administration; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in order to check pollution being caused by the official vehicles, buses, jeeps and trucks in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) All vehicles are required to carry a valid Pollution Under Control Certificate from the Transport Department of Delhi for protecting the environment.

(b) In Delhi, major contributor to the vehicular pollution are omissions from two and three-wheelers. The Delhi Transport Department is taking action against all polluting vehicles including Government vehicles and Delhi Transport Corporation buses.

(c) Some specific measures taken by the Government to check vehicular pollution in Delhi include :

(i) Enforcement measures against polluting vehicles were continued by the Transport Department of the Government of NCT Delhi. The number of patrol stations equipped with pollution check facilities for petrol vehicles was increased to augment the facilities of the Transport Department.

(ii) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has decided to supply pre-mixed fuel (petrol and stroke engine oil) in the specified ratio for the use of 2-stroke engine vehicles in a time-targeted manner.

(iii) The Government has approved the first phase of the project for the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) for Delhi.

(iv) To encourage the conversion of in-use vehicles to use cleaner fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG), the Government has converted a large number of its vehicles to CNG. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas plans to expand the supply of CNG by the setting up of additional on-line stations along the HBJ pipe-line.

(v) Low-sulphur diesel is being supplied at all outlets of Delhi since 1.4.1996.

(vi) The number of outlets supplying unleaded petrol within city limits was expanded from 80 to 197 as on 1.4.1996 and from 8 to 124 on highways as on 1.11.1996. The number of outlets is expected to be increased during the current year to 222 within the city limits and to 145 on the highways.

(vii) Free pollution check camps were continued to be organised by the Transport Department, Government of Delhi and by the automobile manufacturers.

[English]

Rainfall in Gujarat

4766. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that about 90-percent of the crops have perished and livestock have to be shifted in Gujarat particularly in the Kutch district due to very low level of rainfall during the current year;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard and the details regarding rainfall and droughts in the State during the said period;

(c) the details regarding amount of financial assistance allocated and actually released so far from Calamity Relief Fund for this purpose;

(d) whether any detailed report has been received by the Central Government from the State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, out of 896 villages of 9 Talukas in Kutch district, the State Government have declared scarcity in 687 villages and semi-scarcity in 208 villages, due to deficient rainfall to the extent of 57% during the South-West Monsoon, 1996.

(c) to (e) A Memorandum was received from the

Government of Gujarat detailing the extent of drought situation in various districts and the proposed relief measures. Government of India have already released to the State Government Rs. 104.70 crores as their share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) during 1996-97 and Rs. 18.41 crores for the CRF for 1997-98 to enable the State Government to undertake necessary relief measures.

Sugarcane Shortage

4767. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills are hit by cane shortage during 1996-97 sugar season;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the loss of sugar production in the country as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid the recurrence of such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) and (b) So far no State Government has reported shortage in availability of sugarcane to the sugar mills during the current 1996-97 sugar season. However, as per the available information as on 31st March, 1997, 321 sugar mills were in operation during 1996-97 season as against 395 and 313 on the corresponding dates of 1995-96 and 1994-95 sugar seasons respectively.

(c) and (d) The production of sugar during the current 1996-97 sugar season as on 31st March, 1997 was 106.05 lakh tonnes as against 117.27 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year. The Government have taken steps to increase sugar production such as increase in minimum sugarcane price, grant of loans from Sugar Development Fund for cane development etc.

[Translation]

World Wild Animals Day

4768. PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Wild Animals Day was observed during October, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the programme organised on the said occasion;

(c) whether on that day any message was given regarding protection of wild animals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to spread the message?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) No "World Wild Animals Day" was observed during October, 1990. However, "Wildlife Week" was celebrated during the first week of October, coinciding with the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

(b) A number of programmes were organised throughout the country by the State Governments, which included organisation of talks, seminars and workshops, photography, painting and essay competitions, visits to zoos, sanctuaries & national parks by school children etc. The media was also used extensively to convey the message of wildlife conservation.

(c) and (d) The Prime Minister's message on the occasion of the wildlife week was circulated to all the State Governments and they were advised to give wide publicity to it through the media and by translating into local languages.

[English]

Demand of Foodgrains and Edible Oil

4769. SHRI ANCHAL DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has placed any demand to enhance the quota of foodgrains and edible oil for 1997-98;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa have requested for maintaining the present level of monthly allocation of foodgrains (One lac MTs of rice and 50,000 MTs of wheat) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and have also made a demand for allocation of imported edible during the year 1997 as under :

January to July 1997 - 200 MTs per month

August to November 97 - 1200 MTs per month

(c) Under the TPDS, the annual allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs has been fixed on the basis of average annual lifting for 10 years. Accordingly, the annual allocation of foodgrains for Orissa comes to 426.45 thousand MTs. of

which 381.80 thousand MTs is for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 44.65 thousand MTs is for Above Poverty Line (APL) population.

Scientific Research

4770. SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government on development of science during the last five years;

(b) whether the allocation of amount has been very low keeping in view the importance of Scientific Research at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the allocation for Scientific Research during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which the Government propose to ensure that the country's industries etc. compete with those of developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The amount spent by the Government on development of science in the Central Sector during the last Plan period of five years (1992-97) has been estimated to be of the order of Rupees eleven thousand crores.

(b) The expenditure on promotion of scientific research has been steadily on the increase. The allocations during the Eighth Plan were more than doubled as compared to the Seventh Plan.

(c) and (d) While the allocations under scientific research are proposed to be stepped up in the ninth plan, there are specific schemes and also policy initiatives in position to ensure that the country's industries compete with those of developed countries.

Travancore Titanium Products

4771. SHRI KODI KUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the Travancore Titanium products in Trivandrum, Kerala for the environmental issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have issued any notice to Travancore Titanium products for the pollution and environmental protection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) Complaints were received against M/s. Travancore Titanium Products that effluents containing waste sulphuric acid were being discharged at the beach.

(c) and (d) The Kerala State Pollution Control Board has directed the unit to install requisite pollution control system and also to discharge their treated effluent into deep sea. A case has been filed against the industry for pollution caused due to discharge of its effluent.

Grants to Academic Institutions

4772. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been taken for a ride by Premier academic institutions who have taken crores of rupees from it to pursue research activities;

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

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c) No Sir. Planning Commission can not be taken for a ride because utilisation of grants-in-aid given to Universities and Research Institutions under the Scheme of Socio-Economic Research of Planning Commission, and benefits therefrom are regularly monitored.

With effect from 18th October, 1996, a High Level Committee of independent experts has been set for the Planning Commission's research programmes. The Research Advisory Committee has the following composition and terms of reference:

Composition

1. Prof. Y.K. Alagh - Chairman
7, Ashoka Road
New Delhi - 110001.
2. Prof. (Ms.) Susheela Bhan - Member
Director, Institute of Peace,
Research & Action, 81, Gagan Vihar,
Delhi - 110057
3. Prof. S.S. Varde - Member
'Kapilavastu', Swami
Vivekanand Marg, Bandra (W),
Mumbai - 400050
4. Dr. R. Radhakrishna - Member
Member-Secretary, ICSSR,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi - 110067

5. Dr. A. Sarma - Member
Head, Delhi Centre, ISI,
7, SJS Sansanswal Marg,
New Delhi - 110016
6. Dr. Rakesh Mohan - Member
Director-General,
NCAER, Parisila Bhavan,
11, I.P. Estate
New Delhi - 110002
7. Dr. Bimal Jalan, - Member
Member Secretary (PC)
8. Prof. S.R. Hashim - Member
Member (PC)
9. Dr. J.S. Bajaj - Member
Member (PC)
10. Sh. N. Parthasarthy, - Member
JS & FA (PC)
11. Sh. Shailendra Sharma - Member
Joint Adviser (PC) Secretary

Terms of Reference

(i) To identify areas of research essential for planning, identify scholars and institutions for undertaking research in these areas, get appropriate research projects formulated and process them for approval for financing by the Planning Commission;

(ii) To examine research study proposals received from institutions/scholars on their own in areas relevant to planning and advise on their suitability for financing by the Planning commission;

(iii) To advise on the research programmes that are financed in various research institutions by recurring block grants from the Planning Commission i.e., those in the Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune and the Department of Economics, Bombay University, Bombay, etc;

(iv) To advise on the training and research-cum-training programmes organised in different research institutions with financial assistance from the Planning Commission;

(v) To consider the research programme of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research with a view to dovetailing it with the other research studies sponsored by the Planning Commission.

(vi) To advise on the suitability of the completed studies for publication with financial assistance from the Planning Commission;

(vii) To advise on the suitability of financing, partly or wholly, seminars, which maybe organised to discuss identified development problems;

(viii) To build up internal research capacity of the Planning Commission and undertake research studies internally towards this end;

(ix) To coordinate the research and consultancy activities undertaken/sponsored by the different Divisions of the Planning Commission as well as those relevant to planning undertaken/sponsored by other Central Ministries and other agencies;

(x) To coordinate information and data systems of Ministries and different government agencies (including NIC) and utilisation of their data base for Planning and Policy purposes;

(xi) To support development of methodologies for planning exercise at the State and lower levels and promote training in the methodology of decentralised planning; and

(xii) to advise on any other matter relevant or incidental to the discharge of the above functions.

Since all projects are commented upon by independent eminent experts the question of Planning Commission being taken for a ride by the grantee Institutions does not arise.

[Translation]

Open Sale of Wheat

4773. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to stop the sale of wheat in the open market since April 1, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the present price of wheat in the open market is more as compared to the Central Issue Price declared by the Government;

(c) if so, the Central Issue Price and open market price of wheat; and

(d) the reasons for stopping the sale of the wheat in the open market despite its price being more?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the open sale of wheat from the Central pool has been stopped with effect from 1.4.1997, the question regarding rate of open sale wheat does not arise.

(c) Central Issue Price of wheat for PDS is Rs. 402 per quintal, which is effective upto 31st May, 1997.

(d) Wheat is sold under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) subject to its availability after meeting the requirements of PDS/RPDS and other welfare schemes of the Government. Due to limited availability of wheat in the Central Pool, the open sale scheme has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.1997.

[English]

Wheat Crisis

4774. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased of state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the newsitem captioned "Wheat crisis rooted in Government policies" appearing in the 'Business Standard', New Delhi, dated April 19, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken to procure wheat for the Public Distribution System from the Mandis in Punjab and Haryana; and

(d) the buffer stock policy of the Government to meet the cyclical fluctuations in the price of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item contains the views of a former Chairman of the Agriculture Price Commission in which he has blamed Government policies for the so-called wheat crisis. It is claimed that the decision to import wheat had induced the farmers to demand a higher Minimum Support Price of foodgrains. Criticising the Government decision to import wheat, he has, *inter-alia*, demanded scrapping of the public distribution system in its present form.

(c) The provisional number of purchase centres being operated by FCI and State Governments Agencies in Punjab and Haryana in the Rabi Marketing Season 1997-98 is 1010 and 429, respectively. All other administrative and financial arrangements have been made as usual to ensure that procurement operations are conducted smoothly. The Government has announced a Central bonus of Rs. 60 per quintal in addition to the Minimum Support Price of Rs. 415 per quintal for wheat sold to

Government procurement agencies upto 10.6.1997, which means an increase of 25% in the procurement price over the price paid in the previous season. Control Rooms have been set up both at State level as well as in the Ministry to make sure that no distress sale of wheat by farmers below the price fixed by the Government takes place. The procurement is progressing smoothly and a total quantity of 14.33 lakh tonnes and 5.11 lakh quantity of 14.33 lakh tonnes and 5.11 lakh tonnes of wheat has already been procured in Punjab and Haryana, respectively, upto 2.5.97.

(d) Under the Buffer stocking policy, an important plank of the plan for National Food Security, the Government has fixed minimum level of stock to be maintained by the public agencies on different dates. The buffer norms so fixed are used as trigger mechanism to increase the Central stocks through procurement or imports or decrease the same through open sale of foodgrains or export, depending on the actual stock level and the requirement of foodgrains for Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes etc. The minimum buffer stocks of foodgrains that should be maintained in the Central Pool are as under:

As on	(in lakh tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
1st April of the year	108	37
1st July of the year	92	131
1st October of the year	60	106
1st January of the year	77	77

[Translation]

Per-Capita Income

4775. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the per-capita income of different States/Union Territories, as compared to the National per-capita income during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to increase the per capita income; and

(c) the names of the States whose per-capita income is below the national per-capita income and the names of the States whose per-capita income is above the national per-capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) :
(a) The States/Union Territory-wise per capita income as

measured by the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant price alongwith All-India per capita Net National Product (NNP) and per capita National Domestic Product at factor cost at constant prices for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The State Governments are implementing development plans for increasing income. The Central Government provide Central Assistance for State Plans according to a formula in which higher weightage is given to the States which have lower per capita income.

(c) Owing to the difference in source materials used, figures of per capita income of States/Union Territories are not strictly comparable.

Statement

State/UT-wise per capita net State domestic product at constant prices (as on 1.4.1997)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Per capita NSDP at 1980-81 prices during		
		1993-94 (P)	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1871	1839	1913
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3369	3426	3592
3.	Assam	1583	1602	1593
4.	Bihar	1034	1098	1149
5.	Goa	5459	5341	-
6.	Gujarat	2960	3293	3172
7.	Haryana	3498	3674	3670
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2315	2395	2518
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1832	-	-
10.	Karnataka	2394	2420	2425
11.	Kerala	2114	2246	2353
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1731	1749	1784
13.	Maharashtra	4057	4227	4500
14.	Manipur	1921	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	1698	1835	1714
16.	Nagaland	2170	-	-
17.	Orissa	1543	1569	1630

1	2	3	4	5
18. Punjab		4022	4121	4175
19. Rajasthan		1790	2088	2051
20. Sikkim		-	-	-
21. Tamil Nadu		2498	2656	2676
22. Tripura		1876	-	-
23. Uttar Pradesh		1617	1641	1666
24. West Bengal		2437	2525	2668
25. A & N Islands		3004	3081	-
26. Delhi		5940	6225	-
27. Pondicherry		3325	-	-
All India	Per Capita NNP	2334	2449	2573
	Per Capita NDP	2391	2518	2648

Q.-Quick Estimates, P- Provisional - not made available by the state concerned

NNP - Net National Product; NDP - Net Domestic Product.

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics of respective State Governments through C.S.O. for NSDP and C.S.O. for NNP & NDP.

Note: 1. Owing to difference in source material used, the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

2. The UTs of Chandigarh, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare NSDP not P estimates. Mizoram prepares NSDP estimates at current prices only.

Agriculture Development Centres

4776. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Members of Parliament and State Governments for setting up of Agriculture Development centres, State-wise; and

(b) the names of the States where such centres have been setup during the last six months indicating the number of such centres set up so far in each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) No such applications have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Projects for Approval

4777. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects of West Bengal are lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, since when and the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not according approval to these projects and the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c) No project of West Bengal is pending for approval with the Planning Commission.

Maradia Chemicals

4778. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maradia Chemicals a unit in Surendranagar district was closed down by the order of Gujarat High Court and State Pollution Control Board as effluent of the industries had severely polluted the waters of villages pond and nearby irrigation project;

(b) if so, whether later on, on the basis of report of NEERI - a Central Government Organisation, Supreme Court has permitted to restart its units on certain conditions;

(c) if so, the main recommendations of the report of NEERI; and

(d) the reaction of the Government and the steps taken to control the pollution in the area?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s. Mardia Chemicals Limited, Sayala, Surender Nagar, Gujarat was closed by the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat, *vide* order dated 11.7.96 due to pollution of village pond and the Sabori Dam water.

The matter was heard in the Hon'ble Supreme Court who ordered, *vide* dated 5.8.96 that the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) should inspect jointly and submit the report. The Joint Inspection Team visited the plant on 20th and 21st August, 1996 and submitted report on 31.8.96 to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Joint Inspection Team (JIT) as per the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat (as the case was transferred to the High Court) inspected the unit again on November 24, 1996 and submitted its report in December, 7, 1996 to the Hon'ble High Court wherein it was mentioned that all the recommendations of JIT are not yet complied with.

Subsequently, the JIT in pursuance to the order of Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat visited the industry on January 3 to see the compliance of the recommendations and the JIT concluded that the industry has accomplished all the recommendations made by the JIT and have obtained requisite consents provisionally and further mentioned that the performance of the facilities thus provided to treat the effluent and control of emissions, can be evaluated when the plant is full operated.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 21.1.97 allowed the industry to operate and asked the JIT to inspect the industry to observe the working of plant and performance of pollution control facilities provided by M/s. Mardia Chemicals Ltd. so as to assess the effectiveness of the measures that have been taken to check environmental pollution. The JIT visited M/s. Marida Chemicals Ltd., during March 16-17, 1997 for inspection and also carried out vigorous monitoring during April 15-17. The report has been submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) The main recommendations of the Joint Inspection Team of NEERI and CPCB are as under:

- Scattered solid wastes (contaminated gypsum) needs collection and consolidation at one specific location within factory premises, for immobilisation. Sites from where scattered wastes was scooped are to be excavated to a minimum depth of 0.3m from the ground level and covered with the fresh soil. Contaminated soil needs to be stored alongwith the said waste and immobilized.

- Engineering parameters, like proper slope, ramp, drainage channel, etc. need to be considered for protection of the retaining embankment at the immobilized site.

- In order to immobilize the wastes, the dump needs to be covered with 25 cm thick compacted layer of fresh soil over the fibre glass impregnated bituminous membrane of 3 mm thickness. On the top, 1 m fresh soil cover with vegetative glass needs to be provided.

- The immobilized waste site should have leachate monitoring System.

- For disposal of hazardous wastes generated in future, a secure landfill needs to be constructed. However, efforts should be made to recycle/reuse these wastes to minimise the requirement for disposal of huge quantities of such wastes.

- Detailed programme comprising the aforereferred five recommendations need to be implemented by the

industry for which approval from the Central Pollution Control Board/Gujarat Pollution Control Board should be obtained as per Hazardous Wastes Management and Handling Rules, 1989.

The waste water which are now stored in lagoons need to be incinerated, after concentration in the evaporator in a time-bound manner. The practice of storing effluent/contaminated water in lagoons should be discontinued forthwith. These lagoons are to be filled up to the ground level after they are completely emptied.

- Renovation and optimization of effluent treatment plant is necessary before recommissioning of the effluent generating units.

- The waste water from naphthalene-based dyes should necessarily be incinerated.

- Regular monitoring of stack emissions needs to be done and data reported to CPCB/GPCB.

- The industry has no demarcation of factory premises. It has to be provided with proper boundary walling. Clear demarcation among the industrial plants is also required to be made.

- No storm water drainage system is existing at the industrial premises which is necessary in order to prevent pollution due to surface run-off.

- Road conditions within the factory are not proper. Proper metalled road is pre-requisite from safety point of view.

- The water of Sabori dam should not be used for drinking water purpose as it contains 4.75 mg/l of H-acid. The District authority should explore the possibilities of using this water for irrigation. Joint Inspection Team observed that the Sabori Dam water is presently being used for domestic purposes by the contiguous villages. It is therefore, recommended that these users should be provided with drinking water by tankers to be arranged at Surendranagar by M/s. Mardia Chemicals Ltd. Utilization of water of irrigation, before the next monsoon, will help in filling of the reservoir with fresh water in the next rainy season.

- The team is of the opinion that the deposition of sludge due to surface run-off need to be excavated and transported to the secured land fill so as to minimise contamination with fresh water in future. The industry should also fund the rejuvenation of Sabori dam water.

- The chances of contamination of reservoir water downstream are ruled out at present as there is no overflow from Sabori dam. The possibility of contamination of groundwater of Surendranagar is low as it is 40 km away from the industry and as the groundwater movement is very slow.

- The monitoring of ground water quality is an urgent need to ascertain the status and effect due to episodal pollution. This may be carried out by the industry and CPCB. In the event of deterioration of quality of water in the wells used by the villagers the industry needs to provide drinking water under the supervision of the district authority.

(d) To control the storm water passing through the premises of the industry and entering into village pond, a bund at the cost of the industry was immediately constructed at upstream area to avoid repetition of such incidence. State Government has also directed to empty the village pond and to make it dry by way of pumping back the water to the factory area. The industry is regularly monitored thereafter to keep watch on control of pollution by the industry.

[Translation]

Development of Spices etc.

4779. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no development schemes are being formulated in case of spices, coconut and tassar silk in Northern India especially in Bihar which is leading in the production of all these things;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production of coriander, cumin seeds, aniseeds, connamon, turmeric and chillies is also not being taken as business proportion;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate any development scheme in this regard in order to turn such production into big business so that the farmers are benefited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) For development of spices, coconut and tassar silk in Bihar and other potential States in Northern India, following schemes were implemented during 8th Plan :

(1) Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Development of Spices;

(2) Programmes of the Coconut Development Board, namely, area expansion under coconut and establishment and maintenance of DSP farms and nurseries. The coconut Development Board also has its Regional Centre at Patna in Bihar;

(3) The Central Silk Board supplement the efforts of the State Government in the implementation of various tassar sericulture development programmes in the Northern India including Bihar through creation of necessary infrastructure and also R & D support.

(c) The cultivation of seed spices, such as coriander, cumin and aniseed is taken up mostly by small and marginal farmers.

(d) and (e) The Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for development of Spices is proposed to be continued during 9th Plan. Under this scheme assistance to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections is proposed to be continued as a promotional measure to increase production and productivity of spices in all potential States/UTs.

[English]

Status of Women

4780. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindu Law Committee has submitted a report on the status of women;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the Committee was set up to volve a uniform code for the Hindu Law;

(d) if so, its precise constitution and the terms of reference; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on the recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wage Revision of HFCL and FCI

4781. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for denial of Wage revision to the employees of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India from the due date i.e., w.e.f. 1.1.1992;

(b) whether they have been denied the revision of D.A. rates too;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revise the wages and D.A. of the employees w.e.f. the due date of revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAMOLA) : (a) to (c) In November, 1992 the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) declared Fertilizer Corporation India Ltd. (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) as sick companies. Being sick companies, according to Government guidelines for revision of pay and other allowances, including Dearness Allowance on revised scales, effective from 1.1.92, for employees other than unionised workers, FCI and HFC have to await final decision of the BIFR on their revival. The revival package so approved should include enhanced liability on proposed salary revision. For wage revision of workers, FCI and HFC are unable to meet the conditions in the guidelines for the purpose namely, no increase in labour cost per physical unit of output, internal generation of funds, etc. Government guidelines do not provide for any budgetary support to meet this enhanced liability for all categories of employees.

(d) The expert group constituted to reformulate revival packages for HFC and FCI (which were approved in principle by the Government in April, 1995) from the stand point of funding by financial institutions (FIs) has submitted its report. The reformulated revival packages for FCI and HFC would, *inter-alia*, include issues like extent and effective date for wage/salary revision.

[Translation]

Scrapping of Forest Act, 1980

4782. SHRI KACHARUBHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals have been received by the Central Government for scrapping the Forest Act, 1980 because a number of works in the tribal areas have been held up due to this;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Freedom Fighters Pension

4783. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2649, dated March, 11, 1997 and state:

(a) the number of parents of Freedom Fighters getting Pension;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make changes in the rules especially when there is no possibility of the parents of Freedom Fighters being alive so far; and

(c) whether the Government consider the adopted persons and the dependent kins of such dead and unmarried freedom fighters eligible for getting pension or other assistance or facility whose age is fifty years now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : The question seems to refer to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2469 for 11.3.1997.

(a) Powers have been delegated to the Pension Disbursing Authorities to transfer pension to eligible dependents. The information sought is not maintained at the Central level.

(b) and (c) No such proposal are under consideration of the Government at present.

Demand of Fertilizers

4784. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the requirement of 225 million tonnes of foodgrains in the country by the year 2002 a large quantity of fertilizers would be required;

(b) if so, the assistance made by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of consumption of fertilizers during the last years; and

(d) the break up of quantity of indigenous and imported fertilizers required to meet the increased demand during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The Working Group on Fertilizers for the Ninth Five Year Plan, for a tentative food production target of 220 million tonnes, has made the following demand projections

for the terminal year (i.e. 2001-02) of the Ninth Five Year Plan:

(Lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	With price correction in fertilizers	Without price correction
N	134.00	178.82
P	46.70	41.90
K	18.30	16.04
Total	199.00	236.76

(b) to (d) The table below gives the consumption of fertilizers in the country during the last two years:

(in lakh tonnes)

Nutrients	1995-96	1996-97 (Estt.)
N	98.23	106.60
P	28.98	31.31
K	11.56	11.40
Total	138.77	149.31

At present, urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price control. All other fertilizers stand decontrolled w.e.f. 25.8.1992. While Urea is being made available at a uniform price throughout the country, a concession of Rs. 3750 per tonne on indigenous DAP, Rs. 2250 per tonne on imported DAP, Rs. 600 per tonne on Single Super Phosphate; Rs. 1149 to Rs. 3320 per tonne on complexes is given by the Government of India to encourage indigenous production and consumption of phosphatic fertilizers. Similarly a concession of Rs. 2000 per tonne on MOP is given to encourage its consumption.

The entire requirement of Potash (K) in the country is met through imports as there are no known and exploitable resources of potash in the country. The gap between the demand and production of N and P fertilizers will be met

through imports. The table below gives the production targets for N and P fertilizers for the terminal year of the Ninth Five Year Plan (2001-02) :

(Lakh tonnes)

N	140.27
P	33.33

[English]

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

4785. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister to WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations being given financial assistance by the Ministry for running type-writing/shorthand/motor driving course for the unemployed SC/ST youth;

(b) the details of assistance given to each such organisation during 1994-95 and 1995-96, year-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding misuse of funds by some of these organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against each such organisation?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) Two grants-in-aid Schemes to Voluntary organisations for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes are being implemented. Details of the Voluntary Organisations given grant-in-aid during the last two years i.e. 1994-95 and 1995-96 are shown in attached Statements - I & II.

(c) to (e) On the basis of the adverse inspection reports and also on complaints received, grant-in-aid was stopped to six of these voluntary organisations. However, on the basis of report received from the State Government, grant-in-aid in case of Grameen Vikas Sanghathan, Gaya, Bihar has been restored.

Statement-I

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Amount released during	
		1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4
1.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi*	111.86	110.87
2.	Shoshan Unmoolan Parishad, Delhi*	46.32	25.34
3.	All India Centre for rural & urban development, Delhi*	7.34	2.14
4.	Samaj Seva Sangha, Delhi*	9.19	9.25
5.	Shri Muktiar Singh Smriti Shiksha Samiti, Delhi*	12.09	13.71

1	2	3	4
6.	Akhil Bharatiya Grameen Seva Sangha, Delhi*	7.79	10.86
7.	Mukti Sangram Sangha, Delhi*	2.49	2.54
8.	Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Research Institute, Delhi*	4.79	4.79
9.	All India Konark Educational and Welfare, Delhi*	6.86	5.79
10.	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Delhi*	2.41	4.47
11.	Nari Uthan Samiti, Delhi*	6.23	4.38
12.	Delhi SC Welfare Assn. Delhi	0.45	1.54
13.	Akhil Bharatiya Gramin Pichhara Varg Uthan Samiti, Delhi.	1.32	2.36
14.	Servants of India Society, Maharashtra*	30.97	34.74
15.	Cuttack Zilla Ambedkar Memorial Organisation, Orissa	1.73	0.94
16.	Bank Anchalika Adibasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, Orissa*	4.54	5.64
17.	Jan Kalyan Samiti, Orissa*	7.81	3.92
18.	Shri R.K. Mission, Orissa*	5.22	NIL
19.	Kalinga Shelter, Orissa	1.13	1.30
20.	Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Association, Orissa*	2.57	1.44
21.	Gopabandhu Pathagar, Orissa	0.83	0.73
22.	North 24 Paraganas Disabled Persons Association, W.B.*	2.21	2.21
23.	West Bengal SCs, STs & Minority Welfare Association, W.B.*	32.63	20.63
24.	Dulal Smriti Samsad, W.B.	0.57	0.32
25.	Paschimabanga Jana Kalyan Parishad, W.B.	1.32	0.72
26.	Sundarban Nari-O-Shishu Bikas Kendra, W.B.	NIL	1.09
27.	Malpar Vivekanand Institute for Rural Development, W.B.	NIL	1.08
28.	Khetri Vikas Samiti, Rajasthan*	1.01	3.03
29.	Kheda Gramodyog Sansthan, Raj.	1.02	0.95
30.	Chetna Public School Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan	0.48	NIL
31.	Greenwell Children Society, Raj.	0.82	0.52
32.	S.L. Adarsh Vidyalaya Prabandhak Samiti, Rajasthan	0.51	0.38
33.	Khetri House Nagrik Vikas Samiti, Rajasthan	0.44	0.39
34.	Bharati Mahila Shiksha Samiti, M.P.	2.50	2.25
35.	Gayatri Shakti Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, M.P.	9.46	4.73
36.	Ved Mahila Mandali, M.P.	4.63	3.81
37.	Saidhantik Shiksha, Samiti, M.P.	4.78	3.55
38.	Samiti Public Shiksha Samiti, M.P.	3.50	2.93
39.	Shashi Mahila Jagriti Samiti, M.P.*	2.83	4.44
40.	Shiksha Parsan Samiti, M.P.*	1.60	2.13

1	2	3	4
41.	Mahila Parishad, M.P.	0.88	0.50
42.	Shiv Shakti Mahila Adimjati Jangati Kalyan Samiti, M.P.	1.87	1.87
43.	Bijnor Seva Sansthan, U.P.	0.71	0.39
44.	Sarwajan Kalyan Samiti, U.P.	1.98	1.06
45.	Awadh Sansthan, U.P.	1.59	0.87
46.	Akhil Bhartiya Azad Seva Sangh, U.P.	1.65	0.86
47.	Social & Economic Development Institution, U.P.*	1.98	1.14
48.	Divine Light Educational and Cultural Society, U.P.*	2.68	NIL
49.	Pratapgrah Gramothan Samiti, U.P.	0.97	1.05
50.	Jawahar Jyoti Shiksha Evam Gram Vikas Samiti, U.P.	1.14	0.68
51.	P.K. Lok Vikas, U.P.	0.61	0.53
52.	Jan Vikas Sansthan, U.P.	1.02	0.81
53.	Gramothan Kalyankari Evam Shiksha Samiti, U.P.	0.47	0.39
54.	Grameen Vikas Sansthan, U.P.	NIL	1.31
55.	Lucknow Educational Welfare Society, U.P.	NIL	1.12
56.	Nirbal Verg Seva Samiti, U.P.	NIL	1.41
57.	Prem Bhikshuk Shiksha Samiti, Haryana*	5.69	5.56
58.	Amarjyoti Shiksha Samiti, Haryana*	0.74	1.94
59.	Haryana Lok Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Haryana	0.58	1.10
60.	Harsingh Shiksha Sansthan, Haryana*	1.46	NIL
61.	Mahila Mukti Vahini, Bihar*	3.23	6.29
62.	Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Bihar*	3.54	2.40
63.	Bhartiya Jan Uthan Parishad, Bihar	0.77	0.66
64.	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute, Bihar	0.54	1.24
65.	Maharishi Balmiki Welfare Society, Punjab	1.10	0.73
66.	New Gandhi All India Forum for Socio-Economic Growth Studies, A.P.*	0.38	1.58
67.	Telengana Weaker Sections Development Society, A.P.*	6.54	6.37
68.	Jyoti Weaker Association, A.P.*	2.72	2.64
69.	Mass Educational Development Society, A.P.*	6.68	4.81
70.	Peda Prajala Seva Samiti, A.P.*	12.78	13.74
71.	Vijayapuram Praja Seva Samiti, A.P.*	00.62	1.24
72.	Seva Bharati, A.P.	0.63	2.97
73.	Child Foundation of India, A.P.*	11.52	6.01
74.	Priyadarshini Service Organisation, A.P.*	10.02	10.20
75.	Mahalaxmi Welfare Society, A.P.*	1.67	0.86
76.	Kavuru Charitable Trust, A.P.*	6.99	3.60
77.	City Educational Society, A.P.*	5.44	8.02
78.	Jayashri Mahila Sangham, A.P.	1.81	6.96

1	2	3	4
79.	Dr. Ambedkar Dalitha varga Abhivrudhi Sangam, A.P.*	4.93	2.46
80.	Minorities & Weaker Section's Employees Welfare Association, A.P.*	5.83	0.89
81.	Swan Educational Society, A.P.*	6.08	7.96
82.	Organisation for Rural Educational Development, A.P.	2.80	2.08
83.	Mahila Mandali, A.P.*	0.74	0.85
84.	Socio-Economic Educational Development Society, A.P.	0.54	0.16
85.	V.M. Mahila Mandali, A.P.	0.59	0.51
86.	SC/ST Employees and Weaker Section Welfare Association, A.P.*	-	1.71
87.	Prakasam Zilla Balaheena Vargala Colony Varala Seva Sansthan, A.P.*	1.97	0.99
88.	The Andhra Pradesh Peoples Socio-Economic Development Society, A.P.*	1.19	1.55
89.	Sarvodaya Mahila Mandali, A.P.	0.91	0.88
90.	Comprehensive Community Development Project Society, A.P.	1.73	-
91.	Janakalyan Trust, Karnataka*	7.21	7.41
92.	Jnana Jyothi Jaibheem Education Society, Karnataka*	6.93	8.03
93.	Mathadahally Jagjivanram Sarvodaya Sangha, Karnataka*	7.82	7.60
94.	Panchasheela Welfare Association, Karnataka*	7.68	7.10
95.	Adhyana Vidya Sansthan, Karnataka*	9.16	9.60
96.	Bahujan Development Centre, Karnataka	0.84	0.74
97.	Integrated Rural Development and Education Organisation, Manipur*	1.43	0.95
98.	Typewriting Institutions and Rural Development, Manipur*	1.36	1.54
99.	The Educational Unemployed Youth Development Association, Manipur*	0.69	0.83
100.	Kyamagi Khoiram Lei Kei Womens Welfare Association, Manipur	-	1.40

Note : * The amount of Grant-in-aid shown against these voluntary organisations also includes, Grant-in-aid for activities other than typing/shorthand/motor driving.

Statement-II

1	2	3	4
1.	R.K. Mission, Jamshedpur	0.06	0.06
2.	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Instt., Patna	-	2.23
3.	R.K. Mission Advaita Ashram, Kerala	0.61	1.43
4.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Thiruvananthapuram	1.96	1.87
5.	Bharati Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur	0.73	2.00
6.	Servants of India Society, Pune	0.61	0.18
7.	Navalbhou Pratisthan, Maharashtra	1.28	0.64
8.	Manipur Eastern Hill People's Development Society, Imphal	1.22	1.83
9.	R.K. Mission, Puri	-	0.79
10.	Niswass, Bhubaneswar	0.44	0.22

Providing Employment to Kin of Deceased

4786. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme or policy in vogue in Chandigarh under which the next of the kin of deceased Government employees is provided employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such pending cases in which employment is yet to be provided and the reasons for not providing employment in those cases till now; and

(d) the time by which the employment would be provided in all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme for compassionate appointment of a dependent of a Government employee who dies in harness leaving his family in indigent circumstances applicable in respect of Central Government servants is also followed by Chandigarh Administration.

(c) and (d) The Chandigarh Administration have reported that about 58 applications for appointment on compassionate grounds are under various stages of consideration and that it would be difficult to indicate a time limit within which these applications will be disposed off as the appointments can be made only upon availability of suitable posts and subject to the applicant fulfilling all conditions laid down for such compassionate appointments.

[Translation]

Environment Policy

4787. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare new Environment and Forest Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) The Government policy on environment and forest has been enunciated in the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (1992), the Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution (1992), and the National Forest Policy (1988). The environmental issues being dynamic, the policies on environment are evolved keeping in view the requirements of the day. Government of India is contemplating to amend the National Forest Policy; 1988.

Deep Sea Fishing

4788. SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take more interest in the deep sea water fishing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of trawlers available at present with the Government; and

(d) the number of trawlers are likely to be increased in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b) The Government has been giving policy and financial support for development of deep sea fishing sector. In the wake of agitation by fishermen and fish workers groups, the New Deep Sea Fishing Policy of 1991 has been rescinded. However, the deep sea fishing vessels with valid approvals under this Policy have been allowed to operate. Action has been initiated to formulate an amended deep sea fishing policy.

(c) and (d) The Government does not operate deep sea fishing trawlers for commercial purposes. However, in the private sector, about 90 Indian owned vessels are operating. In addition to these, there are valid approvals for operation of 49 and 37 deep sea fishing vessels under Joint Venture and Leasing respectively, out of which 21 & 12 vessels are operating at present. As the 1991 Policy has been rescinded, no new approvals are being granted.

[English]

Requirement of Foodgrains under Public Distribution System

4789. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

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

(a) the criteria for distribution of essential commodities to the States under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether essential commodities are being distributed to Bihar and Gujarat under the Public Distribution System in accordance with their requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Allocation of essential commodities under PDS from the Central Pool is made on a month to month basis after taking into account the availability to stock in the Central Pool, *inter-se* demand of the States/UTs, market availability of commodities, seasonal factors, off-take against allocations made etc. However, w.e.f. the month of June, 1997 quota of rice and wheat is allocated on the basis of annual average lifting for 10 years as per TPDS guidelines. The allocation of levy sugar is made at a uniform rate of 425 gms. per capita per month as per 1991 population. The allocation of kerosene is made on the basis of past demand, offtake trend and relative need while an attempt is being made to bring those States where the per capita availability of kerosene is less than the national average, to national average level.

(b) to (d) Allocation of essential commodities under PDS is made to Bihar and Gujarat as per above criteria. The details of allocation during the last three years are given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Allocation of essential commodities to the State of Bihar and Gujarat during last three years and actual lifting by the States

Commodity	000' MT					
	Bihar			Gujarat		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Wheat						
Allocation	702.40	705.60	702.70	642.00	814.00	670.00
Lifting	271.20	197.50	399.70	365.10	426.50	595.10
Rice						
Allocation	354.40	381.60	384.50	414.00	414.00	369.50
Lifting	50.90	19.70	27.10	191.40	202.20	270.60
Sugar (100% lifting)	412.78	414.17	461.11	198.94	202.06	213.77
Edible Oils						
Allocations	-	-	0.90	19.30	44.89	42.00
Lifting	-	-	-	18.46	46.55	41.16
Kerosene						
Allocation	554.99	596.22	642.81	759.37	814.95	824.02
Lifting	556.41	595.91	641.60	807.19	817.03	829.29

Voluntary Organisations

4790. SHRI SOHAN VEER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voluntary organisations working for the development of environment and protection of wild life in the country, State-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided to those organisations by the State and Central Government during each of the last three years along with the names of organisations;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the misuse of funds by these organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Public Distribution System in U.P. and Bihar

4791. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCAER compiled Human Development profile has indicated that the net purchase of food in rural household through Public Distribution System in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is as low as Rs. 5/- per annum;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the same;

(c) the estimated number of rural household below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) the specific administrative efforts made to ensure that the subsidised goods actually reach this segment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the study on Human Development Profile of Rural India, 1994, compiled by NCAER, 5% of the households in Bihar and UP derive benefit under the Public Distribution System.

(b) The operational aspect of the PDS is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), foodgrains to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population will be made available at specially subsidised prices, which is expected to increase the percentage of beneficiaries deriving benefits under the PDS in the two States.

(c) As per the TPDS, the number of BPL households in Bihar and UP as per the recommendations of the Late Prof. Lakdawala Expert Group is 85.90 lacs and 95.48 lacs respectively, which comes to 54.96% and 40.85% of the total population of the two States.

(d) As per the TPDS guidelines, the State Governments are required to identify the BPL families, issue special ration cards to them and make all necessary arrangements for issue of foodgrains in a satisfactory and transparent manner.

Amount Due to Karnataka

4792. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has to pay Rs. 10 crore to the Karnataka State towards compensation to the victims of atrocities on the interstate couples; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to release the same?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Voice of America Report

4793. SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Voice of America report stated that Human Rights Activist Jalil Andrabi's assassin has been identified as an officer in our Army in the rank of Major;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring the culprit to book; and

(c) if not, whether the Government have sent a protest to VOA for the false allegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such report by Voice of America. However, the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir in its order of 10th April, 1997, has directed the Special Investigating Team enquiring into Jalil Andrabi's case to secure the presence for questioning of a Territorial Army Officer, Major Avtar Singh. The concerned Army authorities have also been asked to render all possible help to the Special Investigating Team in this regard.

(c) No Sir. Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

MPLADS

4794. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued revised guidelines for implementation of development works under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment of the implementation of the scheme and the response of the people in local areas about the scheme;

(d) whether the Government propose to enhance the allocation of funds under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the funds for 1997-98 would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) The revised guidelines on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) were issued on 15.02.1997 superseding the previous guidelines. A copy of the revised guidelines have been issued to all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As per guidelines, the funds are to be released immediately after the vote on Account/Budget is passed, subject to the actual progress achieved in expenditure and execution of works.

[Translation]

Loss due to Rain

4795. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have estimated the loss suffered to the standing crops in various States due to unseasonal rain in March-April, 1997;

(b) if so, the names of affected States and the details of losses suffered by them, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are considering to provide some financial assistance as compensation to the affected, farmers; and

(d) if so, the amount likely to be given for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) In the pre-monsoon season the country normally receives an average rainfall of 26 mm in March and 36 mm in April. Hence rains during this period are not unseasonal. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the rains and hailstorms in some places during March-April, 1997 damaged a cropped area of about 70,000 ha. in Andhra Pradesh and 4600 ha. in Uttar Pradesh. Some damage to cropped area has occurred in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan also, the exact extent of which has not been reported.

(c) and (d) While it is not the practice to provide compensation to those affected by natural calamities, the State Governments provide necessary assistance to the affected farmers using the annual allocation of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). The annual allocation of the CRF is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	Calamity Relief Fund Allocation for 1997-98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.43
3.	Assam	52.77
4.	Bihar	54.83
5.	Goa	1.13
6.	Gujarat	147.31
7.	Haryana	26.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.79
10.	Karnataka	44.16
11.	Kerala	58.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53.89
13.	Maharashtra	71.97
14.	Manipur	2.61
15.	Meghalaya	2.95
16.	Mizoram	1.33
17.	Nagaland	1.80
18.	Orissa	51.72
19.	Punjab	57.15
20.	Rajasthan	188.93
21.	Sikkim	4.97
22.	Tamil Nadu	62.63
23.	Tripura	4.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	132.03
25.	West Bengal	54.16
Total		1263.71

*[English]***Attack of Gall Pest on Paddy**

4796. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central team from ICAR has visited Kerala particularly in Kuttanad region to study the effect of Gall Pest attack on paddy; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study team?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An estimated 8,000 hectare of rice was affected by the gall midge in Kuttanad area of Allepy district of Kerala during December, 1996. Jyothi and Triveni, the two major rice varieties grown in the region are susceptible to the gall midge Bio type-5 responsible for this outbreak. Immediate remedial measures to check the pest were recommended. In addition, short and long term strategies for management of the pest have been suggested. These include growing resistant varieties and use of need based pesticides.

Chakma Refugees

4797. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chakmas staying in the relief camp in Tripura;

(b) whether the Union Government have persuaded the matter of their deportation with Bangladesh;

(c) if so, the details of the agreement arrived at in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government have made any arrangements for their safe return; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) There are 45474 Chakma refugees staying in six relief camps in Tripura.

(b) and (c) Government of India have been making continuous efforts to facilitate the dialogue between the representatives of the refugees and the Government of Bangladesh. The two sides have recently reached an agreement for repatriation and rehabilitation of the refugees in Bangladesh. Details of the agreement are given in the Statement attached.

(d) and (e) Facilities like transport and escort are provided by the State Government to the refugees for their repatriation upto the Indian side of the border. The rest of the arrangements on the Bangladesh side are made by the Government of Bangladesh. So far 6701 refugees have returned to Bangladesh between 28th March to 7th April, 97. It is not possible for the Government to fix any time-frame for repatriation of the refugees which is proceeding as per the terms of the agreement reached between the parties.

Statement

Repatriation of hill tribal refugees from Tripura State of India to Bangladesh

A JOINT DECLARATION

Under the leadership of Janab Abdul Hasanat Abdullah, Chief whip of Bangladesh National Assembly, a team of representatives of National Committee for Chittagong affairs visited Tripura State in two phase from 27 February to 2 March and secondly from 6 March to 9 March, 1997. During their visit, the team visited many refugee camps. A meeting was held in between the team of representatives and the tribal refugee leaders of Chittagong hills who have been residing in Tripura, about Bangladesh Government's decision to provide various concessions to the refugees for their return to their homeland and decided to start the repatriation work after their unanimous agreement on the following matters:

1. Security of life and property of all citizens of Bangladesh along with tribal refugees will be persual in accordance with the Constitution and law.
2. Each tribal refugee family who will return will be given Rs. 15,000/- at a time as per demand of the refugee leaders on 14 February, 1994 by adding another Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- as sanctioned earlier for house construction and as agricultural grant. Grant will also be given to perform the rituals of the family members killed in the hill area as per list supplied by the refugee leaders.
3. Each returnee refugee family will be given 5 Kg of rice per head for adult and 2.5 kg of rice for minor per week for 9 (nine) months and each family will be given monthly 4 (four) kg. of pulses, 2 (two) kg. of soyabean oil and 2 (two) kg. of salt for 9 (nine) months.
4. Each returnee refugee family will be provided 2 (two) bundles of CI sheet (corrugated tin) for construction of their houses.
5. The refugee farmers who have agricultural land will be paid Rs. 10,000/- (ten thousand) to purchase bullock after necessary verification is made. In those cases where the refugee could not complete mutation of his ancestral land in his own name but is enjoying the

benefit of that land, mutation will be arranged provided that a succession certificate from the Headman is produced.

6. Each landless family will be given Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees three thousand) to buy a cow and every family will be allotted land according to the policy of the Government.
7. The Government's decision to exempt agricultural loan upto Rs. 5,000/- will also be applicable to every refugee family.
8. Every tribal refugee family, residing in India will be exempted from repayment of loan money taken from various Banks after their return to home land.
9. The loan taken from the Hill Chittagong Development Board by the Bangladesh tribal refugees, taken shelter in India will be exempted.
10. The declaration of general amnesty of the Government will remain. The same is also applicable to the cases where warrants were issued for insurgency activities.
11. The land owned by the refugees will be returned to them and the religious places will be restored. The tribals will not be rehabilitated in cluster villages.
12. The cases of those refugees who were government or semi-government employees prior to their leaving the country will be considered sympathetically for their reinstatement and as per existing service rules their seniority in services and other facilities will be reinstated. Preference will be given to the tribal candidates in employment as a backward and under developed class.
13. An agreement will be made for the students who will produce S.S.C. and H.S.C. pass certificate issued from High Schools and Colleges established in the camps to sit in a special test to be conducted under concerning Board.
14. The students belonging to returnee refugee families will be given scope for their admission in schools and colleges.
15. Each refugees family, returned, will also be issued a permit to collect necessary wood for construction of dwelling houses in addition to 2 (two) bundles of corrugated sheet as decided earlier.
16. Repatriated tribal youths will be given preference to the class III and class IV posts in Chittagong Development Board and local Government Council for a certain period if they will have necessary qualification.
17. The relaxation of age limit for recruitment in government services will be considered specially for those who had crossed the age bar during their stay in Tripura.

18. The tribal refugees who were convicted in sabotage linked criminal cases during previous regime will be granted general amnesty.
19. Troops will be withdrawn from civilian area in succession, considering the prevailing situation in Hill Chittagong.
20. Every tribal Headman will be reinstated to their own post.

A joint task force will be constituted in co-ordination with the National Committee and representatives from refugees to be in execution of these 20 (twenty) point concessions and its supervision. In first phase on 28 March, 1997, 5000 (five thousand) refugees will start their repatriation. One month after this repatriation, a team of refugee leader will inspect the overall condition of the rehabilitated refugees and general situation prevailing in the Hill Chittagong. If the situation is found normal, the repatriation process will continue.

Upendra Lal Chakma
President,
Hill District Jumma
Refugee Welfare
Committee

A.S.M. Mobaidul Islam
Director General
Special Affairs Development
Office of the Prime Minister
Bangladesh Secretariat
Dhaka

Decline in Wheat Output

4798. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the decline in wheat output which is estimated at about 62.2 million tonnes in the current fiscal year (1996-97) down from 65.2 million tonnes in 1995-96;

(b) whether the Government assessed its impact in terms of food security considering the sharp drop in the official procurement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The All India Production of wheat during 1996-97 crop year is expected to be about 64.68 million tonnes which is higher by 3.26% than the production of 62.62 million tonnes achieved in 1995-96 crop year.

(b) to (d) In spite of the reduction in procurement by 4.1 million tonnes in 1996-97 Rabi Marketing Season as

compared to the previous season the Central Government had adequate stocks to meet the full requirement of PDS. With a view to controlling the rising trend in the prices of wheat and wheat products in the market, the Government decided to import upto 2 million tonnes of wheat in December, 1996 to augment availability of wheat in the country. The Government also banned the export of wheat and wheat products besides imposing licensing and stock holding limits on wheat.

In order to maximise procurement in the Rabi Marketing Season 1997-98, the Government have decided to give a bonus to Rs. 60 per quintal in addition to the MSP of Rs. 415 per quintal. This represent a hefty increase of Rs. 95 per quintal in the procurement price of wheat as compared to the previous season. The ban on export of wheat and wheat products and stock holding limits will also continue in 1997-98. The production of wheat is expected to be 64.66 million tonnes which, in view of the attractive procurement price announced by the Government is likely to result in adequate level of procurement of wheat in 1997-98 Rabi Marketing season to meet full requirement of TPDS and also the buffer stocking norms.

Remunerative Prices to Jute Farmers

4799. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute farmers of Bihar are getting the remunerative prices;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to this the farmers are not taking keen interests in jute farming;

(d) whether jute industry is being ruined due to this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) and (b) The wholesale prices for TD-5 grade of raw jute at Purnia Centre in Bihar for which data are available, are ruling around Rs. 825 per quintal. These are much above the Minimum Support Price of Rs. 541 fixed for this grade in Bihar.

(c) The cultivation of jute in Bihar is progressing satisfactorily. Both, area and production have been generally showing rising trend. An area of about 1.42 lakh ha. was cultivated under jute in Bihar in 1996-97 as against 1.37 lakh ha. in 1990-91. The production of jute which was 10.1 lakh bales (180 Kg. each) in 1990-91 increased to 12.92 lakh bales in 1996-97.

(d) and (e) Jute industry is not being ruined due to non-availability of jute. A record production of 82.24 lakh bales of jute is estimated at all India level during 1996-97 as against 79.2 lakh bales in 1990-91. Further, in order to increase production and productivity and to improve the quality of fibre, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Jute Development Programme (SJD) is implemented in 8 major Jute/Mesta growing States. Under the scheme, assistance is given for distribution of certified seeds of improved varieties, essential nutrients for crop growth, conducting of technology demonstration, excavation of retting tanks, distribution of fungal culture packets for improving the quality of jute fibre and conducting farmers training.

Ezhava Community

4800. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has issued any Executive Order specifying additional Communities being included in the Ezhava Community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Animal Husbandry

4801. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techniques have been developed for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying by any research institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to impart knowledge to the concerned people and encourage them; and

(d) the efforts being made to check the continuous decline in the number of various animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVAN PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Several techniques have been developed for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying by I.C.A.R. Details of major techniques is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Knowledge is imparted and disseminated primarily

through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, extension departments of Scientific institutes of ICAR, and operational research projects. Special courses, teachers training programmes and village linked programmes are also conducted to impart technical know-how and information in this sector.

(d) As per the 1992 Livestock Census there is no continuous decline in the number of various animals.

Statement

Major Techniques developed by ICAR for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development.

- Development/Standardization of Processes and techniques for the manufacture of the milk and milk products.
- Development of equipments for manufacture of dairy products, such as :
 - Paneer making gadget for small scale application.
 - Cream separator attachment for domestic mixies and food processors.
 - Continuous Khova making machine.
- Instrument for measuring powder losses from spray dryer exhaust.
- Development of dairy farm appliances.
- A fatigue test score developed for evaluating draught performance of animals which is popularly used.
- Semen extender based on milk whey for buffalo semen developed.
- Highly sensitive antiserum against progesterone has been developed.
- A simple diagnosing kit "PRAMAN" for pregnancy/non pregnancy detection in buffaloes on days 22-24 post insemination developed. The kits make use of disposable droppers and inexpensive consumables.
- Two new strains of cattle, namely Karan Swiss and Karan Fries developed by cross breeding, followed by selection.
- To detect genetic abnormalities in farm-animals, various Cytogenetic techniques standardised. Cytogenetic profiles of various breeds of cattle, buffaloes and goats elucidated.
- Development of Hansa test for detection of adulteration of cow milk with buffalo milk.
- Development of package of management practices to reduce calf mortality.

- Development of milk replacer for economic raising of calves and to save milk for human consumption.
- Development of 'Degcure' for curing Degnala disease.
- Development of suitable forage crop rotations to ensure supply of green fodder round the year.
- Urea molasses block lick developed for use as a food source of nitrogen and minerals to cattle during scarcity period.
- Protocol for induction of lactation in indigenous cows and buffaloes developed.
- Procedures developed and standardised for estrus synchronisation and superovulation using different hormone combinations in cattle and buffaloes.
- Protocol for embryo transfer technology standardised for cattle and buffalo and being currently used under field conditions.
- Procedures for in vitro maturation and in vitro fertilization of buffalo oocytes developed.
- A quick three hour quantitative RIA test for progesterone in milk and plasma developed.
- EIA for progesterone determination in milk and blood plasma developed.

[English]

Monitoring of Ecological Problems

4802. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to gradually declining wildlife in the country and also due to an unchecked growth in cattle population eating away our grass land and depleting earth's green cover there is a serious threat to the ecological balance and damage of flora and fauna;

(b) whether there is any regular Government agency which carries on a systematic monitoring of such ecological problems;

(c) is so, the work done by it during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take for the preservation of nature-healthy environment?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Biotic interference in the forest areas, including grazing by cattle, does cause damage to the fauna and flora and loss of green cover.

(b) and (c) The Forest Survey of India (FSI), under this Ministry assesses the change in forest cover of the country every two years using satellite data and data from extensive field surveys. The fifth such assessment of forest cover has been published as "The State of Forest Report 1995". The assessment also includes an analysis of the reasons for the change in forest cover, the extent of damage due to fire and grazing, and the regeneration status of the forest areas.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Distribution of Cotton Seeds

4803. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton seeds distributed to farmers in the tribal, backward and rural areas of Gujarat during the last three years, till date;

(b) the details of the variety of cotton seeds being cultivated in the State;

(c) the total production of cotton in the State during the said period; and

(d) the assistance/techniques to be provided to Gujarat by the Union Government for increasing the production of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The total quantity of cotton seed distributed to needy farmers of tribal as well as non-tribal areas of Gujarat State during the last three years is as under:

Quantity in Quintals	
Year	Total
1994-95	94,451
1995-96	96,281
1996-97	94,154

(b) The details of varieties of cotton seeds being cultivated in the State are as under :

(i) Digvijay (ii) V-797 (iii) Sanjya (iv) Deviraj (v) Gujcot-10 (vi) Gujcot-11 (vii) Gujcot-12 (viii) Gujcot-13 (ix) Gujcot-15 (x) Gujcot-16 (xi) Gujcot-17 (xii) Hy-4 (xiii) Hy-6 (xiv) Hy-8 (xv) Hy-9 (xvi) Hy-10 (xvii) LRA-5166 (xviii) DCH-32 (xix) Varalaxmi (xx) NHH-44, etc.

(c) The total production of cotton in the State during the said period is as under:-

Year	Total Production in lakh bales (each bale is 170 Kgs)
1994-95	22.69
1995-96	22.02
1996-97	30.00 (likely)

(d) To increase productivity and production of cotton in the State, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensive Cotton Development Programme" has been implemented.

The assistance provided by the Govt. of India to the State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensive Cotton Development Programme" from 1994-95 to 1996-97 is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	11.65
1995-96	59.50
1996-97	53.00

[English]

Procurement and Import of Sugar

4804. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar procured during the current season under the levy system for distribution through the Public Distribution System;

(b) the steps taken to ensure the availability of sugar for the PDS from indigenous production; and

(c) the reasons for importing sugar by the STC and MMTC despite optimistic domestic production estimates?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Under the policy of partial control, 40% of the sugar produced by the sugar factories except from the sugar factories under incentive scheme is required to be given as levy for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS). During the current 1996-97 sugar season 36,47,924.5 M.Ts has been released for distribution through the PDS upto June, 1997. The Government would ensure the availability of sugar for distribution through PDS.

(c) No sugar has been imported by the STC/MMTC during the current season.

Street Children

4805. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American human rights body has exposed the brutality of police on the street children titled Police abuse and killing of street children in India in its Human Rights watch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The Human Rights Watch/Asia brought out a report titled: "Police Abuse and Killing of Street Children in India". The report mainly focuses on alleged police abuse, torture and extortion, including illegal detention in respect of street children and the loopholes in the laws in this context. Quoting the 1991 census, the report states there are around 18 million children, living or working on the streets of urban India. It is alleged that the police illegally detains, beats and extorts money from the children, without the fear of scrutiny by the judiciary. It has also, *inter alia*, referred to the conditions and functioning of observation, Remand and juvenile Homes and about inadequacies in the implementation of the Provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, by the enforcement authorities, as also in the substantive provisions of the Act. The report also mentions the steps taken by the Government in respect of police training and sensitisation with reference to the problems faced by the street children.

2. The Government is committed to better quality of life and protection of human rights for all, specially for the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. For this, the Government has already brought in a number of institutional and legislative reforms. There is a continuous process of revision in the existing institutional and legislative frame work. It is considering amendments to various provisios in Cr.P.C. like section 53, 54, 176 and 197 in order to make them more human.

3. A number of innovative, non-institutional schemes have been developed for the benefit of street children. Financial grants are being sanctioned to support and strengthen voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare and development of these children, in order to provide integrated and community based services to them. Stress is given to making available basic health service, providing nutritional support, offering facilities for literacy, integration of street children with their families or their placement in a family setting and protecting these children against all forms of abuse and exploitation.

4. As regards allegations contained in the report, most of them are baseless, frivolous and general in nature. It would appear that the organisation has little or scanty knowledge of the Indian Legal System. To counter a few, that India has about 18 million children working on streets, is a highly exaggerated statement. The figures of 18 million quoted in the report acutally correspond to the number of children in the age group of 16-18 years, living below the poverty line. To assume that all of them would fall in the category of street children, would not be justified at all. The observation that street children are detained, beaten and tortured is a very general and sweeping statement. Invariably, whenever such crimes are reported, and *prima facie* charges are established, case is investigated and delinquent officials are prosecuted in accordance with law.

5. A consolidated response to this report was sent to Ministry of External Affairs for briefing Missions abroad in order to neutralise the effects of this report.

Pension for Freedom Fighters

4806. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to ensure proper utilization of pension for the freedom fighters;

(b) whether the fraudulent cases of claiming pension for freedom fighters have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) The Central Government sanctions freedom fighters pension in a case on the basis of the information/documents produced by the applicant and the recommendation made by the State Governments. It is made clear in the sanction letter that pension is subject to review and can be cancelled/modified, without any further notice, if it is established that the same was obtained on mistaken grounds or false information. Complaints received are enquired into through the concerned State Governments and their agencies, as also through the Central investigating agencies, wherever considered necessary. So far pension has been suspended in 2886 cases and cancelled in 1316 cases. A statement indicating the position, State-wise, is enclosed.

Scrutiny of claims for pension has been made more stringent with a view to ensuring that no person, who is not entitled to pension, is sanctioned pension.

Freedom fighters can draw pension only against a sanction order and pension payment order issued by the Central Government. The pension disbursing authorities

possess identification documents of pensioners, such as passport size photographs, specimen signatures, fingerprints, etc. for identification so as to ensure that pension is received by genuine pensioners only.

Statement

The cases where freedom fighter pension has been suspended or cancelled.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of cases	
		Suspended	Cancelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101	4
2.	Bihar	624	180
3.	Goa	9	9
4.	Haryana	15	22
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2
6.	Karnataka	570	261
7.	Kerala	720	61
8.	Madhya Pradesh	55	61
9.	Maharashtra	227	36
10.	Meghalaya	7	13
11.	Orissa	12	85
12.	Punjab	101	26
13.	Tamil Nadu	15	81
14.	Uttar Pradesh	228	222
15.	West Bengal	191	214
16.	Delhi	2	26
17.	Pondicherry	9	13
Total		2886	1316

[Translation]

Memorial in Memory of Freedom Fighters

4807. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up a memorial in the historical military camps of the freedom fighters of Azad Hind Fauj in Myanmar (Burma);

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) A request was made to the Government of Myanmar through diplomatic channels for the construction of new memorials for freedom fighters in Mandalay prison. The Government of Myanmar has informed that it is not possible to construct these memorials.

[English]

Suicides by Students

4808. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the incidents of suicides by students on the eve of or after examinations and after declaration of the results;
 (b) if so, the details about the number of examination related suicide deaths/attempts to suicide by students during the last three years in Delhi and in the country; and
 (c) the steps taken/being taken to reform the examination system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Use of Narcotic Drugs

4809. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry have formulated any programme to stop the use of narcotic drugs;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) the date by which this programme is likely to be implemented along with the details of centres established for the purpose State/U.T.-wise; and
 (d) the details of the role of the Ministry in this regard and the funds made available for this purpose by them?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) This presumably refers to the workshop organised in New Delhi on 22-23 April, 1997 by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in collaboration with International Labour Organisation (ILO) & United Nations International Drugs Control Programme (UNDCP). It was an orientation

programme for a few selected industrial units to develop preventive and deaddiction programmes in their respective units. 10 industrial units participated in the two days workshop.

(d) The workshop was a part of the Government of India ILO-UNDCP Project on "Developing Community Drug Rehabilitation and Workplace Prevention Programmes in India". This project is partly funded by the Ministry of Welfare.

Wakf Property in Delhi

4810. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government appointed any committee to enquire and recommend the steps to restore Wakf property in Delhi from unlawful possession to the Wakf Board; and
 (b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No such Committee has been appointed by Government in the recent past. However, in May, 1974 the Central Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.M.H. Burney, the then Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board, with Shri K.K. Ghamkhar, the then Land Development Officer, Shri V. Shankaran, the then Commissioner (Reclamation) and Shri Hassanuddin Ahmed, then Officer on Special Duty (Wakf) as members for examining the claim of Delhi Wakf Board in respect of Wakf properties under the possession of Land and Development Office and Delhi Development Authority and to make recommendations in this regard. This committee is popularly known as "Burney Committee".

(b) The said Committee in its Report submitted to the Government in March, 1976 made the following recommendations :

- (i) The wakf properties which are in existence on the site and are in regular use shall be transferred to the Delhi Wakf Board/Mutawallis and the Government will withdraw its claim to its ownership. The Wakf Board/Mutawalli will be empowered to develop these properties in accordance with the Master Plan and Municipal Bye-laws.
 (ii) The wakfs which are non-existent on site, and where the Government has constructed buildings, parks, etc. shall be handed over to the Government. The Delhi Wakf Board shall withdraw its claim to these properties.

(iii) The wakfs which are in dilapidated condition but capable of use, shall be handed over to the Delhi Wakf Board. The Government shall withdraw its claim to the ownership of such properties. The Delhi Wakf Board shall also be permitted to develop them in accordance with the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The Delhi Wakf

Board shall develop these wakfs in a befitting manner keeping in view the architecture of the surrounding areas in which the Wakfs are located. The Delhi Gazette notification of such properties shall stand and the Government will withdraw cases from the courts against their notification.

(iv) The Wakfs which are in a dilapidated condition and not capable of use shall not be handed over to the Delhi Wakf Board. The Delhi Wakf Board shall have no claim to these properties and agreement, if any, in respect of such wakfs shall be terminated.

(v) The graveyards where graves are in existence and which have been gazetted as such, the Government will surrender its claim to these properties and also withdraw their cases from the courts. The Delhi Wakf Board shall be allowed to maintain and develop them where possible according to the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The right of ownership, maintenance and development shall vest in the Delhi Wakf Board and the agreement, if any, in respect of such graveyards will be terminated.

(vi) The graveyards where graves are not in existence and which have been developed into parks or on which buildings have been constructed by the Government or Corporation authorities, the Delhi Wakf Board shall be compensated for the same and the Board thereupon shall withdraw its claim to such graveyards in favour of the Government/Municipal Corporation.

Murder in Delhi

4811. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR :
SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARAYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Traders shut shop against murder" appearing in the "Indian Express", dated March 11, 1997 and captioned "Industrialist stabbed near IIT" appearing in the 'Pioneer', dated April 25, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the culprits have since been arrested and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any enquiries into alleged police lapses have been conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the first incident, the deceased was allegedly shot by the accused on March 8, 1997 after the deceased reportedly refused to comply with his demand for money. A case under section 302 IPC was registered at Police

Station, Rohini. In the second incident, the victim was stabbed on Olof Palme Marg on the night of 23/24.4.97. A case under section 394/34 IPC was registered at Police Station, Vasant Vihar.

(c) and (d) All out efforts are being made by Delhi Police to arrest the culprits in both the cases. No lapse on the part of the local police has come to notice in either case.

Generation of Power from Cosmos Objects

4812. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bindu Vedic Science Research Foundation, Bangalore have evolved a system to generate electricity from cosmos objects; and

(b) if so, whether the Atomic Energy scientists propose to discuss with the above foundation scientists to produce inexhaustible source of energy from cosmos objects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Fund for Ganga Action Plan

4813. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some amount from the funds allocated for the Ganga Action Plan has been used for the construction of the guest houses;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against this erroneous decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) to (d) U.P. Jal Nigam has diverted about Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of a guest house at Haridwar from the funds allocated for Ganga Action Plan. The above diversion was brought to the notice of U.P. Government to examine the matter and take necessary action. The expenditure incurred on the construction of the guest house has not been accepted by National River Conservation Directorate of this Ministry. The U.P. Jal Nigam has informed that on the orders of U.P. Government, they have transferred the above expenditure to their other project head and it is not being charged to Ganga Action Plan.

[Translation]

Protection of Environment

4814. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme at national level to protect the environment and operation of industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) The various schemes formulated by the Government to protect the environment includes the following:-

(1) A National Conservation Strategy and a Policy Statement on Environment have been evolved.

(2) A policy statement for abatement of pollution has been brought out and adopted.

(3) Programme for afforestation of degraded areas have been evolved and implemented.

(4) A National River Conservation Plan to control pollution in major rivers has been formulated.

(5) Emission and effluent standards have been notified for the major categories of polluting industries.

(6) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.

(7) Environmental clearance based on impact assessment and associated studies have been made compulsory for specific projects.

(8) Large and medium sector industries in 17 categories of highly polluting industries have been directed to install pollution control equipment within a stipulated time-frame and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(9) For cluster of small-scale units, a scheme for providing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) have been formulated and is implemented.

(10) A scheme for promoting the development and adoption of clean technology including waste reuse and recycling has been formulated.

(11) For controlling pollution at source from industries, emphasis is made on adoption of clean technologies, adhering to the prescribed standards, recycling and reuse of treated wastes/effluent to the maximum extent possible.

(12) Rules/Guidelines have been formulated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to regulate the handling of Hazardous Substances.

(13) A scheme for preparation of Zoning Atlas for siting of industries, based on environmental consideration, has been evolved.

(14) National Ambient Air Quality and Water Quality Monitoring Programmes have been launched.

Tiger Reserves

4815. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and areas of National Parks declared as 'Tiger Reserve Area' in Madhya Pradesh under the Project Tiger Scheme;

(b) whether about fifty tribals are being evicted in Kanha-Palpur Sanctuary of Morena in the Chambal region of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the full rehabilitation and resettlement facilities being provided to these tribals; and

(d) the number of tiger/lions being shifted from Gujrat to Palpur Kanha Sanctuary (Morena) and the time by which they are to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) The names and areas of National Parks in Madhya Pradesh declared as Project Tiger areas, is given as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the Park	Area in Sq. Kms.
(i)	Kanha	1945
(ii)	Indravati	2799
(iii)	Pench	0758
(iv)	Bandhavgarh	1162
(v)	Panna	0542

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh proposes to relocate, in two phases, tribal families of 189 villages in Kuno-Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary.

(c) In the first phase, the tribal families of 7 villages, namely - Palpur, Paaira, Jakhoda, Maghpura, Laddar, Durreri and Chapreti, are proposed to be shifted at a provisional cost of Rs. 6.63 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 70.72 lakhs has already been released to the Government during the year 1996-97.

Under the "Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development", 100% assistance to the State Governments

provided for the various norms of works approved under scheme, detailed as under :

S.No.	Item of Work	Amount
1.	Land Development (2 hac.)	Rs. 36,000.00
2.	Building material per family	Rs. 36,000.00
3.	Transport of household goods per family	Rs. 1,000.00
4.	Community facility per family	Rs. 9,000.00
5.	Wood lot and fuel reserves per family	Rs. 8,000.00
6.	Pasture and fodder plantation per family	Rs. 8,000.00
7.	Cash Incentive for shifting	Rs. 1,000.00
8.	Miscellaneous activities	Rs. 1,000.00
Total		Rs. 1,00,000.00

(d) The scheme is to shift only lions from Gir National Park of Gujrat which will be taken up only after relocation of villages and other preparatory works are completed. The actual shifting of lions will not take place before three years and the number of lions proposed to be shifted will not be more than two prides.

[English]

Dolphins

4816. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dolphins are found in the Ganges and are on the verge of extinction;

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

(c) the steps taken to save these rare species from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) According to the surveys carried out under the Ganga Action Plan, Dolphin population was found as follows :

River Stretch	No. of Dolphins
Rishikesh to Narora	20
Allahabad to Patna	263
Patna to Farrakka	272
Farrakka to Ganga Sagar	152

Although, Dolphin is to be protected under wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as Schedule-I animal, it is highly exploited. The reasons for the reduced population of Dolphins over the historical population have been attributed to over-exploitation, incidental catch by fishermen and loss of habitat.

(c) Under the Ganga Action Plan, scientific research covering public awareness and conservation steps were initiated to save the Dolphins from extinction. These included surveys to gather the data on their population status, biology, ecology and migration pattern. The conservation efforts included declaration of the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary between Sultanganj and Kahalgaon a 50 km stretch in Bihar. Special programmes on public awareness were conducted under the research programme and the fishermen educated to release the Dolphins incidentally caught in the fishing nets.

[Translation]

FPI in U.P.

4817. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented in Uttar Pradesh in the food processing sector during 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(b) the details of achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan Schemes extends financial assistance for development of food processing industries. During the period 1994-95 and 1995-96 an amount of Rs. 5.14 crores has been provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh in this regard covering the Sectors of Fruit & Vegetables Processing, Meat & Poultry Processing and Grain Processing.

The Projects already implemented include a Buffalo Meat Project, Milk Product Project, Mushroom Processing Project, Backward Linkages and setting up of Food Processing & Training Centres (FPTCs).

[Translation]

TADA Detenus

4818. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which review committees for

the release of persons detained under TADA have been constituted as per directions of the Supreme Court;

(b) the number of TADA detenues released as on March 31, 1997 on the recommendations of the Review Committees;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any time limit for the State Government for the release of such detenues on the merit by those review committees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) A statement showing the names of the States where the Review Committees have been constituted as per directions of the Supreme Court for the release of persons detained under TADA is enclosed.

(b) to (d) As a result of the review made by the committees and concerned efforts made by the Central Government TADA provisions have been dropped against as many as 28502 persons depending upon the nature and gravity of the alleged offence. Further on 23.4.97 Home Minister has written to Chief Ministers of all the States/UTs to ensure that the review committees make bi-monthly case to case review of TADA detenues and proceedings thereof are sent to Union Home Secretary in his capacity as a Chairman of the Central Review Committee.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs who have constituted Review Committees
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Goa
6.	Gujarat
7.	Haryana
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	J & K
10.	Karnataka
11.	Kerala
12.	Manipur
13.	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Maharashtra
15.	Meghalaya
16.	Punjab
17.	Rajasthan
18.	Tamil Nadu
19.	Uttar Pradesh
20.	West Bengal
21.	Chandigarh Administration
22.	NCT Delhi

National Security Fund

4919. SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH :
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Security Guard (Rastriya Suraksha Guard) has been constituted for the security of VIPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special training has been imparted to the said force to combat terrorism; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the constitution of said force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) NSG has been constituted for combating terrorist activities with a view to protect States against internal disturbances and the active duty of its members also include operating at a picket or engaged on patrol or any other duty, in relation to combating terrorist activity.

(c) The NSG is providing regular training to its personnel to combat terrorism.

(d) The allotted budget estimate of NSG for 1997-98 is Rs. 68 crores.

[English]

Procurement Prices

4820. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sugar mills in Haryana which are purchasing sugarcane at the minimum prescribed rates and the mills purchasing sugarcane comparatively at a higher rate;

(b) the reasons of this disparity and the steps taken by the Government to remove it;

(c) the number of sugar mills in Haryana which are not economically viable; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the economic shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND

MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
 (a) and (b) The Central Government fixed the Minimum Statutory Price (SMP) of sugarcane. The sugar mills are independent entities and they are free to make payment more than the SMP. As per the available information all the thirteen sugar mills in Haryana are paying at a rate more than the SMP.

(c) and (d) The Government does not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills. Besides cane availability, the profitability or otherwise of sugar mills depends upon a variety of factors such as size, age and condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial competence etc. and would vary from mill to mill. Sugar mills have themselves to prepare schemes to remove their economic shortcomings and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rates of interest for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes, subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

[Translation]

Embezzlement of Fund for Adivasis

4821. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the withdrawal of Rs. 3 lakh five thousand through fake cheques between December, 17, 1996 to January 14, 1997 is the latest link of Adivasis Department scam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was misappropriation of funds to the tune of Rs. 2 crore 25 lakh between 1992 and 1996 in this Department;

(d) if so, whether the Government have initiated action to inquire into the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) It is not mentioned as to which State this Adivasis Department indicates. So, without the name of specific State/UT/District, it may not be possible to get the details.

(b) to (f) In view of the reply to part (a) does not arise.

Support Prices of Fruits/Vegetables

4822. SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI
 CHIKHALIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose of fix support price of fruits and vegetables and other commodities not covered under the MSP scheme at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of funds earmarked for the current year for the fruit growing States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The Government is fixing the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of all major agricultural commodities. The other commodities mainly horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables and spices which are perishable or having localised production are covered under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) to protect the interest of the farmers from making distress sale of their produce. The MIS is undertaken on year to year basis at the specific request of a particular State Government as and when it is apprehended that price of a commodity may fall to uneconomic levels during peak arrival period. A pre-determined quantity at a price fixed by the Central Government in Consultation with the concerned State Government, is procured by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) as a Central nodal agency and the agencies nominated by State Government. The losses, if any under the scheme are shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. During the year 1996-97, the MIS was implemented for onion and potato (Karnataka), Malta and Potato (Uttar Pradesh), Kinoo/Malta/Sangtara/Galgal (Himachal Pradesh) and chillies (Andhra Pradesh). The MIS for potato in U.P. continued upto 30.4.1997 and MIS for chillies in A.P. is effective till 15th May, 1997. During the current financial year, no proposal under MIS has been received from any State Government.

(d) Budget provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Central Budget for 1997-98 for reimbursement of losses, if any, for implementation of the price support/market intervention scheme. State-wise earmarking of funds is not made for these purposes.

[English]

Ban on Entry of Visitors in National Parks

4823. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
 SHRI SHIVAJI VITHAL RAO KAMBLE:

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to ban the entry of visitors in the National Parks, Sanctuaries and tiger reserves in the country;

(b) if so, whether any loss/danger exists by the entry of visitors to the National Parks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider their decision and make laws for visitors more stringent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Short and Sub-Standard Supply of Sugar and Foodgrains

4824. SHRI SUKHLAL KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received from some States regarding short and sub-standard supply of sugar and foodgrains under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The complaints regarding short and sub-standard supply of sugar and foodgrains under Public Distribution System (PDS) are dealt with by the State Government concerned.

However a complaint has recently been received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi about the supply of poor quality of sugar for distribution through PDS by certain sugar mills of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The quality of sugar being supplied to fair price shops was checked and it was observed that the same was as per the Indian Sugar Standards. However, a watch is being kept on the supply of sugar to the fair price shops of the State of Delhi.

[English]

Import of Rifampicin

4825. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from small scale sector to liberalise the

import of Rifampicin and its intermediate Rifa-S a vital anti-TB drug to allow competition in the domestic markets.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard in view of sharp rise of tuberculosis cases in the country and shortage of anti-TB drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from the small scale sector to liberalise the import of Rifampicin and its intermediate Rifa-S.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no shortage of Rifampicin. The decision will be taken shortly.

Call for Disabled Children

4826. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestion have been made by organisations committed for setting up a separate cell for the disabled children in every Ministry/Department; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) No such suggestion is under consideration of the Ministry of Welfare at present.

Import of Wheat during 1997-98

4827. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import wheat during 1997-98;

(b) if so, the details and the likely CIF rates thereof;

(c) the likely handling charges of Indian ports, transportation and transit costs etc.;

(d) the landed cost of the last distribution/liquidation point in India *vis-a-vis* the cost of Indian wheat; and

(e) the reasons for the higher prices of imported wheat than the prices being paid to Indian farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to import upto 2 million tonnes of wheat during 1997-98. The STC has contracted for import of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat as per details given below:

Country	Contract Date	Qty. in lakh MT	Price per MT in US\$
Australia	26.3.97	2.50	155.00 FOB
		7.50	154.25 FOB

The average C and F rate of imported wheat would be approximately Rs. 6220 per MT.

(c) Approximate handling charges for imported wheat in Indian ports would be Rs. 167 per MT. The cost of transportation would depend on the final destination and actual cost would be known only after total despatches of imported wheat from the ports are over.

(d) Imported wheat will be added to the Central Pool stocks and will be utilised for the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes. Sale price of imported wheat will be the same as that of indigenous wheat and would depend on the scheme under which it is issued. The landed cost of imported wheat at the distribution point will depend on the distance from the port of landing.

(e) Excluding transport, insurance, handling charges etc., the actual price which farmers in Australia get will be around Rs. 3960/- per MT. The Minimum Support Price for wheat in India has been fixed at Rs. 4150/- per MT and additional Rs. 60/- per MT is given as bonus to the farmers for 1997-98.

National Research Centre on Grapes

4828. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted any proposal for the establishment of National Research Centre on Grapes at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND

MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka offered land for the purpose. The Site Selection Team after visiting all the sites offered by these State Governments recommended Manjri Farm of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri in Pune District of Maharashtra for the establishment of National Research Centre on Grapes. The National Research Centre on Grapes has already been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Pune and research activities initiated.

State Farms Corporation of India

4829. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether primary objective of the State Farms Corporation of India is to produce and market quality seeds in the country;

(b) whether this Corporation has been suffering financial losses for the last many years;

(c) if so, the details of profit and losses incurred during each year since 1990-91;

(d) the manner in which the functions of this Corporation and the National Seeds Corporation materially differ from each other;

(e) whether the Government had ever considered the question of the merger of these two organisations;

(f) if so, the result thereof; and

(g) the primary reasons for having two separate infrastructure functioning basically for the similar objectives and activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The profit and loss of the Corporation since 1990-91 are as under:

Year	(Rs. in Lakhs) Profit(+)/Loss(-)
1990-91	(+) 141.62
1991-92	(+) 208.14
1992-93	(-) 603.87
1993-94	(-) 176.44
1994-95	(+) 281.67
1995-96	(+) 117.47

(d) The National Seeds Corporation was established in 1963 to produce foundation seeds of hybrids of maize and to encourage the production of certified seeds. The mandate of NSC has subsequently been expanded to the production of foundation and certified seeds of varieties of all-India importance for crops of cereal, vegetables, green manure and fodder. NSC undertake seed production mainly through contract growing arrangements with progressive farmers. It markets seeds through its own sale outlets and a large network of dealers.

On the other hand, the State Farms Corporation of India was established in 1969 to manage the running of Central Mechanised Farms set up with Russian assistance in the 1950s. While initially in the 1950s it was proposed that these farms should undertake production of foodgrains, the production programmes of SFCI have been reoriented to the production of quality seeds. At present, SFCI is engaged in multiplication of breeder, foundation and certified seeds in its own 12 farms spread all over the country comprising an area of 36141 hectares. SFCI has also established elite-progeny orchards for producing quality horticultural planting material. SFCI markets its seeds mainly through the State Governments or their agencies.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of the position indicated above, the question does not arise.

(g) As explained in part (d), the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India were set up in different contexts. While both the Corporations are mandated to produce and distribute quality seeds, their production and marketing strategies are different. NSC produces seeds mainly through contract growing arrangements with farmers. SFCI produces seeds directly on its own farms. Managerial expertise needed for contract growing of seeds is different from that needed for direct seed production.

Production of Pulses

4830. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current year's production of pulses is likely to fall substantially;

(b) if so, the estimated production of pulses likely to be achieved as against the target, State-wise;

(c) the major causes attributed to the fall in production target;

(d) the estimated gap between demand and supply as a result thereof; and

(e) the manner in which demand and supply gap is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The production of pulses in the country is expected to be about 14.0 million tonnes as against the targetted level of 15.0 million tonnes during 1996-97.

(b) A statement giving State-wise target and likely production of pulses during 1996-97 is enclosed.

(c) The reasons for shortfall in target of production of pulses are that pulses generally grown under rainfed conditions in less productive marginal lands where the crops often suffer due to moisture stress conditions. Besides, pulses are also more prone to damage by insects, pests and diseases. Because of the high risk involved, cultivation of pulses is generally done under low input use and inadequate management practices which affect the productivity.

(d) The gap between demand and supply of pulses in the country is estimated about two million tonnes.

(e) For increasing the production of pulses in the country, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP). For propagation of improved pulses production technology, field demonstrations and farmers trainings are being organised. To motivate farmers for the adoption of improved pulses production technology, incentives on the use of certified seeds rhizobium culture, micro nutrients, improved farm implements, sprinkler sets etc. are also provided. The Government also at times resorts to import of pulses to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

Statement

State-wise Target and likely production of Pulses during 1996-97.

(As on 9.4.97)
(000' Tonnes)

State	Target	Likely Production
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	780	618
Assam	65	78
Bihar	837	730
Gujarat	695	706
Haryana	535	482
Himachal Pradesh	15	32
Jammu & Kashmir	25	17

1	2	3
Karnataka	695	764
Kerala	40	32
Madhya Pradesh	3495	3147
Maharashtra	2249	1981
Orissa	520	290
Punjab	95	99
Rajasthan	1650	1935
Tamil Nadu	606	449
Uttar Pradesh	2490	2373
West Bengal	150	236
Others	58	53
All India	15000	14022

Delhi Police Budget

4831. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police budget for 1997-98 has been increased to Rs. 417 crore from the revised budget of Rs. 281 crore for 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details of the outlay for law and order, traffic management, providing VIP securities, licensing and foreign registration, separately; and

(c) whether Government are confident that increased outlay will remarkably improve the law and order situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The budget of Delhi Police was part of the budget of Government of NCT of Delhi upto 31.7.1996. From 1.8.1996 the budget of the Delhi Police was transferred to the Union Government. The provision made in the budget of the NCT of Delhi for the first four months of the financial year 1996-97 (i.e. upto 31.7.1996) was Rs. 113.33 crores. With the transfer of the budget of Delhi Police to the budget of the Union Government, an amount of Rs. 281 crores was provided in the budget of Ministry of Home Affairs, for the period 1.8.1996 to 31.3.1997. The total budget of Delhi Police for the financial year 1996-97, therefore, comes to Rs. 394.33 crores. As against this an amount of Rs. 417 crores has been provided in the budget of Ministry of Home Affairs for the financial year 1997-98.

(b) The following are the outlays:

(i) Law & Order (Distt. Police)	Rs. 130.91 cr.
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(ii) Traffic Management	Rs. 19.23 cr.
(iii) VIP Securities	Rs. 21.18 cr.
(iv) Licensing	Rs. 0.18 cr.
(v) Foreign Registration	Rs. 4.68 cr.

(c) The availability of adequate resources with law enforcement agencies is an important factor which determines their efficacy.

Wheat Buffer Stock

4832. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is not self-sufficient to meet the demand of wheat of our country;

(b) if so, the extent to which;

(c) whether the Government's wheat stocks are below the minimum buffer stock norms;

(d) if so, the extent to which; and

(e) the details regarding the quantity of wheat decided to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The country has achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains except in the case of pulses. It is difficult to precisely estimate the demand for a particular commodity, since this depends on various factors such as increase in population, per capita income, availability of substitutes and changes in consumption habit etc.

(c) and (d) The stock of wheat as on 1.4.97 is provisionally estimated at 32.40 lakh tonnes as against 37.00 lakh tonnes to be maintained by Public agencies under buffer stocking policy on foodgrains.

(e) Government, after considering the relevant factors like, stocks in the Central Pool, production, trend of procurement, requirement for Public Distribution System and other Welfare Schemes, open market prices etc., decided to import upto 2 million tonnes of wheat in 1996-97. The State Trading Corporation of India has so far contracted for import of a quantity of 16.75 lakh tonnes from Australia, Canada and Argentina for 1996-97, and another 10 lakh tonnes from Australia for 1997-98.

Wood Scandal

4833. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item published in 'Punjab Kesri' dated March 10, 1997 regarding alleged irregularities committed in Bhartiya Rajya Farm Nigam in the sale of wood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry in this matter; and

(d) if so, the time by which the report of the inquiry is likely to be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In this news item, allegations have been levelled against the management of State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) Limited, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Agriculture regarding irregularities in the sale of wood.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There have been no irregularities in the sale of wood in the State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI). Only surplus wood of dried and fallen trees is sold, after internal use, by SFCI. This wood is sold as firewood either to Ganga Nagar Sugar Mills (A State Government Undertaking of Rajasthan) at a Mutually agreed price or through open auction at unit level. Total sale does not exceed Rs. 12/- lakhs (approx.) per annum. In view of this, there is no proposal to hold an inquiry into the allegations.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Fruit Based Industries

4834. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
SHRI L. RAMANA :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the technology and infrastructure in the field of fruit based processing industries and increase capital during the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (c) Modernisation of technology in any field including that of Fruit based industries is an on-going process. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been operating many developmental plan schemes during the Eighth Plan period for the overall development of food processing industries including Fruit Based Processing Industries. Plan Schemes formulated by the Ministry for implementation during the Ninth Plan include *inter alia* scheme for provision of financial assistance for setting up infrastructural facilities, for setting up/expansion/modernisation of food processing industries and for Research and Development Programme.

[English]

Arrest of Bhutani Leaders in Delhi

4835. SHRI R.B. RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Rong Tlong Kernby Dorjee, Chairman of United Front for Democracy in Bhutan was arrested by the Delhi Police on 18.3.97 in Delhi;

(b) whether under the provisions of Indo-Bhutan Treaty of 1949 there is no restriction to go/walk to each others country for the citizens of both the countries;

(c) if so, the grounds on which Shri Dorjee was arrested; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOLDAR) : (a) No, Sir. However, the movement of Shri Rong Tlong Kernby Dorjee was restricted under the section 3(2) (e) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and para 11(2) of the Foreigners' Orders, 1948.

(b) The two countries have an open border and the citizens of one country can visit the other country without any passport or visa.

(c) and (d) The movement of Shri Dorjee was restricted on a specific request from the Royal Government of Bhutan for apprehending him to face a number of charges including fraud, embezzlement, etc. in that country for which a warrant of arrest has been issued by the Royal High Court of Bhutan.

Equipment Dropping by Helicopter

4836. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that an unidentified helicopter dropped iron rods, wire nets and electronic equipments over a village in West Bengal in bizarre echo;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) if so, whether this present incident was an echo of similar mystery in 1995;

(d) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Defence have intimated that a TTF aircraft from Air Force Station Kalaikunda on return from range exercise, inadvertently dropped its banner rod approximately 19 KM from Kalaikunda near village Chunkulla in Midnapur District of West Bengal on 12.3.97. The item was subsequently recovered by the local Air Force authorities.

[Translation]

Barauni Fertilizer Plant

4837. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga flows at a distance of three kilometers from the Barauni, Fertilizer Plant;

(b) whether such plant is under threat due to the soil erosion by Ganga;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for saving the Barauni Fertilizer Plant;

(d) if so, the time by which; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) The Ganga flows at a distance of six kilometers from the Barauni Fertilizer plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC).

(b) As per HFC, there is no threat to the Barauni plant due to the soil erosion by the Ganga.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

4838. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being

implemented in Delhi to increase the agricultural production alongwith the dates of their commencement;

(b) the details of the achievements made after the implementation of the said schemes; and

(c) the amount of the financial assistance extended to the Government of Delhi during the last three years for implementing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A list of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which assistance is provided by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation of Government of Delhi for development of agriculture, together with dates of commencement and amount released during 1994-95 to 1996-97 is attached as statement.

The scheme have helped in sustaining and increasing the productivity levels of agricultural and horticultural crops.

Statement

The Plan Schemes Implemented in Delhi and Amount Released under these Schemes from 1994-95 to 1996-97.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Schemes Implemented in Delhi	Date of Commencement of Schemes	Amount Released From 1994-95 to 1996-97
1	2	3	4
1.	National Pulses Development Project	1986-87	0.72
2.	Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilizer	1991-92	21.65
3.	Development of Fertiliser use in low Consumption & Rainfed Areas	1994-95	6.45
4.	Development of Commercial Floriculture	1992-93	10.50
5.	Development of Mushroom	1992-93	2.50
6.	Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid Temperate Zone Fruits	1991-92	18.96
7.	Development of Vegetables	1990-91	10.42

1	2	3	4
8.	Use of Plastics in Agriculture	1992-93	13.66
9.	Timely Reporting Scheme	1968-69	3.72
10.	Livestock Census	1919-20	4.35
11.	Agricultural Census	1970-71	10.67
12.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation among small Farmers	1992-93	1.80
Total			105.40

National Flag

4839. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flag of Jammu and Kashmir is unfurled on the Kashmir House at Prithviraj Road in Delhi and on the building of Srinagar Secretariat at the same height at which the National Flag is unfurled;

(b) whether it is in violation of rule 8.4 of the Flag code of India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify the violation of rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Blocks under Revamped Public Distribution System

4840. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal development blocks in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether foodgrains are being supplied in all these blocks under the Revamped Public Distribution System;

(c) whether in certain blocks in Madhya Pradesh distribution is also made on concessional basis apart from the said distribution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The number of Tribal Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh is 220.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has also informed that besides the above 220 Blocks, there are another 74 Blocks with predominantly tribal population and the State Government is providing foodgrains at concessional rates from its own resources to them also.

[English]

Foodgrains Requirement of Orissa

4841. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement and supply of rice and wheat under the different projects like PDS, food for work, etc. in the State of Orissa during 1996-97;

(b) whether the State Government has demanded for building up buffer stock of foodgrains with a view to face the acute drought situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) A statement showing the requirement and supply of rice and wheat under different projects like PDS, food for work, etc. in the State of Orissa during 1996-97 is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

The Requirement (Demand) and Supply (Allotment and Offtake) of Rice and Wheat under different projects like PDS, Food for Work etc. in the State of Orissa during 1996-97

(in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Requirement (Demand)	Wheat		Requirement (Demand)	Rice		
		Allotment	Supply Off-take		Allotment	Supply Off-take	
1.	PDS including RPDS.	465.00	451.00	419.60	1002.00	1002.00	592.90
2.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana & Employment Assurance Scheme	11.05	11.05	Nil	12.10	12.10	Nil
3.	Mid Day Meals	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	*53.297	29.283 (upto Feb. 97)	8.00
4.	SC/ST/OBC Hostels**	7.362	7.362	Nil	14.724	14.724	0.80
5.	Wheat Based Nutrition Programme	26.238	26.238	19.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

* = For ten academic months.

++ = Annual requirement.

N.A. = Not Applicable

National Cooperative Development Corporation

4842. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals of various projects received by the National Cooperative Development Corporation from the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the stage at which these proposals are pending; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The details of various proposals received by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for sanction of financial assistance during 1996-97 and 1997-98 (upto 30.4.97) for cooperative development are as indicated in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of various proposals received during 1996-97 and 1997-98 (upto 30.4.97) in respect of Uttar Pradesh and their present status

(Rs. in lakhs)

Activity	Name of Society	Block Cost Involved	Assistance Sought	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
Sugar				
Modn./Expn. of Sugar mill from 1250 to 2500 TCD	KSCM, Badaun, Distt. Badaun, U.P.	1650	825	The mill was not found eligible for assistance in view of huge losses and negative net worth. Hence the proposal has been rejected.
Modn./Expn. of sugar mill from 2500 to 5000 TCD	KSCM, Madehi Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, U.P.	4200	2610	As the mill was not in a position to raise its share of project cost, the proposal has been rejected.

1	2	3	4	5
Modn./Expn. of sugar mill from 2500 to 5000 TCD	KSCM, Sampurnanagar Distt. Lakhimpur, Kheri U.P.	4100	2665	(a) In view of huge defaults of UP Coop. Bank to NCDC, BOM, NCDC has imposed a ban on sanction of fresh programmes in U.P. However, to avoid delay in sanction of assistance after the issue of defaults is sorted out, the proposals are being evaluated in association with Sugar Technology in Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.
Modn./Expn. of sugar mill from 2500 to 5000 TCD	KSCM, Manauta, Distt. Saharanpur U.P.	4300	2795	

(b) As soon as the State Govt. submits a realistic and workable repayment plan and starts repaying the defaulted amounts and the evaluation referred to in (a) above is completed, NCDC would consider the pending proposals.

Marketing

Strengthening the share capital base of Coop.	SKVS, Kashipur, Nainital	3.00	3.00
	SKVS, Bajpur, Nainital	2.50	2.50
Marketing Societies for revitalisation/development of business activities	SKVS, Haldwani, Nainital	3.00	3.00
	SKVS, Chamba, Tihri	0.75	0.75
	SKVS, Jakholi, Tihri	0.75	0.75
	SKVS, Pratap Nagar, Tihri	0.50	0.50
	SKVS, Vikasnagar, Dehradun	2.00	2.00
Total		12.50	12.50
11 Spinning Mills (As detailed below)***		108.35 (each mill Rs. 9.85 lakhs)	

The assistance of Rs. 12.50 lakhs released to the State Government on 27.11.96 as per NCDC letter No. 6-4/92 - M(1127) dated 27.11.96

11 Spinning Mills proposals of SPINFED are under consideration. Brief project reports have been received. State Govt's recommendations are awaited for the projects. As soon as State Governments recommendations are received appropriate action would be taken.

1. The Cooperative Textiles Mills Ltd., Sahakari Nagar, Bulandshahar;
2. U.P. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Nagina;
3. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Amroha, Dt. Moradabad;
4. Sitapur Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Mahmoodabad, Dt. Sitapur;
5. U.P. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Baheri, Bareilly;
6. U.P. Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Etawah;
7. U.P. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Fatehpur;
8. Mau-Aima Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Mau-Aima, Allahabad;
9. Poorvanchal Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Bahadurganj, Distt. Gazipur;
10. U.P. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Kampil, Dt. Farukhabad; and
11. Sant Kabir Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Maghar, Distt. Basti.

[Translation]

Import of Wheat

4843. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision in the month of April, 1997 to import more foodgrains particularly wheat for supply in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the reasons for taking such a decision;

(d) whether the availability of foodgrains particularly wheat is more as compared to the previous year due to the increase in their production in the country during 1996-97;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for importing more wheat from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) to (f) Government constantly review the stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool with reference to production of foodgrains in the country, trend of procurement, requirements for Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes, Open Market Prices etc., and decision to import foodgrains is taken as and when necessary depending upon the situation. In March, 1997, Government authorised the STC to arrange the import of upto 2 million tonnes of wheat during 1997-98 in addition to the 2 million tonnes already authorised for import during 1996-97, to augment availability in the country with a view to containing the open market prices.

The likely production of wheat during 1996-97 is estimated at 64.66 million tonnes as against the production of 62.62 million tonnes in 1995-96 and 65.77 million tonnes in 1994-95, while the per capita net availability of foodgrains has come down from 507.7 gram per day in 1995 to 496.7 grams per day in 1996, the per capita net availability of wheat has slightly increased from 172.0 grams per day in 1995 to 178.9 grams per day in 1996.

Wheat Stock and Storage Facilities

4844. SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL :
SHRI L. RAMANA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the food storage capacity in India at present;

(b) the quantity of the wheat presently stored;

(c) whether the Government propose to import large quantity of wheat from abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for importing wheat and the mode of payment thereof by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details of arrangements made by the Government to stock the imported wheat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) At present, the storage capacity (Owned & Hired/Covered & CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 1.3.97 is 228.35 lakh tonnes.

(b) The quantity of the wheat presently stored with FCI as on 1.3.97 was 20.52 lakh tonnes.

(c) to (e) Government, after considering relevant factors like stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool, production of wheat, procurement trend, requirement for the Public Distribution System and other Welfare schemes, Open market prices etc. decided to import upto 4.0 million tonnes of wheat during 1996-97 and 1997-98 to augment its availability in the country. The STC have so far contracted for import of 26.75 lakh tonnes of wheat as per details given below :

Country	Contract date	Qty. (in lakh MT)	Price in US\$/PMT
Australia	10.12.96	10.00	148.00 FOB
	31.1.97	1.25	156.00 FOB
	14.2.97	2.00	156.00 FOB
	26.3.97	2.50	155.00 FOB
		7.50	154.25 FOB
Canada	11.12.96	2.50	152.50 FOB
Argentina	4.2.97	1.00	173.00 C&F

The mode of payment of the imported wheat by the Government is through irrevocable, without recourse Letter of Credit in US dollars.

(f) At macro level, the present storage capacity available with the FCI is adequate to store the imported wheat. However, the Field Officers of FCI have been delegated full powers to hire additional storage capacity from State Agencies like State Government/CWC/SWC and private parties, as per their requirements.

[English]

Afforestation

4845. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special plantation programme is proposed to be implemented in the hilly areas through a centralised agency owing to the massive deforestation and environmental degradation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any regional remote sensing and satellite imaginary programme for the protection of the cover is being undertaken;

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the N.G.Os actively participating in environmental protection and afforestation programmes and financial assistance provided to them;

(e) whether any regional task force is being proposed to be formed by the Centre for implementation of afforestation schemes in the remote plain and hilly areas of the North East;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) The plantation programmes are implemented through the various State Governments. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has the following schemes under which afforestation activities are taken up:

1. Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Scheme.

2. Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme.

3. Non-Timber Forest Produce Projects Scheme.

There are no schemes specifically for hilly areas, though projects are sanctioned for these areas under the above mentioned schemes.

(b) and (c) The Forest Survey of India Published a "State of Forest Report" every two years. This is based on, *inter-alia*, remote sensing and satellite imagery data. The 1995 assessment shows the total forest cover of the country as 639,600 sq. km. a decrease of 507 sq. km. as compared to the 1993 assessment.

(d) Approximately 150 Non-Governmental Organisations have been funded in the last 3 years for taking up afforestation works with Rs. 1.50 crores being disbursed to them annually.

(e) to (g) No, Sir. Afforestation schemes in the States of the North East are implemented by the respective State Governments.

Production of Oilseeds

4846. SHRI RAJABHAU THAKRE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing acute edible oil deficiency due to shortfall in the production of oilseeds and increase their prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to fulfil this deficiency;

(d) the specific steps proposed to be taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the oilseeds production;

(e) whether the Government have allocated specific amount of funds for this purpose for 1997-98; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The production of Oilseeds in the country has increased significantly from 10.83 million tonnes in 1985-86 to 22.43 million tonnes in 1995-96 which is still not keeping pace with the increasing demand of edible oil due to rapid increase in population and high standard of living. The estimated production of edible oil during the year 1996-97 is 67 lakh M.T. as against the requirement of 75.32 lakh M.T. having a shortfall of 8.32 lakh M.T.

(c) As a short term measure the import of edible oil has been placed on OGL with a reduced duty of 20%.

(d) In order to achieve self sufficiency in Oilseeds Production, Govt. of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programmes (OPP) in 22 major oilseeds growing States covering 337 selected districts. Under this programme financial assistance is provided on various critical inputs like production and distribution of seed, distribution of seed minikits, rhizobium culture, gypsum/pyrite, improved farm implements, p.p. equipments, sprinkler sets etc. In addition, frontline and general demonstrations are organised on farmer's field to transfer the production technology.

(e) and (f) Budget proposals for 1997-98 are still to be finally passed by Parliament. Based upon these proposals the tentative allocation of funds as Central share to various States during 1997-98 for implementation of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is enclosed as statement.

Statement

State-wise tentative allocation of Funds to various States for implementation of O.P.P. during 1997-98

S.No.	State	Govt. of India's share (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00
3.	Assam	175.00
4.	Bihar	100.00
5.	Gujarat	600.00
6.	Haryana	200.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.00
9.	Karnataka	625.00
10.	Kerala	50.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1249.00
12.	Maharashtra	1050.00
13.	Manipur	110.00
14.	Meghalaya	20.00
15.	Orissa	500.00
16.	Punjab	100.00
17.	Rajasthan	1100.00
18.	Sikkim	55.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	875.00
20.	Tripura	35.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	575.00
22.	West Bengal	250.00
Total		8919.00

[Translation]

Self Employment Schemes

4847. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the self-employment schemes being run have been reviewed and the number of youths actually got employment under this scheme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints of irregularities have been received under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The self-employment schemes namely Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) are regularly reviewed by Government from time to time. The number of rural poor families assisted under IRDP and the beneficiaries provided loans/financial assistance under the PMRY during the last three years, (i.e. 1994-95 to 1996-97) are given below:-

	(Lakh No.)		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Families assisted under IRDP	22.15	20.90	14.14*
Beneficiaries Sanctioned Loans by banks under PMRY	1.98	2.00	2.18

* Upto February, 1997.

(b) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is reviewed in the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and at the district level by the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs). This programme is also reviewed through regular progress reports from the States on key indicators and through an intensive regimen of field inspections by officers of the Centre, State and implementing agencies. Periodic review meetings with State Secretaries in charge of Rural Development and Conferences of Project Directors of DRDAs are also held to review the progress under this scheme. Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have been set up at the State, district and block levels in which elected representatives of the people have been associated to monitor the implementation of this scheme. The IRDP was also reviewed by an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D.R. Mehta, former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

Furthermore, to assess the overall impact of IRDP in relation to its specific objective, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment undertakes periodic Concurrent Evaluations of this programme through independent recognised institutions/organisations. The main findings of the latest Concurrent Evaluation Report on IRDP (September, 1992 to February 1993) is given in the statement enclosed.

A High Powered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Small Scale Industries, Agro &

Rural Industries periodically reviews the performance of PMRY and necessary policy corrections are made in the programme from time to time.

(c) and (d) No complaints of any major irregularities have been reported under PMRY and IRDP. However, whenever general complaints are received they are sent by the concerned nodal Ministry to the State Government for necessary enquiry and appropriate action.

Statement

Concurrent evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (September 92 - February 93)

Executive Summary

A. Positive Points

1. In the selection of beneficiary families, the analysis revealed that 51.5% of the families were selected by the Gram Sabha, 43% by local officials and rest around 5% by public representatives and other agencies. Thus a large percentage of beneficiary families were selected by the Gram Sabhas.

2. Among the weaker sections, benefits accruing to the persons belonging to the physically handicapped and assignees of surplus land was quite encouraging. Roughly 34.1% of the physically handicapped and 43.2% of the assignees of surplus land were benefited by the IRDP programme.

3. The analysis of the assets provided to the beneficiaries revealed that a large percentage (63%) of families were provided assets under the primary sector and among the sub-sectors of the primary sector, nearly 50% assistance was given for milch animal.

4. As to the perception about the cost of assets given to the beneficiaries, the analysis revealed that in 85% cases, the beneficiaries felt that the assets given to them were not of lower cost.

5. A very large percentage (96%) of the beneficiaries felt that the type of assets provided to them were according to their choice.

6. As to the quality of the assets provided to the beneficiaries, roughly 69.42% were found to be of good quality.

7. The analysis of the family income of the beneficiaries revealed that a large percentage (56.58%) of the families had annual family income from assets of more than Rs. 2000.

8. With regard to overdues/recoveries from the beneficiaries, the survey results revealed that in majority of the cases (59%), no overdues were reported and only in

41% cases there were some overdues. Thus the recovery rate from the beneficiaries was generally satisfactory.

9. As to the borrowing by the beneficiaries from private sources after acquiring the assets, the survey results revealed that a very high percentage (95%) of the beneficiaries did not borrow any money from private sources.

10. As regards availability of input and marketing facilities for the assets provided to the beneficiaries, the analysis revealed that such facilities were available to a large extent in the Primary Sector.

11. In terms of overall per family investment (including both subsidy and credit), the analysis revealed that it was highest i.e. Rs. 7613 in the case of tertiary sector followed by Rs. 7268 in the primary sector and Rs. 6307 in the secondary sector.

12. For all the three major sectors taken together, the study revealed that 14.81% of the old beneficiary families 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.

13. The linkage of TRYSEM with IRDP was also analysed. It has been observed that in 56.23% cases, the beneficiaries received assistance for the same trade/activity for which they were trained.

B. Areas of Concern

1. It has been observed that the extent of second dose of assistance given to the 'old' beneficiaries was very low. Only 3.28% of total 'old' beneficiaries were given a second dose. Similarly, in the cases of new beneficiaries, the extent of second dose of assistance was still less than 2.61%. Thus, not much attention was paid for providing subsequent doses of assistance to the eligible families.

2. It was observed that the annual family income of the assisted families was under estimated during the BPL survey since as per the assesment made by the investigator, nearly 4% of the beneficiary families had an annual family income of more than Rs. 11,000 but as observed from records, there was no family with annual income of more than Rs. 11,000 per annum.

3. As regards, awareness among the beneficiaries about the Group Life Insurance, the study revealed that majority (58%) of the beneficiaries were not aware of Group Life Insurance Scheme. This shows that due publicity was not given to the Group Life Insurance Scheme.

4. The settlement of the claims preferred by the beneficiaries for perished assets was also analysed. It was observed that in 56% cases the claims remain unsettled.

5. As regards supply of Vikas Patrikas to the

beneficiaries, the study revealed that only a small percentage (32%) of the beneficiaries were supplied with Vikas Patrikas, which is a very serious matter.

6. The linkage of IRDP with TRYSEM and DWCRA was found to be very poor. While only 2.13% of the families reported that any of their members were assisted under DWCRA, 3.88% of beneficiaries reported receiving training under TRYSEM.

[English]

Open Sale Prices of Wheat

4848. SHRI G. A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "FCI wheat price flip-flop: Insiders make Rs. 100 crores" appearing in *The Economic Times*, dated March 20, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the gap in the market prices vis-à-vis the open sale prices of FCI wheat, to neutralise the increased freight element paid by FCI in moving wheat from procuring to the consuming areas, to reduce the subsidy burden on open sale and to discourage traders to make undue profit, the Government, on the recommendations of the High Level Committee, revised open sale price of wheat with effect from 4.2.97. The new price range was from Rs. 4900/- to Rs. 7900/- per MT.

Representations were received from some of the State Government against this revision in prices. The matter was re-examined and the prices were again revised with effect from 10th March, 1997 valid till 31st March, 1997. The revised price range was Rs. 4900/- to Rs. 6800/- per MT.

The news item mentioned in part (a) of the question refers to this increase and subsequent reduction in the price range of open sale wheat. It claims that those who had early indications of these changes made undue profits. The news item refers to steep hike in open sale prices of

FCI wheat for Western, Southern and Eastern regions in February 1997. It further says that the higher prices were retained for a month in spite of criticism from various State Governments, etc. The news item also refers to certain sections in Maharashtra who are opposed to movement of indigenous wheat from Maharashtra to other States.

The question of protecting the interest of a section of the purchasers as alleged in the Press report does not arise. Stringent conditions were imposed in the Government notification of 10th March, 1997 stipulating that the purchasers of open sale wheat will have to be sponsored by the States/UTs and that their undertaking about the prices of wheat/wheat products being fixed by States/UTs were to be rigidly enforced. Similarly, movement of imported wheat to consuming areas is to be regulated in accordance with the advice of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Over a period of time, policy guidelines on open sale of wheat were reviewed and stringent conditions were imposed so that unscrupulous elements do not take advantage of the scheme.

(c) to (e) In view of the facts explained in part (b) of the Question, the question of conducting any inquiry of the matter does not arise.

RDX Blasts

4849. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of RDX-explosive blasts in the country during 1997;

(b) the number of casualties and other damage caused to the public and other property including the railway property;

(c) the details of the militant, anti-social and other organisations found involved in these blasts; and

(d) the steps taken to bring the culprits to book and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOLDAR) : (a) and (b) 168 blasts including RDX explosions took place in Jammu & Kashmir during the current year (upto April 15, 1997), in which 69 persons were killed, 26 houses, 10 shops and one school building and 6 vehicles were damaged. In the rest of the country, as per information available, 27 blasts were reported killing 12 persons and injuring 85. Details of damage caused to public property etc. in States other than Jammu & Kashmir is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) There are various militants groups which are involved in these acts and these groups are aided and abetted by Pakistani Intelligence Agency, ISI. The main organisations involved in J&K are Hizbul Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Ansar, Bashkar-e-Toiba, Al-Jahad, Tahreek-ul-Mujahideen etc. Various steps have been taken which include vigil on the border and indepth areas, increase in Naka parties, establishment of pickets manned by security forces at important places etc. Other steps include gearing up of intelligence machinery, stricter enforcement of existing regulations and close coordination between the concerned Central and State Agencies. In addition, action against arrested militants is taken under the relevent provisions of Law.

Requirement of Foodgrains under PDS

4850. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of wheat and rice during 1997-98 under the new public distribution system in comparison that of 1996-97, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Government propose to procure wheat for this purpose during 1997-98;

(c) the States from which the wheat and rice for PDS would be procured alongwith the quantity and price thereof;

(d) the quota proposed of each State for the allotment of wheat and rice under new PDS during 1997-98;

(e) whether the Government expect shortfall in wheat and rice procurement during 1997-98; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The requisite information is given in the statement-I enclosed.

(b) The procurement of wheat for 1997-98 season is in progress. A total quantity of 20.29 lakh tonnes of wheat has already been procured upto 2.5.97.

(c) Statement-II showing procurement of wheat and rice State-wise, in the current Marketing Season is enclosed. The procurement season is still in progress. The procurement of wheat and rice will be continued in these States and also other States/UTs.

The MSP of wheat is Rs. 415/- per quintal and a Central bonus of Rs. 60/- per quintal, in addition, has been announced for wheat procured for Central Pool upto 10.6.97 in the current Rabi 1997-98 Season. The minimum support prices of paddy are Rs. 380/- per quintal for common, Rs. 395/- per quintal for fine and Rs. 415/- per quintal for superfine varieties for the current Kharif Marketing Season 1996-97. The procurement price of levy rice varies from State to State depending on the taxes and mandi levies imposed on paddy. A statement showing the procurement prices of levy rice for Kharif 1996-97 season for different States is at Annexure-III.

(d) The information is given in the statement-III enclosed.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Allotment of Wheat and Rice for PDS/RPDS in 1996-97 and monthly allotment of Wheat and Rice under targetted PDS
(in '000 Tonnes)

States/ UTs	Annual Allotment for PDS in 1996-97		Monthly Allotment under Targetted PDS (For the Month of June, 1997)					
	Rice	Wheat	Rice			Wheat		
			BPL	APL	Total	BPL	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2490.00	180.00	29.65	152.05	181.70	3.00	15.00	18.00
Arunachal Pradesh	109.20	7.20	0.68	5.91	6.59	0.06	0.51	0.57
Assam	648.70	355.50	12.03	22.89	34.92	7.02	13.36	20.38
Bihar	389.60	697.60	34.36	7.92	42.28	51.54	11.88	63.42
Delhi	240.00	700.00	0.72	12.17	12.89	2.24	38.16	40.40
Goa	90.00	37.20	0.26	3.57	3.83	0.12	1.69	1.81
Gujarat	376.00	690.00	Nil	18.90	18.00	20.00	29.50	49.50
Haryana	52.00	208.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.33	0.72	8.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	122.80	140.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.96	9.73	12.69
Jammu & Kashmir	528.00	360.00	2.54	14.50	17.40	1.26	7.74	9.00
Karnataka	1453.12	356.00	23.00	37.00	60.00	5.75	9.25	15.00
Kerala	1847.00	572.50	15.35	107.69	123.04	Nil	25.00	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	613.68	605.62	24.00	10.35	34.35	29.34	12.75	41.99
Maharashtra	858.00	1010.00	21.16	22.38	43.54	39.30	41.38	80.68
Manipur	120.00	32.40	0.76	3.40	4.16	0.31	1.40	1.71
Meghalaya	190.00	29.50	1.09	8.73	9.82	0.24	1.90	2.14
Mizoram	92.05	23.50	0.29	7.01	7.30	0.04	1.01	1.05
Nagaland	81.20	8.60	0.71	8.68	9.39	0.18	1.56	1.74
Orissa	1012.00	451.00	31.82	3.72	35.54	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	18.00	121.00	0.68	0.28	0.96	3.62	1.51	5.13
Rajasthan	59.00	1358.37	0.25	0.78	1.03	21.45	32.68	54.13
Sikkim	60.10	10.70	0.30	2.69	2.99	0.04	0.38	0.42
Tamilnadu	1893.50	287.20	45.79	38.44	84.23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tripura	194.40	21.60	2.25	9.23	11.48	Nil	1.28	1.28
Uttar Pradesh	532.20	1140.40	31.50	11.20	42.70	64.00	22.17	86.17
West Bengal	800.00	1071.00	32.70	9.55	42.25	13.90	65.00	78.90
A&N Islands	30.00	9.00	0.15	0.53	0.68	0.07	0.26	0.33
Chandigarh	3.60	21.60	0.02	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.97	1.13
D&N Haveli	6.00	3.00	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.04
Daman & Diu	7.20	2.40	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.04
Lakshadweep	6.30	0.50	0.02	0.35	0.37	Nil	0.03	0.03
Pondichery	24.00	9.00	0.61	0.29	0.90	0.04	0.02	0.06
Total	14947.65	10521.45	312.81	519.66	832.47	274.02	346.77	620.79

P-Provisional BPL - Below Poverty Line APL - Above Poverty Line

Statement-II

Procurement of Rice and Wheat during current marketing season

(in '000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Rice (as on 28.4.97) (Mktg. Season 1996-97)	Wheat (As on 2.5.97) (Mktg. Season 1996-97)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2857	—
Assam	Neg.	—

	2	3
Bihar	Neg.	—
Haryana	1196	511
Karnataka	82	—
Madhya Pradesh	562	5
Maharashtra	32	—
Orissa	385	—
Punjab	4213	1433
Rajasthan	3	30

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	855	50
West Bengal	148	—
Tamilnadu	709	—

1	2	3
Chandigarh	14	—
	11056	2029

Tamilnadu does not contribute to Central Pool.

Neg : Below 500 Tonnes

Statement-III*Procurement Price of Levy Rice (Raw & Parboiled) for 1996-97 Kharif Marketing Season (Oct.-Sept.)*

S.No.	State/UTs	Common 1996-97		Fine 1996-97		Superfine 1996-97	
		Raw	P.Bid	Raw	P.Bid	Raw	P.Bid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	676.90	680.60	701.50	704.80	734.40	737.20
2.	Assam	637.30	641.50	660.30	664.20	691.00	694.50
3.	Haryana/Delhi	671.70	675.50	696.10	699.50	728.70	731.60
4.	Karnataka	625.90	630.30	648.50	652.60	678.60	682.30
5.	Madhya Pradesh	625.90	630.30	648.50	652.60	678.60	682.30
6.	Maharashtra	627.10	631.50	649.70	653.80	679.80	683.40
7.	Orissa	654.20	658.30	677.90	681.60	709.60	712.80
8.	Punjab	678.30	681.90	702.90	706.30	735.90	738.70
9.	Rajasthan	663.30	667.20	687.40	690.90	719.50	722.60
10.	UT Chandigarh	659.90	663.80	683.80	687.40	715.80	719.00
11.	U.P.*	651.40	655.50	675.00	678.70	706.50	709.80
12.	West Bengal	623.00	627.50	645.65	649.70	675.50	679.20
13.	Pondicherry	620.20	624.70	642.60	646.80	672.40	676.20

* In U.P. if the paddy is subject to Market fee @ 4% the levy prices will be as under :

	1996-97	
	Raw	P.Bid
Common	662.70	666.60
Fine	686.80	690.30
Super Fine	718.90	722.00

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

4851. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned annual grants to voluntary organisations engaged in implementation of schemes in areas which fall within jurisdiction of the Agriculture Ministry;

(b) if so, the names of such schemes, the grants budgeted for, and actually disbursed and the number of

beneficiary organisations in respect of each scheme in the financial years 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) whether the said schemes are likely to continue in 1997-98; and

(d) if not, the schemes likely to be discontinued and the names of new discontinued and the names of new ones likely to be added in 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement - I & II enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Statement showing year-wise budget allocation and financial releases made to the non-governmental organisations under the scheme agricultural extension through voluntary organisations

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Yearwise Financial releases in Rs. against budget of Rs. 70 lakhs per year	
		1995-96	1996-97
1.	Youth for Action Hyderabad	5,95,540.00	5,00,000.00
2.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Bastar (M.P.)	5,95,540.00	4,14,428.00
3.	Himalayan Action Research Centre, Dehradun, U.P.	3,76,351.00	4,89,500.00
4.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapur (W.B.)	5,95,540.00	5,00,000.00
5.	Ramakrishan Seva Kendra, Tripura	95,540.00	4,96,212.00
6.	Manipur Ramakrishna Society, Manipur	5,95,540.00	5,00,000.00
7.	Sri Kshetra Dharamstala Rural Development Project, Dharamstala, Karnataka,	5,95,540.00	3,06,497.00
8.	MYRADA, Bangalore	5,95,540.00	4,41,000.00*
9.	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Gadipalli, (A.P.)	5,95,540.00	5,00,000.00*
10.	Ramakrishna Ashram, Ranchi, Bihar	5,95,540.00	5,00,000.00*
11.	Gram Nirman Mandal, Sarvodaya Ashram Nawada, Bihar	95,540.00	5,00,000.00*
12.	Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust, Indore (M.P.)	95,540.00	4,90,000.00*
13.	Vanvasi Sewa Ashram, Govindpur, Sonbhadra, U.P.	5,95,540.00	4,00,000.00*
14.	Kalyan Village Bangabari, P.O. Vivekanand Nagar, Distt. Purlia, West Bengal	5,95,540.00	4,17,000.00*
		66,18,371.00	64,54,637.00

*Under process of release through CAPART.

Statement-II**Indian Council of Agricultural Research****Scheme - Krishi Vigyan Kendra**

1. The Council has sanctioned a scheme of Krishi Vigyan Kendra to 87 voluntary organisations for its implementation for on-farm testing, front-line demonstrations, vocational training to farmers & farm-women and in-service training to extension functionaries. During the financial year of 1995-96 and 1996-97, the sanctioned/released grant given to these voluntary organisations amounted to Rs. 1605.61 lakhs and Rs. 1256.05 lakhs respectively. The scheme of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is likely to continue in 1997-98.

2. An amount of Rs. 5.77 lakhs has also been sanctioned and released to Sri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Nalgonda for a Revolving Fund project on Production of Hybrid Rice Seed for a period of five years.

List of Krishi Vigyan Kendras Functioning under Non-Government Organisations

Sl.No.	Name & Address of KVK	Host Organization
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vishakapatnam-531005	Bhagya Tula Charitable Trust Yallamanchily, Vishakhapatnam-531005
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Baraganapalli Yagantipalle-513524, Distt. Kurnool	Secretary, Shri Hanumantharya Educational & Charitable Society
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Box No. 214, Zahirabad, Medak-502220	Chairman, Deccan Dev. Society Basheerbagh, Hyd. Hyderabad.
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RASS Vansathli, Village Karakanbadi Distt. Chittoor-517501	Chairman, Rayalseema Seva Samiti Tirupathi
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gaddipalli-508201 Distt. Nalgonda	Secretary, Sri Aurobindo Rural Instt. of Rural Deve. Gaddipalli. (AP)
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammikunta Distt. Karimnagar-505122	Director, Gram Nava Nirman Samiti Vidyanagar, Hyderabad

1	2	3
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7. Training Organiser,
N.G.Ranga KVK
Vinayashram, Kavur,
Distt. Guntur

Chairman,
Vinayashram, Kavur
Guntur (AP)

8. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Behind M.R.O. Office
Kotha, Madanpur,
Distt. Mahaboobnagar

The Executive Director,
Youth for Action
Hyderabad

Bihar

9. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Sharma Bharti Khadigram,
P.O. Jamui - 811313

Chairman,
Khadi Gramyodog Sangh
Khadigram, Jamui
Bihar

10. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
VPO Basaith, Chandpura,
Madhubani-847102

Chairman,
S.K. Choudhary Edn. Trust
New Delhi

11. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Ramakrishna Mission
Ashram, P.O. Morabadi,
Ranchi-834008

Secretary,
Ramakrishna Mission Ashram
Morabadi, Ranchi-834008

12. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Sujani, P.O. Ghorlash
Distt. Deoghar - 814152

General Secretary,
Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal
Deoghar (Bihar)

13. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Holycross V.T.I.
Hazaribagh-825301

Directoress,
Holycross VTI
Hazaribagh (Bihar)

14. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
P.O. Sokhodeora,
Distt. Nawada - 805106

General Secretary,
Gram Nirnam Mandal Ashram
Sokhodeora, Nawada

15. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Banvasi Seva Kendra,
P.O. Adhaura, Kaimur
Plateau, Bhabhua-821116

President
Vanavasi Seva Kendra
Andhaura, Bhabua

Gujarat

16. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Bharauch

Chairman,
Bhartiya Agro Industries
Foundation, Pune

17. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Mangal Bharti Golagamadi
Bahadurpur, Baroda-391125

Chairman,
Mangal Bharti
Golag Mandi, Vadodara

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18. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Rnadheja
Gandhinagar

Gujarat Vidyapeeth
Ahmedabad

19. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Valsad

-do-

20. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Samoda, Mehsana

Director,
Saraswati Gram Vidyapeeth
Samoda, Mehsana

21. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Mundra
Kuchchh

Chairman,
Rural Agro. Research & Dev.
Society
Jhuhu, Bombay

Haryana

22. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
No. 2, Rajendra Park,
Ambala Cant, Ambala

President,
Society for Creation of Heaven
on Earth, Chankayapuri,
New Delhi.

23. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Sri B.B. Ashram, Rampura
Rewari - 123401

Secretary,
Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram
Rampur, Rewari

Himachal Pradesh

24. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Vill. Kudowada, P.O.
Channer, Indara,
Distt. Kangra - 176401

Chairman
FORE
New Delhi

Jammu & Kashmir

25. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Kalibari, Kathua - 184104

Secretary,
Shiv Gramodyog Mandal
Kathua

Karnataka

26. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Suttur, Mysore

President,
JSS Rural Development
Foundation, Mysore

27. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Chikkabalapur, Kolar

President,
Karnataka Welfare Society
Chikkabalapur

28. Training Organiser,
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Takanatti Gohak
Belgaum-591319

President,
Belgaum Integrated Rural
Development Society,
Belgaum

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29.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, K.H. Patil Agril. Science Foundation, Hulkoti-582205 Gadag Taluk, Distt. Dharwad	Chairman, Agril. Sciences Foundation Hulkoti, Dharwad
Kerala		
30.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pathenamthitta	Chairman, Christian Agency for Rural Dev., Thiruvalla, Pathenamthitta
31.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chakkupallam Idukki.	President, Bapooji Sewak Samaj Chakkupallam, Idukki
32.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mitraniketan, Velland - 696543 Distt. - Thiruvananthapuram	President, Mitraniketan, Velland, Trivendrum
Madhya Pradesh		
33.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Joara, Kalukeda Distt. Ratlam - 457340	President, Kalukheda Shiksha Samiti Ratlam
34.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Via Dimrapal, P.O. Jagdalpur, Mata Rukmini Seva Sansthan, Distt. Bastar - 494001	Secretary, Mata Rukmini Seva Sansthan Jagdalpur, Bastar
35.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, P.O. Sironj, Vidisha-464228	President Sri Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti Bhopal
36.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Indore	Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust - Kasturba Gram, Indore
37.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Deendayal Research Inst., Majhgawan, Satna-485331	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.
Maharashtra		
38.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Y.C. Maharashtra Open Univ. Nasik - 422005	Vice-Chancellor, Y.C. Maha, Open University Nasik

1	2	3
39.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhagya Nagar, Prabhani - 4311401	President, Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust, Parbani
40.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Talasadi, Kolhapur-12	D.Y. Patil Edn. Society Talashande, Kolhapur
41.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jalgaon, Jamod Buldana-443402	Chairman, Satpuda Edn. Society Jalgaon, Jamod Buldana
42.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 57, Congress Nagar, Amravati - 444602	President, Sharam Sadhna Trust 57, Congress Nagar, Amravati.
43.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madhubani Colony Camp, Amravati - 444602	President, Shram Safalya Foundation Madhubani Colony, Amravati
44.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, HIG Colony, Near ITI, Nanded.	Chairman, J.N. Instt. of Edn. Sci. & Tech. Research, Nanded
45.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 51, Railway Lines, Solapur - 413001	President, Shabari Krishi Pratisthan Solapur
46.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Risod, Akola - 444106	President, SUVIDE Foundation Risod, Akola
47.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Poip Adarsh Krishi, Sindhudurg - 416622	President, Poip Falaotpadan Sahakar Samithi, Sindhudurg
48.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gokhale Education, Society Koabad Hill - 401703 Distt. Thane	Secretary, Gokhale Edn. Society BYK College of Commerce Nasik
49.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Satpura Vikas Mandal, Pal, Taluka Raver Distt. Jalgaon - 425508	Chairman, Satpuda Vikas Mandal Raver, Jalgaon
50.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Adarsh Colony, Village - Ambajogai, Distt. Beed - 431517	Chairman, Deen Dayal Res. Instt. Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Trainin N. G. R. Vinays Distt. C	51. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalavade, Karad, Distt. Satara - 415110	Chairman, Kalyani Gorakshan Trust Koregaon Road, Pune		Tamil Nadu	62. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dharmapuri	President, TN Board of Rural Dev. T. Nagar, Madras	
Trainin Krishi V Behind Kotha, Distt. A	52. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sharda Nagar, Baramati - 413115, Distt. Pune	Chairman, Agri. Development Trust Baramati, Pune		63. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tenkosi Nellai Kattabomman-627852	Chairman, RVS Edn. Trust Dindigul Anna		
ihar	53. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Babhleshwar, Shrirampur Tal, Distt. AhmedNagar-413736	Secretary, Pravara Instt. of Res. & Edn. in Natural & Soc. Sci. Parvaranagar, Ahmed Nagar		64. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Katchipuram Via, Theni, Madurai - 626520	Chairman, Centre of Deve. and Communication Trust, Madurai		
Trainin Krishi V Sharm: P.O. Ja	54. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C-413, Vasant Dada Sakar Sahakari Karkhan, Distt. Sangli - 416416	President, Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan, Sangli		65. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Allikulam, Mundradaipu, P.O. Kariappti, Kamarajar - 626102	Chairman, Meyer's Trust Madurai		
0. Trainin Krishi V VPO Ba Madhu	55. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.B. No. 45, S.P. Road, Distt. Jalna - 431203	Secretary, Marathwada Sheti Sahayya Mandal, Jalna		66. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tanjavur, RVS Campus, Sultru - 641402	President, Bhaktva Memorial Trust TNHB Colony Korathur, Madras		
1. Trainin Krishi V Ramak Ashran Ranchi	Rajasthan			67. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Chidambarnar	Chairman, SCAD Cherandevi Tirunelveli		
2. Trainin Krishi V Sujani, Distt. D	56. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chomu, Jaipur	Secretary, Pragati Trust, Chomu, Jaipur		68. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Awiwashilingam Rural Centre, Vivekanandapuram, Karamadail Block, Coimbatore - 641113 Distt.	The Secretary, Sri Awiwashilingam Rural Centre, Coimbatore		
3. Trainin Krishi V Holycrc Hazarib	57. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banasthali Vidhya Pith, Distt. Tonk - 304022	Secretary, Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, Tonk		69. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, UPASI, Glenview, Coonoor - 643101 Nilgiri Distt.	Secretary, UPASI, Glenview Coonoor - 643101 Nilgiri Distt.		
4. Trainin Krishi V P.O. So Distt. N	58. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badgaon, Udaipur - 313001	President, Vidya Bhawan Society Udaipur		70. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram, Dindigul Anna Distt.	The Secretary, Gandhigram Rural Institute Gandhigram, Dindigul Anna Distt.		
5. Trainin Krishi V Banvas P.O. Ad Plateau	59. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardar Shahar, Distt. Churu - 311401	The Registrar, Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sardar Shahar Distt. Churu - 311401		71. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Talamalia Centre of MYRADA Talawadi Block, Sathyamangalam Taluk, Periyar - 638461 Distt.	Executive Director, MYRADA, Domlur Layout Bangalore		
Gujarat	60. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gayatri Shant Peeth, Distt. Barmer - 344001	The Secretary, Society to Uplift Rural Economy, Barmer					
16. Trainin Krishi V Bharau	61. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sangaria Sri Ganganagar	President, Keshyanand Memorial Trust Sangaria Sri Ganganagar					

1	2	3
72.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kilnelli Village, Vembakkam Block, Madras Thiruvannamalai, Samabuvayarar Distt.	President, Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Deve. T. Nagar, Madras

Tripura

73.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Divyodaya, ICAR Complex NEH Region, Dibanandapali, Chebri - 799207, Khowai, Sub Division, West Tripura	General Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra R.N. Mukherjee Road Calcutta
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Uttar Pradesh

74.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kanpur Road, Daroga Khera P.O. Anrawn, Lucknow	Chairman, National Instt. of Agri. Kanpur Road, Lucknow
75.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jalalpur, Muzaffarnagar	President Swami Kalyan Deo Trust Muzaffarnagar
76.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barabanki	Secretary, Bharat Gramin Vikas Santha Barabanki
77.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kamal Nehru, Memorial Trust, Sultanpur - 228118	Secretary, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust Sultanpur
78.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Etah-Tundla Road, Awagarh - 207301 Distt. Etah (U.P.)	Principal Raja Balwant Singh College, Bichpuri, Agra
79.	Officer-in-Charge Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jai-Prabha Gram/ Gopalgram Deen Dayal Research Instt., Khargu, Chandpur, Gandhi Park, Gonda-271001	Chairman Deen Dayal Research Instt. Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi
80.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ganiwan, Distt. Banda - 210206	-do-
81.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Allahabad Agril. Institute, Distt. Allahabad - 211007	The Director, Allahabad Agri. Institute Naini, Allahabad

1	2	3
82.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sohna, Distt. Sidharthnagar	The Secretary, Leond Tel Area Deve. Soc. Sohna, Siddarthnagar
83.	Training Organiser, Swami Kalyan Dev Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hastinapur, Distt. Meerut - 250404	President, Gandhi Polytechni Hastinapur, Meerut
West Bengal		
84.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram P.O. Nimpith Ashram South 24 Parganas - 743338	Chairman, Sri Ramkrishan Ashram Sunderban, 24, Paraganas
85.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kaggari, Distt. Midnapore - 721505	President, Sewa Bharati Kaggari, Midnapore
86.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramshai, Distt. Jalpaiguri-735219	General Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Swva Kendra R. N. Mukherjee Road Calcutta
87.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vivekanand Nagar Distt. Purulia - 723147	President Kalayn P.O. Vivekanand Nagar Purulia

Scavengers

4852. SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken up a programme to eliminate, the manual scavenging in the country and rehabilitate the people involved therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present position in this regard;

(c) whether in some States even the survey for identification of scavengers has not yet been completed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the progress in removing of dry laterines is satisfactory;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the funds allocated for this purpose are being utilised on the non-viable projects and also on foreign tours etc.;

(h) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the steps being taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Welfare have launched the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents since 1991-92 which has the following three comments :-

(i) a rapid survey to identify scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades and professions;

(ii) training of scavengers and their dependents; and

(iii) rehabilitation of scavengers through projects with a prescribed funding pattern. Till the end of 1995-96 only about 1.00 lakh and 2.50 lakhs of scavengers have been trained and rehabilitated, respectively. Since the task of rehabilitation could not be completed by the end of VIII plan as originally targetted, the implementation of the Scheme is being extended during the IXth Plan.

The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment are implementing the Low Cost Sanitation Programme for liberation of Scavengers under which so far 730 schemes have been sanctioned at the total project cost of Rs. 1053.02 crores. Under these schemes 1901972 number of units have been sanctioned for conversion and 1367183 units have been sanctioned for construction in the process liberating 108184 scavengers. Out of these so far 609765 number of units have been completed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The necessary details in this regard are being obtained and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) (i) slow generation of schemes by the State/ Local Bodies.

(ii) Lack of awareness amongst the people about the benefits of LCS Programme.

(iii) Unwillingness among the beneficiaries to bear the beneficiary contribution and subsequent repayment of loan.

(iv) Lack of proper monitoring system for effective implementation of programme at the State level.

(g) No instance of funds allocated for rehabilitation being utilised on foreign tours has been observed on so far, but some States have utilized the funds on non-viable projects.

(h) Many States have treated the average project of Rs. 20000/- as the maximum project cost leading to the preponderance of non-viable projects.

(i) In the modification of guidelines made w.e.f. 1.4.96, it has been provided within the ceiling of Rs. 50,000 cost of project shall be such that the project is viable.

Addition to ST List

4853. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered to include more communities in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(b) if so, the details of such communities;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for inclusion of some more communities in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) About 700 claims have been received for inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes of various States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) The Government of Kerala has recommended inclusion of about 60 communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(e) No specific time can be indicated.

[Translation]

Decline in the production / cultivation of Pulses

4854. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that for four and half decades the output of pulses have moved up by barely 10 per cent whereas the country's population has jumped three times over these decades;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that acreage under pulses has stagnated at the level of 20 to 22 million hectares throughout these decades;

(c) whether per capita daily availability of pulses has also declined from 69 grams in 1960-61 to less than 37 grams per day at present;

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

(e) the steps the Government had taken for inducting new technology in its cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The average annual output of pulses has moved up from 8.33 million tonnes during the triennium 1949-51 to 13.75 million tonnes during the triennium 1994-96, which is an increase of about 65%.

(b) During the period the acreage of pulses has fluctuated between 18.78 and 24.83 million hectares.

(c) Yes, Sir. The per capita daily availability of pulses has declined from 69 grams in 1961 to 34.8 grams in 1996.

(d) and (e) The pulses are generally grown under rainfed conditions in less productive marginal lands where the crop often suffers due to moisture stress conditions. Besides, pulses are more prone to damage by the insect-pests and diseases. Because of the high risk involved, pulses are generally cultivated under low input use and poor management practices which affect the productivity. Besides, there is no genetic breakthrough in pulses. The Government is however, placing a major thrust on the pulses production. It has been included as a part of the Technology Mission and a Centrally sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) has been launched. The project covers the components like production & distribution of seeds, distribution of micro-nutrients, rhizobium culture, improved farm implements sprinkler irrigation sets etc. Field demonstrations, and training programmes, are also being organised under this scheme for propagation of improved production technology.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

4855. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry gives financial assistance to the voluntary organisations engaged in promotion of communal harmony;

(b) if so, the amount of such financial assistance given during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the names of the voluntary organisations provided such financial assistance and the amount given to each of them; and

(d) whether any monitoring is done on the utilization of the financial assistance and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MODH. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement-I is enclosed.

(c) A statement-II is enclosed.

(d) Utilisation certificates, duly audited by a chartered accountant, are obtained from the voluntary organisations receiving financial assistance from the Government.

Statement-I

S. No.	State/UT	Financial Assistance Given (In Rs.)				
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68,000	6,400	49,967	-	45,500
2.	Assam	-	16,000	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	26,667	22,090	30,500
4.	Delhi	46,000	278,646	86,000	60,000	-
5.	Goa	-	-	26,000	-	-
6.	Kerala	-	-	-	68,800	32,600
7.	Madhya Pradesh	16,000	-	-	-	-
8.	Orissa	6,000	49,000	63,400	17,000	-
9.	Punjab	-	32,000	-	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	-	73,336	-	-	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	38,000	28,000	87,093	-	1,50,000
12.	West Bengal	16,000	4,000	28,733	11,300	-
Total		1,90,000	4,87,382	3,67,860	1,79,190	2,58,600

Statement-II

The Grant-in-aid released to NGOs during 1992-93 to 1996-97.

Sl.No.	Name and Address of the Organisation	Amount of Grant Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
Year 1992-93		
1.	People's Society of Socio-Economic Development, U.P.	10,000
2.	Shri Krishan Bhartiya Lok Kala Evam Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Shivani, Madhya Pradesh.	16,000

1	2	3
3.	Rashtriya Kashmir Manch, Chikkopally, Hyderabad, A.P.	28,000
4.	Durganagar Sobuj Sangha, West Bengal.	16,000
5.	Hum Hindustani Tanzeem, Hyderabad, A.P.	40,000
6.	Sanatan Samajwad Sanskrit Sansthan, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa	6,000
7.	Kalyan Parishad, Lucknow, U.P.	28,000
8.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, New Delhi	46,000
Total		<u>1,90,000</u>

Year 1993-94

1.	National Theatre Arts Society, Green View Patiala-147001, Punjab	32,000
2.	All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development, New Delhi	1,20,000
3.	Rural Voluntary Youth Forum, Cachar, Assam.	16,000
4.	Bulurghat Social Welfare Association Bulurghat, West Dinajpur, West Bengal.	4,000
5.	Kalyan Parishad, Hyder Canal Bheri Mandi, Lucknow, U.P.	28,000
6.	MO Club, P.O. Kantabad, Dist. Puri, Orissa	5,000
7.	Jaya Jagannath Club, At/P.O. Badaberena, Dist Puri, Orissa	20,000
8.	New Dragon Club, Kapileswar Pur, Orissa	20,000
9.	Oriya Youngmen's Library, Andhra Pd.	6,400
10.	Shri Sataya Dev Samiti, Jaipur,	73,336
11.	Trimurti Club, Distt. Puri Orissa	4,000
12.	Society for Secularism, Connaught Place New Delhi	1,10,776
13.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, South Block, New Delhi	47,870
Total		<u>4,87,382</u>

Year 1994-95

1	Sastri Yuba Club P.O. Asarala, Dist. Puri, Orissa	10,800
2.	Sri Sanjay Prasad Singh Gramin Nigrani Samiti, Sarna, Bihar	26,667

1	2	3
3.	G.V.M's Pragati Vidyalaya, Borim, Goa	26,000
4.	Adarsa Sikshay Kendra, Khurda, Orissa.	30,200
5.	All India Scheduled Caste Yuvjan Samaj Delhi	38,000
6.	Kalyan Parishad, UNIS Manzil, Lucknow	59,093
7.	Nabapally Aaikya Sammilani, Dist. South 24 Parganas, West Bengal	21,733
8.	Balurghat Social Welfare Association Bulurghat D/Dinajpur, West Bengal	7,000
9.	Prakasam Institute of Development Studies, Hyderabad-500004	26,667
10.	Pratapgarh Gramoththan Samiti, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	28,000
11.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, New Delhi.	48,000
12.	Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Memorial Society, Hyderabad	23,300
13.	Guru Mahima Yubak Sangha, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	8,000
14.	Arasa Sangeet Parisad, Arasa Distt. Bhadrak (Orissa)	14,400
Total		<u>3,67,860</u>

Year 1995-96

1.	Rajiv Gandhi Centre, Venganoor, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	22,400
2.	Vaishali Samaj Kalyan Sansthan Vaishali, Bihar	3,690
3.	Refro Rural Development Environment Protection, Patna	18,400
4.	Chandrabhaga, At/P.O. Motiganj, Distt. Balasore, Orissa	10,600
5.	Gandhi Peace Foundation, Quilon, Centre Kerala,	46,400
6.	Gania Sishu Raija, At/P.O. Gania Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa	6,400
7.	All India Scheduled Caste Yuvjan Samaj, Dr. Ambedkar Basti, New Delhi	60,000
8.	Balurghat Social Welfare Association West Bengal	11,300
Total		<u>1,79,190</u>

1	2	3
<i>Year 1996-97</i>		
1.	Kalyan Parishad, Hyder Canal, Bheri Mandi, Lucknow (U.P.)	1,20,000
2.	Bhagath Singh Youth Club, and Reading Room, Kozhikode, Kerala	32,600
3.	Sri Sanjay Prasad Singh Gramin Nigrani Samiti, Babu Tola, Saran, Bihar	30,500
4.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Memorial Society, Debeer Pura, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	45,500
5.	Adhivakta Janseva Sansthan, New Hyderabad, Lucknow, U.P.	30,000
Total		2,58,600

Use of Hindi

4856. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not constituting the Hindi Advisory Committee under the Ministry;

(b) whether in the absence of non Government observer, the Chairman and the Member of Official Language Implementation Committees at all level do not use Hindi in original work themselves;

(c) whether all work is done in English since all modern equipment such as computer, telex etc. are acquired in Roman;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which Hindi Advisory Committee is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Food has been constituted.

(b) Chairman and the Members of the Official Language Implementation Committee as far as possible do their maximum Official work in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. All computers and telex are bilingual.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of the reply of part (a), question does not arise.

Leopards

4857. SHRI SATYAJIT SINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of Traffic India captioned "Leopards facing extinction" appearing in the 'Statesman' of April 8, 1997 stating that Leopards are moving towards extinction even faster than the Indian Tigers;

(b) whether seizures of parts and skins of leopards and tigers show poaching of five leopards against one tiger; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to protect these endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. But the reported number of leopard skins seized does not mean that all those leopards have been killed during the same period. It was infact special measures taken by the Central and State Governments, which resulted in increased detection of wildlife offences and the stock of earlier killings were also detected during this period.

(c) The step taken by the Government to protect these endangered species is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(i) Hunting of wild animals included in Schedules I to IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been banned by law.

(ii) Special measures for protection and conservation of tiger, elephants and rhinos and their habitat are being implemented.

(iii) A network of 441 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 80 National Parks covering 1,48,000 sq. km. has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Govt. of India have also launched the "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" in the years 1973 and 1991 respectively to give impetus to the conservation of these wild animals. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government under various centrally sponsored plan schemes, including the Project Tiger and Project Elephant Schemes, and for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries on request from the State Governments.

(iv) Raids are carried out by the wildlife, authorities, whenever information of illegal trading in wildlife animals reaches them.

(v) International Trade in Endangered Species of animals and articles made thereof is regulated under, the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The trade in ivory is totally banned.

(vi) Regional and Sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation have been set up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wildlife products.

(vii) Inter-departmental coordination has been enhanced with other enforcement organisations like Police, BSF, Customs, ITBP, Coast Guards etc. Training programmes on wildlife enforcement and implementation were also conducted for all these, organisations at New Delhi and Dehradun during, 1995.

(viii) A "Tiger Crisis Cell" has been set up in the Ministry to suggest improvement in the management of tiger bearing areas of the country.

(ix) The State Government have been advised to strengthen vigilance and intensify patrolling.

(x) Steps are being initiated to set up "Special Strike Force" in the Project Tiger areas.

(xi) A Protocol has been signed with the Govt. of Peoples Republic of China to coordinate bilateral issues concerning tiger conservation and to check smuggling and the illegal trade of tiger bones and other parts of its body. and

(xii) Steps have been initiated by the Government to establish the 'Global Tiger Forum' for strengthening international cooperation to curb poaching to tiger and to coordinate efforts for the conservation of tiger and its habitat throughout the tiger range countries.

[Translation]

Pollution by Denting, Painting etc. of Vehicles

4858. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are laying emphasis on having compulsory Pollution Under Check Certificate for the vehicles and on the other hand the permission is being given to carry on industrial work of repairs of these vehicles such as denting painting and welding etc. in the residential areas;

(b) whether causing sharp noise through dening of vehicles by stationing them in the open on the road in the residential areas and to spread air pollution by spraying colours on the vehicles is a legal offences; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to stop such illegal works?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) Pollution Under Control Certificate have to be obtained by all vehicles in Delhi. Under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, all polluting units are required to obtain consent from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee. Delhi Pollution Control Committee is not issuing "Consent to Operate" to vehicles repairing units. Such industries are not permitted to operate in the residential areas of Delhi as per the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi 2001.

(c) In pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court, Government of Delhi have directed units operating in residential areas to relocate to industrial areas. Large number of non-conforming units have applied for plots in industrial areas. Govt. of Delhi is making efforts to provide plots to such units.

[English]

Over-stay by Pakistanis

4859. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis staying in the country after expiry of their Visas as on March, 31, 1997; and

(b) the steps taken to deport them to their home country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) According to information available, 11005 Pak nationals were reported to be overstaying in the country as on December 31, 1996. Information as on March 31, 1997 is not readily available.

(b) Admission, stay, control and movement of foreigners in India is governed by the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920; Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and Foreigners Act, 1946 and the rules and orders framed thereunder. Powers of the Central Government under these enactments have been entrusted to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. These powers include, *inter alia*, the power to detect and deport foreign nationals residing illegally in the country. The Central Government has also been issuing instructions to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, from time to time, to launch special drives for detection and deportation of foreigners residing in the country illegally.

[Translation]

TPDS in Chandigarh

4860. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether issuance of ration cards has been banned in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time from which this ban was imposed;

(c) whether the scheme to provide ration at lower price to the people living below the poverty line in Chandigarh has been implemented;

(d) if not, the time by which the scheme will be launched and the number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom;

(e) whether the people living below the poverty line have been identified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) The Chandigarh Administration has informed that ration cards to eligible families are being issued as per policy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not yet Sir.

(d) The Scheme will be launched from 1st June, 1997 and the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families likely to be benefited under the scheme is 18,000.

(e) and (f) As informed by Chandigarh Administration, the process of identification of BPL families is in progress and the process is likely to be completed by May end.

[English]

Environmental Projects

4861. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally assisted environmental projects running in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) the details of achievements made and the amount of assistance provided under each of these projects; and

(c) the date of commencement and completion of each project running in the State with the Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) The details of the Centrally assisted environmental projects running in Jammu & Kashmir alongwith achievements made and assistance provided are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The projects are continuing in nature.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Broad Objective	Extent of Central Funding	Status	Achievements during last year 1996-97	
					Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	To develop National Parks and Sanctuaries	100%	Ongoing	13.94	4 National Parks covered
2.	Eco Development around Reserve areas	To provide alternative sustenance to communities living on the fringes of Reserve Areas	100% NR 50% R	Ongoing	5.00	4 National Parks covered
3.	Integrated afforestation and eco-development project scheme	Promote afforestation and Eco-development	100%	Ongoing	294.88	3212 Hectares (target)
4.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder scheme	Augmenting supply of fuelwood & Fodder in indentified fuelwood deficit district	50%	Ongoing	72.01	1670 hectares (target)
5.	Non Timber Produce including Medicinal Plants	Raising Non Timber Produce including Medicinal Plants	100%	Ongoing	149.86	3865 hectares (target)
6.	Seed Development	To develop infrastructure for quality seeds	100%	Ongoing	11.00	Target fixed in terms of financial releases

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Central Zoo Authority	Upgradation of Zoos	100%	Ongoing	Nil	1 Zoo covered
8.	Assistance for abatement of pollution	To strengthen the J&K Pollution Control Board	100%	Ongoing	4.00	NA
9.	Paryavarna Vahini	Create Environmental Awareness	100%	Ongoing	Nil	3 Districts selected Paryavaran Vahinis (Jammu, B.Le)
10.	Conservation of Wetlands	To protect and regenerate the wetlands	100%	Ongoing	41.00	2 wetlands covered (TSO-MOI qual)

NR - Non Recurring

R - Recurring

NA - Not Available

[Translation]

Migration from Bangladesh

4862. SHRI SOHAN VEER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladeshi migrants residing illegally in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Government for their deportation; and

(c) if so, the number of Bangladeshi migrants identified and sent back during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) It is difficult to estimate the exact number of infiltrators from Bangladesh because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities.

(b) The interception/apprehension of unauthorised Bangladeshi migrants and their deportation to Bangladesh is an on-going process. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels from time to time. A series of measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These measures includes raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provisions of surveillance equipments etc. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels.

(c) The year-wise details as reported by the Border Security Force are given below :

Year	Intercepted	Pushed Back
1	2	3
1994	26,562	22,110

1	2	3
1995	16,984	12,486
1996	13,745	7,650

[English]

Assistance for Protective Works

4863. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that due to elephants trampling, several lakhs worth of crops are being destroyed every year in the Mysore District;

(b) if so, whether the Karnataka Government has sought any financial assistance for trenching and for taking protective works to save the crops; and

(c) if so, the amount sought for and the amount released by the Central Government for the purpose during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir. The damage to agricultural crops grown at the fringes of elephant habitats by wild elephants results in losses that run in lakhs of rupees.

(b) and (c) The amounts of financial assistance sought by the Karnataka Government for trenching and taking protective works to save the crops and released by the Central Government under Project Elephant during 1996-97 are given below:

Scheme	Item	Amount Sought	Amount Released
Project Elephant	Trenching	Rs. 35.58 lakhs	Rs. 14.20 lakhs
	Energised fence	Rs. 12.00 lakhs	Rs. 8.50 lakhs
Total		Rs. 47.58 lakhs	Rs. 22.70 lakhs

[Translation]

Special Flower on the Top of Sugarcane

4864. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a special kind of flower has started growing at the top of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the quantity of sugar in sugarcane has decreased due to growth of the said flower; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir. Abnormal flowering in some varieties of sugarcane has been observed in parts of Uttar Pradesh during 1996-97 due to congenial climatic conditions.

(b) Flowering adversely affects the juice quality causing reduction in the sugar. However, the reduction in the sugar is not significant if the crushing of such canes is completed within two months of flowering. Sugar percentage in cane decreases in case of late crushing of profusely flowered cane only.

(c) State Government have informed that the sugar factories have been advised to arrange for timely crushing of the flowered sugarcane.

[English]

Smuggling of Arms

4865. SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news item captioned "Trafficking of Arms on the Indo-Pakistan border in the Rann of Kutch" appearing in 'Indian Express', dated March 6, 1997;

(b) if so, whether this vulnerable point for infiltration and smuggling of arms and drugs has been identified;

(c) if so, the steps taken to combat the illegal activities across the border; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to protect this area from attack and check the anti-social elements in the Rann of Kutch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken to combat the illegal activities of anti-social elements:

(i) Deployment of BSF on Gujarat border has been strengthened;

(ii) Patrolling of BSF on Gujarat border has been strengthened;

(iii) Patrolling-Nakas have been increased/intensified, and mounted patrolling on camels and tractors is being done;

(iv) Feasibility studies are being conducted for construction of ditch-cum-bund and barbed-wire fencing on Gujarat border;

(v) OP towers have been erected.

(vi) Binoculars, Goggles, Twin telescopes, PNV binoculars and hand held search lights have been provided for enhanced vigilance on the border.

(vii) Two medium crafts, five Mechanised boats and 14 speed boats have been deployed to cover the creek area. Also there is a proposal to establish six floating BOPs in the creek area.

(viii) For better coordination in creek/coastal areas, an exercise 'Jal Rekha' was conducted at Koteshwar on 10th & 11th March, 1997.

Delhi Police

4866. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Beleaguared Police Unable to Check Rise in Crime" appearing in 'Statesman', dated December 29, 1996, which referred to a study wherein it was found that over 80 per cent of the police officers are suffering from psychic disorders in Delhi because of their hectic duties and heavy pressure on them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the study made, there is a high prevalence of psychological problems in the police personnel. The study, however, admits that whether it is comparable with other occupations or jobs is not known. It needs to be added that the study was based on a sample survey and self-reports.

National Security Council

4867. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of meetings of the National Security Council held till date since its inception;
- (b) the reasons for non-functioning of NSC at present; and
- (c) whether the NSC would be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The National Security Council has met only on one occasion on 5th October, 1990. The National Security Council was constituted on 24th August, 1990, with the Prime Minister as its Chairman. The Ministers of Defence, Finance, Home and External Affairs are Members of this Council. The main endeavour of the National Security Council is to evolve an integrated approach to policy making as it affects national security, taking into account the linkages between the evolving external situation in the political, military and economic fields and our domestic situation. Proposals and suggestions to restructure the National Security Council with a view to making it a more effective body for achieving the purposes for which it was constituted, are presently engaging the attention of Government.

National Agricultural Technology Project

4868. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to launch a National Agricultural Technology Project to reinforce the farm research and education system for meeting the increasing food production needs of the country;
- (b) if so, whether World Bank has also decided to provide about Rs. 800 crore support to the NATP aimed at increasing the agricultural productivity and profitability on a sustainable basis;
- (c) if so, the details of the scheme launched by the ICAR; and
- (d) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The pre-appraisal of the project by the World Bank is over. The pre-appraisal Mission has tentatively projected a sum of US\$ 249 million.

(c) the immediate objectives of the scheme are :

- Strengthen national capacity in research and extension management, policy planning, priority setting, monitoring and evaluation to meet current and emerging needs of agricultural development;

- Strengthen and/or establish infrastructural and institutional supports to ensure adequate facilities for undertaking desired research and technology development activities;

- Foster linkage mechanisms (i) between research, extension and client groups (ii) between technology and development-oriented departments, programmes, institutions (including NGOs), (iii) between public and private sector initiatives in technology generation, assessment, refinement and transfer, and (iv) to introduce innovative means to share research and extension costs and responsibilities;

- Maximize nation's capacity to effectively benefit from biotechnology and advances in other agro-biological sciences in a global context and develop first-rate international information retrieval and dissemination mechanisms and systems;

- Develop human resource, particularly in frontier areas of science and technology, management skills and technology assessment; and

- Formulate and initiate research and technology development based on programme and matrix approach in priority areas using systems concept so that the overall efficiency of the NARS is improved.

(d) The final appraisal of NATP by the World Bank is expected to be undertaken in July, 1997 and thereafter the project would be finally launched on a regular basis. However, under retroactive financing some of activities would be initiated even before July, 1997 once communication as expected from the World Bank is received.

More Funds for Security

4869. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to spend more amount this year to provide strict security to the Prime Minister, Ex-Prime Ministers and their near family members;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the excess amount proposed to be spent on their security this year in comparison to the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 37.49 crores was spent by SPG on the security of Prime Minister, Ex-Prime Ministers and their family members. The estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred by SPG will be to the tune of Rs. 45.49 crores during 1997-98. There will thus be an increase of Rs. 8.10 crores in the expenditure to be incurred by SPG.

Export of Sugar to Indonesia

4870. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar targetted for export to Indonesia during the year 1996-97;

(b) the actual export so far to that country by Indian Sugar and General Industry Export-Import Corporation; and

(c) the reasons for not meeting the target fixed earlier?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) No target has been fixed for export of sugar to Indonesia during the financial year 1996-97.

However, a quantity of 1,56,774.0 mts. of sugar has been exported to Indonesia by M/s. Indian Sugar & General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd. during the financial year 1996-97.

Traffic Cops

4871. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken up a study under its "Aeroallergens and Human Health Aerobiological studies" programme in Bangalore city on the traffic cops;

(b) if so, the result of the said study; and

(c) the steps suggested to protect the traffic cops from abnormal lung functions related to Asthma.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has sponsored an All India Coordinated Project on Aeroallergens and Human Health at twenty six centres in the country including one centre at Bangalore. Between December 5, 1996 and January 25, 1997, a survey was conducted on 1045 traffic policemen in Bangalore and two Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR) reading was recorded in case of 273 persons. Further studies are required to identify causative sources and to suggest prevention of respiratory problems/allergy.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4872. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the schemes run by the Union Government to State Governments and Panchayati Raj;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16.01.1997 *inter alia* states that "the Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be confined to schemes on an inter-State character; matters impinging on national security selected national priorities where Central supervision is essential for effective implementation; and multi-State externally financed projects where Central coordination is necessary for operational reason. Except for such schemes, all other schemes should be transferred to States alongwith corresponding funds. The exact details of the schemes which can be so transferred would have to be worked out in consultation with the Central Ministries as well as State Governments so as not to cause any disruption in the field."

The exercise for implementing the proposal is presently underway in Planning Commission and the same will be incorporated in the Ninth Plan.

Death of CRPF and BSF Personnel

4873. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security forces personnel and officers of C.R.P.F., B.S.F. and other forces belonging to Madhya Pradesh who died between March 1992 to March 1997;

(b) whether the deaths of employees belonging to Bhind and Morena districts of Madhya Pradesh has been dubbed as suicides in a planned manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said deaths were inquired into;

(e) whether the families of the deceased have been deprived of the financial assistance; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) A 165 personnel of CRPF, BSF, ITBP and CISF belonging to Madhya Pradesh died during the period between March 1992 to March 1997 (CRPF-49, BSF-84, ITBP-3, CISF-29).

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

(e) and (f) All financial assistance have been paid to the next of kin of the deceased personnel as per the Rules.

Sadar Darwaza

4874. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a group of fundamentalists have tried to create terror on March 7, 1997 by breaking the Sadar Darwaza of century old Historical Monument (Madarsa) situated at Safdarjung in Delhi in the name of offering Namaj;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of fundamentalists arrested by the Government and the details of the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for providing adequate security to the Historical Buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) A group of persons is reported to have forcibly entered the mosque in Safdarjung Tomb Complex on 7th March, 1997 to offer prayers after breaking its old original wooden gate. A criminal case was registered and two persons were arrested

(d) The maintenance and up-keep of the ancient and historical monuments declared to be of national importance is regulated under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites & Remains Act, 1958 and the Rules framed thereunder.

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

4875. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizers in Gujarat is not in accordance with its production capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) The major fertilizer units located in the State of Gujarat have been operating at satisfactory levels of their production capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Towards enhancing fertilizers production capacity in Gujarat, M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd. are currently implementing a project for expanding the capacity of their plant at Kalol by 1.5 lakh MTPA and a project for DAP/NPK additional trains to their existing plant at Kandla increasing the capacity by 2.27 lakh MTPA of DAP and 3.70 lakh MTPA of NPK. Also, there is a proposal of M/s. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. to set up a 3rd stream ammonia-urea plant at Hazira for an additional capacity of 7.26 lakh MTPA.

ISI Activities

4876. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has made any representation regarding I.S.I. activities in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Production of Mango

4877. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of Mango in the country during the period from 1994 to 1996, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is considerable difference between the price given to farmers and the price paid by the consumers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to deal with this situation so as to ensure maximum benefit to the Mango producers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA):

(a) The data on production of Mango during 1995-96 is not available. However, production of mango during 1994-95 State-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) There is no survey made on the difference of price given to the farmers and price paid by the consumers, however, Government of India through National Horticulture Board is implementing following schemes to ensure the maximum benefits to the farmers:

(i) Integrated Project on Management of Post-harvest infrastructure of Horticultural Crops.

(ii) Development of Marketing of Horticultural Produce through participation in soft loan.

(iii) Market information Service of Horticultural Crops.

Government is also implementing a Market Intervention Scheme to save the farmers from distress sale. Under the Scheme, on the request of State Government, a limited quantity is purchased at pre-determined prices by the agencies nominated by the Central Government and the State Government. The loss, if any, is shared by the Centre and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

Statement

Mango

State/UT's	Production in MTs 1994-95
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3071232
Arunachal Pradesh	249
Assam	7174
Bihar	1793152
Delhi	108
Goa	40000
Gujarat	390400

1	2
Haryana	21800
Himachal Pradesh	1010
Jammu & Kashmir	10678
Karnataka	915268
Kerala	266346
Madhya Pradesh	161000
Maharashtra	361829
Manipur	610
Meghalaya	-
Mizoram	1656
Nagaland	315
Orissa	352100
Punjab	88445
Rajasthan	50779
Sikkim	100
Tamil Nadu	570170
Tripura	37000
Uttar Pradesh (Hills)	80000
Uttar Pradesh (Plains)	2307201
West Bengal	454700
Andaman & Nicobar	3610
Chandigarh	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	322
Daman & Diu	
Lakshadweep	5160
Pondicherry	
	10992314

Setting up of Sugar Mills

4878. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sugarcane in Haryana;

(b) the total number of sugar mills in the public and private sector in Haryana;

(c) whether the number of sugar mills functioning in Haryana are commensurate with the total production of sugarcane in the State;

(d) if not, whether the Government consider to issue more licences to set up sugar mills in sugar producing areas of Haryana;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) The total production of sugarcane in Haryana during the crop year 1996-97 (July-June) is estimated as 95.30 lakh tonnes.

(b) As on 31.3.97, there were 13 installed sugar mills in the State of Haryana. Of these, 2 are in the private sector and 10 in the cooperative sector.

(c) to (f) During the last three years, the percentage drawal of sugarcane by the sugar mills in Haryana State was in the range of 50.5% to 66.7%. Besides, about 10 to 12% of sugarcane is utilised for seed & chewing purposes. Keeping in view, the surplus availability of sugarcane, the Government of India have already issued 3 letters of intent for setting up of new sugar factories and 7 for expansion in the existing units.

Agitations for separate States

4879. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE:
SHRI R. B. RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various organisations in different parts of the country are agitating for separate States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the attitude of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has received resolutions passed by the State Legislatures of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for the creation of new States of Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal respectively. Demands from various quarters have also been received for the creation of separate States of Jharkhand, Poorvanchal, Bodoland, Gorkhaland, Bundelkhand and Vidarbha, etc.

The policy of the Government is to advance the principles of political, administrative and economic federalism, as a consequence of which the benefits of development are expected to percolate down much faster to the hitherto underdeveloped regions of the country from which the demands for Statehood are emanating.

Chief Ministers' Meeting

4880. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to call a meeting of Chief Ministers to seek their cooperation in protecting the wildlife of the country as well as the National Parks;

(b) if so, whether the said meeting of Chief Ministers has since been convened;

(c) the outcome of the discussions held in the meeting; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is proposed to hold the meeting of Chief Ministers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Chief Minister have been requested by the Prime Minister to review the situation of wildlife conservation of their States and after getting feedbacks from them, the meeting will be convened.

Role of NGOs

4881. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to restrict the role and scope of services of the non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in implementing development and welfare projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether an alternative agency has been evolved for working as a bridge between the people and the authorities for effective implementation of Government policies and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir. The approach paper to the 9th Five Year Plan states that Government will seek active partnership with the Voluntary Sector in organising and promoting self help Groups and peoples institutions in order to ensure greater peoples participation in economic development.

(b) There is no single agency which provides a link between people and the authorities for effective implementation of Government policy and programmes.

NGOs are involved in various sectors and individual Ministries/Departments have their own Mechanism/agency for funding NGOs. The Central Social Welfare Board and CAPART are two national level agencies supporting NGOs. In addition people's involvement is sought through Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs).

Old Wheat Stocks

4882. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has ordered the moving of old wheat stocks from other States to the wheat growing States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether this is clear that the FCI has not been able to procure the wheat according to the projected targets;

(c) if so, whether by the FCI headquarters orders have already been issued for shifting of 1.5 lakh tonnes of wheat from Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government are also considering that imports of wheat may be put into Maharashtra and Gujarat States godowns;

(e) whether serious situation has arisen out of the shortage of godowns for keeping the imported wheat; and

(f) if so, the necessary steps being taken to stock the imported wheat and also the wheat locally procured by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir. 9.96 lakh tonnes wheat for MP and 6.75 lakh tonnes wheat for Rajasthan procured in Punjab and Haryana during 1994-95 and 1995-96 crop years was planned for movement to these States during the year 1996-97 as these States, though wheat growing States, are not self-sufficient for meeting their wheat requirements. Against this planning, the actual materialisation of wheat for M.P. and Rajasthan was to the extent of 6.22 and 5.61 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) So far (1.5.1997), FCI has procured 20085 MTs and 3626 MTs of wheat in Rajasthan and M.P. respectively during the current rabi marketing season 1997-98. The procurement in Rajasthan compared to corresponding period of last year is less in the current rabi season.

(c) 60,000 MTs indigenous wheat each during March, 1997 and April 1997 was ordered to be moved from Maharashtra to M.P.

(d) Yes, Sir. Since the discharging ports are situated on the West coast of India and the East coast of India including Maharashtra and Gujarat, the discharged wheat cargo is being moved to Food Corporation of India godowns situated in these States. Moreover, imported wheat stock is also being issued in non-wheat growing areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(e) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India is having adequate storage capacity to store imported wheat as well as indigenous wheat and rice.

(f) Instructions have been issued to field offices to hire the additional storage capacity if required from Central/State Government agencies and private parties so as to accommodate foodgrains wherever found necessary.

Wheat Procurement Prices

4883. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the price of wheat in big open markets like Hapur and the current procurement price fixed by the Government including bonus per quintal;

(b) the manner in which the Government expect to achieve its target of wheat procurement in the light of wide difference between the two prices;

(c) whether the Government considered the option of withholding Bank credit to private traders for stocking the foodgrains which would considerably restrain their holding capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) The price of wheat quoted in the mandies of major wheat procuring States on 1.5.97 ranged between Rs. 475 to Rs. 850 per quintal. The minimum support prices notified by Government for wheat during the current Rabi Marketing Season (1997-98) is Rs. 415/- per quintal. In addition, Government has announced a bonus of Rs. 60/- per quintal for the wheat sold to procuring agencies during the period from 17.3.97 to 10.6.97

(b) The price of wheat in most of the wheat procuring States has come down to the level of the price being paid by the Government procuring agencies which is Rs. 475/- per quintal inclusive of the Central bonus.

A quantity of 20.29 lakh tonnes has already been procured for Central pool (as on 2.5.97) in the current Rabi Marketing Season 1997-98. It is expected that with the

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increase in market arrivals in the coming weeks, the procurement for Central Pool will also pick-up.

(c) and (d) Wheat has again been brought under the selective credit control system by the R.B.I. The level of credit and margin money under this system is given below:

Mills/ Processing Units	Minimum Margins Against Stock		Level of Credit Ceiling Base Year : Three years ending 1995-96
	Others	Against warehouse receipts	(November- October)
45	60	45	100

Plans for Tribal Development

4884. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rise and decline in the budgetary allocations for the Tribal Development Plans in the last plan periods;

(b) details of impact of implementations of the Tribal Development Plans in the various States/Union Territories during the said period; and

(c) the strategies now formulated by the Government for a balanced development of the Tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The percentage of outlay for development of Scheduled Tribes, out of total 5th Plan was 2.80% which was raised to 3.80% during VIIIth Plan period.

(b) The main thrust of tribal development programmes has been to raise the income of the Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line and to protect them against exploitation. Besides, improvement of education facilities, health coverage, nutrition, drinking water and infrastructural facilities are also being provided through various tribal development programmes. A statement regarding number of tribal families assisted during 1992-97 is enclosed.

While there is improvement in the socio-economic condition of most of the tribals, Land Transfer Regulations have been enacted by majority of the States and accessibility of interior tribal areas has improved, there are still, pockets of object poverty and deprivation. The pace of development of the tribal areas has lagged behind, the general improvement in socio-economic conditions of other communities and the disparity is widening.

(c) The Government has formulated the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy which is in operations since Fifth Five Year Plan for socio-economic development of the Scheduled

Tribe in the country. The State Governments/UT Administrations are to formulate the Tribal Sub-Plans. They are to quantify funds for TSP proportionates to ST population out of their Plan Budgets. The States/UTs are also given the special Central Assistance for implementing family income generating scheme, and for infrastructural development. The Central Ministries are also required to make proportionate allocation for TSP. Efforts are being made to see that the Central Ministries and all the States make allocation in proportion to the tribal populations and these funds are utilised for improving the socio-economic condition of the tribals and infrastructure development in Scheduled Areas.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of ST families economically assisted under point 11(b) of Twenty Point Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period (1992-97).

Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	635000	623928
2.	Assam	214480	143601
3.	Bihar	636000	521005
4.	Gujarat	431500	447270
5.	Himachal Pradesh	15170	19888
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	9190	5445
7.	Karnataka	48280	62591
8.	Kerala	28510	20905
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1235000	1275065
10.	Maharashtra	561131	528260
11.	Manipur	23800	15413
12.	Orissa	417200	436120
13.	Rajasthan	347000	329850
14.	Sikkim	22540	25160
15.	Tamil Nadu	49525	42993
16.	Tripura	57000	49456
17.	Uttar Pradesh	21625	22891
18.	West Bengal	217400	131425

1	2	3	4
19.	A & N Islands	3500	3401
20.	Daman & Diu	3574	2084
Total		4370265	4711665

Diversification of Traditional Pattern of Agriculture

4885. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to diversify the traditional pattern of Agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, whether some States have been selected for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the Centrally sponsored programmes introduced in these States; and

(d) the details of the results achieved so far under the said programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) to (d) Diversification of traditional pattern of agriculture broadly implies use of modern inputs, use of new high yielding varieties of seeds and modern technologies to accelerate the growth of agriculture. The Government have taken up a number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to assist all the State in accelerating the growth of agriculture through modernisation. A list of major schemes under which assistance is provided to States is enclosed as statement. The schemes have helped the States in sustaining and increasing the productivity levels.

Statement

List of Important Schemes under which Assistance is provided to States

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes
1	2
1.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Rice.
2.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Wheat.
3.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Coarse Cereals.

1	2
4.	Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System.
5.	Intensive Cotton Development Programme.
6.	Special Jute Development Programme.
7.	National Pulses Development Project.
8.	Oilseeds Production Programme.
9.	Oil Palm Dev. Programme.
10.	Accelerated Maize Programme.
11.	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.
12.	Balanced and Integrated use of Fertiliser.
13.	Development of Fertiliser use in low Consumption and Rainfed Areas.
14.	National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilisers.
15.	Integrated Seed Development Scheme.
16.	National Programme for varietal Development.
17.	Streamlining of certified Seeds production of important Identified Vegetable Crops.
18.	Grants in Aid to States/UTs for Setting/strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories under Integrated Pest Management Centres.
19.	Grants in Aid of States/UTs for Setting/Strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories under Implementation of Insecticides Act.
20.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation.
21.	Strengthening Agricultural Extension.
22.	Exchange of Farmers within the Country.
23.	Farmers Scientists Interaction.
24.	Training of Women in Agriculture.
25.	State Land Use Board.
26.	Strengthening of State Soil Survey Organisation.
27.	Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Projects.

- | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 28. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers. | |
| 29. Reclamation of Alkali Soils. | |
| 30. Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas. | |
| 31. Development of Beekeeping. | |
| 32. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants. | |
| 33. Use of Plastics in Agriculture. | |
| 34. Development of Commercial Floriculture. | |
| 35. Development of Mushroom. | |
| 36. Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid Temperate Zone Fruits. | |
| 37. Integrated Development Programme of Cashewnut. | |
| 38. Development of Root and Tuber Crops. | |
| 39. Development of Betelvine. | |
| 40. Development of Arecanut. | |
| 41. Development of Vegetables. | |
| 42. Integrated Development of Cocoa. | |
| 43. Integrated Development of Spices. | |
| 44. Fishing Harbour Facilities at Minor Ports. | |
| 45. Training and Extension (Fisheries). | |
| 46. Inland Fisheries Statistics. | |
| 47. Central Project Unit for Shrimp and Fish Culture. | |
| 48. Brackish Water Fish Farm Development Agencies. | |
| 49. Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries. | |
| 50. Implementation of Marine Fishing Regulation Act. | |
| 51. Fish Farm Development Agencies. | |
| 52. Inland Fish Marketing. | |
| 53. National Welfare of Fishermen. | |
| 54. Investment in Debentures of LDBS. | |
| 55. Non Overdue Cover Scheme. | |

- | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 56. Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund. | |
| 57. Special Scheme for SC/STs. | |
| 58. Assistance to Women's Cooperatives. | |
| 59. Assistance to Weaker Section Cooperatives. | |
| 60. Timely Reporting Scheme. | |
| 61. Improvement of Crop Statistics. | |
| 62. Establishment of Agency for reporting of Agricultural Statistics. | |
| 63. Crop Estimation Survey on Fruit, Vegetables and Minor Crops/Diagnostic Study. | |
| 64. Livestock Census. | |
| 65. Agricultural Census. | |

Pay Scales In Delhi Administration

4886. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision of pay scales of grade-II officers of Delhi Administration is pending for a long time;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision in this matter; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) The relevant proposal received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi could not be finalised so far in light of the policy decision taken by the Central Government not to consider such proposals till such time as a final view on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Pay Commission's report is taken.

[Translation]

Pollution Free Fertilizers

4887. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether bio-technology department has developed completely pollution free fertilizer by indigenous research;

(b) if so, whether the Government have provided adequate information to the farmers in this regard and the State where farmers are getting its benefit;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under a Mission Mode Project on technology development and demonstration of biofertilisers, training and awareness building through farmers meals and demonstration in their field in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi and West Bengal; the programme has directly benefited the farmers.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The programme is continuing for development of new technology packages of biofertilizers suited to different ecological conditions and crops.

[English]

Agriculture Research Programme

4888. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a action plan for reorienting the agriculture research programme in collaboration with other advanced/developing countries in various areas during 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for the upgradation of facilities and enhancement of quality of education in the agriculture universities during the Ninth Five Year Plan and outlays available for the programme, university-wise;

(c) the details of funds approved/released and actually utilised by the universities during 1997-98; and

(d) the total number of foreign scholarships available to the Indian Students?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. India has signed agreements with U.K., U.S.A., Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Iran, Tunisia, France Laos and Japan in the areas of agricultural research and education.

(b) Since the IX Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised, the details are not available at the moment. However, in the IX plan proposals the agricultural education has been given due importance.

(c) The budget allocated for agricultural education during 1997-98 is Rs. 30.30 crore. Since, the financial year has just begun, the information regarding utilisation of funds is not available.

(d) The Department of Agricultural Research and Education does not have any scheme to provide foreign scholarships to Indian students.

[Translation]

Construction of Dams

4889. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of construction of dams on the rivers of Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh lying pending for environmental and forestry clearance with the Government and the date from which they are lying pending;

(b) the reasons for delay in according approval for the construction of dams on these rivers; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government for speedy clearance and the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) No project for construction of dams on rivers of Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh is pending for environmental clearance. One proposal pertaining to diversion of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Donmoshi Tank Project was received on 1st April, 1997.

(b) and (c) The proposal which has very recently been received is presently under process.

[English]

Starvation Deaths in Orissa

4890. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated/reported starvation deaths in severe drought hit areas in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether such cases were also referred to the Human Rights Commission;

(c) if so, the number of cases referred and inquired into; and

(d) the findings thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) No report has been received from the Government of Orissa about any starvation death in the State.

(b) to (d) Government of India have requested the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to enquire into the reports of starvation deaths in the State. The Commission has not yet submitted its report in the matter.

Offtake of Foodgrains

4891. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY:
SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether in most of the States the offtake of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System in recent months has been far below the allocation;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have lagged behind in the offtake of the allocated foodgrains stating the quantity thereof lifted by each State as against the allocation;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :

(a) and (b) In most of the States, the percentage of offtake as compared to allotment during January-March, 1997, has been more than 50%. Only in some States, the offtake of wheat and rice has been below 50%.

The details of these States are given as under :

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

State	Allotment	Offtake	%
1	2	3	4
Rice			
Bihar	100.50	15.90	15.82
Madhya Pradesh	195.00	83.90	43.03
Punjab	4.50	0.40	8.89
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.50	0.10	6.67
Daman & Diu	1.80	0.50	27.78

	2	3	4
Wheat			
J & K	90.00	36.00	40.00
Sikkim	1.80	0.80	44.44
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.75	0.00	0.00

(c) and (d) Allotments from Central Pool are only supplementary to open market availability, and are managed out of the stocks in the Central Pool which from only 15-20% of the total quantity of foodgrains procured in the country. As such, offtake of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under PDS depends mainly upon the seasonal availability of these commodities in the open market in any State. During the procurement season of wheat and rice, offtake of these commodities generally falls in the States where these commodities are produced. Sometimes, due to some operational problems, there might be shortage of stocks in a particular State and whenever any report to this effect is received either from State or elsewhere, immediate action is taken by the Government to make available the stocks at the required place. Also, whenever any request from the State Government for extension of validity period for lifting the unlifted quantity of PDS foodgrains is received, it is generally considered favourably.

[Translation]

Pollution from International Hotels

4892. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the proposal for setting up of any authority to ascertain the seriousness of pollution caused due to International Hotel in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this authority has since been set up and submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) In compliance with Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated September 13, 1996 the Central Government has constituted the Environmental Impact Assessment Authority for National Capital Region under Section 3 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 vide Gazette Notification dated October 9, 1996. The composition of the authority is below:

1. Justice R.K. Shukla,
Retd. Judge of Allahabad High Court.

Chairman

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------------|---|
| 2. | Chairman,
Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi. | Member | National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985). |
| 3. | The Chief Regional Planner,
National Capital Region Planning Board,
New Delhi | Member | The Authority is required to furnish a progress report about its activities atleast once in two months to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. |
| 4. | The Secretary to the Government of
National Capital Territory of Delhi,
Department of Environment, Delhi. | Member | The Authority has its Headquarters in the National Capital Territory, Delhi. |
| 5. | The Secretary of the Government of
Uttar Pradesh, Department of Environment,
Lucknow. | Member | The terms and conditions of appointment of the Chairman and Members are as determined by the Central Government from time to time. |
| 6. | The Secretary to the Government
of Rajasthan, Department of Environment,
Jaipur. | Member | (c) and (d) The Authority has so far submitted two bi-monthly progress reports to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The Authority has inspected the International Hotel Complex site and construction activities which were in progress in violation of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated September 13, 1996 have been stopped. The Authority has asked the Delhi Development Authority to furnish details of the project alongwith Environmental Impact Assessment report. |
| 7. | The Secretary to the Government of
Haryana, Department of Environment,
Chandigarh. | Member | The Authority has also invited comments on the project proposal submitted by Delhi Development Authority from Non Government Organisations and affected persons of the area for taking necessary decision regarding environmental clearance of the project. |
| 8. | Shri P.M. Ansari
Senior Environmental Engineer,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Delhi. | Member-Secretary | |

The Authority is to exercise the following powers and perform the following functions, namely:

(i) powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and for taking measures with respect to matters referred to in clauses (i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act;

(ii) survey of the whole area comprising of 315 hectares situated in South Delhi proposed for international Hotels Complex from the point of view of environment protection and to carry out the environmental impact assessment of the area;

(iii) deal with the environment protection issues arising out of the project pertaining to the International Hotels Complex or any other project which the Delhi Development Authority or any other Authority may initiate in future;

(iv) lay down the procedure for actions to be taken under (i) to (iii) above;

(v) comply with the order issued by any of the High Courts having jurisdiction in the National Capital Region and the Supreme Court from time to time;

(vi) deal with any other relevant environment issues pertaining to the National Capital Region, including those which may be referred to it by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The Authority has the Jurisdiction over the National Capital Region as defined in clause (f) of Section 2 of the

[English]

CRPF Firing Range

4893. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a CRPF firing range near Bannerghatta National Park near Bangalore in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether it will not affect the animals in the park; and

(c) whether the Government are considering to shift the said fire range at some other place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. CRPF Firing Range at Taralu Village at Uttarahalli near Bangalore has already been established and functioning since August, 1995.

(b) As the site of the firing range is surrounded by Hillocks and slopes and is at a distance about 6 Kms. from Bannerghatta National Park, there will be not effect on the animals in the Park.

(c) This question does not arise in view of (b) above.

*[Translation]***Development of Reservoirs**

4894. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any scheme to the Union Government for the development of reservoirs through the Fisheries Department; and

(b) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent a proposal in November, 1996 for the development of seven reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 130.36 lakhs. However, at present there is no Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of reservoirs under implementation. The earlier scheme for development of reservoir fisheries was transferred to the State in 1992-93.

*[English]***Milk Production**

4895. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for milk production by the year 2000 A.D.

(b) the quantity of cattle feed being produced at present in the country; and

(c) the likely requirement of cattle feed by 2000 A.D. and the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANS PRASAD SINGH) : (a) No targets of milk production have been fixed for 2000 A.D. However, as per present growth rate, the milk production is likely to reach to the level of about 82.5 million tonnes by the end of 2000-2001.

(b) and (c) As per the estimates made by the Policy Advisory Group on Integrated Grazing Policy of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the availability of concentrates/feed for livestock and poultry is above 41.98 million tonnes and requirement in 2000 A.D. would be 88.03 million tonnes.

To meet the requirement of cattle feed, various steps have been taken such as encouraging the increased production of grain and oil seeds, allocation/reservation of molasses, reduction of excise duty on feed ingredients etc.

*[Translation]***Agitation by Farmers on Support Price of Foodgrains**

4896. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of farmer's associations of the country have taken a decision to launch agitation against the support price of foodgrains announced by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of such farmer's associations;

(c) the demands of the farmers; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The Bharatiya Kisan Union and a few other farmers organisations launched an agitation demanding Minimum Support Price of Rs. 550/- per quintal for wheat. Union Agriculture and Food Minister met Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana in Chandigarh on 26.4.97. Any further increase in bonus of Rs. 60/- per quintal already announced by the Government was ruled out during the discussions. The Bharatiya Kisan Union and other organisations are reported to have withdrawn their agitation.

*[English]***Central Public Sector Undertakings**

4897. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any major initiative in formulating a clear-cut policy on Public Sector undertakings during 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of non-plan support extended by the Government to the PSUs for the last five years merely to project employment, sector-wise and year-wise;

(d) the recommendations of Experts Group in this regard and agenda of action finalised for 1997-98 and implications thereof; and

(e) the details of proposals for expansion of capacity/modernisation/diversification, etc. pending clearance for over one year and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) The Government policies on PSUs are detailed in the Common Minimum Programme (CMP) and the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan. In pursuance of the CMP of the Government, a Public Sector Disinvestment Commission was constituted in August, 1996 initially for a period of 3 years.

(c) The non-plan support is not extended to the PSUs merely to protect employment.

(d) The Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on Management of Public Sector Enterprises. Its Report will be considered for the Ninth Plan.

(e) No proposal for expansion of capacity/modernisation/diversification etc. of any Central Public Sector Undertaking is pending clearance in the Planning Commission for over one year.

Performance of Research Institutes

4898. SHRI RAJABHAU THAKARE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the most outstanding research contribution of National Institutes on various crops during the last five years, crop-wise and Institute-wise;

(b) whether the Government have set up an Experts Committee to evaluate the performance of the National Research Institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken during 1996-97 and proposed to be taken during 1997-98 to upgrade, diversity and modernise higher education in the wake of globalisation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Most outstanding research contributions of National Institutes on various crops during the last five years include aspects of collection, conservation and evaluation of indigenous and exotic germplasm; development of improved

varieties/hybrid including those with resistance/tolerance of biotic/abiotic stresses and value-added crop varieties for export in general. Biotechnology-led development in crop improvement (Indian Agricultural Research Institute) development of region-specific IPM modules for various pest-intensive crops (National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, IARI, Central Institute for Cotton Research), and development of alternative technologies (like use to True Potato Seed in raising potato crop), Central Potato Research Institute and biopesticides (IARI, Central Tobacco Research Institute) on varietal development front some salient examples are: Improved varieties of Basmati rice (IARI), Hybrid rice (Dte of Rice Research). The area coverage under rice is around 50,000 ha. Replacement of susceptible varieties to wheat rust like HD 2329 and HD 2385 by UP 2338 in the North West Plan Zone and Sonalika by Sonali (IARI, Dte of Wheat Research); short duration hybrids in pigeonpea for Tamil Nadu and Punjab; short duration improved varieties of soybean almost doubling its area in last five years; improved hybrids in sunflower, castor and Gobhi sarson; powdery mildew and yellow mosaic virus resistant short duration varieties of blackgram and greengram etc. Accelerated efforts on breeder seed production by various institutes has led to effective expansion of improved varieties considerably.

(b) and (c) Quinquennial Review Teams for audit of research progress have been formed in general for different institutes, which is a routine procedure for every five-year period.

(d) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi which deals with crops also imparts higher education. Modernization of Library, Development of Agricultural Information System, and establishment/strengthening of Centres of Excellence and Schools of thoughts in priority areas are undertaken/contemplated.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Payment of Subsidy

4899. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the irregularities being committed in the subsidy being provided to farmers in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) No irregularities in the provision of subsidies to farmers have been brought to the notice of the Government in respect of Central/Cetrally Sponsored Schemes

implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

[Translation]

Biotechnology for Farmers

4900. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Biotechnology of India is under the control of multinational companies and which is not in the interests of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of Bio-technology reaches to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) The Department of Biotechnology is implementing a number of programmes for the benefit of farmers. These are : Biofertilizers, Biocontrol agents, Sericulture, Aquaculture, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Use of Embryo transfer technology, etc. Special biotechnology based programmes for SC/ST are focussed for target groups. Training, employment generation activities, awareness and education, large scale demonstration in the farmers field and health interventions are all aimed at ensuring the benefits of biotechnology for the farmers.

[English]

Land Fertility

4901. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers reduces the fertility of land;

(b) if so, whether foreign countries have curtailed the use of chemicals and fertilizers to maintain the fertility of land;

(c) whether the Government have made or propose to make any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND

DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Excessive use of fertilizers may lead to imbalance of nutrients in the soil. Consumption of fertilizer nutrients being about 75 kg. per ha. in India cannot be termed as excessive use. With regard to chemical pesticides also there are no reports about their reducing the fertility of the land.

(b) The fertilizer consumption in the World has declined during past few years. Increase in the cost and environmental considerations are among important reasons for the declining trend. With regard to chemical pesticides, however, there is no decline in the consumption.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, no study has been instituted in this regard.

Safety of Yamuna Water

4902. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of the Washington based International Food Policy Research Institute as published in the 'Hindustan Times', dated March 10, 1997 to the effect that Yamuna water in Delhi is dangerously polluted containing caliform count of 25 million organism per 100 millilitres and that Yamuna water leaving New Delhi received 200 million litres of untreated sewage water per day;

(b) if so, the Government's independent assessment about safety of Yamuna water for the National Capital region; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for supplying safe drinking water to people in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to investigations carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board, the average coliform count in the Yamuna water along Delhi is around 3.5 lakhs per 100 millilitres. This is due to the discharge of untreated/partially treated sewage of Delhi.

(b) The Yamuna water will be safe only if all the sewage generated from Delhi is fully treated to the discharge standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board and a minimum flow is maintained in the river to dilute the effect of pollution.

(c) In order to provide potable water to the people of Delhi, raw water from the river Yamuna is drawn for treatment upstream of the Wazirabad Barrage which is not polluted. The drinking water supplied to the people of Delhi by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Government of National Capital Territory

of Delhi is potable, safe and conforms to the standards laid down by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Bureau of Indian Standards and the World Health Organisation.

Border Area Development Programme

4903. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released for the Border Area Development Programme to Gujarat during each of the last three years alongwith the details of utilization/ surrender thereof;

(b) the percentage of amount incurred on providing basic amenities like Water Supply, Road, Health, Power and total literacy;

(c) whether the amount spent was in accordance with the guidelines/priorities and the needs of the local population;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any agency for monitoring the progress of the Border Area Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The funds allocated/released and expenditure incurred by Government of Rajasthan under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during 1993-94 to 1995-96 are as under:

Year	Amount Allocated/ Released	Expenditure Upto 31.12.96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	626.13	601.03
1994-95	793.33	704.40
1995-96	858.00	705.26

An allocation of Rs. 858.00 lakh is made during 1996-97.

(b) The Sector-wise progress of the programme is not monitored by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) The schemes are implemented with the approval and as per priority set by the Screening Committee constituted in each State as per guidelines of the Planning Commission.

(e) The concerned State Government undertakes monitoring of the progress of work of the Programme. The Planning Commission also periodically reviews the progress. The review of the Programme is also made by the Empowered Committee.

[Translation]

Environment Management Scheme

4904. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board is formulating an Environment Management Scheme for the urban areas of main cities in the country and Kanpur is the first such city selected for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether study is being undertaken to check the level of pollution in Kanpur under the scheme;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of the work being undertaken under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has initiated project on formulation of "Environmental Management Plan" for major urban areas in the country. During the year 1996-97, pilot studies have been taken up for Kanpur and Haldia. The Environmental Management Plan for Kanpur area is under preparation. The proposed study envisages the assessment of the environmental status and pollution levels in Kanpur including identification of "hot spots" from the point of view of air, water and land pollution. As the study is in progress, the outcome of the assessment will be known after completion of the study.

[English]

Impact of Decanalisation of Sugar Export

4905. SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decanalised the export of sugar;

(b) whether delay in the sugar export has caused a loss of Rs. 42 crore to the National Exchequer;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such losses do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND

DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
 (a) Yes, Sir. The Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Ordinance was promulgated on 15.1.97 thereby providing for decanalisation of export of sugar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise. Since international price is not favourable there is no likelihood of such loss.

Assistance for Damaged Worship Places

4906. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance for the repairs of damaged/destroyed places of worship has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) A fund called the Communal Harmony Fund was constituted by the Government of India with a corpus of Rs. 1.00 crore for carrying out repairs to the places of worship damaged in the riots in the wake of the Ayodhya incident of 6.12.1992. The administration of the Fund has been entrusted to the National Foundation for Communal Harmony. Assistance from the Fund is limited to 75% of the total cost. The State Government of Karnataka has been reimbursed Rs. 20.53 lakhs from this Fund. Proposals have been received from some other States also. These will be disposed of when necessary information/clarification is received from them.

Deployment of Para-military Forces in J&K

4907. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news item captioned "Centre repeating 1968 blunder in J&K" appearing in 'Tribune', dated April 8, 1997;

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

(c) the steps taken to deploy more para-military forces in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Central Para Military Forces are made available to the State Government to assist them to maintain public order. The levels of deployment depends upon the over all security scenario and the availability of Central Para Military Forces. Accordingly Central Para Military Forces have been made available to Government of J&K keeping in view the availability of these Forces.

[Translation]

President's Bravery Award

4908. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3534, dated December 17, 1996 and state:

(a) whether such inspectors of Delhi Police against whom disciplinary action is being taken have been awarded with the President's bravery award on 10.1.97;

(b) the persons who recommended the names of such erring police officials for the President's bravery award and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such police officials have also got out-of turn promotion on the basis of false encounters, false stories and hatching conspiracy;

(d) whether the medals so awarded have been taken back and the out-of-turn promotions withdrawn;

(e) the details of Delhi Police Officials against whom disciplinary action has been taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (f) One of the inspectors of Delhi Police was awarded police medal for gallantry on 10th January, 1997 for his having displayed exemplary courage in an encounter with a desparate criminal in January, 1993. There was no departmental inquiry pending against him at the time the relevant proposal was submitted to the Government. There was therefore no lapse on the part of Delhi Police in recommending his case. The departmental inquiry initiated much later against him has also since been closed for want of evidence. While the Medal awarded to him has not been withdrawn, he was not given any out-of-turn promotion for the exemplary courage he had shown for which he was awarded the medal.

[English]

Replacement of Damaged Stock

4909. SHRI I.D. SWAMI :
 SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 509 dated February 25, 1997 regarding damaged stock in Super Bazar and state:

(a) whether the employees of the Super Bazar are given some amount to meet the cost of damaged stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for getting the stocks replaced from the suppliers in such circumstances;

(d) whether recovery of huge amounts from the employees is pending on account of damaged stocks in excess of the prescribed limit;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to recover the amounts so outstanding against the employees?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar, Delhi, no amount is given to the employees to meet the cost of the damaged stock.

(c) The damaged stocks are replaced by the respective suppliers as per the terms of supply agreed with them.

(d) No recovery is pending from the employees on account of damaged stocks.

(e) and (f) In view of (d) above, do not arise.

Foodgrains sought by Karnataka

4910. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought the additional quantity of foodgrains to implement the new PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have released or proposed to release the additional quantity of foodgrains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Import of Pulses

4911. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pulses imported during the last two years and the amount paid towards such import;

(b) whether the Government are considering to import the pulses during 1997-98;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to make the country self-sufficient in the field of pulses and to reduce the import of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Quantity of pulses imported during last two years and value of import are as under:

Year	Quantity (lakhs tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1995-96	4.49	630.70
1996-97 (April-Feb.)	4.48	644.58

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present for import of pulses on Government account.

(d) For increasing the pulses production so as to make country self-sufficient in the field of pulses and to reduce the imports, a centrally sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) is being implemented. Through the scheme field demonstrations and farmers training are being organised for the effective transfer of improved pulses production technology. Besides to motivate the farmers to adopt improved production technology, incentives are being provided to them on the use of certified seeds, micro-nutrients, rhizobium culture, improved farm implements, sprinkler sets etc.

[English]

Conservation of Forest Resources

4912. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted an expert Committee for an indepth analysis of issues having an

impact on conservation of forest resources in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the other main issues on which the Committee has been asked to report;

(c) whether the expert Committee has also been asked to revive the ongoing schemes related to the forest sector to ascertain their efficacy and suggest improvements; and

(d) if so, the time by which committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) The Central and State Government have not specifically constituted any expert committee on the issues having an impact on conservation of forest resources. However, two expert committees have been constituted by the State Government as per the directions of Supreme Court dated 12.12.96 in writ Petition No. 202 of 1995.

(b) and (c) Main issues on which committees have been asked to report are as under:-

(i) Identify areas which are "forests" irrespective of whether they are so notified, recognised or classified under any law, and irrespective of the ownership of the land of such forest;

(ii) Identify areas which were earlier forests but stand degraded, denuded or cleared;

(iii) Identify areas covered by plantation trees belonging to the Government and those belonging to private persons.

(iv) the sustainable capacity of the forests of the State qua saw mills and timber based industry.

(v) The number of existing saw mills which can safely be sustained in the State;

(vi) The optimum distance from the forest *qua* that State, at which the saw mill should be located.

(d) The Committee have already submitted their Report to the Court.

[Translation]

Development of Uttarakhand Region

4913. SHRI SOHAN VEER SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted some plans to the Union Government for the development of Adivasi areas of Uttarakhand region for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Children Reformatory Centre

4914. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
KUMARI UMA BHARATI:
SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether once again some children ran away from children reformatory centre situated near Delhi Gate in Delhi recently by breaking up the enclosure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) On 20.4.97, 5 boys ran away from the Observation Home for Boys situated near Delhi Gate in Delhi. Of them one has since been traced.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The inquiry has revealed that the lapse is *prima facie* attributable to the negligence of the private security guards deployed at the Home.

Cold Storages

4915. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to conduct surveys and establish cold storages and to take up other expansion projects in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the places proposed for establishing cold storages in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has sought allotment of lands at the proposed places at concessional rates; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has proposal for undertaking survey for setting up of cold storage units in the State of Karnataka at the following places :

- (1) Chintamani
- (2) Dodaballapur
- (3) Mulbagal
- (4) Srinivaspura
- (5) Kolar

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has made a request to the State Government of Karnataka for allotment of land for setting up of cold storages at these places at concessional rates/free of cost besides supply of assured electric power at concessional tariff, as applicable to farmers.

(d) The State Government has not agreed. The matter is being again taken up with them by the Central Warehousing Corporation .

[Translation]

Sugar Mills

4916. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken earlier to set up sugar mill at Jahangirpur and Dadri in Khurja, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest position in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of these sugar mills are likely to be completed and the reasons of delay in completion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A letter of intent No. LI : 764 (1989) dated 16.10.1989 has been issued to M/s. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Limited, Lucknow for setting up of a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD at Jahangirpur, Jewar, Distt. Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh) and no letter of intent has been granted for setting up of a new sugar factory at Dadri in Khurja (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) Work for setting up of the mill at Jewar was started but later on due to financial constraints, it has been decided not to set up this mill in cooperative sector. Action for liquidation of the mill society and disposal of assets is in progress.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Production of Foodgrains

4917. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI V. PRADEEP DEV :
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of foodgrains production fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan in each State, year-wise and crop-wise;

(b) the production actually achieved in each State during the said period, year-wise and crop-wise;

(c) whether there has been considerable decrease in the production of several crops in some States during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reason for decrease, crop-wise and State-wise;

(e) the estimated demand/requirement of foodgrains in the country during the year 1997-98 and by the end of 2002; and

(f) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirement/demand of the foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d) Statement 1 to V giving State-wise, crop-wise targets and achievements in foodgrains production during the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 to 1996-97 (year-wise) are enclosed. The main reasons for foodgrains production falling short of the targetted levels in different States and for the country as a whole are attributed to spatial and temporal aberrations in rainfall and weather situation, slow rate of increase and imbalanced use of fertilisers and decline in area under foodgrains during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Besides, coarse cereals and pulses are grown under rainfed conditions in less productive marginal lands with low inputs use and inadequate management practices, which affect the productivity.

(e) According to the Working Group on Demand and Supply Projections of Agricultural Commodities and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics for the Formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan, the production requirement of foodgrains is assessed at 121.32 and 216.50 million tonnes for the year 1997-98 and 2001-2002 respectively following the behaviouristic approach with targetted 7% overall GDP growth.

(f) To increase the production of foodgrains so as to improve their per capita availability at reasonable prices, the Government is implementing the following crop-specific

programmes:

- (i) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping System Areas;
- (ii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas;
- (iii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas;
- (iv) Accelerated Maize Development Programme; and
- (v) National Pulses Development Project.

The above programmes are proposed to be continued during Ninth Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

State-wise Crop-wise production targets for 1992-93

(In Lakh tonnes)

State	Rice		Wheat		Coarse Cereals		Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.
Andhra Pradesh	108.00	87.92	-	0.08	22.00	21.19	7.30	7.39	137.30	116.58
Assam	31.00	33.00	1.20	0.79	0.20	0.18	0.50	0.51	32.90	34.47
Bihar	66.00	36.41	39.00	34.50	14.50	12.98	9.00	6.93	128.50	90.82
Gujarat	9.00	8.30	16.50	13.60	25.10	25.72	5.90	6.48	56.50	54.10
Haryana	19.00	18.69	65.00	70.83	81.0	9.69	6.50	3.30	98.60	102.51
Himachal Pradesh	1.30	1.10	5.40	5.94	6.30	6.87	0.20	0.12	13.20	14.03
Jammu & Kashmir	6.50	5.09	3.00	3.47	5.60	5.10	0.30	0.18	15.40	13.84
Karnataka	26.00	30.69	1.00	1.58	40.10	47.09	5.80	5.63	72.90	84.99
Kerala	11.00	10.85	-	-	-	0.06	0.20	0.20	11.20	11.10
Madhya Pradesh	58.80	52.83	56.00	52.43	37.70	34.66	29.00	28.98	181.50	168.90
Maharashtra	27.00	23.64	9.00	7.98	76.30	90.54	17.90	18.29	130.20	140.45
Orissa	63.00	53.88	0.80	0.08	5.40	1.52	11.20	3.62	80.40	59.09
Punjab	64.00	70.02	120.00	123.69	6.00	5.61	1.50	0.75	191.50	200.07
Rajasthan	1.50	1.75	41.40	51.48	35.20	46.99	16.20	14.58	94.30	114.79
Tamil Nadu	61.00	68.06	-	-	15.50	12.10	4.10	3.43	80.60	83.58
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	97.09	203.50	198.34	40.70	41.67	26.70	25.27	370.90	362.38
West Bengal	103.00	114.45	6.60	5.87	1.60	1.58	2.20	1.99	113.40	123.89
Others	16.40	14.91	1.60	1.44	2.20	2.36	0.50	0.50	20.70	19.24
All India	772.70	728.58	570.00	572.10	342.50	365.91	145.00	128.15	1830.00	1794.83

Statement-II*State-wise Crop-wise production targets for 1993-94**(In lakh tonnes)*

State	Rice		Wheat		Coarse Cereals		Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.
Andhra Pradesh	108.00	95.62	0.01	0.06	21.50	20.09	7.50	6.77	137.01	122.54
Assam	32.00	33.61	1.25	1.01	0.20	0.16	0.80	0.57	34.25	35.35
Bihar	66.00	61.09	42.50	43.57	15.40	15.75	9.00	7.36	132.90	127.76
Gujarat	9.00	8.39	17.00	9.28	24.85	14.73	7.00	5.38	57.85	37.78
Haryana	19.00	20.57	65.00	72.31	8.45	4.97	7.00	4.70	99.45	102.55
Himachal Pradesh	1.30	1.02	5.50	4.13	7.04	7.06	0.20	0.09	14.04	12.29
Jammu & Kashmir	6.50	5.07	3.20	3.52	4.74	5.77	0.30	0.19	14.74	14.55
Karnataka	27.00	31.83	1.00	1.92	43.25	46.54	6.40	6.30	77.65	86.59
Kerala	11.00	10.04	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.30	0.33	11.34	10.44
Madhya Pradesh	58.80	59.63	51.00	67.67	38.31	31.33	31.00	32.65	179.11	191.27
Maharashtra	27.00	24.84	9.00	10.56	81.70	78.37	20.00	22.05	137.70	135.82
Orissa	65.00	66.16	0.80	0.05	5.74	1.70	11.30	4.99	82.84	72.90
Punjab	66.00	76.42	123.00	133.77	6.02	4.77	1.50	0.81	196.52	215.77
Rajasthan	1.45	1.43	43.00	34.60	38.78	23.81	16.50	10.71	99.73	70.55
Tamil Nadu	61.00	67.50	0.10	-	15.78	12.31	5.20	2.76	82.08	82.58
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	102.10	215.00	208.22	44.15	36.50	28.70	25.16	387.85	371.98
West Bengal	104.50	121.11	6.00	6.32	1.67	1.87	2.00	1.71	114.17	131.01
Others	16.45	16.55	1.64	1.41	2.38	2.37	0.30	0.52	20.77	20.87
All India	780.00	802.98	585.00	598.40	360.00	308.17	155.00	133.05	1880.00	1842.60

Statement-III*State-wise Crop-wise production targets for 1994-95**(In Lakh tonnes)*

State	Rice		Wheat		Coarse Cereals		Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	108.00	92.77	0.01	0.08	21.85	18.26	7.50	6.73	137.36	117.84
Assam	32.00	33.09	1.25	1.04	0.20	0.17	0.80	0.59	34.25	34.89
Bihar	66.00	62.98	42.50	42.75	15.65	16.09	9.00	7.90	133.15	129.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	9.00	9.42	17.00	19.62	24.85	18.24	7.00	5.19	57.85	52.47
Haryana	19.00	22.27	65.00	73.00	8.50	9.70	7.00	4.94	99.50	109.94
Himacha Pradesh	1.30	1.12	5.50	5.59	7.06	6.82	0.20	0.13	14.06	14.07
Jammu & Kashmir	6.50	5.85	3.20	3.49	4.74	4.86	0.30	0.23	14.74	14.43
Karnataka	28.00	31.68	1.00	1.72	43.73	41.47	6.40	6.21	79.13	81.07
Kerala	11.00	9.75	-	-	0.04	0.06	0.30	0.19	11.34	10.00
Madhya Pradesh	58.80	64.63	51.00	72.79	39.10	20.33	31.00	36.54	179.90	194.28
Maharashtra	27.00	23.97	9.00	11.11	82.85	63.19	20.00	16.98	138.85	115.25
Orissa	65.00	63.53	0.80	0.07	5.89	1.29	11.30	4.10	82.99	68.99
Punjab	68.00	77.03	123.00	135.42	6.13	4.81	1.50	0.91	198.63	218.17
Rajasthan	1.45	1.73	43.00	56.13	39.59	39.59	16.50	19.66	100.23	117.10
Tamil Nadu	62.00	75.60	0.10	-	15.98	11.85	5.00	3.40	83.08	90.88
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	103.65	215.00	225.60	45.10	38.03	28.70	24.79	338.80	392.08
West Bengal	105.50	122.36	6.00	7.45	1.67	1.64	2.00	1.35	115.17	132.79
Others	16.45	16.68	1.64	1.38	2.38	2.36	0.50	0.54	20.97	20.99
All India	785.00	818.14	585.00	657.67	365.00	298.76	155.00	140.38	1890.00	1914.95

Statement-IV*State-wise Crop-wise production targets for 1995-96**(In Lakh tonnes)*

State	Rice		Wheat		Coarse Cereals		Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	108.00	91.95	0.01	0.05	21.85	17.38	7.50	6.40	137.36	115.78
Assam	33.00	33.90	1.50	0.95	0.20	0.19	0.80	0.57	35.50	35.61
Bihar	66.00	69.11	44.00	41.81	15.65	14.06	9.00	5.72	134.65	130.69
Gujarat	9.00	8.27	18.00	11.24	24.85	16.97	7.00	4.57	58.85	41.93
Haryana	20.00	18.60	66.00	73.50	8.50	5.82	7.00	4.16	101.50	102.08
Himachal Pradesh	1.30	1.11	6.00	5.44	7.06	7.05	0.20	0.13	14.56	13.73
Jammu & Kashmir	6.50	5.09	3.50	3.49	4.74	4.86	0.30	0.23	15.04	13.67
Karnataka	29.00	30.19	1.00	1.50	44.43	48.75	6.40	7.24	80.83	87.68
Kerala	1.00	9.32	-	-	0.04	0.06	0.30	0.17	11.34	9.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	59.00	57.05	52.00	64.68	39.10	25.02	31.00	31.02	181.10	177.77
Maharashtra	27.00	25.63	9.00	8.98	82.10	65.46	20.00	16.61	138.10	116.68
Orissa	66.00	62.26	1.00	0.05	5.89	4.26	11.30	11.76	84.19	78.34
Punjab	72.00	67.68	125.00	127.24	6.13	4.43	1.50	0.83	204.63	200.18
Rajasthan	1.50	1.18	45.00	54.93	39.28	24.92	16.50	14.63	102.28	95.66
Tamil Nadu	65.00	75.63	0.10	-	15.98	12.42	5.00	3.60	86.08	91.64
Uttar Pradesh	101.00	104.08	220.25	222.03	45.10	40.81	28.70	22.52	395.05	389.43
West Bengal	108.00	118.87	6.00	8.50	1.67	1.31	2.00	1.26	117.67	129.94
Others	26.70	16.26	1.64	1.81	2.43	2.40	0.50	0.50	21.27	21.01
All India	800.00	796.18	600.00	626.20	365.00	296.17	155.00	131.92	1920.00	1850.48

Statement-V*State-wise Crop-wise production targets for 1996-97**(In Lakh tonnes)*

State	Rice		Wheat		Coarse Cereals		Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.	Target	Achievmt.
Andhra Pradesh	99.00	99.01	0.10	0.14	19.50	19.26	7.80	6.18	126.40	124.59
Assam	33.00	34.66	1.00	1.10	0.15	0.20	0.65	0.78	34.80	36.74
Bihar	67.50	70.00	44.00	42.00	13.80	14.40	8.37	7.30	133.67	133.70
Gujarat	9.00	9.46	12.00	13.00	20.40	18.44	6.95	7.06	48.35	47.96
Haryana	20.00	24.66	73.50	70.00	7.47	8.40	5.35	4.82	106.32	107.88
Himachal Pradesh	1.30	1.40	5.50	5.90	7.18	7.76	0.15	0.32	14.13	15.38
Jammu & Kashmir	5.50	6.73	3.50	4.37	5.18	5.77	0.25	0.17	14.43	17.04
Karnataka	32.00	32.44	1.50	1.92	47.95	49.42	6.95	7.64	88.40	91.42
Kerala	9.70	11.45	-	-	0.08	0.05	0.40	0.32	10.18	11.82
Madhya Pradesh	60.00	59.24	71.00	69.82	27.30	22.28	34.95	31.47	193.25	182.81
Maharashtra	25.70	27.22	11.10	11.28	77.85	84.07	22.49	19.81	137.14	142.38
Orissa	66.00	45.32	0.50	0.05	1.75	1.61	5.20	2.90	73.45	49.88
Punjab	73.00	73.38	135.50	129.67	4.80	4.67	0.95	0.99	214.25	208.71
Rajasthan	1.50	1.64	56.40	62.81	35.30	38.35	16.50	19.35	109.70	122.15
Tamil Nadu	71.00	57.74	-	-	13.15	11.06	6.06	4.49	90.21	73.29
Uttar Pradesh	101.00	117.68	225.50	225.00	39.50	39.22	24.90	23.73	390.00	405.63
West Bengal	118.00	116.95	7.45	7.74	1.30	1.80	1.50	2.36	128.25	128.85
Others	16.80	16.28	1.45	1.82	2.34	2.38	0.58	0.53	21.17	21.01
All India	810.00	805.26	650.00	646.62	325.00	329.14	150.00	140.22	1935.00	1921.24

[Translation]

Ban on Export of Dairy Products

4918. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been additional production of milk during the last one year in the country;

(b) whether there is a ban on the export of Milk and other dairy products;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to lift the ban on the export of dairy products to earn foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVAN PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Milk Production is expected to reach the level of 68.00 Million Tonnes during 1996-97 from 66.00 Million Tonnes (provisional) for 1995-96.

(b) to (d) Export of milk and milk products are allowed subject to quantitative ceilings or licences.

[English]

Twenty Point Programme in Gujarat

4919. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in each district of Gujarat regarding implementation of 20 Point Programme during 1996 and 1997;

(b) whether the Government have made any district-wise evaluation of the Programme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government had sought additional financial assistance from Union Government to implement 20 Point Programme in 1996-97; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. Deptt. of Programme Implementation monitors State-wise performance of the various items under Twenty Point Programme - 1986.

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

Warrants of Precedence of Commissioned Officers

4920. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the warrants of precedence of the commissioned officers of the Army *vis-a-vis* the civil servants;

(b) the corresponding warrants of precedence at the time of Independence during the eighties and early nineties; and

(c) the reasons for making the departures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The Warrant of Precedence is mainly intended to regulate the precedence of dignitaries (mainly, persons appointed to permanent offices in the Government) at State/ceremonial/formal occasions. The Table of Precedence notified by the President's Secretariat on 26th July, 1979 still continues to be in force; a copy of the same, incorporating a few amendments made subsequently, is given in the statement-I enclosed.

After India attained independence, it became necessary to review the Table of Precedence as it had existed prior to Independence. The Table of precedence, the first after independence, notified on 16th October, 1948 is given in the statement-II.

A comparison of the 1948 Table of Precedence with the Table of Precedence currently in force will show that relativities between Civil Servants and Officers of the Armed Forces have remained more or less the same.

Statement-I

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1979.

No., 33-Pres/79. In supersession of all previous notifications issued on the subject, the following Table, with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons named therein which has been approved by the President, is published for general information:

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Prime Minister.
4. Governors of States within their respective States.
5. Former Presidents.

- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister.
6. Chief Justice of India.
Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
Chief Ministers of States within their respective States.
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
* Former Prime Ministers.
Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
- 7A. * Holders of the Bharat Ratna decoration.
8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India.
Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States.
Governors of States outside their respective States.
9. Judges of the Supreme Court.
- 9A. * Chief Election Commissioner.
* Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
Deputy Chief Ministers of States.
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha.
Members of the Planning Commission.
Ministers of State of the Union *[and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters].
11. Attorney General of India.
Cabinet Secretary,
Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories.
12. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
13. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
14. Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures within their respective States.
Chief Justices of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions.
15. Cabinet Ministers in States within their respective States.
Chief Ministers of Union Territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, within their respective Union Territories,
Deputy Ministers of the Union.
16. Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
- 17.* Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal.
Chairman, Minorities Commission.
Chairman, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.
Chief Justice of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions
Puisne Judges of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions.
18. Cabinet Ministers in State outside their respective States.
Chairman and Speakers of State Legislatures outside their respective States.
Chairman, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.
Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures within their respective States.
Ministers of State in States within their respective States.
Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi, within their respective Union Territories.
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council within their respective Union Territories.
19. Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Councils of Ministers, within their respective Union Territories.
Deputy Ministers in State within their respective States.
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Deputy Chairman of Metropolitan Council Delhi, within their respective Union Territories.
20. Deputy Chairman & Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures, outside their respective States.
Ministers of State in States outside their respective States.
Puisne Judges of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions.
21. Members of Parliament.
22. Deputy Ministers in States outside their respective States.
23. Army Commanders/Vice Chief of the Army Staff or equivalent in other Services.
Chief Secretaries to State Government within their respective States.
Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Members, Minorities Commission.
Members, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
Secretaries to the Government of India (including officers holding this office ex-officio).

Secretary, Minorities Commission.
 Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
 Secretary to the President.
 Secretary to the Prime Minister
 Secretary, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha.
 Solicitor General.
 * Vice-Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal.

24. Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
25. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.
 Additional Solicitor General.
 Advocate Generals of States.
 Chairman, Tariff Commission.
 Charge d' Affairs and Acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim.
 Chief Ministers of Union Territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, outside their respective Union Territories.
 Chief Secretaries of State Governments outside their respective States.
 Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General.
 Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Deputy Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council, outside their respective Union Territories.
 Director, Central Bureau of Investigation.
 Director, General, Border Security Force.
 Director, General, Central Reserve Police.
 Director, Intelligence Bureau.
 Lieutenant Governors outside their respective Union Territories.
 * Members, Central Administrative Tribunal.
 Members, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.
 Members, Union Public Service Commission.
 Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi, outside their respective Union Territories.
 Principal Staff Officers of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank.
 Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of Delhi, Metropolitan Council, outside their respective Union Territories.
26. Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and Officers of equivalent rank.
 Officers of the rank of Major-General of equivalent rank.

Note 1 The order in this Table of Precedence is meant for State and Ceremonial occasions and has no application in the day-to-day business of Government.

Note 2 Persons in the Table of Precedence will take rank in order of the number of the articles. The entries in the same articles are arranged alphabetically. Those included in the same article will take precedence *inter se* according to date of entry into that article. However, where the

dignitaries of different States and Union Territories included in the same article are present at a function outside their States or Union Territories and there is difficulty in ascertaining their dates of entry, they may be assigned precedence *inter se* in the alphabetical order of the name of States and Union Territories concerned after those whose precedence is determined according to date of entry into that article.

Note 3. *In Article 7, the former Prime Minister will take precedence over the Cabinet Ministers of the Union and the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The Chief Ministers of States within their respective States will take precedence over the Cabinet Ministers of the Union in official functions held in the respective States.

Note 4. In Articles 8 -

- (a) Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India will en bloc rank above Governors of States outside their respective States;
- (b) Governors of States outside their respective States will en block rank above Chief Ministers of State outside their respective States.

Note 5. The Ministry of External Affairs may assign appropriate ranks to foreign dignitaries and Indian Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Ministers Plenipotentiary during their visit to India.

Note 6. *Notwithstanding the procedure laid down in Note 2, the rank *inter se* and precedence of the persons in Article 10 shall be assigned in the following order:-

- (1) Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
- (2) Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha.
- (3) Minister of State of the Union and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters.
- (4) Deputy Chief Ministers of States.
- (5) Members of Planning Commission.

However, the Deputy Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States will always rank below all other dignitaries figuring in this article.

Note 7. The Chairman of State Legislative Councils will rank above the Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in cases where they were elected on the same date.

Note 8. When Members of Parliament are invited en bloc to major State functions, the enclosures reserved for them should be next to the Chief Justice, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Ambassadors etc.

Note 9. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories and Chairman of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, Delhi, will take precedence over Ministers and Executive Councillors, included in the same article.

Note 10. In Article 23 -

- (a) Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs other than the Foreign Secretary, between themselves, will take precedence in the order of their seniority in Grade-I of the Indian Foreign Service and both of them will take precedence after the Foreign Secretary.
- (b) Members of the Minorities Commission and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission will always take precedence over the Secretaries of these Commissions;
- (c) In official functions held at Delhi/New Delhi, Army Commanders/Vice Chief of the Army Staff or equivalent in other Services will always rank after Secretaries to the Government of India.

Note 11. In Articles 25 -

- (a) Additional Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, among themselves, will take precedence in the order of their seniority in Grade-II of the Indian Foreign Service;
- (b) Additional Solicitor General will take precedence above the Advocate Generals of States;
- (c) Lieutenant Governors will take precedence over the Chief Ministers and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, and the latter will take precedence over Speakers of Legislative Assemblies and Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi.
- (d) Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and Deputy Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council will take precedence after Ministers of Union Territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi.

Note. 12 For the purpose of Article 26, the posts equivalent to the posts of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India will be determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(K.C. MADAPPA)
Secretary to the President

Note : The above Table includes all amendments made therein so far.

Statement-II

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1948

No. 16/10/48 - Public - The following revised table with respect to the rank and precedence of persons named therein, which has been approved by His Majesty King George The Sixth, is published for general information.

This supersedes all previous notifications issued on the subject.

1. Governor-General of India.
2. Prime Minister of India.
3. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
4. Ambassadors accredited to India.
- 4A. The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (whilst holding the post of Deputy Prime Minister).
5. Chief Justice of India.
President of the Constituent Assembly.
Speaker, Central Assembly.
6. Ministers of the Dominion of India.
- 6A. Governors of Provinces outside their respective charges. Premiers of Provinces in their respective provinces.
- 6B. Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.
7. Sir B.N. Rau (Whilst holding the post of Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India).
Sir Girja Shankar Bajai (whilst holding the post of Secretary-General of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations).
Visiting Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary including Ambassadors of India.
8. Charge d'Affairs a pied.
Charge 'd' Affairs ad interim.
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
9. Judges of the Federal Court.
- 9A. Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, provided they hold the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
10. Premiers of Provinces outside their Provinces.
11. Chief Justices of High Courts.
Presidents of Legislatives Councils.
Speakers of Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

12. Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, provided they hold the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
- 12A. Ministers of Provinces.
13. Auditor General of India.
Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission.
Chief Commissioner, Delhi, within his charge.
14. Chief Judges of Chief Courts.
Puisne Judges of High Courts.
15. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
Chief Commissioner of Railways.
*Secretaries to the Government of India (including Secretary to the Cabinet and Principal Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister).
Advocate General of India.
Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of a Major-General or equivalent rank.
16. Members of the Railway Board.
Financial Commissioner of Railways.
Ministers other than Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Naval Squadron.
17. Regional Commissioners within their respective charges. Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, within his charge.
Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.
Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs.
President, Indian Tariff Board.
Chairman, Central Electricity Commission.
Chairman, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission.
Judges of Chief Courts.
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
Chairman, Central Board of Revenue.
**PSOs of Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
18. Chairman, Public Service Commission of a Province.
Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Chief Secretaries to Provincial Governments.
Deputy High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
Counsellors of Foreign Embassies and Legations.
Counsellor attached to High Commissioners.
Members of the Federal Public Service Commission.
19. Chief Commissioner, Delhi, outside his charge.
Chief Controller of Road Transport and Development, Ministry of Transport.

Visiting foreign and British Ministers other than Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.
Regional Commissioners outside their respective charges.
Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, outside his charge.
Chief Commissioner, Kutch, within his charge.
Director-General, Health Services.
Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
Director, Intelligence Bureau.
Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India.
Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
Financial Commissioners.
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet).
Major-Generals.
Air Vice-Marshals.
Rear-Admiral.
Members of the Indian Tariff Board.
Senior Trade Commissioners and other Officers of the rank of Counsellors to High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
Surgeons-General.
Director-General of Industry and Supply.
Director-General of Disposals.
Director-General of All India Radio.
RIN, Commodore (S), Incharge Naval Stations.
RIAF, Group Commander (S) of the rank of Air Commodore.
IPSOs of the Naval and Air Headquarters of Commodore and Air Commodore ranks.

Note: Raj Pramukhs of Saurashtra, Matsya, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Rulers of Indian States enjoying a salute of 17 guns and over, should be treated for the purpose of precedence on the same footing as Governors of Provinces.

The other Princes should be fitted into suitable places in the Warrant of Precedence in accordance with their importance and status.

The Officers holding the post of Secretary to the Governor-General should be graded with Secretaries to the Government of India provided he has been Secretary to the Government of India before being appointed to the Governor-General's Staff.

Should a PSO hold the rank of a Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Warrant of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for "Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General of equivalent rank" in article 16 of the Warrant of Precedence.

H.V.R. IENGAR,
Secy.

Ration Money to CRPF Personnel

4921. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discrimination in the ration money payable to CRPF (Para-Military Force) as compared to the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the comparative ration money structure of CRPF and other Para-Military Forces with the Armed Forces; and

(c) the steps proposed to compensate CRPF personnel for their continuous deployment in remote, inaccessible and inhospitable areas under the stressful conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The scales for ration money for CRPF & Army are different.

(b) Ration money allowance is given on the following scales:

(i) CRPF & other CPMFs - 2900 calories

(ii) Armed Forces - 3850 calories

(c) Vth Pay Commission has made certain recommendations in this regard which are under examination of the Government.

Use of Black Money

4922. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Dantwate's Call to unearth black money' appearing in the 'Pioneer' dated April 7, 1997;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to utilise the black money in the country for productive works;

(c) if so, the estimate of the Government in regard to the amount of black money in the country; and

(d) whether the Government are also considering to encourage to use of this black money for social works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) In the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council, the need to tap black money in order to provide the necessary resources for growth and development has

been stated. Accordingly, in the Finance Bill for 1997-98, a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme has been announced. While 77.5% of the revenue resources from this scheme is proposed to be given to the States, the balance is to be made available towards financing Basic Minimum Services Programme and infrastructure needs.

(c) As per the study by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, black money was estimated between Rs. 31,584 crore to Rs. 36,786 crores in 1983-84. No authentic study has been made thereafter.

Racket Involving Transport Deptt. and Traffic Police

4923. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news item captioned "Transport Deptt. Traffic Police indicted, CBI probe into Multi-crore Racket urged" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times', dated April 17, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had constituted a one man Inquiry Committee in March, 1995 to investigate into the operation of the "Immunity Card System" and to suggest ways and means to check and minimise the possibilities of its malpractice. The Committee in its report submitted to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in September, 1996 could not, however, establish any apparent collusion between the enforcement wing of the Transport Department and the Delhi Traffic Police in the operation of the "System of Immunity Card."

(c) The Government of NCT of Delhi have since initiated prosecution proceedings under Prevention of Corruption Act against some officials of the Transport Department. The Transport Department has also taken action to streamline the procedure which includes interaction with various Associations of transporters so as to make the working of the Department more transparent.

[Translation]

Fertilizers Production

4924. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which our country would become self sufficient in the urea production and whether any concrete scheme in this regard has been made or being made by the Government;

(b) whether the Government would formulate a special project with the help of scientist and technicians for increasing the use of organic fertilizers by the farmers under the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop compost and green manure equivalent to the urea fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) :

(a) Government's policy has been to achieve maximum degree to self-sufficiency in urea. An appropriate policy framework of Retention Price-cum-subsidy Scheme exists to support and encourage indigenous urea production capacity; a High Powered Committee under Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao has been appointed recently to review this policy framework. Along with new production capacities within the country, setting up of Joint Venture projects abroad in countries having abundant and cheap raw materials resources is also being encouraged so that the gap on account of rising demand of urea is bridged to the maximum possible extent. However, it is not possible to indicate the time by which total self-sufficiency would be achieved.

(b) and (c) During 9th Plan, it is proposed to provide Central assistance under the Scheme on Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizers (under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) for promoting the development and the use of organic manure and bio-composting. Organic manure are low in nutrient (1 to 3%) and therefore are used as supplementary source of nutrient and are not intended to be a substitute for any fertilizer including urea.

Traffic in Delhi

4925. SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints regarding traffic in Delhi received during the last three years, till date;

(b) the action taken to improve the traffic control on the roads and discipline the traffic rules breaking vehicles; and

(c) the number of deaths occurred in road accidents in Delhi during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOLDAR) : (a) The complaints received mainly relate to bad road engineering, unauthorised parking, traffic congestion, encroachments, and misbehaviour, harassment by taxi/TSR/bus drivers. The number of such complaints received during the last three years and till date (upto 31.3.97) was as follows:

1994	1995	1996	1997 (upto 31.3.97)
872	1365	1644	404

(b) The comprehensive action plan drawn by the Delhi Police to ensure orderly movement of traffic on the roads in Delhi envisages strict enforcement of traffic rules, creating an awareness amongst the public for observance of traffic rules and execution of appropriate engineering works (i.e. traffic signals, road dividers, road markings, etc.) in a phased manner.

(c) the requisite information is as follows :

Year	Persons Killed
1994	1884
1995	2070
1996	2091
1997 (upto 31.3.97)	513

[English]

Traffic Rules

4926. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buses, three-wheelers and other heavy vehicles are not following the lanes on the roads and travel zig-zag way giving room for accidents and chaos on the roads;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Traffic Police not being able to discipline the vehicles;

(c) whether the flow of traffic on the traffic roundabouts in Delhi is not controlled and thus endangering the live of light vehicle drivers and others; and

(d) the steps taken to man efficiently the traffic islands in Delhi during the peak hours to properly regulate the traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOLDAR) : (a) and (b) Delhi Traffic police has been making stringent efforts to enforce discipline on roads. As a result, there is considerable improvement in lane discipline on the roads.

(c) and (d) The flow of traffic on traffic roundabouts is suitably regulated by deployment of adequate manpower.

The steps taken to regulate traffic during peak hours include.

(i) All intersections/points and busy places are being manned to regulate traffic and to avoid traffic chaos.

(ii) Strict enforcement of stop lines by deploying traffic police persons at every arm of each intersection.

(iii) Buses which allow boarding and de-boarding of passengers at busy intersections are prosecuted.

(iv) The slow moving vehicles are not allowed on main road/busy road during restricted hours.

Chief Secretaries Conference

4927. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the recommendations made in the conference of Chief Secretaries held in January, 1997;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) According to the information received from the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a Conference of Chief Secretaries of States/UTs was held on 20.11.1996.

(b) The important recommendations made were as follows:

(i) There is a need for reorganisation of work procedures, delegation down the line and an effective management information system accessible to all. Simultaneous steps to address the rightsizing of public service are necessary.

(ii) The approach to the elimination of corruption in the public service needs to address prevention, surveillance and deterrent prosecution, and deal ruthlessly with the nexus between criminals and unscrupulous elements.

(iii) The Government of India and State Government should draw up a Charter of Ethics and Civil Service Code for the Civil Service.

(iv) The State Government will be requested to devise suitable mechanism including a high powered Civil Service Board and amend relevant rules for transparent decisions on postings, promotions, and transfers of officials at all levels.

(v) It is necessary to introduce greater transparency and openness in the functioning of Government and public bodies. This would cover, for example, movement towards a Right to Information Act.

(vi) Accountability should be interpreted in a larger sense in order to ensure public satisfaction and responsive delivery of services. For this purpose, a phased introduction

of Citizens Charter for as many service institutions as possible could be considered.

(c) The recommendations of the Conference were given wide publicity and were followed up within the Central Government and with State Governments for urgent processing. It is proposed to place an Action Plan soon before a conference of Chief Ministers.

12.01 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Just a moment please. Today we have guillotining at six O' clock. Before that four Ministries, concerning Energy, have been listed for discussion today. It is very important for us to discuss them - the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Department of Atomic Energy. Therefore, there will be no zero hour today. But I will try to compensate it tomorrow and on the following day. Since this is very important subject and four Ministers have to intervene, we, therefore, need more time to discuss.

Since Shri Chandra Shekhar has something to say, I am just allowing him to raise it.

SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, one hour of question time was taken for two questions only.

MR. SPEAKER : I know it.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us give him some time.

12.02 hrs.

RE: APPOINTMENT OF AN OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY IN P.M.O.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with anguish and deep concern I am going to read a letter that was published on 30th May, 1974, just after the explosion of nuclear device in India. The letter was published in *The New York Times* and the letter was written by one of today's officials of the Government of India. It is a matter of grave concern because it does not only put a question mark about the national policies but also ask the Super Powers to intervene in the affairs of this country. I do not know what prompted the present Government to appoint this officials in a very key position.

Mr. Speaker, I shall be failing in my national duty if I do not bring to your notice, to the notice of this House and to the people of this country about the gravity of the appointment of this official. I may be permitted to read. I

know that I have a very short time. I shall just read the paper. I shall not make any speech on that.

The letter reads and I quote:

"After India's 'peaceful' nuclear blast, the international community must wake up more vigorously to prevent India from embarking upon a nuclear weapons programme as well as to block further proliferation. It will probably not before the mid-eighties that India will have implemented, the Sarabhai programme for a 'balanced nuclear infrastructure', and be faced with the next crucial decision on whether or not it should go in for a weapons programme.

Mrs. Gandhi has muted the elite demand for a quick bomb. She is not unaware of the crippling costs of nuclear weapons and their worthlessness in war; nor is there much enthusiasm among the military for nuclear weaponry. On the other hand, the world community cannot accept New Delhi's declaration that it will not make nuclear weapons as an adequate and credible guarantee that India, having acquired the capability, will forever remain a nuclear pacifist."

"After all, the Rajasthan blast was not triggered off by any perceived threat to India's security. It was ordered by Mrs. Gandhi at a singularly inappropriate time in the mistaken belief that the heralding of India's nuclear capability would lift the country from its current dependency and gloom.

If the blast was a political mistake, it will be a worse folly on the part of the international community to try to "punish" India by cutting off or withholding developmental aid. In any case, such a strategy will not work, because whatever the Soviet Union may think about the Indian explosion, they are not going to deny India developmental assistance.

What the international community must ask of India now is a formal commitment to the U.N. Security Council that it will never undertake the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and that such a commitment be written into the Indian Constitution through an amendment sponsored by the Government. These two measures alone can reassure the world that India will not use its nuclear capability for destructive purposes. If Mrs. Gandhi refuses to take them (a mere undertaking to the Security Council will not be enough simply because it is not enforceable), she will have betrayed, or confirmed, what many suspect to be India's true nuclear ambition.

To prevent further proliferation, the Moscow test-ban treaty must now be extended to cover underground tests; the two superpowers must determinately move towards substantial, and not merely symbolic, nuclear arms control and disarmament, and the non-proliferation treaty should be revised to remove some of the clauses that the nuclear have not consider to be discriminatory against their vital interests.

BHABANI SEN GUPTA

The writer is a senior fellow at the Research Institute on Communist Affairs, Columbia University.

This gentleman, Shri Bhabani Sen Gupta, has been appointed as an Officer on Special Duty in the Prime Minister's Office. I am told that he has got the rank of a Secretary. Since the day he is appointed, he has been making statements which is the concern of all thinking people in this country. Editorials have been written. There has been news that the Officers of the Ministry of External Affairs do not know whether they can give sensitive documents to this person.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister knew about the credentials of this gentleman. I have nothing against him. I have no rancour. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this was the opinion of this Officer, I cannot even think of this Officer being in the Prime Minister's Office even for a moment. I wrote to you, Mr. Speaker, when I came to know about it yesterday afternoon and I simultaneously wrote a letter to the Prime Minister that he should immediately ask him to relinquish his office.

I am told that there is another letter written by the same gentleman which has also been published and in that it has been stated that it is not enough; India should be summoned before the Security Council and if they do not agree to this proposal to amend the Constitution as desired, then the whole superpower community should impose sanction on India.

This is his view and not only that. After becoming an Officer of a super nature, he has made a policy statement on Siachen. He has also made a policy statement on nuclear programme. I have never seen such an Officer in the whole annal of world history, what to talk of India.

I have nothing to say; I do not want to pass any comment about his faith. But I do not know what the Government will do. They will be pleased to retain this Officer. But I caution the country about the nefarious designs of such appointments. I do not know on whose behest it has been done. I caution the people; I caution the Officers of the Government of India that any paper of sensitive nature should not be given to this Officer.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it is a matter which should be debated on.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai - North East) : Sir, you at least, allow the person who has given notice on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think we should drag the debate on this issue. I know it is a serious matter. That is why, I have made an exception though there is no Zero Hour today.

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA (Chindwara) : But Sir, where is the Prime Minister? He should be present here.

MR. SPEAKER : During Zero Hour, he need not be present here.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally we do not discuss about officials in the House. But keeping in view the seriousness of the matter raised by Shri Chandra Sekharji about the appointment made, there is need to make an exception to the normal practice. Whatever the officer said in 1974 was published in a newspaper of America and it reflects his views. These views are not in accordance with our National policy. There is neither any proof nor any hint that he has changed his views. His views are not limited to the nuclear aspects, he has gone to the extent of suggesting as to what action should be taken against India if the policies suggested by him are not accepted. Either he is firm in his views or he is working under some international pressure. If he is firm in his views then, as a person who is not convinced of the Indian policy, he is not at all or fit to be retained on such an important and sensitive post. If he is saying under some pressure then the matter becomes even more serious on which the House will have to consider and the Hon'ble Prime Minister himself will have to clarify the whole position. If the Prime Minister were in the House, then it would have been very good. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you wish after hearing our point, you can postpone this matter until the Prime Minister comes.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : We have passed on a slip to the Prime Minister through an officer of Parliamentary Affairs requesting him to look into it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : As I have told you that I have some extracts of the letter read out by Shri Chandra Shekharji. The points made by him are not restricted to the nuclear aspects only, he has his own views on the Kashmir issue. His suggestion was to make a compromise on Siachin. He is a writer. He is entitled to his views. But if a person holding such views is selected to work as a special officer to the Prime Minister, then the House is entitled to know as to what was the pressure or the reason before the Prime Minister to have allowed that. Therefore, Shri Chandra Shekharji has raised this issue. I support this demand made by him that if this officer was appointed then whether all the preventive measures required to be taken before the appointment were indeed taken and all the information required to be collected before the appointment was indeed collected? Whether the appointment made was consequent to that? Whether his views have changed? The Prime Minister must be very careful in selecting his officials. It seems that in this matter the appointment has been made on account of friendly relations. I do not see that the person under discussion has been appointed on his merits.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard Chandra Shekharji and Vajpayeeji, I have read the newspaper reports for the last two days and also watched the ZEE T.V. news yesterday where, as rightly said by Vajpayeeji, the OSD said that he had his own policy on the Siachen issue.

It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to appoint anybody, and we have no objection to that. But as very rightly said by Vajpayeeji, the appointments are made after proper scrutiny of the bio-data of the concerned persons, specially when a person is being appointed as an OSD with the rank of Secretary. So, I fully agree with the views of the two hon. leaders that the Prime Minister should come and explain the position. In yesterday's ZEE T.V. news, the OSD said that he was the father of the 'Gujral Doctrine', and that he had other things also in his mind, which he would try and go ahead. Some people asked him whether it was his duty to look after the international affairs. He said that he would look after internal affairs also, especially the North-Eastern regions. So, I am more concerned about it.

I appeal to the ruling party, whom we are supporting from outside, that as very rightly said by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, the Prime Minister, wherever he is, should come to the House without any delay and explain the position. The Prime Minister may have some views. As far as I know, the OSD is supposed to join today at 3.00 p.m. After seeing the position, we may stop his appointment. If the Prime Minister comes and listens to us, he may stop the appointment. If the Prime Minister comes and listens to us, he may stop the appointment. The Prime Minister should be requested to come and explain about this. I fully agree with the concern that was expressed, and if it is correct, then it is very disheartening and very alarming for us to know that such a person would be advising the Prime Minister, which is not desirable.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Even as I share the concern expressed by the two former Prime Ministers and by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, who joined the issue, we must remember that it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to make such appointments. As we have come to know through the Press, two such appointments have been made or are going to be made. One is an eminent historian, a specialist in the history of Medieval India, and a former Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He is a very well-known personality. The other is a well-known columnist and a commentator on international affairs, who has been teaching in several universities of the world. His views on certain relations and certain developments the world over are well-known by now.

Sir, a man is not expected to hold a particular opinion for all times to come. A reference has been made to a particular letter where the person concerned had expressed certain views that he held at that time.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : No, it has appeared in the Press.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I am not opposing you. Let me finish. The best person to explain the situation is the Prime Minister himself.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (Surendra Nagar) : Then, why are you explaining?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I am not explaining. I am just saying that even after what has come out in the Press and the T.V., we are told, I am not sure, that the appointment is yet to be made or yet to be confirmed. If that is the situation, then the best person to explain the situation is the Prime Minister himself, and we shall extract an explanation from him.

MR.SPEAKER : I will go according to the strength of the parties. As I said in the beginning, we will not have a long discussion on this.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Hon. Speaker, Sir, after the speech of our senior leaders on this issue I would like to draw your attention towards two minor things. We feel proud that there is a consensus on India's foreign policy. There might be some petty issues on which there are differences in opinions. But there is a general consensus on India's foreign policy and the officer who has been appointed is not agreed with consensus on India's foreign policy. It is not that he is not agree with one or two issues. He is not agree with the policy on any of the important issues relating to International community. On the letter, which was referred to here, I would not like to discuss on that in detail. I would say that whether we prepare atomic weapons or not there might be some differences on this issue. But to keep this alternative open; this is an issue of national consensus. This nuclear option is open. Nobody has talked about to close this. Somebody can say that it should be exercised. But nobody has talked about closing it. An officer, who suggests the international community that they should pressurise India to close its option and bring about a Constitutional amendment to close the nuclear option. I feel that it is objectionable. You might be knowing that the Parliament of India had passed a resolution unanimously that we must acquire the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. This proposal was moved with general consensus. But now he says that to search a solution for the problem of Kashmir. Siachin should be given to Pakistan. There is one more issue of general consensus in our foreign policy that CTBT must not be signed and in his opinion he urges that CTBT must be signed. Therefore, this officer's views are completely against the general national consensus on issues like Nuclear option, CTBT, Kashmir issue etc.

In America, they have adopted a system for the appointment of higher officers. According to that system they have to appear before a select Committee and their

credentials are examined. They discuss about them thoroughly and after the discussion some times candidates are rejected. Sometimes they discuss this for three to four days. We may or may not introduce that system here but we can make deliberations on that system. This system might not be here; just now Jaswant Singhji was saying that we demand police report for the appointment of a sepoy in the army; even in the appointment of the clerk we demand police report. We donot issue passport for several months on the non-availability of police report. In this case we do not know what is the information available with IB which look after the Department of Foreign Affairs in PMO. But appointing such an officer is wrong. You may ask the Prime Minister regarding this appointment. But we feel that Hon. Prime Minister should give an explanation before the House or cancel the appointment of this officer.

[English]

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar) : Sir, with regard to the appointment of this gentleman as an Officer on Special Duty, objections have been raised by senior leaders. I do not want to go into this because his views are well known. I have been reading not one article but a number of articles in which it is very clear that his views do not agree with our national policy. That is a fact*(Interruptions)*

With this appointment, there are certain doubts which have arisen in our minds. Is it that in our effort to have good relations with Pakistan this gentleman has been used to throw a feeler to the nation with regard to Siachen? Is this Government going to have good relations with Pakistan by giving away Siachen and is a feeler being sent through this appointment to the nation so that they may see the pulse of this nation? This is the doubt before us. The Prime Minister must make it clear that this appointment does not mean any change at all in our established international policy, based on the consensus of this nation. I want this assurance from the Prime Minister.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Our former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar has raised a very important question in this House.

Only yesterday, there was an occasion for me to watch the Zee TV News in which the appointment of a person has been announced. They have announced his policies; they have also particularly mentioned that Shri I.K. Gujral always seeks his advise and that he being one of his best friends, his appointment has been made. This is how the announcement was made in the Zee TV News.

I do not know the background of that particular gentleman and I will not say anything about that also. But a very important and a vital point is that when persons like Shri Chandra Shekhar, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev and others raised objections, it appears to me that the person seems to be a very controversial person. When the

interest of national policy is involved in that question, may I know whether the Government should make such an appointment which is controversial? Unless we know the full background of that particular gentleman, it is not in the interest of the nation, that such an appointment should be made.

So, it is absolutely necessary that the Prime Minister should come before the House and remove whatever doubts that have been raised. Unless those doubts are cleared, such an appointment should not be made. That is my humble submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we have discussed it enough. Subject to the convenience of the Prime Minister, I tentatively fix two o'clock for the Prime Minister to come and inform the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.30 hrs.

Annual Report on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corpn. etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1993, under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1832/97]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of the section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/97]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1834/97]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation 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 Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1835/97]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Account.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 1995-96.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1836/97]

Notification under essential commodities Act, 1955 and Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 287 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1997 containing Order indicating the Supplies of fertilizers to be made by the domestic

manufacturers of fertilizers of various States, Union Territories/Commodity Board during Kharif Season, 1997, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1837/97]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1838/97]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1839/97]

Notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(i) S.O. 884 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1996 constituting the Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority, Thane, for a period of one year effective from the 19th December, 1996.

(ii) S.O. 38(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1997 constituting the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development for a period to one year effective from the 14th January, 1997.

(iii) S.O. 88 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1997 constituting the Aquaculture Authority for a period of one year effective from the 6th February, 1997.

(iv) S.O. 173(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1997 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 88 (E) dated the 6th February, 1997.

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 73 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1997 making certain amendments in

the Notification No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February, 1991, issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 54(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1997, recognising the Environmental Laboratory at Aliganj, Lucknow, issued under section 12 and section 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1840/97]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi, 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 G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi, for the year 1995-96.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1841/97]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, 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 Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 1995-96.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1842/97]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, 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 Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore for the year 95-96.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1843/97]

Notification under Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIDILIP KUMAR RAY) : I beg to lay on the Table -

A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1996, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1844/97]

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1845/97]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Insecticides Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1846/97]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1847/97]

- (4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1848/97]

- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Paradeep Phosphates Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1849/97]

- (6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1850/97]

- (7) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1851/97]

- (8) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/97]

- (9) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1853/97]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Ltd., New Delhi etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : On behalf of Shri Yoginder K. Alagh, 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi 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-1854/97]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, 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 National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (4) Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1855/97]

Notification under Central Reserve Police Act, 1949

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Para Medical Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1997 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 95 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1997, under Sub-Section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1856/97]

- (2) A copy of the Border Security Force (Draftsman and Architectural Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in notification No. G.S.R. 429 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1997, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1857/97]

Supplemental Agreement between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : On behalf of Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) Statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the results of market loans issued during the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1858/97]

- (2) A copy of the supplemental Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India on the 26th March, 1997, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1859/97]

12.28 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Third and Fourth Reports

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance :

(1) Third Report on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance for 1997-98.

(2) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for 1997-98.

12.28½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to provide CGHS facility to retired Central Government servants residing in and around Chandigarh**

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : Thousands of retired Central Government Servants are residing in and around Chandigarh. There is a consistent demand from these people that CGHS facilities must be provided at Chandigarh. These employees have to face a lot of difficulties due to the non-availability of these facilities there. The different Governments have only given assurances in this regard but so far no concrete step have been taken.

12.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Chandigarh is the capital of two States and it is also Union Territory. We come to know that it is the policy of Central Government that such facilities should be provided in all the capital cities of States but it is unfortunate that inspite of that CGHS facilities have not been provided in Chandigarh. Therefore, retired Central Government Servants residing in Chandigarh have filed a case in Central Administrative Tribunal. The Court has given a verdict in favour of employees and instructed the Central Government to provide CGHS facilities at Chandigarh. Central Administrative Tribunal has also instructed the Central Government that until a regular CGHS facility is made available there, this facility should be provided to the employees through some hospitals situated in Chandigarh.

I would like to request the Central Government particularly to the Union Health Minister that he should

consider this issue immediately and make provision of CGHS facilities to the retired Central Government Servants residing in and around Chandigarh and provide sufficient fund for this purpose.

(ii) Need to enforce strictly the provisions regarding equal wage for equal work particularly in case of women labour

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh) : Sir, inspite of having law for equal wage for equal work it is not been implemented in several areas. There is a difference prevails between the wages of male and female workers. According to a report of World Bank, the women in India get lesser emoluments than that of men. Even less attention is paid towards health and education of women labourers. Women labourers being illiterate are involved in more labour oriented work like carrying soil, working of furnaces in the factories etc. Infact women labourer work honestly so they must be paid higher wages. The difference in wages between male and female labourer is a deliberate act and this is a curse on the women labourers when we are knocking at the door of 21st century.

So, I request the Central Government to take immediate and concerte steps to implement the equal wages law effectively. Those who violate the law should be punished stringently. The exploitation of women labourer should be checked so that they may lead an honourable life in the society.

(iii) Need to Develop Tezpur (Assam) and Areas around it as a National Tourism Project

[English]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Sir, Tezpur is an enchanting mini-city of Assam situated on the bank of the mighty Brahmaputra. Surrounded as it is by be-witching beauties of nature in its unpolluted best and several historic and pre-historic locales of great archaeological interest, Tezpur has immense potential of being promoted and developed as one of the important tourist centres of India. The Agnigarh Hill, Maha Bhairava and Biswanath Temples, relics from the Mahabharata era, Kaziranga National Park, the only abode of the one-horned rhino in the world, Angling and Rafting Centre at Bhalukpung on Arunachal Border, the age-old Tawang monestery and the splendours of the Arunachal mountains, lush green tea plantation with golfing and club facilities and many other irresistible tourist attractions are within very short distances from Tezpur.

If these places are developed commercially as recognised tourist centres with the requisite Hotel and transportation infrastructure in and around Tazpur, it is bound to attract Indian and foreign tourists in large numbers. The Unique Selling Proposition of the Tezpur Tourism package would be the enjoyment of perfect ecological purity

in the natural habitat of flora and fauna not found anywhere else in the world.

Being a service industry, the proposed tourism complex will go a long way in alleviating poverty and unemployment in the backward region totally untouched so far by industrialisation and even liberalisation.

I would, therefore urge upon the Ministry of Tourism to take immediate steps to promote and develop the great tourism potential of the areas in and around Tezpur on both sides of the Assam-Arunachal border as a National Tourism Project under the Central Government.

(iv) Need to Introduce Crop Insurance Scheme for the Farmers of Andhra Pradesh

DR. B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Sir, recent hailstorm has caused maximum damage to the standing crops in several Telangana districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, etc. inflicting a loss of Rs. 60 crore approximately. In Nalgonda alone, 30,000 acres of crops are damaged where the farmers have lost their fortune. The loss is estimated to be more than Rs. 307 crore in Nalgonda district to which I belong. The State Government is giving Rs. 250 per acre only in the villages where 75 per cent and more crops are damaged. Paying Rs. 250 per acre against the loss of Rs. 10,000 per acre is just nothing. Crop insurance has to be introduced taking the village as a unit. Otherwise, the farming community will be ruined. I request the Union Government to look into the matter early.

(v) Need to provide adequate catering facilities at Coimbatore railway station

*SHRI M. RAMANATHAN (Coimbatore) : Sir, Coimbatore city, which is also considered the Manchester of the South, is a considerably big industrial city. Coimbatore junction is also an important junction in the Southern Railway. About 85 trains - both express and passenger trains - pass through this junction daily and that to both on broad-gauge and metre-gauge lines.

Coimbatore junction links Cochin, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Kanyakumari in the South, Palani, Dindigul, Madurai, Rameshwaram, Tuticorin, Virudhunagar, Shencottach in the metre-gauge line, Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai, Ahmedabad in the North Erode, Salem, Madras and Tiruchy in the borad-gauge line. Thus, Coimbatore Junction operates as a round-the-clock mail junction.

Such a railway junction with a continuous flow of passenger trains does not have proper catering facilities for the past many months now. It is said that the contractors approved by the railways are not running the restaurants. It is pitiable to see passengers running here and there to get food in an important railway junction like Coimbatore.

* Translation of his speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Hence, I request the Government to look into the matter and help the railway passengers by way of opening immediately the vegetarian and non-vegetarian restaurants at Coimbatore junction.

(vi) Need to take steps for Proper Conservation of Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) : Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh are a special attraction for the tourists especially the foreign tourists. Lakhs of tourists visit these temples every year and we are earning foreign exchange worth lakhs of rupees as a result thereof. But these temples are in a very pitiable condition. Repairs have not been undertaken in these temples for the last several years due to which they are losing their charm. If this situation continues, it is apprehended that the very existence of these temples would be endangered. I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government that the Archaeological Department should take immediate steps for the proper conservation and repairs of these temples.

(vii) Need to develop Digha, a Sea Resort in West Bengal and to connect it by Air

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Digha is a beautiful sea resort in West Bengal. A large number of tourists visit Digha everyday and on occasions particularly during winter days in November to February every year thousands of tourists visit Digha. Along with the common tourists people of other countries come to Digha. As there is no rail communication with Digha, tourists have to take the trouble of coming by buses and cars. Further, Digha cannot accommodate all those international tourists due to shortage of standard hotels and improved transport system.

Under the circumstances, I would urge upon the Central Government to arrange for the wealthy tourists air

communication system in consultation with State Government. Standard hotels may also be set up. Further the aquarium which has been built up there by the Central Government may also be opened for the public and it would be also a special attraction to the tourists.

12.42 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1997-98* - DEMANDS FOR GRANTS - Contd.

MINISTRY OF COAL
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
MINISTRY OF POWER
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Coal for the year 1997-98. Items No. 13 to 16 to be taken up together. The time allotted for this is four hours.

The House shall now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10, 63, 70, 88 and 89 relating to the Ministry/ Department of Coal, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Power and Atomic Energy, which may be discussed till 6 p.m. only when the guillotine will take place.

Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav has tabled a cut motion to the demand for grants relating to the Ministry of Coal. He may move his cut motion. He is not present. 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:- Demands No. 10, 63, 70, 88 and 89.

Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 1997-98 submitted to the vote of 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.
10.	Ministry of Coal Ministry of Coal	28,46,00,000	54,14,00,000	142,32,00,000	270,71,00,000
63.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Sources Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	37,86,00,000	19,12,00,000	189,29,00,000	95,61,00,000
70.	Ministry of Power Ministry of Power	88,30,00,000	452,59,00,000	441,50,00,000	2262,94,00,000
88.	Department of Atomic Energy Atomic Energy	127,86,00,000	108,40,00,000	639,31,00,000	542,03,00,000
89.	Nuclear Power Schemes	128,65,00,000	58,53,00,000	643,24,00,000	292,67,00,000

* Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Laddakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today is the last day of discussion, so please ask the Members to restrict the time. Many members have given their names. It is my request that you should put restriction on time limit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There has been allotted to all parties. It is for the party to see whether they want one Member or ten Members to speak within that time. I would not extend the time.

[English]

Yes, Shri I.D. Swami.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today when we take up the discussion for the Demands for Grants for the Department of Energy, it is a coincidence that this debate is being taken up immediately after the conclusion of the debate on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Yesterday, when we were discussing the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Human Resource Development, I heard the speeches of many Hon. Members. They were talking on a higher plane and today we have come down from that higher plane to discussing mundane matters. Yesterday, our emphasis was for development of character, for development of infrastructure and for man-making in this country. We were reminded that physical, material and economic development has no meaning without character building. In this context, I am reminded of a couplet which would sum up the entire discussion that we had in the House yesterday and also of the spirit of the speakers :

"Is daure tarakki ke andaz niral hain,
Zahanon mein andhere hain, Sadakon pe uzaale hain."

Sir, this was the tenor of the speech of the speakers yesterday. It is because everybody wanted that corruption should be eliminated; character should be built up; education curriculum should be revised and patriotism should be inculcated in the youngsters.

Unfortunately, we have again come to a stage where everybody preaches sermons to others.

"Har Shaksh bana leta hai ikhlaq miyar
Apne liye aur auron ke liye aur"

That was a sort of thing which I was able to perceive.

Today, when we are discussing the energy, when we are having a debate on power, one of the most vital infrastructural sub-sectors of energy out of the four sub-sectors, we find that even there we are lagging far behind. Till today we have no National Energy Policy. We have not

been able to formulate any National Energy Policy which is the basic infrastructure for the development of industry, for industrialisation of this country and which is also a vital infrastructure for a very important basic requirement of the country, that is agriculture. In material sense, even in energy

"Is daure tarakki ke andaz niral hain,
Zahanon mein andhere hain, Sadakon pe uzaale hain."

I find there is no *ujala* even on the *sadak*. There is darkness visible all around even in the energy sector.

It is perhaps a coincidence that our country on the one hand is going through a crisis of character, the crisis of faith, on the other hand we are faced with the crisis of energy. Even Delhiites have recently experienced the energy position of our country. The overall scenario of energy sector in this country presents a very dismal picture.

There is no imperceptible or impressive growth in any of the sub-sectors of energy, namely, power generation, capacity utilization, transmission and distribution as also development of non-conventional energy resources, atomic energy and coal. A new debate has started today morning where we find that certain people are being appointed on important posts with the result the nuclear energy business would also come in doubt. I am not going into it in detail because it is a separate subject.

There has been a decline in terms of rate of growth in power generating capacity. During the eighties, the annual increase in the generating capacity was 8.4 per cent. The new Economic Policy came into operation in 1991. Between 1991 and 1994-95 the annual rate of increase came to about five per cent. During 1995-96 it has further come down to two-three per cent and I am sure all indications suggest that this rate is not at all going to increase beyond three per cent. During 1996-97 the total additional power generating capacity in India was only 2124 MW, which is one of the lowest annual increase ever. This is inclusive of Central Sector, State sector and even the private sector. The talk of development of infrastructure remains a tall talk and all biased promises are there so far. They are hollow in content.

If we look to what happened to the Central Plan outlay of 1996-97, as against the Budget estimates of Rs. 87,000 crores only Rs. 77,500 crore have been spent. Sectors after sectors have found it hard to spend the money allocated to them, not on current account alone but on capital account also. There are big shortfalls in atomic energy. There are big shortfalls even in power, besides other sectors like Petroleum and various other schemes under rural development, etc. with which I am not presently concerned. Is it not shocking that an Administration that perennially complains about the shortage of funds and resources cannot manage to meet the moderate Budget targets?

[Shri I. D. Swamy]

Allocation in the coming year is, in many cases, lower than that of the last year. Even in nominal terms allocation for power is Rs. 6,943 crore only, that is, Rs. 150 crore less than that of the last year. In real terms, if discounted for inflation, it is actually much less than that of the last year.

This is the position in power sector. I am emphasizing more on power because that is the most important and vital element of infrastructure.

In power sector, distribution of budgetary support from the year 1994-95 to 1997-98 indicates that budgetary allocation for thermal generation has been coming down every year. While the projected target for thermal generation for the year 1997-98 is 2385 megawatt, the budget allocation has come down to Rs. 772.58 crore in the year 1997-98 from Rs. 1705 crore in the year 1994-95. In 1994-95 it was Rs. 1705 crore but now the budget allocation for thermal generation has come down to Rs. 772.58 crore. The likley achievement of thermal generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been given at 14626 megawatt against the Eighth Plan target of 20166 megawatt.

I do not find any justification in cutting down the expenditure on generation of thermal power which is a major source of generation. I fail to understand why Ministry of Power have gradually cut down budgetary allocations for transmission and distribution as well as for system improvement. It is an important sector. I would like to emphasize that without proper transmission infrastructure, power from surplus areas cannot be taken to deficit areas. We have an example in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh which is surplus in power generation. We can have power from there. But unless our transmission and distribution systems are strengthened, we cannot have the power from Himachal to Haryana and give it to the poor farmer for his agricultural production. So, it is really surprising that Ministry of Power have gradually cut down budgetary allocation even for transmission and distribution. It will be very disastrous in the days to come.

Similarly, about renovation and maintenance programme, I regret that in the two R&M programmes that were completed during the Seventh and Eighth Plan period, PLFs in the State sector are still far below the national average. The existing abetts are not being utilised fully. Further more, PLF for power projects in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions is also far below the national average due to a lack of system for transmission of power.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that the Eighth Plan target was 30538 megawatt, whereas the achievement was as low as 16415 megawatt. Expected participation of private sector was also a delusion, only an imagination. We have been talking that private sector would be coming but no ground work was done. Nothing was done to bring in development through the private sector. That is why, we have not been able to bring any fruit as envisaged by the Government.

Similarly, planned hydel schemes have not been completed due to various reasons like delay in awarding of contracts, R&R problems etc. I also suspect that this might lead to cost and time overruns which in turn will put a huge burden on the State exchequer. I may like to add that launching of private participation cannot be there. It appears to have been done without any preparation or proper ground work. Moreover, the Government have not attempted a suitable correction even at the time of midterm appraisal of the Eighth Plan. Precisely, I would say that the Eighth Plan was a failure of anticipatory planning. It proved to be really a paper plan, only a paper tiger, if I may say so.

The Ministry of Power has projected an additional capacity of 57,000 M.W. with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 22,800 crore during the Ninth Plan period. I am afraid this may not meet the same fate of failure as was in the Eighth Plan period. So far as this country is concerned, the power sector is in a miserable position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if power crisis is to be avoided by the end of the next Five Year Plan period, the power generation capacity has to be increased by, at least 40,000 M.W. every year out of which 30,000 M.W. will have to be through the public sector. This calls for an investment of Rs. 1,50,000 crore in five years, say about Rs. 30,000 crore every year.

Now, let us go to the Budget allocations where the provision is made. The provision made in the Budget is less than Rs. 7,000 crore. Where will the balance amount come from? Even if a public sector undertaking like the NTPC has its own resources, the Budget leaves a gap to be made up, perhaps, by foreign investors and to my mind such an act of excessive reliance of foreign involvements is also very unhealthy for the country.

Now, if we come down to rural electrification of which we have been boasting about, the programme relating to the rural electrification or electrification of all villages, and energisation of pumpsets have also shown a very sluggish progress in achieving the targets for the year. Even under the Kutir Jyoti Programme, the progress has been no better. I do not know about other States but I know about my State, Haryana, where about, 7,000 villages were energised or electrified many years back. In spite of this, still we cannot even domestic power during peak hours when our ladies, our sister, and mothers have to cook food. About eighty per cent of our students live in the villages. They do not have power. They do not have energy. And they do not even have electric bulbs. Even during examinations, we find it difficult to get electricity with the result the students suffer. In spite of asking the Government again and again, and in spite of putting pressure, we have been able to give them electric supply for even two hours. That is the story of rural electrification. I am afraid this may be the story in every State. At least I know about Haryana personally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many PSUs, like the NTPC, the PGCL, and the NHPC had been selected for

disinvestment. The Ministry of Power were not even aware that the PSUs were going in for disinvestment. Their views were not at all taken. I am sorry to say that there is no coordination between the Ministry of Power and its PSUs. I fail to understand as to why the NTPC, the Powergrid, and the NHPC which are profit-making undertakings have been asked to go in for disinvestment. This is a mystery. This is about power.

So far as energy is concerned, in the power sector scenario, only darkness is visible all around. Ever since the commencement of Economic Reforms, the Government had been announcing concessions after concessions to attract foreign capital. From time to time tall claims about foreign direct investments have been made. But what is the actual position? A study that was made recently by three eminent Professors of Economics of the Florida University has shown that the Ganga has also been flowing in the reverse direction. During 1993, capital flight from India to USA alone, by way of over-invoicing, and under-invoicing by ports could have been as much as 4423 million dollars.

13.00 hrs.

This is the position about our reform period.

In the area of power, at the commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the gap between the demand and supply was estimated to be about 85,000 M.W. Since resources to produce this quantum of power were not available, an Expert Committee of the Planning Commission puts the feasibility at about 45,000 M.W. Eventually, the plan provision for production of only 31,000 M.W. was made. I have already mentioned about the achievement, it is only 14,000 to 15,000 M.W.

Turning to coal, which is another important sector, the environment and subsistence control measures required in the coal sector have not been given due importance till today. The funds allocated have not been utilised in this regard. Out of Rs. 75 crore for the Eighth Plan, the actual utilisation has been only Rs. 22 crore. The Budget Estimate for the current financial year has been brought down to a meagre amount of Rs. 5 crore only. This is the position in the coal sector. We are emphasising about giving this sector to private companies.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to conclude within five minutes then it is alright, Otherwise you can speak after lunch hour.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I still have two-three points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, you may speak after lunch hour.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past fourteen of the clock

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Speaker had directed the Prime Minister to be here by 2.00 o' clock as per his convenience. But I would like to inform the House that Hon. Prime Minister would come to the House at 12.00 o' clock tomorrow to give the clarification. I have conveyed this to the hon. Speaker.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Suppose at three o'clock, the appointment could not be given... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Till the Prime Minister gives any clarification, the appointment should not be allowed to be given. That was the sentiment of the House.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Yes, otherwise what will be the net result of this? It will only be postponed.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, I think that was the general feeling in the morning that the Prime Minister should come and make a statement at two o' clock (Interruptions) if he has not been appointed and if Prime Minister will come and..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : What is the point?

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the House was informed that the concerned person would join his duty by 3.00 o'clock (Interruption)

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, therefore, I humbly submit to you that let the Leader of the House, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan once again convey to the Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral that so far we have understood, at three o'clock, Shri Bhabani Sengupta will take charge today. Please see that nothing is happening in this order to honour the mood of the House and the respectful submissions of the Hon. Members of the House. Thereafter, after making the statement tomorrow at 12 o'clock, let this thing be decided.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just listen. I am not starting a discussion on this topic again

.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Please sit down. I am not giving permission for a discussion again.

[English]

The feelings of the House will be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : ... (Interruptions) After satisfying the Members, he can do anything. But he has to come. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : If the clarification is given tomorrow then the discussion would become infructious. If the discussion is held today, the clarification is made he could justify the appointment. He could have made the appointment thereafter. Our sentiment have been conveyed to him but if he makes the appointment and later gives a clarification what purpose will it serve.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Speaker had directed that if it is convenient for the Prime Minister, he should give a statement at 2.00 clock today. I spoke to him. He has got a appointment. He said that he would make a statement at 12 O'clock tomorrow. The feelings of the House would be conveyed to him if the chair so desires. I would convey whatever direction is given by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI : The Leader is very clear.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : When the Prime Minister has conveyed that he would give his clarification at 12.00 noon then I think we should close this chapter.

[English]

SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI : We are not questioning the authority and competence of the Prime Minister. We are not questioning the authority of the Prime Minister. We are simply conveying the mood of the House and the sentiments that we have expressed today on a very serious issue and that matter should be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Why is Prime Minister not coming? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : My colleagues, we can convey the feeling to the Prime Minister and let us not bring the Prime Minister's office, the institution, to that degree that we give him instruction..... (Interruptions). We have expressed our feelings. I do not know what has been raised. But what has been raised is that the feeling should be conveyed and not beyond that. Let us not go on record that the Prime Minister should not appoint, the Prime Minister should not select any OSD. It is totally the prerogative of the Prime Minister of the country. If we do not believe a Prime Minister, then why do you elect your Prime Minister? This is certainly against the institution. We should not do that.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Please convey our feelings to him. Though it is his prerogative, yet our sentiments must be conveyed. It would be better if he makes the appointment tomorrow after the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The issue be closed now. It is not necessary for me to say what are the feelings of the House on this matter. There feelings should be conveyed to him.

14.10 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1997-98 -- DEMANDS FOR GRANTS - contd..

[English]

SHRI I. D. SWAMI (Karnal) : Sir, I was referring to the position on coal-mining side. But before I come back to coal, I would like to mention about another proposal of the Government since the Ministry has proposed a capacity addition of about 12000 M.W. by way of the Naphtha based power plant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please take your seats.

SHRI I. D. SWAMI : Naphtha based power plant is a very costly affair and without caring for its impact in the form of huge cost which would ultimately be borne by the consumer, I think, this proposal of the Government is really very ridiculous. As far as I know it is really amazing and astonishing that no other country in the world so far - the developing world, the most developed countries none of them - as far as my knowledge goes has opted for Naphtha as fuel for power plants so far. I do not know under what circumstances this Government has taken the decision to have a proposal for a Naphtha based power plant. If it is only a wish, a pious wish, then it is all right.

Again I am reminded of an Urdu couplet:

"Ye aarzo bhi badi cheez hai magar hamdam
Visaale yaar fakat aarzo ki baat nahin".

This cannot be only a wish of the Government that they want to have a Naphtha based power plant whereas the fuel is so costly. The impact on the consumers would be very heavy and nowhere in the world has it been tried so far. This was one point about Energy I had missed in the morning.

Now, I would like to say something about coal. In the field of Science and Technological Development in the Coal Sector, the Eighth Plan allocation for Science and Technological Development was about Rs. 87 crore as against the provision of planned allocation only Rs. 21.19 crore were utilised. I fail to find any logic why the Budget Estimates for Science and Technological Development Projects have been kept now at Rs. 9.87 crore which is even below the proportionate requirement during the 9th Plan period.

In the Research and Development Sector, the Eighth Plan provision which will have a very direct and immediate commercial application, no steps have so far been taken by the Government as the Budget Estimates for 1996-97 have been revised from Rs. 14.60 crore to only Rs. 6 crore.

Coal India Limited's outlays for the year 1996-97 have been revised downwardly again from Rs. 2,143 crore to Rs. 1,311 crore, thereby showing a decrease of 45 per cent of the Budget Estimates. The net budgetary support has also been slashed down to Rs. 50 crore from Rs. 100 crore during 1996-97. I do not know how Coal India will raise the internal and external budgetary resources as budgeted since there is no budgetary support available for Coal India Limited in the Budget of 1997-98. Furthermore, the Government and the Coal companies have failed to invest in the Coal Projects as envisaged in the Plan outlay for 1996-97.

It seems no serious exercise has been done so far against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,805.73 crore for mining. The Revised Estimate has been decelerated to Rs. 1,111.33 crore during 1996-97. The Actuals of 1995-96 for mining purpose were Rs. 1,361.34 crore. On the demand side, I also find that no concrete efforts have been made to meet the coal demand as envisaged during the Ninth Plan.

There is a reduction in the import duty on coal from 85 per cent in 1994-95 to 20 per cent in 1996-97. Indian coal is almost out of competition in the eastern coast. That is very obvious. It is very near to getting outpriced in the western region also because of the import duty on coal which has been decreased from 85 per cent to 20 per cent in 1996-97. I feel the further reduction of import duty by 10 per cent which has been now proposed in 1997-98. Budget will adversely affect the domestic coal industry because the imported coal is not subject to any direct taxation in other countries.

About captive mines, I would like to point out that there is a need for ensuring that these captive mines earmarked for the specific purpose, namely thermal power stations,

steel industry, etc. should be treated as assets and solely be used for the designated purposes. I am told a private company was given a captive mine about two years back without signing of any P.P.A. and they were supposed to produce only steel and power. But nothing has been done so far in that direction and they are only using this captive mine for their own benefit, for their own business. This sort of thing should be immediately stopped. Then only we can improve the condition in the coal sector.

There is a need for stepping up of quality control measures also so as to ensure production of high quality coal with low ash contents. Various user industries are worried because the coal companies are not maintaining proper grade and quality of coal which resulted in mounting of coal sale dues also. We have an example for this in Haryana itself. Our thermal plant at Panipat has suffered many a time because of bad quality of coal that was supplied to the plant.

I would like to speak a word about the atomic energy also. In the atomic energy sector, the position of outlay is also dismal as it is observed that the actual expenditure during 1995-96 over the budgeted amount has been reduced to as much as Rs. 453.59 crore. The shortfall in the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 342.62 crore is attributable to non-realisation of internal and extra budgetary resources as envisaged in the Plan Budget. A net amount of Rs. 110.97 crore was not expended by the budgetary support component under the two grants, that is Grant Number 88 for Atomic Energy and Grant Number 89 for Nuclear Power Schemes. This is the fate of our atomic energy sector. You look at the inability of the Department of Atomic Energy to utilise the budgetary resources provided under the two Grants.

Furthermore, I find the shortfall in expenditure, shown as 'savings' in the grants are indicative of poor budgeting or shortfall in performance. That is about atomic energy.

I would like to say a word about the nuclear power sector. There was an Eighth Plan proposal and in the year 1988 it was decided to produce 10,000 M.W. of nuclear power by the turn of the century. Even the required equipment was imported at a cost of Rs. 1,500 crore. But during the reform period, that is, starting from 1990-91 to 1995-96, this target was scaled down to 5,000 M.W. and then to 2,820 M.W.

This is the position about nuclear power.

During the reform period, as it would be seen, there has not only been a drastic reduction of production in crucial area of infrastructural development, but it has also dealt on a crippling blow to the scientific and technological potential of the country. There is a natural linkage between human resource development and infrastructural development. The young scientists and technologists are not getting adequate opportunity for the expression of their talent and upgradation of their skills through practical

[Shri I. D. Swamy]

work. A large number of promising scientists and technologists are either migrating or sulking with anger and frustration. Can they expect any better future from such a reform process, that is the question.

Those who merely flaunt the figures of growth rate ignore all the imbalances and contradictions that are being created by the reforms. Nor do they take into account the quality of life that is being generated. They forget that a wrong kind of growth is worse than no growth at all. Reading between the lines of the latest Human Resource Development Report of 1996, it should be clear that during the reform period, that is, 1991-96, the nature of the India growth has been jobless, useless and futureless. That is the crux or conclusion drawn if we read this Human Resource Development Report in between the lines.

The Eighth Plan proposals for the nuclear power sector were based on an ambitious programme of achieving a nuclear power capacity of 77,000 M.W. by 2002 A.D. Advance action was initiated for procurement of critical long delivery equipment for projects to be taken up in future. During the Eighth Plan, as against a capacity addition, of 1,100 M.W. envisaged from on-going projects, namely, Kakrapar Units 1 and 2 of 220 M.W. and Kaiga 1 and 2 of 220 M.W. and Rajasthan 3 and 4 of 220 M.W. each respectively, the actual addition has been only 440 M.W. from Kakrapar and the balance 660 M.W. from Kaiga and Rajasthan is slipping to the Ninth Plan. A serious note may be taken about the wide disparity between the Eighth Plan proposals and the approved outlay and also the meagre budgetary support provided to the nuclear power sector during the Plan period as well as the shortfall in achieving the capacity target for the Plan period. There are serious deficiencies in the planning for nuclear power sector.

The overall scenario of non-conventional energy sources is also not impressive. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have presented Demands for Grants to the tune of Rs. 341.88 crore for the year 1997-98 as against Rs. 246.69 crore (Actuals) in 1995-96 and Rs. 335.90 crore (Budget Estimate) of 1996-97. I am constrained to bring to the notice of this House that the shortfall in the utilisation of Eighth Plan outlay is due to shortfall in the funds allocated to the Ministry. It is observed that there is no noticeable achievement in the case of renewable Energy Parks, no improvement in Solar Photovoltaics programmes, no improvement in Wind Pumps and Aero-Generator/Hybrid System etc. The small hydro programme in the Eighth Plan were to the tune of 200 M.W. of SHP projects, which also included the private sector. But the projects actually commissioned during the Eighth Plan amount to only 63 M.W. The projects to an extent of 253 MW capacity have been sanctioned during the Eighth Plan, but sanction alone will not do.

There is no scope for sluggish effort since the country can tap immense resources, immense potential of hydel, solar and wind energy in which we have enough of resources so as to make a very big contribution to the development

and growth of the nation. We must have a national energy policy, which should not only include power, coal but atomic energy as well as nuclear energy. We must become self-reliant and self-sufficient not only in the production of foodgrains but even in the production of energy. It may be coal, it may be power, it may be atomic power or nuclear power.

There is a natural connection between human resources and natural material resources.

[Translation]

Where are we heading for? While concluding I would like to submit that this Government is going out of the way and depending too much on foreign countries in energy, power and atomic energy sectors. We are appealing them to invest in our country at any cost. The Government is ready to make any compromise and is ready to enter into agreements at any cost. This is a dangerous trend. This reveals our lack of self-confidence. We do not want either Bill Gates or Rупak Mardok. We only want a Government which is alive to the problems of people and a bureaucracy which can promote technology. We should use our indigenous technology in all sectors whether it is launching of satellite or energy or atomic energy or power sectors. Even Gates and Mardok would lag way behind if we do it. We can spread education and provide employment to lakhs of our youth we can connect the rural people with network and provide them electricity. We can devise ways in our country where people do not have to face drought, floods or earthquake. We can make use of technology to promote our creative mind. If we do not act in this manner, our precious wealth, our hard working people and our hard earned money would flow to other countries. People of our country would go to other countries in search of jobs every year. Our wealth would flow to countries known for blackmoney. The Government may said travel agents or people involved in Hawala scandal but it would not be able to control the situation. Government would not be able to check the tendency of flow of this wealth to other countries. Unless we are able to make India self-dependent and self sufficient, this trend would not stop and it would continue.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I need not emphasise the importance of energy for the economic development of the country. Without power and energy we cannot move an inch forward on the path to progress and prosperity. That is why, in the erstwhile Soviet Union when they were united and achieved tremendous progress, it was attributed by their leader Mr. Lenin to electricity and power together with the people's power. That is what had made Soviet Union so prosperous.

While participating in this debate on Demands for Grants of three Ministries and one Department, viz., Ministries of Power, Coal and Energy and the Department of Atomic Energy, I tried to find out and pick up something from the papers.

From the relevant papers supplied to us, I wanted to speak something in support of these Demands. But I am sorry to say that I could not locate these good features that normally should have been there.

We are now scrutinising the Demands of these three ministries and the Department. So, I would first come to power. Power is the yardstick or the basis for determining our prosperity and our development. In the power sector, during this one year, there is a reduction in the plant load factor, compared to the previous year. The overall plant load factor in the previous year was 63 per cent, and it has come down to 62.5 per cent now. But in a meeting of the Chief Ministers, probably held in the month of September, 1996, a strong decision was taken to improve this PLF.

At the time of Independence, the amount of energy or power that was being generated in our country was less than 2,000 MW. Today, it has gone up. That way, we have covered a long distance. It is around 90,000 MW. One year before, it was 83,000 MW. Of course, the records are not up-to-date. But if you add another 5,000 MW or 6,000 MW, then it will be somewhere around 86,000 MW.

What is the per capita availability of power in our country and how does it compare with the developed countries? In developed countries, for instance, in the United States of America, the per capita availability of power is 10,000 KWH. In Canada and Sweden, it is still higher; it is around 12,000 KWH. In some developing countries, it is about 1,000 KWH. But coming to India, the scenario is precarious and miserable. It is only 316 KWH. Seven years before, during 1988-89, it was around 200 KWH. There is an increase, but we have to cover a lot of ground in the days to come. We have to strive very hard in this area of power generation to industrialise our country and to give minimum comforts or amenities to our people.

What is the growth rate? The other day - this discussion on the Demands for Grants is a part of our budgetary process - while replying to the discussion on the General Budget of this year, our distinguished Finance Minister, who was much sought for after a few days of political trouble - anyway, he is back in his seat, in his office - said that the economic growth rate is around seven per cent. Yesterday or the day before, we were very happy when the Prime Minister himself has expressed that there are possibilities of achieving eight or nine per cent economic growth rate. When this is the position, what is the growth rate in the power sector? In the power sector, the growth rate is around 3.8 per cent. This growth rate is the lowest during the last seven years. All the seven years, figures are given in the report of the Standing Committee.

It is the lowest 3.8 per cent minus growth. Again, 5.4 per cent minus growth is in hydel sector. Again, coming to rural electrification, Kutir Jyoti, Dalit Harijan Basti programme, under all these items, there is a shortfall in the target for energy. We are below the target. This is up to February. If it is less than 50 per cent upto February and if

they do it 100 per cent in March, then naturally we will have a suspicion about it. Of course, there are instances of villages in my constituency which without having been electrified have been shown on record as being electrified! There are such cases. The bureaucracy is capable of showing such a false picture. This is the scenario.

The Eighth Plan is over. In the Eighth Plan, originally the target was fixed at 48,000 MW power generation. Later on, it was shown as 30,000 M.W. But what is the actual achievement? It is 16,200 MW which is 53 per cent. You know how important infrastructure is in respect of power. The observation in regard to this "As a result, there has been no major progress in this regard. Moreover, The Committee note that the Ministry of Power have not attempted with suitable correction and they feel that for power sector, Eighth Plan was a failure of anticipation, planning and imagination." It is a total disappointing performance. It is one of dismal performance. We want the Government to continue. But let them perform. We want the Government to perform, to do something, just not to continue, but to do something in all these sectors so that the country moves forward.

In the Ninth Plan, we have a projection of power generation to the tune of 57,000 MW. One MW of power needs Rs. 4 crore today. Seven years before, in 1988-89, when last we debated Energy Ministry demands, it was Rs. 1.25 crore. Now, Rs. 2,28,000 crore is our total requirement. The Hon. Minister is very knowledgeable. From which source are they going to get this amount? I need to be enlightened on this point. Out of Rs. 2,28,000 crore, they have set apart Rs. 27,000 crore for public sector. What is the money for this year's budget? Against this background, it is not more than Rs. 20,000 crore, they have set apart Rs. 27,000 crore for public sector. What is the money for this year's budget? Against this background, it is not more than Rs. 20,000 crore to Rs. 24,000 crore. I do not find any way of getting this amount. Government, of course, is pinning hopes very much on private sector participation in a big way.

This is not the first time that we are optimistic about their performance and participation in the power sector. Another former Power Minister is sitting here. We have been toying with the idea since 1991-92 and even earlier also. I remember that in 1987, when I was participating in a similar debate on the Demands for Grants of the Energy Ministry, I had also advocated the private sector participation because so much of money is needed. Just for the sake of criticism, we are not supposed to criticise here. Where from this money will come? Definitely, the Government of India is not in a position to arrange, mobilise and provide such huge funds. So, naturally, we have to look towards the private entrepreneurs and the multinationals also. But it is not at all encouraging. Barring the Enron and one or two projects here and there, nobody else is coming forward. The Government has to do some heart-searching and introspection in this regard. Simply saying that the private sector will come forward and we will mop up resources from

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

the private sector will not help matters. This is not going to happen.

There are also many aberrations which need to be corrected. I have told about the hydel projects. What is happening? Out of the estimated production of 80,000 megawatt of power, what is the percentage of power that is generated now? There should be an ideal mix of the two. It should be a mix of hydel and thermal power. Of course, we should have something from the nuclear power area and non-conventional energy sources. In respect of non-conventional sources of energy, we have just made a modest beginning in that sector. But earlier also, the hydel power generation was to the extent of two-third capacity and thermal generation was to the extent of one-third. According to the Committee, it should be 60:40, that is, thermal power should be to the extent of 60 per cent and hydel, 40 per cent. The gestation period is much more longer in respect of hydel projects. Of course, from the point of view of pollution and environment, hydel power is better. The positions that thermal power generation accounts for 70 per cent and hydel power generation is only to the extent of 26 per cent. There is thus a growing imbalance in this sector. What is the result of that? The result of that is that in the North-Eastern States and the Eastern States, our position is miserable. We experience the difficulty in respect of peak load, non-peak load and base load. All these problems are there. Also, that affects the PLF.

About Talcher, we do not have proper distribution system. We do not have transmission lines. We do not have a National Grid. What is the position of Delhi, which is the Union Capital? Whether it is official or non-official information, the fact is that there is power cut in Delhi; it may not be there in the VIP areas. But what about the reports that we are getting from the *bastis* and from other areas? In old-Delhi areas, there is power cut and for six or ten hours, people are not getting power. This is the situation even in Delhi. The situation is ironical. It is quite contradictory. In Telcher, in my constituency, we have a Super Thermal Power Plant which is not working to the optimum capacity because there is no arrangement to tap power.

There is a coal-field called the Lingaraj Coal Mine. A huge amount of coal is dumped there. Of course, it is pit-head coal. This is the aberration. There is no proper planning. There is power famine in some areas. There are some power plant which are kept idle, which are not working to the optimum capacity. This calls for corrective measures. The hydel power sector and all these things need a comprehensive study. There should be improved transmission and distribution system. We have to think how to produce more, how to generate more. The budgetary support has got to be increased. Again, I am sorry to point out here that the budgetary allocation is being reduced in respect of the thermal sector, in respect of transmission and distribution sectors. Everywhere, in these areas, the

allocation is less and less. That is why the problem is there.

Now, I am coming to renovation and modernisation programme.

Sir, In other countries, they have 75 per cent Plant Load Factor. In our country also, there are certain projects and power plants which are working at 90 per cent PLF or even 100 per cent PLF. For example, Birla's Hindustan Aluminium Plant near Singrauli has more than 100 per cent PLF. The Committee has visited there and found that it had more than 100 per cent Plant Load Factor.

So, if there is one percentage scale of improvement in Mega Watt, there can be an improvement in PLF upto 10 per cent. And, if 10 per cent improvement in PLF is there, 7000 to 8000 megawatts additionality of power will be there.

Sir, about the transmission and distribution losses, I would submit that ours is one of the highest percentage in the whole of the world. It is more than 22 per cent in India. In Japan these losses count for only five to six per cent. Though we cannot compare ourselves with Japan but in India, it can reasonably be reduced to the level of say 12 per cent or something like that. If we can bring down the transmission and distribution losses by 10 per cent, more than 8,000 megawatts of additionality of power will be there by which Rs. 60,000 crore will be saved. We can do so just with the improvement without going in for new plants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I am only beginning, Sir. Kindly give me some time. Now, I would say pointedly.

Similarly, the coal sector is there and other sectors are there which are very important. That is why I say more budgetary support is required for them.

About the Power Purchase Agreement with NRIs, there is some stalemate. We do not have any clear-cut policy. Guarantee and Counter-guarantee questions are there and there is some uncertainty. So, let the Government apply its mind in this regard. Whosoever entrepreneur are interested, the Government should discuss with them about the power plants, tariff etc. If they also arbitrarily fix the tariff which will not be economical, who will purchase power from them? That is why, I say that these are very serious matters which we have to address to. We are also aware of the fact that the power cut is there. The hydel mixture, R&M and TD losses are there.

About the Eastern India and the North-Eastern India, they need a greater and immediate attention because on 14th and 15th an Electric Power Survey was undertaken. The officials say that there was no demand, low demand, etc., which is not correct. Both these reports are different. What they say now is also something different.

About the fuel policy, we do not have an integrated fuel policy. Sometime we are depending on naphtha. Nowhere in the world, there are the power projects which are depending on naphtha. That is very costly. By using naphtha, it will be a drain on our foreign exchange also. I am sorry to say that I was pained that day while listening to the Hon. Finance Minister's reply. He said, "We are concerned with growth rate and we have comfortable position with regard to foreign exchange. Well, whatever we need, we can import that way. He gave an example of wheat import of two million units. But I am very sorry to say that it is not our perception of self-sufficiency. He tried to pronounce his perception of self-sufficiency. If you have money you can do anything. Yes, you can bring fertilizers, you can bring food, wheat or rice with money but can you bring power? Can you import power from America? Can you import power from Australia or from any other country? Without power nothing is going to happen.

That is why, I say that topmost priority has got to be given to the power generation. When I say about power, naturally, coal, etc., is also included there. We know coal is the primary source of our energy in our country.

I would come to the distribution part. When the country went in for rural electrification, the target fixed was to cover three thousand villages under it. But that also has not been achieved. The target for Kutil Jyoti, Harijan Bastis, Dalit Bastis has been brought down, revised downwards. If we do not provide power even to far-flung areas, people become conscious of it and they will not tolerate it. They will also not tolerate the regional imbalance, if it is not contained and if it keeps growing in our country. National integration is something that we cherish the most. I am afraid, even that will be threatened if we do not provide power to far-flung Adivasi areas. When we Members of Parliament visit those areas, they ask us as to whether they are not Indians, whether they have not got freedom, whereas elsewhere about one kilometre away there is power and people are enjoying electricity, why is it that they are deprived of it. They are not getting power.

Now with change in the attitude and with this New Economic Policy there is some reform. But the condition of the State Electricity Boards is very-very miserable. The Rural Electrification Programme is now going on a commercial basis. When this is the case, some villagers approach us and argue that some developed villages have got power, but theirs is a question of hilly area and the tribals are living far from the Jungle Bastis, if we say that unless it becomes commercial, unless fifty or sixty subscribers do not come forward we will not give them power, where is the social justice. Is it social justice? Naturally it is not.

We have got a seven point Minimum Needs Programme adopted in the Chief Ministers' Conference. This Government takes credit for that. Let power be added, let electricity be added to it as the eighth minimum need and then we can subsidise this programme and see that power

reaches every nook and corner of the country because without power we cannot give the minimum comforts, the minimum amenities and the minimum taste of development of all those people in interior areas, in hilly and jungle areas.

Now I come to the question of disinvestment. In some public sector organisations disinvestment is taking place in a very funny manner without the knowledge of the Power Ministry! NTPC, Grid Corporation have been included in that list and some disinvestment programme is going on there. But they do not know it. In the Committee also this matter was examined and the Secretaries said that it is taking place without their knowledge. NTPC etc. are profit making organisations. Why are they being brought under this?

Since there is time constraint, I will come to coal, of course, with regard to production and productivity there is some improvement. I would like to again refer to the Report of the Standing Committee. In so many areas there is shortage. On the one hand Ministers say here that there is no money and that is why they are trying to enlist or ensure private participation. But on the other hand whatever money is provided under different heads, that meagre money also is not spent. Here again, for science and technology projects and environmental projects in Coal India there is a reduction in the total plan outlay. They have spent 46 per cent less.

This will have an adverse effect on the Ninth Plan. In the Ninth Plan, their provision is around 288 MT.

Today, while participating in this debate I pay tribute to the sacred memory of Madam Indira Gandhi, who took the bold initiative to nationalise the coal sector. There was slotted mining; in certain areas exploitation of workers was going on; there was total disregard to the environmental aspect; and no funds were coming forward from the private industrialists. Due to these four reasons, the nationalisation of the coal sector was called for and Madam Indira Gandhi with the help of the late Kumaramangalam took the bold initiative and got it done. At that point of time, the production of coal in our country was 70 MT; today, it has come up to 280 MT. There is a shortfall of about 20 to 25 MT but in five years' time this would (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many members of your party want to speak. The total time allotted to your party is 56 minutes.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, one Hon. Member spoke for about one hour. I leave it to you. I am at your mercy. I am trying to be brief. I am only listing out points.... (*Interruptions*).

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

There would be a requirement of 425 MT by the year 2002. Again, there is a stipulation that it should be raised to 550 MT by the end of the Tenth Plan. That is why they do not have enough money.

They speak about the Chari Committee Report. Shri K.S.R. Chari, who was the Secretary in the Department of Coal told Madam Gandhi to nationalise the coal sector. Now, this Chari Committee Report has recommended for privatisation of the coal industry. Of course, there is a demand and there is no money. But there should not be flood gates opened up for funds because when the private trade is coming forward its sole motive is profit. They do not want to spend on environmental improvement; they do not want to employ the required number of people; they do not want to spend money on peripheral development. That is our experience. Where is the guarantee that they will not go in for slotter mining? We know how our bureaucracy functions. We may set up a machinery but there would be no guarantee that there would be no slotter mining.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Member is speaking about privatisation. But I would like to submit that this in order to fill the gap between demand and supply we are reviving private sector.....(Interruptions)

Please do not give it the name of privatisation.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Privatisation is not done. It is just other form of industrialisation. There are public undertaking, CIL and SSCL. Private Indian Companies will also what was the need of bringing foreign company in collaboration with CIL in the joint sector. This could have been done by your agency.

[English]

Give more freedom and autonomy for their functioning and to go to the capital market for raising funds. Let them also approach the IMF and the World Bank and other agencies.

About three to four years ago, we had amended our law to facilitate private sector participation for the purpose of captive mining. Who came forward? Madam Minister, in your reply, kindly tell us how many companies have come forward after the amendment of our law. You have set apart 41 blocks for them.

14.59 hrs.

(SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair*)

Nobody has come forward so far. That is why you would have captive mining and give them more autonomy. At the same time, local problems like degradation of the environment should also be taken care of.

15.00 hrs.

What was the hurry for them to go straight to the Cabinet and get it adopted without getting it debated on the floor of the House, without taking it to the Consultative Committee or without sitting across with the representatives of the coal industry, that is, the representative of trade union? These are public sector undertakings and there should be total transparency in them. Why are they trying to impose something in a hush-hush manner? We appreciate the difficulties that the Government is facing in this sector; but at the same time, there should be transparency and they should take everybody into confidence.

The ghost of Chary Committee is haunting the work force and they are preparing for an agitation. Shri Basudeb Acharia can also inform them if they ask him. That is now haunting everybody. That should be done in a very-very systematic manner; at the same time, with regard to whatever I am mentioning, something can be done, but not in the way they are proposing to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please remember the promise that you have made to the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I remember it. Now that you have occupied the Chair, it can be renewed!

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I cannot do that. Please do not expect that from me.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : As in power sector where there is a combination of hydel, thermal and nuclear powers, there has to be such a combination in mining sector for the working of coal mines. There should be a judicious mixture of underground and open-cast mining. There can be a new work force with new voluntary retirement schemes and that can be replaced by the young people. That will enthuse them.

When the land is being acquired for open-cast mining, those people whose land is being acquired are given jobs. I cannot understand why those people are sent underground when the land is acquired for open-cast mining. I have raised this matter in some other fora also. Moreover, the problems of the land oustees are not being treated with the sympathy that it deserves. We should be rather grateful to the land oustees who are losing their lands for our project which is for a national cause. So, their children should be given the benefit of education in the schools of the Coal India Ltd. They should also be given treatment in the hospital of the Coal India Ltd.

The other point is about the Mafia group which operates there. The Mafia activity should be contained everywhere.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : What is the definition of Mafia, please tells us.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I leave it to you. Can I do it better than you? Of course, I cannot give a definition for that better than you. You can explain it.

The next point is about the appointment of transporters. The idea of the Ex-Army persons is good, but they are not seen anywhere near the field. Many of them sell it to somebody else who are oppressing and harassing the local people. This is causing a great deal of resentment in the coal belt. Why are the local people not given preference for this? So, this policy should be reviewed.

Setting up of the Wage Board for the employees in the coal sector is very much delayed and that should be expedited. I think, in other areas, some progress has been made.

As regards Chary Committee report, I would say that to the minimum extent possible, some private participation with some safeguards should be introduced and more Budgetary support to coal industry should be given.

As I said, more autonomy can be given to the joint sector captive mines, in a coordinated manner. There has to be a new work culture with participatory management. Economy must also be observed. Some officers are there sitting in sensitive posts for a decade or for five years, doing anything they like. Why should it be so? There should be a participatory management. Workers participation in management can be very well introduced in coal sector.

I would close my speech by saying one word about the non-conventional energy sources.

We have far-flung areas. We cannot take the electric lines everywhere. Drawing of thermal lines and other lines cannot be done in a regular manner. That will be very-very costly and rather prohibitive particularly when our commercial consideration is weak in the new atmosphere. That is why, we should make the best use of the bright sun-which we have for almost 300 days in many areas the strong wind and other non-conventional sources of energy like wastage from sugar and other municipal wastages. Of course, we have made a very modest beginning which is called Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). Ten thousand villages was the target to be achieved under this Programme. But whatever little money or fund was earmarked, that could not be spent. Let the Government give some consideration to this effect. Let them be serious about it. In some areas where solar energy is available, once it goes out of order, nobody goes there for maintenance and repairs. That is how, these programmes are not getting popularity.

About atomic energy, we have a Commission but that should be independent. There are risks involved. International standards are there but the same men who

are heading this body are also serving the Ministry. That is why, there are recommendations from different sources that there should be an independent organisation and due impetus should be given to power generation in this sector.

We want the Government to continue but the performance should improve. I believe the Ministers who are there have good intentions. I do not question their intentions. But at the same time, let them critically examine the areas where there are some faults and other grey areas and take the required corrective measures. Let them try their best to see that the results are achieved. Otherwise, the money which we will be giving them here will not be properly spent and there will be wastage. And that will not be a good thing.

With these words, I thank you once again and of course, with reservation, I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I will confine myself to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal. My party has another speaker, Shri R.R. Pramanik who will speak on the Demands for Grants on Power, Atomic Energy and Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may arrange your time accordingly.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The coal industry was nationalised in 1971 and again in, 1973. At that time, the total production was only 78 million tonnes. From 78 million tonnes, we have achieved 298 million tonnes which is the target fixed for the current year. But still there is a gap between demand and production. We have 196 billion tonnes of coal reserves in our country and out of this 196 billion tonnes of coal reserves, 80 per cent of coal can be extracted. I want to know whether the reserves and potentialities which are there are being fully utilised or not. Why, year after year, is the Government not in a position to spend the amount allocated or even the amount budgeted for is being reduced? What happened last year and even the year before that?

We have potentiality both for underground mining and open-cast mining. In 1971-72, we had underground coal mining to the extent of 75 per cent and only 25 per cent for open-cast mining. Today, it has just become reverse. Ninety-five per cent of coal-mines in China are underground mines whereas in India, it is only five per cent. China produces 1,100 million tonnes. Why is their production so high? It is because they have small, medium and also major projects. They have more small projects whereas we have only major projects. In my area, there are a number of coal-mines. There is an abundant reserve of coal, called the right bank of river Damodar, where proper exploration and exploitation has not yet been done. When I was the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, we recommended that proper exploration and exploitation of coal should be done in the right bank of river Damodar,

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

particularly in the districts of Purulia and Bankura where there are abundant reserves of coal. But that reserve is not being explored properly. An amount of only Rs. 20 crore has been allocated this year for exploration. Our reserve has to be explored and it has to be exploited. But what is happening is that illegal mining is taking place. Everywhere coal is being stolen. That coal can be produced by Coal India by having small projects in order to extract coal which is not in depth. We can have more underground mining particularly in the case of Eastern Coalfields, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd. We can have better quality of coal from underground mining.

We are importing coal to the extent of 10 million tonnes every year for steel plants. We can also meet the requirement of our steel plants. There is a problem. We have 19 washeries. Coal India has 15 coal washeries. Most of these washeries are outdated. There is a programme for modernisation. A Committee was appointed, namely, Atekar Committee. That Committee submitted its report in 1985. More than a decade has elapsed since that Committee submitted its report. And this modernisation was to be completed by 1995. What is the position of modernisation? Only last year, one plant of Dugdha Washery had to be closed down. The total installed capacity of washeries of Coal India, IISCO and TISCO is 32 million tonnes. But what is the actual production? It is not more than 19 million tonnes. There is a need for modernisation of washeries. But these washeries are not being modernised.

Another problem is that the washeries are also not getting proper quality of coal. As a result of that, the capacity of the washeries is not being utilised properly. A committee was appointed only two years back. There is a proposal. When the Hindustan Steel Company was there, it was changed to Steel Authority of India. They had three washeries, namely, Dugdha, Pathardi and Bhajudi. These washeries were with Hindustan Steel Company which, later on, became the Steel Authority of India.

Sir, there is a proposal for re-merger of these three washeries, namely Dugdha, Pathardi and Bhajudi with the Steel Authority of India. It is because they are not getting good quality coal. They are always complaining about it saying that their condition was better when these coal washeries were with the Steel Authority of India prior to 1982. There is a proposal for their re-merger with the Steel Authority of India because they are not properly managed by BCCL. BCCL is not able to properly manage them because it is suffering from fund constraints. In this connection I have received a letter from Shri Haradhan Roy, who is also an MP. He is not present here today. He has written to me saying that the employees of BCCL and ECL are not getting their salaries due to fund constraints. The financial position of these coal companies are very precarious. The employees are not getting their salaries for the last two months.

Now, another point is about nationalisation. Why was

the coal industry nationalised? The main purpose of nationalisation was to stop unscientific and slotter mining. But even after nationalisation there continues to be unscientific and slotter mining in the coal mines and subsidence is taking place particularly in the Raniganj coal field, which is the oldest coalfield in our country.

Sir, I have one newspaper report with me in regard to the conditions as prevailing in the Jharia coal fields. Two international consultants were appointed by the World Bank to study and examine the subsidence and, fire in Jharia coal fields. After examination and study, what did they find? The consultants in their report have said that if timely measures were not taken then the entire Dhanbad district would face complete disruption. Major railway lines, the Grand Chord, the national highways in the region would be destroyed. Then it would virtually turn the coal field into a fire ball and this would lead to a national disaster. This is what the consultants said in their report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Basudeb Acharia, you have got another speaker from your Party.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, I am aware of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, if you want that he should also get some time, then you please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, he would speak on power and energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You also sit in this Chair and so you know the difficulty. So, please manage your time accordingly. Total time allotted for your Party is 30 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Yes Sir. I would not take much time.

Sir, a discussion in regard to this problem was held in this House through a Calling Attention Motion and then it was told that a Committee would be constituted. The Committee, of course, was constituted and the Members of the Committee had also visited the area and it would also submit its report. In the past also a number of Committees, like the H.B. Ghosh Committee - Shri H.B. Ghosh was an eminent expert in coal mining - submitted its report and suggested measures as to how to tackle the problem of subsidence in both Raniganj and Jharia coalfield areas. The State Government of West Bengal had appointed a Committee and that Committee also has submitted its report. The Ministry of Coal also had constituted a Committee in the past and it has prepared a report as well.

But no effective step has so far been taken by the Government of India. The problem of subsidence in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields is a national problem. The Government of India should consider it from that angle. As suggested by the consultants appointed by the World Bank, at least 10,000 families are to be shifted and rehabilitated for which more than Rs. 2000 crore will be required. Almost the same

amount will be required to shift the people from the areas which are facing subsidence. So, I would request the Hon. Minister, while replying the debate, to suggest some concrete steps in this regard. This is a serious problem. I visited Jharia on 26th October. Suddenly cracks were found in several houses, at least in 100 to 200 houses. I have visited the area and have seen the plight of the people who are residing in Jharia township. They are to be shifted.

Another important area is the safety in coal mines. It has been reported in the Performance Budget and the Annual Report that there is a decline in the incidence of major accidents. On September 27, 1995, there was a disaster in Gajli Tand. More than 100 miners were trapped inside the coal mine and the coal mine was inundated. Up till now only 10 dead bodies could be recovered from the mines. Crores of rupees have been spent but only 10 dead bodies have been recovered. The safety audit is not taking place in all the mines. It has been stated that each mine will have a Safety Committee having the representative of the trade unions. What is the function of that Committee? I would like to know whether these committees are meeting frequently and whether the suggestions made in these committees are adhered to or not. Although, there is some improvement, I do not say that there is no improvement since nationalisation, but there is still scope for improvement in the measures to be taken for safe operation of coal mines. Every year such incidents are taking place in coal mines.

In Coal India, there are about six lakh workers. They are tribal female workers. Now-a-days, the number of tribal female workers is gradually reducing. They are being replaced by the male workers. This Policy was adopted both by CCL and BCCL. If we compare the number of female workers in the last two to three years, we will find that there is a gradual decline in the number of female workers with each year. It should not happen.

The point made by Panigrahi is a very important one that it takes a lot of time to settle wage agreements in coal industry. It does not happen in other public sector undertakings. We experienced it at the time of NCWA-3, NCWA-4, then again at the time of NCWA-5. Another wage agreement, NCWA-6, is due now. It takes about two to three years to finalise wage settlements in coal industry and the workers are forced to go on strikes.

We have very high deposits of coal. We have 196 billion tonnes of coal reserves out of which more than 80 per cent be extracted. We have not modernised our underground system. We have not set up long-wall mining. Our public sector undertakings can manufacture the machinery. Millions of tonnes of coal is left un-extracted. But deep-pillaring in long-wall method these deposits can be extracted. A huge investment is required for that. But no investment is made for the last several years in this. We have imported a number of machines but the level of utilisation of these machines is only 60 to 65 per cent. Crores of rupees are spent for import of machines like heavy earth movers but their utilisation is only 65 per cent.

When Coal India can do it, why are some mines being proposed to be privatised?

When Paingrahi raised this point, the Hon. Minister responded to say that coal mines are not being privatised. What is being done then? Some blocks have been identified to be given to private companies. We understand that Coal Mining Nationalisation Act was amended when Panigrahi's party was in power. That was done for a very limited purpose, for allowing captive power plants in steel plants and cement factories, for captive coal mines and washeries etc. For this limited purpose only the Act was demanded in 1993 or 1994. Coal India has its own research and development organisation, CMPDIL. They can very well take up this responsibility. They should prepare a perspective plan. Why should there be a gap of 43 million tonnes after this Ninth Five Year Plan? There would not be any gap, if more investment is made, more project are sanctioned, and exploration and extraction can be done not only by open-cast mining, but by underground mining also. We should emphasis on underground mining. A huge investment is required for that purpose. You can mine better coal by underground mining. When we have the required deposits of coal with us, why should we import ten million tonnes of coal? We can reduce ash content to 17 per cent by modernising our washeries. Our washed coal can be utilised for the steel plants. So, I would request the Hon. Minister that at least more project should be sanctioned. Whatever investment is there, that should be utilised. The allocation should be utilised. There should be modernisation. Washeries should be modernised. This year also, there is a reduction to the extent of ten per cent. Imported coal will be cheaper than our indigenous coal. We have reserves to the tune of 186 billion tonnes. How can that be utilised? So, proper exploration and exploitation should be done. The problem of subsistence of Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields should be treated as a national problem, and allocation should be made. This year, only Rs. 5 crore has been allocated to tackle the problem of subsidence. Last year, it was Rs. 26 crore. This year it has been reduced. What can be done with this meagre Rs. 5 crore? So, more allocation should be made. A proper Perspective Plan should be prepared by the Ministry, then only can we be self-sufficient in coal sector.

Thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Since I am the only speaker from my party, I think I should get double the time than what Shri Basudeb Acharia has got.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know the constraint of time. You proceed accordingly.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : He was not the only one from his Party but I am the only one from my Party who is going to speak now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am just informing you that your Party has been allotted six minutes.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, let me start by quoting what my illustrious colleague, Shri Jaswant Singh always says when talking about energy. He says: "Tampering with energy security is tampering with national security." He has said it more than once in this august House with the result that the importance of it has really not dawned on us as it seems from the meagre provision that you were making and the way in which you are treating power sector in the planning process.

Sir, many Hon. Members mentioned about the deficiency of power as anticipated now by the Planning Commission. I do not really intend to repeat it as I am afraid of the bell that may be rung by the Hon. Chairman. The deficit that we are contemplating in the next Five Year Plan is 57,000 M.W. The amount of money that is required, and as is contemplated by Rakesh Mohan Report on infrastructure is more than Rs. 5 lakh crore may be Rs. 5,40,000 crore. This is the amount that is going to be required for investment in the power sector. We are really not even talking about now we are going to find this money; from where it is going to come. We are not even making any mention about any Action Plan for achieving this target. The Ninth Five Year Plan Approach Paper is also silent about it. It is one of the gravest dangers that is looming large on India's horizon and we are not even making any attempt to try and find out how to solve it. There is no point making any tall claims. There is no point talking about ideology. It is plain solution to this very problem that needs to be found out. How are you going to find this money? We can tell the Government that they have to provide more money in the Budget but the Government have no money left now. We have come out of that stage, unfortunately, wherein 48 per cent of the Government's current income is being spent on interest. So I do not think even if we press this Government or any other Government, we are going to find this money which is necessary to go into this very important infrastructure sector, that is power.

Probably this exercise was started much in advance when money should have been spent on infrastructure and Government should have asked the other sector to come into develop on those infrastructures that have already been created, then probably we would not have faced this situation. But having sense it, how are we going to find a solution to this without bringing any ideology into it, without really coming and bothering about appointing more committees? It is something which the Government immediately needs to take Parliament into confidence and give us an action plan for that, failing which the Asian Development Bank has warned us, the World Bank has warned us, the experts within our country who are not less than any of these multilateral agencies have also warned us. I am sure there is enough talent available within the Ministry itself to let us know about how many problem are we going to face in very-very short period of time, may be from next year of the year falling after that.

Delhi is in darkness, major cities of our country are in darkness and we do not have enough power to come and

being generated. For the last five years, how much new power has been generated? The Government takes credit for introducing the new economic policy, globalisation, these cliches which we are using without realising how much new power have we really generated during the last five years period. What we say is that we have attained a growth rate of six per cent and now we are targeting a growth rate of nine per cent.

Our new Prime Minister visited the CIS Summit, the first assignment he had as the Prime Minister of the country and he agreed that there the theme was how to attain nine per cent GDP growth. He said that it was possible and our outgoing Prime Minister also said that this was possible. Do you feel that it is possible to attain the growth rate of the nine per cent of GDP? This is what we are telling the outside world. How much new power are we going to generate during this period? The Government is talking about nine per cent next year. Is it really possible? Are we fooling ourselves? Are we fooling the world or are we doing something? This is something on which we really need to have an answer rather than coming out with glossy documents saying that we are going to make this happen and so on. This is something on which we really need to have something from the Government.

Let us not go very far; our immediate neighbour Pakistan has surplus power now. That is what is said by our Government. Our Government is taking and buying power from Pakistan to improve the bilateral relationship. We say that Pakistan is going to triple the surplus that is that surplus which is available with them in the next two-three years. If it is true then what Pakistan could attain, why could we not attain in the last five years of this liberalisation?

Our illustrious Minister, I am sure, would really take the entire country into confidence rather than telling us that somewhere this is going to happen, that this Rs. 5,40,000 crore are going to fall from anywhere. He really needs to take all of us into confidence and tell the country in true sense how he is going to make and for that we have really to keep our ideology aside.

Sir, it only brings us to two possibilities. One, private sector investment has to come in and foreign investment has also to flow power sector if the Government is left with no money. Is the Government really thinking about coming out with a clear cut policy for any foreign or outside investment other than the Government to flow into the power sector? Is there any consistency in the policy of the Government?

We talk about fast track projects and now suddenly they have slowed down. There is a need to have more power. We are now talking about fast track projects but we are saying that now fast track projects are off-track and now we are going to consider each and every project on its merit.

Our outgoing Prime Minister said that new power

projects need not come to the Centre; the CEA has a very limited role to play and the States will be able to sanction the power sector projects on their own. What happened to that policy statement? Are we just making a statement to while away our time or are we serious about what we talk about? That is why I suggest and strongly demand that the Government must come out with minimum policy framework which will have a sanctity. The sanction of Parliament is also necessary. All the parties have to be taken into confidence. I would also request you not to take power security or the power situation as something like playing with politics. This is something which we really need to do immediately and I strongly urge upon the Government to do it in the shortest possible time.

We heard our Hon. Minister talking on 17th of January while addressing foreign investors who had come here, probably from Germany. He said that he was going to announce a new power policy in the shortest possible time.

Since then, four months have passed. I can understand that Shri Kesri did not want it to announce it very soon and he allowed him one more month's time. But what has happened? Have you announced it only for the benefit of the foreigners? Because the foreigners have come, they should feel better, you announced it and the matter just ends there. This is something which you should not take it so kindly and so lightly.

Sir, the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 needs an amendment. We have heard it so many times. We also heard that the Electricity Supply Act need to be amended. But all these amendments, all these Acts, regulatory frameworks have to be changed. You please come out with a comprehensive legislation, a comprehensive policy in which one document can help the investor whether he is Indian or foreign but that investment has to come. There has to be a sanction, which has to be properly streamlined. The roles of the States and the CEA have to be properly spelt out. And then alone, I think, if at all some investment is likely to come, it might come into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, I am following Shri Basudeb Acharia.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not follow him. Please follow yourself.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : I am his true follower.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the fitness of things, please do not follow anybody but follow yourself.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Sir, I think, he is a very illustrious politician.

Sir, let us talk about non-conventional energy. The whole world realises the looming problem. When the prices

of crude petroleum were hiked, immediately everybody shifted to finding out non-conventional renewable energy.

As far as we are concerned, in 1981 we formed a new Ministry. First we formed a Departmental Commission. Subsequently we formed a new Minister. Now we say that we have got an independent Ministry. What is the net result of all these? How much power have we really created in the last so many years? In 1995-96 we could create only 800 MW, that is only one per cent of the total installed capacity power in the country, which is coming from the non-conventional sources of energy. What is the potential? The Annual Report of the Ministry talks about the rich potential that is available in the non-conventional energy. If you really look at it, we feel that India should never be a power deficient country and in fact the only product that India can export is power. That is the kind of a potential which you are talking about. If you really feel that that is what your potential is and if you are not realising it, who is really responsible for it? Do you really believe in these figures or do you really make these figures available to Parliament? You have placed all these facts and figures before Parliament through your Annual Report. This is what you claim to be your potential. Then, what is holding you back from realising this potential? This is something which you really need to tell us.

We are talking about 5,000 billion KW solar energy power that can come into India every year. This is much more than what we really need. If this is what you really believe in, then what are the constraints, the bottleneck in realising this potential that is available to us in the country? If the investment is commercially so profitable, why is the investment not flowing in? This is what we would like to know.

Sir, there is one point on which all of us as a consumer, as a representative of the people, have a right to know from the Government. We are now moving towards, whether we like it or not, by just force or sheer circumstances, commercialisation of infrastructure. You had also appointed a Committee, which had submitted a report. We were told some time back that you were also considering that report actively and may be you would accept some of these recommendations. If that is what is going to be, what is the price that the ultimate consumer will have to pay for the power that is going to be generated? This is something which you must really tell us. This is what the investor also would like to know from you.

At the end of it, when the power generation starts after you make the investment, you cannot turn around and say, 'Now, our social objectives make us feel that we must provide power at a lower rate.' And then, probably, the consumers will not get power or if they get power, they will get it at such a high price. This is something which you must really tell the people and you must take them into confidence. We have a right certainly to know about this from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank You. Kindly conclude your speech.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : You have said "thank you" on my behalf, I thank you for giving me the time.

Sir, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having a discussion on three-four Ministries simultaneously. There are some issues related to the production of coal. Besides it what is our present position in regard to the generation of power? What is our next programme in regard to power generation, what is our entire power policy? Though no clear policy has been formulated by the Ministry so far in this regard yet it is being stated that initiatives are being taken to formulate a World Energy Policy. World Energy Policy may or may not be formulated but Indian Energy Policy has not been formulated so far. Because of this, power and energy crisis have engulfed entire India.

If I may start with the production of coal, then I will say that whether it belongs to western areas or southern areas, its production is not satisfactory. We talk when no modernisation has taken place anywhere. As a result of which the plight of mines, be it M.P., Bihar, Orissa or other States which are engaged in the production of coal has become miserable. The mines are being closed and resentment is brewing among the labourers as they have been rendered jobless. For the last several years it has persistently been demanded that coal production capacity should be increased by modernising the mining process and by installing new machines. But the production capacity of mines is gradually decreasing instead of increasing. So far production of coal is concerned be it Chirmiri, Parasia Korba or Visrampur of M.P., its production is continuously decreasing. Though coal deposits are available there in such a huge quantity that even if you go on exploiting as much of coal as you want still you would not have any shortage. But due to wrong policy or in the absence of any policy its production is continuously decreasing.

I want that the Government must pay attention towards its production. I would like to draw your attention towards something very important. I would like to quote an observation by the Standing Committee on Energy in Para 12 of its 11th Report on Soft Coke. The Committee is surprised to note that despite having 30 lac tonnes full capacity producing soft coke 46 special fuel companies, production at present is only two lakh tonnes. So this shows your capacity and working efficiency and how you are functioning and meeting your demands.

This I have quoted from the report of the Committee. The Committee further added that it would like to know whether the position of supply in regard to demand is satisfactory? The Committee feels that the Ministry must end the imbalance between the user of soft coke as a domestic fuel keeping in view of its production cost.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more aspect. What are the reasons for decrease in production? The supply of coal to the States for their power projects is not being met. It is because of this reasons that the Sarni Power Project in M.P. had to be shut down many a time. It also adversely affected the Korba Power Project in spite of Korba being a coal producing zone.

I would like to submit that efforts he made to improve the situation. Now I would like to say a few words regarding power. At present the power generation capacity is not adequate keeping in view our demand. As per the estimates, we require 341 thousand million units where as our present production is 303 thousand million units which is quite inadequate. If the present trend of increase in demand is continued then by the end of 2000 A.D. we will require around 570 thousand million units. We are not aware whether any action has been taken or any plan has been formulated to meet this demand.

Therefore, I demand that the situation relating to supply should be improved because I do not want to repeat the facts regarding the prevailing miserable situation. The situation has become really very pitiable. Everywhere power crisis is prevalent. This problem has cropped up even in those States where there was no power crisis earlier. Some States are continuously reeling under the grip of power crisis which is adversely affecting agricultural production there and which simultaneously affects the production as a whole. It is adversely affecting the industries and workers are facing crisis. You must look into this aspect. It is true that adequate attention and guidance which is required from time to time are not given to the State Electricity Boards in regard to their working capacity. Because of this, almost all State Power Generation Boards have become crippled and are facing such an acute financial crisis from which they can never come out. As a result of this they have along been hiking the rates of power to their consumers but in spite of that they have failed to bridge the gap and their demands are not met. In order to meet their demand we will have to instal new plants without fail. But new plants are not being installed. Even the states are not formulating the plans they needed whether it pertains to foreign capital investment or require private or external assistance. Of course plans are formulated based on demand, the tenders are called and cancelled and again called but no concrete results are achieved. I am not referring to any particular State but this has happened in many States where power generation could have been augmented, but it did not happen and we are continuously heading towards power crisis. As a result of this the promises made by certain States for supplying 18 hrs. of uninterrupted power failed to supply even 5-6 hrs. of power. I specially want to mention about M.P. where power is not supplied even for five hours.

The same type of decline is noticed in agricultural and industrial sectors. I would like to draw your attention towards this because the Centre is also somewhat responsible for this miserable plight as it has concentrated

all powers in its hands. I want you to ponder over this aspect. In fact we need our entire system to be modernised. We must ponder over as to how we can prevent our losses; how the present power plants can be modernised and how their capacity can be enhanced. Those plants whose capacity was 100 per cent earlier has come down to 30 per cent or 40 per cent. We can achieve upto 60 per cent to 70 per cent of their capacity even by simple modernisation.

I am going to conclude my speech very soon because my other friends have also to speak. I shall be very brief.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to provide another speaker from your side.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY : I was requesting that this continuous decline, whether it is in agriculture sector or in industrial sector, is a matter of concern. We must make sustained efforts to generate electricity through conventional energy or non-conventional energy based on the solar energy. There are a number of hydroelectric power projects and other power projects whether they are atomic or gas based projects pending with the Central Government on the ground that some line is passing through forest area and forest area will get affected. The matter is pending due to this reason and those schemes are not getting sanction of the Central Government. Several projects are awaiting completion due to the non-availability of gas. I would like to say particularly about Madhya-Pradesh that sanction was granted to install a power project based on Gas in Bhandar near Gwalior but that project could not be executed till today due to the non-availability of gas. I think if gas based power project would have been executed there certainly the power crisis of Madhya Pradesh would have been solved to a great extent. We want that all areas get the power supply properly. We have supplied power to several villages in under Rural Electrification Scheme. But still there are 80-90 thousand villages which are deprived of power. We have supplied power inhabited by low income group areas and gave that scheme the name of 'Kutir Jyoti'. I have read the annual report. So far, we have concentrated our efforts to slums and have given a single point connection to the residents under 'Kutir Jyoti'. But these single point connections are often misused. I want that electricity must reach the poor and they should get the benefit but misuse of power should be stopped, otherwise they will not get the benefit which we want to give them.

I will conclude my speech after speaking a few sentences. Efforts should be made to improve the worsening condition of State Electricity Boards so that the power crisis be overcome. In some areas the power plants can still be set right after modernisation and their capacity increased. The condition of transmission should be improved the power plants based on gas be made operative by ensuring gas supply to such plants.

Regarding coal, I told you that there is sufficient coal production. There are some States where coal based thermal power stations can be set up as supply of coal can be ensured to them. We can make efforts in that direction also by increasing the production of coal.

I hope that the Hon. Minister will definitely give attention towards all these things.

I am concluding my speech by mentioning about a report of the Committee relating to the Ministry of Power. This Committee has desired in its twenty sixth report that a comprehensive fuel policy should be formulated. What I want to submit in this regard is that we formulate the Energy policy of the World but we do not have any such policy in our own country. It is regretful that this Ministry could not prepare a comprehensive fuel policy so far. Besides, that Committee further felt that there was a sufficient potential in the country for small hydel-power projects. Although, projects with 253 MW capacity were sanctioned during the Eighth Five Year Plan but the capacity of projects implemented during this plan is actually 63 MW only. Only 63 MW capacity has been utilised out of the 253 MW capacity and therefore concerted efforts should be made for setting up of these hydel power projects.

I have made a very brief speech. My friends will touch some other points.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Sir, I would like to be very very brief. I am going to speak about ideas and not with the statistics. I propose to deal with atomic energy and the non-conventional sources of energy and in that also only photovoltaic energy.

Atomic energy is the energy of future, if not of the present. Fortunately for us, we have acquired technology and knowledge to establish atomic power plants. But the gestation periods for establishing the power plants are not acceptable. We have been taking 13 years or 14 years and sometimes more than 13 years and 14 years to establish the power plants. It is necessary for us to reduce this gestation period. We started by having 235 M.W. reactors. But it is not sufficient to have 235 M.W. reactors. It would be useful for us to have 500 M.W. reactors, or 1,000 M.W. reactors or bigger reactors also. If the technology for having bigger reactors is available with us, let us use it. If it is available to use from outside the country, I think, we should procure that technology and establish bigger nuclear power reactors. Nuclear energy or atomic energy is not very cost-effective at present. But if we have bigger reactors, that energy can become more cost-effective also. So, if we want to reduce the cost of the electricity, reduce in nuclear reactors; it is better to have bigger nuclear power stations.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

We should not be satisfied with the kinds of reactors that we have in our country. Fortunately for us, we have developed a technology for producing electricity by using fast breeder reactors technology also.

16.00 hrs.

The fast breeder technology available in the country is a laboratory scale technology. I think France is using this technology on a larger scale. It will be useful to develop our capabilities in this area. Fast Breeder Reactors produce fuel also and Fast Breeder Reactors, if not very useful today, will be useful after 20 or 30 years. But if we do not work on fast breeder technology at present and if we wait for 20 or 30 years to start our work in this area, that would not be acceptable to us.

The third point which I wish to make with respect to nuclear technology is the fusion technology. Today, we have the fusion technology. We means, not India but the humanity has acquired this fusion technology to produce energy. Maybe, in India also at some places some small experiments have been done. Fusion technology is the technology which is going to be very useful in future and fusion technology is the technology which will be able to meet the requirements of energy in the next 60 of 70 years to come.

Now, laboratory scale fusion technology is available, but the commercial scale fusion technology has to be developed. There are countries in the world which are trying to develop the commercial scale fusion technology. In the present day world, science and technology cannot be developed only with the help and assistance of one country or the scientists in one country. All over the world, in many areas the people and the countries are cooperating with each other to develop very advanced technologies at the horizon and fusion technology is one of the technologies which is going to be a very advanced technology.

I think I may be allowed to say on the floor of this House that I had an occasion to visit the erstwhile Soviet Union, presently Russia, and the Director who was looking after the technology development in the fusion area was nice enough to take me to the Tokomark-I, Tokomark-II and Tokomark-III. Tokomark-I was a small reactor used to produce energy by using fusion technology. Tokomark-II was bigger than Tokomark-I and Tokomark-III was very big. The Director told me that if the Indian scientists, engineers and experts want to work with them they would be welcomed and he also told me that if the American scientists and experts can work with the Russian scientists and experts, why can the Indian scientists and technologists not work with the Russian scientists and technologists? This offer was made to me at the time. Later on, I changed the Ministry and I do not know what happened to that offer. Now if that offer still stands today, we can find out from that country and if it is available, there is nothing wrong in accepting this kind of offer. Our scientists also can help

them and they can also help us and if we work together, we will be able to develop the technology which may not be very useful today, but it will be very useful in future. As a result of this, we can meet the demand of the energy in the 21st Century at a large scale.

With respect to nuclear technology, most of the people in India feel that it is polluting and it is dangerous also. I do not think that it is really polluting and dangerous. If we look at the thermal power stations they are belching out ashes and polluting the entire atmosphere, and also the sources of water which are used for drinking purposes. Even the ashes radiate and they also cause some harm to us.

Now, if you look at that even the irrigation tanks or the tanks which are built for producing hydel energy, are also in a way polluting. Anything which is useful and really strong can also be used for causing harm. A fire can be used to cook the food and it can be used to burn down the house also.

So, in the present day world we should not shy away from this. Japan is one of the countries which suffered from the atomic holocaust. France is another country which is producing energy on a very large scale. Canada is a country which is producing energy on a large scale. They have begun producing energy but using nuclear technology because the non-renewable sources of energy are very limited and so we should also consider this aspect. In this respect, I would like to read but the passage given by the Standing Committee on Energy. It is a very pertinent passage and we can remember what the Members of Parliament after having considered the entire gamut relating to the production of energy by using nuclear technology have said. I read this passage:

"The Committee are of the view that the choice of nuclear energy as a source for meeting the country's energy requirement acquire added importance in view of the limitations of the commercial energy sources, i.e., coal, oil and natural gas. Though the country has developed the comprehensive capability of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, production of heavy water fuel exploration, mining and processing of the uranium ore and nuclear waste management nuclear power as an option in meeting energy needs has, unfortunately, not merited consistent consideration in energy planning. The Committee express the need for a committed and continuous nuclear energy development programme so as to ensure the progress and development of the nation. The Committee feel that it is essential to have a new thinking for the implementation of nuclear power projects in the Ninth Plan in the light of experience gained during the Eighth Five Year Plan."

We can very well accept the recommendation given by the Committee. What the Committee is asking is to have consistency in planning and implementing the plan. If our efforts are consistent we would be able to produce results which will be useful in the future century.

The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy or the Department whatever we call it has done well in producing the wind energy and I think they can be congratulated for it. But as far as the Ocean energy is concerned, there is a big scope to make improvement. As far as the bio-gas is concerned, well they have done well, and they can be congratulated. But as far as the solar energy is concerned, I do not think enough has been done. If one goes to Cyprus and looks at the cities in that islands, every house has an equipment fixed on the top of the house which absorbs the solar energy, turns it into thermal energy and that thermal energy is used for heating the water, cleaning the water and for many other purposes. Why can it not be done in India also? Now if it is done in India we will be saving a lot of energy which is used in our houses for heating the water or for keeping the house cool also. That I think should be done. My emphasis is not on solar thermal energy. But my emphasis is on photovoltaic energy. Photovoltaic energy is the solar energy turned into the electrical energy by using the silicon cells.

If we reduce the cost of the silicon cells and if we develop the technology for making the silicon cells in a more sophisticated manner, it would be possible for us to increase the efficiency of cells and it will also be possible for us to produce these cells of films on a large scale to reduce the cost of equipments also. This photovoltaic energy is very useful. This energy can be used to heat the house, cool the house and light the house. It can be used for street lighting purposes also. It has been done in some villages of India. It can be used without having the wires drawn from thousands of miles, without having the poles etc. So, the transmission and distribution of energy is not a problem if we have this photovoltaic energy.

This energy can be used in automobiles also. Japan has started producing automobiles which can use the photo voltaic energy and I think Australia is also using the photo voltaic energy to run vehicles. We should not be surprised if all the vehicles start using this photo voltaic energy within 50 years time. We should not be surprised by this development because oil is not going to be easily developed and its source is not going to be easily available. We are also trying to find out whether it may be possible for us to develop this photo voltaic energy. The technology is available. It has to be improved upon and it has to be used in a more sophisticated manner on a larger scale.

So, if we are not planning only for today, if we are planning for the posterity also -- let us not say "why should we take care of posterity?", we cannot take this kind of a stand in Parliament -- if we are planning for the next 20 years or 50 years or 100 years or 200 years and if we have to meet the requirement of power which is going to increase as the time passes, we shall have to find out new sources of energy.

Atomic energy and solar energy are two very important sources of energy. Atomic energy is very important. It requires a lot of money and solar energy also requires a lot

of money for the development of technology which can be used in a profitable manner. But if we develop solar technology, that technology is going to be helpful to us for millions of years to come. Until the Sun is there in the sky, we will have this energy available. This kind of vision is necessary and unless we, in this House, work with this kind of vision and work with this kind of planning, it is not really going to be very useful. That is why, today we shall have to work to produce energy by using water, coal, oil and gas. At the same time, if we want to supply ourselves with energy for 50 years or 100 years in future, we shall have to produce energy in this fashion and in some other fashion also.

One more point and I would have done. I was talking to my friend and colleague Shri Singh Deo and I was saying that yesterday and today I have been sitting in this House. I have been hearing with attention what the members had to say and during this debate one very important point has come to our notice. That point is, we do not have enough funds for education and we do not have enough funds for power generation also. We do not have funds for human resource development and we do not have funds for generating power also.

This Budget of ours which we are going to support has given relief to the people in the country. It is very good we welcome it and it should be done that way. But the question that we have to ask ourselves is: Have we developed enough resources for bulding the infrastructure?

If we have not done that, are we serving ourselves properly? The third point, according to me, is have we enough funds for the development and social welfare of our people?

There are three points. One is giving relief.

The second point is, having enough funds for infrastructure.

The third point is, helping the people who should be helped.

Do we have enough funds? If we do not have enough funds, have we planned property? Are we doing the right thing? If we are not doing the right thing we shall have to correct our goals.

[Translation]

PROF. PREMSINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, energy sector is of vital importance for the progress of any country. I feel that attention is not given towards this sector according to its importance. Just now Patilji was telling the facts that no special attention have been given in the budget to make progress in the energy sectors. If at all attention is given, efforts prove to be futile when it come to achieving the targets. Several Projects are announced but they are not completed. Therefore the

[Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra]

target of growth fixed in various five year plans is not achieved. Only 50% target was achieved during Eighth Five Year Plan. Seven percent target has been fixed in Ninth Five Year Plan and to achieve this target atleast 10% growth of energy must be there. For achieving 1.7% growth rate, 1.7% extra power is needed but there is no provision for it in this budget. Therefore, there is a need to give more attention towards energy sectors. There is a need to increase generation also but only increasing the generation is not enough because it is necessary to remove the shortcomings also. There are so many shortcomings in it. I want to draw your attention towards two shortcomings especially. The forest shortcoming relates to the distribution and transmission losses. If we see ourselves in comparison to the developed countries, we will find that our distribution and transmission losses are the highest. Power theft accounts for more than 25 percent of the total generation in India. Nobody has been caught for power theft so far. Even theft of power worth three crore rupees takes place but no action has been taken against any officer or industrialist so far. This theft is increasing continuously. This loss is shown in the account of electricity boards of the States. Its burden is passed on to the people. The quality of equipment is also not good. The electricity poles get uprooted due to slight wind. The wires get disrupted and transformers remain out of order. No State Government has given attention towards it. Electricity Boards suffer losses due to these power losses.

The other shortcoming relates to plant load factor. Power is generated less than the installed capacity of the plant. If we take the average then only seven percent power is generated. The expenditure is more and generation is less. Therefore, power generated is expensive.

It will escalate the cost of production and prices are hiked in order to cater adequate supply of electricity. When the price is hiked the power will be dearer. Our industries will not be able to compete. Today the steel industry is in red because it could not compete. Therefore, the hour is to remove those shortcomings in order to raise the production. This will make the power cheaper. The Government should fix a target but there is hardly any indication in the budget.

Coal is the main source of power and because of this thermal plan has of face problem as plants are normally installed far from the coal belt. When such scarcity occurs in Punjab then the problem occurs because transportation of coal from the railways is difficult. Many a times problem crops up due to railways strike resulting in blockage of coal. That is why it is necessary to stock two months of coal in advance. Railways need to be further streamlined and equipped to meet this challenge. When the sampling and gradation of coal is to be done a lot of problems occurs because there are 500 such loading point where it takes minimum 5 to 6 hrs. to load a rake and 25% of it has to be graded. Coal mines ask Railways to remove the coal but grading is yet to be done. The coal becomes useless if its percentage is even less than 10. Loss will be incurred as

a result thereof, cost escalation will take place and subsequently generation of electricity will be less which ultimately will be a loss to the Nation. It is well known to everybody that Punjab provides 70 to 75% of foodgrains to the country. Therefore, I request you to solve the problem of coal with a view to raise the power generation.

Thirdly, we must augment the exploitation of the non-conventional energy sources. It requires less time and less money and return is higher. Apart from this we have installed solar system but it requires technological development and maintenance. Solar system has been installed but there is nobody to repair them. Hence there seems to be no utility to it. I also request you to pay attention towards wind energy and bio-gas energy so that production is raised.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, 60 percent on-going hdel projects in the country are still incomplete. Thein Dam was started in our country in 1969 at the estimated cost of 83 crores of rupees which has touched the figure of 3000 crores of rupees due to cost overrun. We continue to scramble for water as entire water drains out Pakistan. Has we retained this water in our country, we could get water for power generation and also power for irrigation purposes. We are happy that our Prime Minister recently visited Punjab where he has assured to complete the Thein dam and has also provided 400 crores of rupees. If the Thein dam is constructed then the Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh will also be benefitted. Punjab should also get a share in hydel projects of Himachal Pradesh entire raw materials go through Punjab to Himachal so the nearest state should get a share in it.

In many States the demand of electricity soars during peak season. As for example Punjab need more power for four months during paddy season. There are many states which do not require that much of power during that time. To meet that demand they must be allotted more powers from Central pool. This will not only be beneficial to the country but it will also be in the interest of the states. A national policy in this regard will be better for the entire country. Same is the case of Tehri dam. Bahugunaji sat on hunger strike for this and Shri Deve Gowda made him to break his fast you have to find out a solution for this also. The Prime Minister has also given an assurance about the Lahra Mohabbat Thermal Power Plant and in order to meet its monetary requirement a collaboration has been done with a private firm. You should complete these projects with such collaboration.

With these word I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we know, energy is the heart in the body of the country. We feel everywhere that there is a crisis for energy. It was already pointed out by the hon. Minister that there is a lot of shortage of energy everywhere, in all the States. His figures, which were given in the month of

January itself, show that the case is very bad in various States. The peak load has been drastically low and it hampers various activities in a big way particularly in the States of Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The State of supply has gone to the tune of 27.5 per cent to 45 per cent. It clearly indicates that with such a shortage of energy we cannot have the industrial growth or the growth of the nation.

As you know, energy is used in various categories, that is, industrial, agricultural, commercial, domestic and essential. Out of this, industrial and agricultural energy can be on the shift basis and some others can be on continuous basis. Therefore, it is very necessary now a days to categorise the supply of energy and whatever is very essential should be continuous one also.

Even the generation capacity of the country which is at 83,000 MW is not sufficient as only 52,000 MW is supplied at peak load. The PLE is only 60 per cent which is very very low.

Therefore, it is very essential to have various methods to improve the plant load factor. One is to renovate and modernise the old machinery. Another is to prevent the losses in transmission and distribution. They are to be reduced to a considerable extent. Consumers also have specification and care to this. With all these measures, we expect to have an increase in various sources of energy.

I have also to point out one more thing to the hon. Minister, particularly about the non-conventional energy sources. Various hon. Members have already told that the fossil fuel may disappear today or tomorrow, but the non-conventional sources of energy cannot vanish. For example, bagasse from the sugar factory in one of the very important raw materials for generation of power. That method has already been adopted in our country. There are various sugar factories which are using it for upgrading their power house and boiler houses to adopt co-generation in their sugar plants. I am of the opinion that with the modernisation and renovation of the power houses in the sugar mills, it is expected that around 2,000 MW of power can be generated

There are limitation in using the fuel for power generation. For example, naphtha is not available in abundance in our country, it is in short supply. There are also many projects which are based on naphtha and they are supposed to be importing naphtha from abroad which is not an economical one. In fact, naphtha based power projects would not be viable as has been indicated by many experts. If you take the other type of fuel, that is coal, it is estimated that in the Ninth Plan, about ten million tonnes of coal would be available per annum and it is also estimated that with that availability of coal, it may be possible to have 2000 MW additional power per year. Same is the case with other kinds of fuel.

Since there is a constraint of time, I would only say that as has been said by Shri Patil - other types of energy like

wind energy, solar energy, bio-gas, etc., can be tapped very well to augment the production of energy. Thank you.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministries of Coal, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Power and the Department of Atomic Energy.

Energy, in our country, known as *shakti* from time immemorial, has been a source of worship. We have been worshipping the Sun which is a source of energy; we have been worshipping fire which is also a source of energy. It has a very close relationship with our way of life. Energy is a vital infrastructure for the economic development of a country.

There is a very close correlation between GNP of a country and the energy it consumes. Now how many types of energy are there? There are basically two types of energy. One is commercial energy and the other is non-commercial energy. What is commercial energy? It is coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear fuels and hydro, electric power and non-commercial energy is another type of energy. Now, what are the roles of these two types of energy in our country? After Independent, due to rise in rapid industrialisation, the commercial energy had a dominant role over non-commercial energy. If you look at the 18th National Sample Survey Report, you may find that it says like this:

"The annual rate of growth of non-commercial energy consumption was about one per cent against commercial energy in the domestic sector growing at 5-6 per cent. It may be noted that while non commercial energy that constitutes a major portion of total energy consumed in rural areas, commercial energy forms a large share in the fuel consumption in urban areas. In the metropolitan centres in India, 66.8 per cent of total energy consumption in the domestic sector was met from commercial fuel."

I will not go into the details.

The transport sector is the second largest consumer of commercial energy that accounts for about 30 per cent of the commercial energy consumed. Now, what are the other sources of energy in our country? One is coal. I will not say much about it because a lot has been said about it by my other colleagues. Coal mines are found in an area of about 26000 square kilometres in our country. Most of the coal belts are situated along the river basins. Now the point is, how long can we go on exploiting and polluting our rivers and environment. I know that it is necessary for power. But we have to find some other sources. And the coal reserves are depleting every year. In 1922, the Geographical Survey of India estimated 25.6 billion tonnes of coal in our country by today - I do not know the figure - it must have depleted to quite an extent.

Another source is hydro electric power. The first

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

survey of hydroelectric potential was undertaken in 1953-59 by the Central Water and Power Commission and they estimated our hydro electric power at 221 TWH. Now, there is difference of flow in our rivers. In monsoon season, we have millions of cusecs of water flowing into our Indian rivers but in dry season, we have little flow left in our rivers. But with this disparity in the flow of water, Hydro electric power does not have much potential in our country. We cannot totally depend on it.

There are other problems when we go in for hydro electric power. When we build dams, there is a problem of submerging of land and there is a problem of uprooting the villages, like the one we have in the case of Sardar Sarovar Project which is there on our head. Till now, we have not been able to find a solution to that. It has been going on for years. Then, we need water for irrigation and drinking. There is scarcity of water. This is another source of energy which is useful but not the only solution to our problem.

Then, the time has come when we have a national power grid to regulate the power supply and other problems connected with power. Let us see what the 13th Report of the Power Survey Committee says which was submitted in December, 1987. It has estimated that the demand for power would grow at the rate of nine per cent annually from 1987-88 to 1994-95 and in the Eighth Plan, we had a capacity addition programme of 38,000 megawatts.

There was a Committee on power chaired by Shri Rajadhyaksha. It also gave a number of suggestions. The important point is: how long can we depend on these bureaucratic hang-ups? Budgetary provision in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 8,511 crore which went up to Rs. 12,627.67 crore for drilling of oil and for finding natural gas. Allocation keep increasing year after year. But what is the answer? I feel that the answer is non-conventional energy. We should give a lot of thought to it without fail. We should invest a lot of money in it. We should invite the private people to come forward. One of the bureaucrats in your Ministry announced in the newspapers that very soon, you are coming out with a policy on non-conventional energy. It is a very good idea. But after that, nothing much has moved. It has been on your agenda also. I feel that you immediately come out with a clear-cut policy for non-conventional energy. You should invite private participation and also give more money for research and development. This can be a great fill up for our energy problem.

Now, I come to the Budget allocations. He has allotted Rs. 90 lakh for development of biogas national programme. I congratulate him. But I think, giving more money is not the answer. As I have said earlier, we must have participation of private people in it and give more money for research and development.

He has given assistance to biomass programme. He has allocated Rs. 50 lakh. I congratulate him.

Now, I come to the bio-gas programme in our country. It is something which has a great potential. It is estimated that 1,000 to 2,000 million tonnes of wet animal dung is available from 237 million cattle population. In addition to cattle dung, agricultural waste can also be added. Therefore, only with 66 per cent of cattle dung alone, as much as 22,425 million cubic metres of gas can be produced, assuming 10 kilogram of dung per cattle. These are just not figures. They have been tried in the rural areas. They are successful. So, through the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation, these programmes can be given a great fillip.

The hon. Members have discussed the wind and solar energy. So, I will not take much time of the House. But I will illustrate an important point which is very very important considering the agricultural set-up in our country. It is dendo-thermal energy. The dendo-thermal energy is producing energy from burning of trees. I would like to quote an example of Philippines which is a very small country compared to India. Now, they have taken up a programme in dendo-thermal energy by planting leucaena. I will just read out:

"Bolinao, Philippines. This power plant, soon after construction, is part of a \$ 350 million electrification project that is based on burning leucaena trees to generate electricity. This scheme offers an attractive model for many countries and points the way towards reversing the destruction of the earth's forest cover. Leucaena, known locally as ipil-ipil, is the dominant species grown in the several plantations that have been established so far. During the next five years, the Philippines proposes to erect more leucaena-fired power stations. It is said that each could potentially supply 15,000 rural homes with electricity at an annual saving of more than 26,000 barrels of crude oil."

This programme can be taken.

Regarding this dendo-thermal energy, where do we grow it? There are ravines in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh - the State from where I come - has the largest area of waste land. It has 20.142 million hectare of waste land.

The State of Rajasthan had 19.943 million hectares of wasteland; Maharashtra has 14.401 million hectares of wasteland. All these wastelands could be taken up for planting short rotation fuel trees and we could come out with some excellent results.

Sir, I would like to make another point. I agree with what my friend Shri Suresh Prabhu had said that Pakistan had gone more ahead in power production than us and we are thinking of buying power from them. It would be a day of shame if we have to buy power from Pakistan. I think, we have enough potential in our country. We should get down to brass tacks and see that we exploit our non-conventional energy sources to their full potential. I just hope that a day does not come when would have to borrow power from

Pakistan. I am sure, the hon. Minister would take seriously the suggestions given by all of us here and would implement them successfully.

PROF. R.R.PRAMANIK (Mathurapur): Sir, I rise to support the Budgetary demands for grants for the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Department of Atomic Energy with some comments, observations and suggestions.

Sir, now it is an accepted fact that in the world today the production and consumption of electrical energy is the single most yardstick for measuring the development of a country. What is the national scenario in regard to power in this country today, that is, in 1997?

Our total electrical power capacity is 84000 Mega Watts; in thermal it is 60000 Mega Watts; in hydel it is slightly less than 22,000 Mega Watts and our nuclear power capacity is 1840 Mega Watts. The contribution of nuclear power to our total power generation capacity is only 1.89 per cent. It was 2.4 per cent in the year 1992 and today, in 1997, the contribution of nuclear power in the total energy production is only 1.89 per cent. If you compare the statistics with other countries it would be seen, the contribution of nuclear power to total energy production in France is more than 77 per cent; in Japan it is more than 33 per cent; in UK it is more than 33 per cent; in Germany it is more than 38 per cent; in South Korea it is more than 48 per cent, but here in India, it is just 1.89 per cent.

Sir, now our present coal reserves in the country are 190 billion metric tonnes. If the modest growth is at five per cent and the pace of industrialisation goes very rapidly, then with the present level of reserves we could go up to 100 years. The available coal would be eaten up within the next one hundred years. The prospect of oil and gas also is very bleak in our country. The available reserves on those fronts would also get eaten up within less than 100 years. The fossil fuels would get eaten up and the whole civilization would basically come to a stand still after 100 years if we cannot switch over to other forms of energy sources, than electrical energy very rapidly.

Today our country needs a statesman who could think for hundred years or maybe, even thousand years. We have got very high nuclear capabilities in our country and it could be exploited. Such an opinion has been propounded by the nuclear scientists of our country. I could name even a few of them. They are Dr. Raja Ramanna, Shri P K Iyengar, Dr. Srinivasan etc. There are eminent scientists in the Department of Atomic Energy and they have expressed the opinion that exploitation of the nuclear power is a must for our country.

There are a number of people who knowingly or unknowingly talk against nuclear power. People are biased or talk ill of the nuclear power under some motivation. There is nothing to say against nuclear power. Not a single person has died due to the radiations of a nuclear power

reactor except the Chernobyl incident. In 1986, there was an accident in Chernobyl in which 32 persons died due to burn injury and not due to the radiations. That accident took place because some Russian scientists were engaged in some secret experiments disobeying the international norms. This is the only one accident. A number of accidents took place while travelling in trains or planes yet people have not stopped using them. Everyone who speaks against the nuclear power cites the example of Chernobyl. I would say that this is the only one example. Scientists have now developed so many safety precautions and now the system is fool-proof. There are very less chances of accidents now.

In our country, since 1969, when Tarapur started production, there has not been a single accident due to this. There are more than 437 nuclear reactors throughout the world and almost 19 per cent of the power comes from them. In our country we have got 60,000 MT of Uranium. Now, the Second stage of the Breeder Reactor has attained criticality by which we can produce more fuel than what is consumed. In addition, the electricity is being produced. We are now using the natural uranium. Uranium 235, which is called fissile element is only 0.7 per cent and the unused Uranium 238 can be used as a blanket. Plutonium obtained as a by-product in the first stage can be used as a fuel and this unused Uranium 238 can be used as a blanket to convert it into Plutonium which again can be used as a fuel. The fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam has attained criticality. Here, we can use 60,000 MT of Uranium for the production of nuclear power for many years. We have got vast Thorium deposits in the coastal regions of Kerala. It amounts of 3,60,000 MT of Thorium. We can switch over to the third stage where Thorium can be used as a blanket and Plutonium can be used as fuel. This Thorium can be converted to Uranium 233 which is also a fuel. We have got the knowhow. We have got the Scientists and the technologists. We have got everything except the fund. So, we can pass over to the third stage where we can use Thorium. We have immense deposits of Thorium. We can go on producing electricity for more than 1000 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Your time is over.

PROF. R.R.PRAMANIK: I request you to give me a few minutes more. Electricity consumption in India is only 318 KWH/Head/Year compared to 2,400 KW/hour/head/year world average, 5000 KW/hour/head/year in Europe, and 10,000 KW/hour/head/year in the United States.

If we are to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to the domestic use and the industry, we have no other way but to have some ambitious plans for nuclear power generation. Coal will be enough for a hundred years. Oil is not wisely used for production of electricity, it has a better use in the chemical industry.

What is the programme of our Government on nuclear power which had immense possibilities? The capital cost

[Prof. R. R. Pramanik]

per megawatt of nuclear power is Rs. 5 Crores. It is cost effective in the long run. According to many nuclear scientists in our country, nuclear energy is the safest, cleanest and possibly the cheapest source of power. Why do we not adopt an ambitious programme of nuclear power generation? If our internal fund are not sufficient for this, why could we not enter into foreign collaboration for the production of nuclear energy in our country? China has gone in for collaboration with Canada, France and UK for production of nuclear power in that country. If a Communist country like China can do that, why can not India do so?

We have got a contract with Russia for setting up two nuclear reactors of 1800 megawatt capacity each at Kundankulam. There is no other way for us but nuclear power generation. Nuclear power is one hundred per cent safe and secure according to nuclear scientists. Just going by the Chernobyl incident, we cannot go against nuclear power generation in our country with its deposits of Uranium and Thorium. I request the hon. Prime Minister to reply to this. Coal will not be able to meet our requirement. Hydel generation has its limitation of 75000 megawatt of electricity. Over that we cannot produce hydel power in our country. When there are limitations, why do we not take up ambitious programmes with the collaboration of friendly nations for production of nuclear power in our country.

There are 32 nuclear power reactors in the country either under operation, or under construction; either sanctioned or in the process of being sanctioned. None of these 32 nuclear power reactors is located in the Eastern region. They are either in the North, in the West or in the South. Not a single reactor is located in the Eastern region of India. I am not against the Eastern region? In 1992, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, wrote a letter to the than Prime Minister for sanctioning a nuclear power station for West Bengal. It is 1997 now and even after five years there is no reply from the Prime Minister as to whether they will agree for the installation of a nuclear power station in West Bengal.

Regarding the power scenario, we are nowhere in the national perspective. I have raised this question of nuclear power station many times. No satisfactory reply was given. The Prime Minister is here. I want to know from him about the policy of nuclear power generation in India.

MR CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. You have already spoken for 15 minutes. Please conclude now.

PROF. R.R.PRAMANIK : Mr.Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I tried to stick to nuclear power because there is a lobby against nuclear power generation in the country which quotes only Chernobyl. It is not wise to do it.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH (Seoni): We are here to

discuss the demands for grants in regard to the Ministry of Power. Energy is such an important sector and if this House formulates its opinion and schemes then we can, perhaps, do justice with this country. One of my friends used to tell me a good thing that when a society or individual fulfils his half of needs then his problems increases doublefold. If we look at this budget, we find as a common man that we have created more problems as compared to our gains.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, without lingering the debate further I just want to tell you that the Standing Committee Report clearly indicates that everybody wants more power generation be nuclear power, thermal or hydro-power generation. Keeping aside the private sectors, if we look into the figures which we have withered in regard to hydro-power generation are around disappointing almost every member had said that we have only achieved half of our goal and we are ready to consider on this once again.

When we look at budget of the Ninth Five Year Plan after the completion of Eighth Five Year Plan then we can clearly see resource crunch. How we shall complete our plans in the absence of funds, this is my first question.

Further if we look at the energy obtained by machines driven by animals, we find, as per the committee report this source. But we have hardly debated on this question in this House during any five year plans systematically. We know that this source of energy covers 50% of the total energy and when we ask any question on this issue nobody is ready to answer. If we want to achieve results in this direction then I am of the opinion that we cannot achieve our goal in this way just by discussing and classifying the energy sector. We can decide our further plans on the basis of discussion held in this august House or suggestions made by our senior colleagues.

The figures show the losses suffered by various Electricity Boards, whenever the centre is weak, the States raise their heads. Do the Government have any solution to control the losses of electricity boards or check the monopolistic way of their working or their attitude. I have gone through the figures of M.P. Out of 72 lakhs consumers 32 lakh consumers use electricity free of cost. We will have to go into its causes and find out how their transmission should be made. In order to treat a nation as an ideal State there should be 60 percent thermal power and 40 percent hydel power. What is the situation in India today? If this is the criterion then where do we stand. We will also have to think about the geographical conditions in the country. In the power sector our achievement is not more than 26 per cent. Do we lack funds the reason for which we could not provide hydel power, I am not prepared to accept this logic. According to reports we have crossed the figures fixed for hydel power in private sector. Have we ever thought seriously how to achieve the target and are there any schemes with the Government in this regard? There was a proposal to set up an authority? An ordinance was issued in January 1997 and amendment was made in

the rules. Has it ever been seen whether the companies which were called to competition are Indians or foreigners. Were they selected on the basis of their merit? Has any company been able to start work? I think no company had been able to start work..... (Interruptions) I would like to make a submission about the foreign and Indian companies. There is a need to make a change in the report of the Tariff Commission. I find some difference in the annual report prepared by the Government. There is a need to reconsider the report and make amendments in the dual system enforced by the Government.

The captive power plant, as per the report should be set up. please try remove the obstacles coming in its way. Besides, there is a need to make a change in the policies. I have already said about competition. I want to add one more thing to it. Please try to find out the causes of non-working by the companies which were selected on the basis of competition. There is corruption somewhere in it. Therefore there is a need to rectify the wrong policies.

Lastly, I would like to say that in the case of solar energy necessary changes should be made in the monopoly given to any company in view of limited resources. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir. As I have stated more than once in this House, the new economic policy promulgated in 1991 providing for liberalisation is conspicuous by the absence of the regional factor. It has already aggravated the regional disparity as you have seen that most of the new investments have been concentrated in ten or eleven States in the country and States mainly in the East and the North East have not received any significant amount of private investment since liberalisation.

This regional factor must be a *sin-qua-non* in any progressive economic policy of a country like India of continental dimensions, with multiplicity of languages, cultures and with bewildering diversities. The regional factor is also important for another reason and that is that in the regional factor we may strive to find a solution to this chronic persistent power crisis being faced by the country.

North-East is one region in the country which is lavishly endowed with all fuel resources relevant to power generation. North-East has plenty of hydel potential. It has huge coal reserves. It has gas LSHS and naphtha, Meghalaya has uranium, which is a fuel for atomic power generation. This is a region which is an example of poverty amidst plenty. People are poor but the region is rich in its natural resources. I feel that in our planning process we should have the regional component. We should specialise specific regions for production of specific commodities and services. As we have Punjab and Haryana specialised in rice production, maybe Andhra also, similarly western parts of India specialised in industrial production, we can

have the East and the North-East specialised in power generation.

As a matter of fact, we should consider seriously declaring the East and North-East as the power generating zone of the country. Take for example the North-East, today, had a power generation capacity of something like 1200 MW, that is, the operating capacity. Additional generation capacity to the tune of about 1,300 MW is at the various stages of planning, construction and commissioning. Altogether we are going to have 2,500 MW of power generation capacity by the turn of this century. And by the time the peak demand of the entire North-Eastern region would be not more than 1200 to 1300 MW and off-peak would be much lower because we do not have industries in the North-East. The diversity ratio between off-peak and peak is very very high in the North-East. Therefore, we are going to have a lot of surplus power, even during peak, probably 300 to 400 MW of power and during off-peak, we are going to have 500 to 600 MW of power surplus in the North-Eastern region by the turn of this century. This power can be evacuated and transmitted to main land India provided we develop the inter-regional linkage between the North-Eastern Grid and the Eastern Grid.

Presently we have only one double circuit lines from Bongaigaon to Malda which take power to the main land but it had the capacity of carrying only about 200 MW but this needs to be augmented and not only augmented to 400 to 600 MW it should also be augmented to a capacity of over 1,000 MW because North-East has an enormous potential for generation of power. Already there is proven hydel potential of about 60,000 MW in the North-East Subansiri Dam project which has already been surveyed by the Government agencies, is alone capable of generating 20,000 MW. Then we have Tipaimukh project, which also can generate 10,000 to 15,000 MW. Now, in addition we have the gas reserves, naphtha, LSHS and huge coal reserves. If all these resources are exploited for power generation, then I am sure that North-East alone can meet the substantial part of the demand of the entire nation.

What is needed is development and tapping of all potential in the North and arrangement for evacuation of this power to main land India. There are certain inter-State problem about the Subansiri dam project but there is nothing that cannot be resolved through negotiations and discussions in the best interests of the country.

Sir, I have many other important points to make. One point which I would like to make is that we have lost precious five year in the matter of addition to generation capacity. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, a paltry figure of 14,000 MW has been added as against the requirement of something like 40,000 to 50,000 MW.

Now we liberalised and we opened it up to the private without doing any home work. We have signed MOUs with gallawallas, Kiryanawallas and with people who have had

[Shri Iswar Prasanna Hazarika]

no background or experience in the power industry or in any large industry. Also we did not bother to see whether they have the financial capability to execute such a project. Therefore, we have had 200 or 300 MOUs. None has materialised in a project except for small Jagarupadu and Kakinada projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Therefore, I feel that an inquiry should be made and accountability should be fixed as to what has gone wrong and who are the people responsible for this colossal failure, plunging the country into this power crisis which is getting worse and worse.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): He has said, 'finally'.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : We find that today power is the most important critical area. It is the Achilles heel in our economy. Yet the public sector and the Government power organizations are largely topless. I hope no ladies are around but toplessness is a common phenomenon in the power sector today. The Chairman's post in NTPC is falling vacant soon. The Power Grid Corporation which is a very important organisation has been without a regular chief executive for months and months, probably nearly two years, and what we find here is that there are inordinate delays being caused in these appointments. From the recommendation by the Public Enterprises Selection Board to the approval by the ACC, it takes months, and at times, it takes more than a year. Now, what is mysterious and what is laughable is the fact that the case of Chairman of NTPC who has completed five year as Chairman and Managing Director is being placed before the Public Enterprises Selection Board for his extension by a few months or a year. We have entrusted the organisation to this gentleman for five years. We have placed at his disposal investment worth Rs. 20,000 crore and we have left it to him to run the organisation for five years. His performance records are there. His confidential reports are there. Still his case is being placed before the Public Enterprises Selection Board presided over by a person who may know a fraction of what that person knows. If he is incompetent, if his performance is not up to the satisfaction of the Power Ministry, then his extension should be refused. Why make him appear again before PESB?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : I would like to conclude by saying that on 20th of March, the Minister of Finance made a statement in this House that he is going to

prepare and publish a policy on public investments in power sector because this is a mistake that we have committed. We have withdrawn public sector from power, but private sector did not come in. That is why, we have wasted the last five years. Public investment must be stepped up so that there is no repetition of the failure. It is absolutely imperative to ensure that we do not lose again the coming five years. Public investment is a must because this is an infrastructural area and therefore, I will urge upon the Government and the Finance Minister to come out immediately with a policy statement on public investment in power sector.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will make a brief submission, Coal industry should not be clubbed with other industries. There is some reason for this.

Secondly, there is a fall in the production of coking coal because of the Coal India Ltd.'s incurring a loss of Rs. 47 crore during coal should be increased and the Government should compensate the loss suffered on this account. If subsidy can be given for gas why subsidy for coke cannot be given.

Thirdly, the CMPF Act was amended for the pension of Coal India Ltd., employees and the Government has been authorised to evolve the pension scheme. The pension file is making rounds for last 4 months in the Ministry of Coal. The Government is not required to give a single paise to the Coal India Ltd. employees under the pension scheme then what objections to the Government have to accept the scheme. In the same way I would like to say that the rehabilitation work of the people of Jharia should be done without delay as landsliding is taking daily as Jharia is an mines area. Why were the coal miners in Bihar stopped from working and(Interruptions) why are they not paid?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get the reply.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : We are asking Hon. Ministers as to why it is so that all other states except Bihar are getting payment? Please pay the coalminers and start the work soon and remove all obstacles. What happened to Navinagar Thermal Power Station? When Shri Bindeshwari Dube was the Chief Minister of Bihar in 1985, I was in Bihar, at that time. There was a proposal about Super Thermal Power Station via Karanpura. Now, I do not hear anything about it. In the same way I would like to say that last year zero percent work was done in Kutir Jyoti in Dalit Basti and Tribal Basti of Bihar and the same is the case with RAC. I would like to tell the Government that at present the Government of India takes loan from RAC at the rate of 2 percent. The Government of India gives loan to RAC at the rate of 12 per cent and RAC gives loan to the State Government at the rate of 16 per cent. Will it be based on Commission? I, therefore, would like to say that please give funds to RAC and speed up the rural electrifications

work and pay special attention to rural electrification in Bihar which is very backward in this sector. Otherwise Bihar will be backward and this will affect the whole country....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, is there anyone from CPI?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no name.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Am I not in CPI. Am I an independent. You must read out the names. If you include my name in CPI, will my membership be terminated? What do you talk.

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL (Sadar-Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Demands for Grants of Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Power are one of the important items for Central Government and discussion is being held on them today. We are discussing shortage of electricity by sitting in the House which is fully lighted. I am not going to say as to how many villages do not have electricity about generation of power. Because I feel that had this side been sitting on the benches on the opposite side then the Hon. Minister would have been delivering the same speech which I am making now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to quote certain examples. Every day there are power cuts in Delhi. MPs may not realise this shortage of electricity because electricity is supplied non-stop to the areas where their residences are located. I do not want to describe the situation and the way the generation of power has declared. In the report of standing committee it has been reported that the generation of power registered 8.5% growth in the year 1994-95. It was 8.3% in 1995-96 but the growth rate again declared to 3.8% in the year 1996-97. The Hon. Minister can enlighten you with the reasons behind it but I would like to submit that if proper attention is not paid to the projects in hand and if private sector is not given power generation then one can well imagine the situation regarding shortage of power in the country. You must be aware that Pakistan is generating more power than we and have become more capable in power sector. Take the example of Delhi. There are seventeen power projects in Delhi. More than half of the projects are not functioning somewhere or the other the Central Government comes in its way. The Government is in no mood to accord the status statehood to Delhi. Delhi Government has started a new project in Bawana Phase I, the estimated cost of this project is thousand crore of rupees. If keeping this fact in view, the Hon. Prime Minister sanctions some money for the project, my purpose would be solved. Bawana project is hanging fire for the last six years. State Guarantee is being demanded for this project. Since Delhi has not yet been given the status of full Statehood it cannot give their required guarantee. When the guarantee is demanded from the Centre, it says that there is no need for it. The citizen of Delhi are falling the victims of this unnecessarily since Shrimati Rajni has also be make a few points, I would like to submit in brief if the Govt. did not either prepare the plans comprehensively, or

amend the electricity act or make arrangements for funds, then there would be acute shortage of electricity in the whole country and putting into darkness. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Power Minister please.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, it is a gross injustice. This discussion is being held on the demands of four Ministries but there is no time for me to speak.

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, please allow us also to speak. We have to speak about our constituencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party's time is over. We have to conclude this by six o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have spoken in brief so one lady Member of my party should be given time to speak....(Interruptions) She will make only one or two points.....(interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have covered her point also.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will make a brief submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to your party to gone.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL : One lady member should be given permission.....(Interruptions) I request the Hon. Minister to allow one lady member to speak.

SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when you were speaking how much time did you take. You did not conclude at all....(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : Sir, this is not correct. What about our rights? We also represent the people. We have to mention about the problems of our constituencies. Please allow us.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, without any time restriction how can you manage the House? Some people are not all allowed to speak whereas some parties have been given more time. Please allow us. Our names are in the list. Please allow as.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party's time is over. We have to conclude by six o' clock.

The hon. Minister to speak now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me sincerely thank the hon. Members Shri I.D. Swamy, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri Suresh Prabhu, Shri Laxmi Narain Pandey, Shri Shivraj Patil, Shri Chandumajra, Shri M.K. Patil, Shri Lakshman Singh, Shri Radhika Ranjan Pramanik, Shri Prahlad Patel, Shri I. P. Hazarika, Shri Ramendra Singh and Shri Vijay Goel for their valuable suggestions regarding the power scenario and also about the necessity of taking initiatives in the power sector.

Sir, we are discussing today, in my view, one of the most crucial sectors of the economy. It is the core of all development activities as growth of other sectors is dependent on it. Already the Hon. Members revealed and stressed the need of the Power. Without power there is no industrialisation and without industry there is no employment and with it the economic growth of the country will diminish. Therefore, we should try to understand and appreciate the need of this sector in developing the nation's economy.

Before coming to the Budget of 1997-98, I would like to indicate about the utilisation of funds allocated to the Ministry of Power in the Eighth Plan, since it has just been concluded. As against an allocation of Rs. 25,920 crore in the Eighth Plan, the provisional figures indicate an actual utilisation of Rs. 26,262 crore which is 101 per cent of the target. An area where we have done well is the utilisation of the allocation of external assistance through the Budget.

As against the target of Rs. 5,441 crore, the actual utilisation is around Rs. 8,231 crore which comes to 150 per cent. Moreover, an amount of Rs. 4,622 crore of external commercial loans has been raised directly by the Central power sector undertakings during the Eighth Plan.

Sir, most of the hon. Members emphasized the fact of reduction in the budgetary support to thermal sector. If we go through the figures once, we will find that even though the allocation for thermal projects in the Central Budget is coming down, the total expenditure on thermal stations is not coming down. The allocation has been coming down because the net budgetary support for thermal projects is coming down and higher allocation is being made for hydro electric stations.

In the Central power sector, public sector undertakings like N.T.P.C. are receiving direct World Bank loans and through ADB assistance which are not included in the Budget. This is happening since 1992-93 when the Finance Minister made a study of the conditions at that time. Since then, N.T.P.C. has been able to procure funds as external assistance from the World Bank as well as the Asian Development Bank. But it is not included in the main Budget. Then, N.T.P.C. is now able to raise money on its

own from the capital market also. So, this shows that the budgetary support is not coming down for the thermal sector.

The Plan outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 7,291 crores. Out of this, the internal and extra budgetary resource which is raised comes to Rs. 4,497 crore and the Union budgetary support comes to Rs. 2,794 crore which includes the external assistance as well as the net budgetary support. This external assistance includes Rs. 1,426 crore and also another Rs. 1,368 crore as the net budgetary support.

Sir, a lot of points have been raised by the Hon. Members about allocation of money. Almost all the Hon. Members who have participated in this debate raised the point about the widening gap between demand and supply of power. When private participation in power generation had started in 1990-91, which we call as globalisation or privatisation, at that time, our Ministry officials had not expected much of I.P.P.S. coming to India. As one Hon. Member rightly said, due to non-preparation of some documents like model PPA, fuel supply agreement etc., this situation has arisen and even the State Electricity Boards were not having any experience in this respect. By watching the scenario since the private participation in power sector started in 1991, we have now been able to fulfil the requirement of preparing all the documents and now we are able to provide all the documents to the Private investors.

Then, the former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda had convened two meetings of all the Chief Ministers for discussing about private sector participation in power generation. Based on the suggestions given by all the Chief Ministers in those two meetings, the Ministry of Power has prepared a Common Minimum Action Plan for Power. If we go through the Common Minimum Action Plan for Power, we will find that all the issues that are raised by the Hon. Members here have been covered in that Action Plan. All the Chief Ministers have endorsed our views and the Action Plan has already been sent to all the Chief Ministers. Irrespective of their political affiliations, all the Chief Ministers and all the State Electricity Boards have agreed with the Common Minimum Action Plan for Power. We have now streamlined most of the guidelines after closely watching the scenario since 1991.

Since 1991, the private participation in power generation has not come up to our expectations. With this experience, on the one side we are inviting more and more private investors to come into power generation and on the other side we are allocating more funds to the public sector also. We have streamlined a lot of guidelines and we have now given more power to the State Governments. With these three measures, the Ministry of Power is going ahead with the Action Plan. All the problems faced earlier like I.P.P.S. etc., and the problems faced by the State Electricity Boards are slowly getting solved. Now, most of the private sector projects have come to the final stage of completion.

With this anticipation only, we are able to plan a target of 57,734 M.W. in the Ninth Plan. Out of this, 11,870 M.W. is in the Central Sector, 17,620 M.W. is in the State sector and we are anticipating 28,244 M.W. in the private sector.

Some Hon. Members have asked as to how we are going to achieve this target of 57,734 M.W. We have got the experience of the Eighth Plan. We fixed a target of 30,500 M.W. in the Eighth Plan but we were able to achieve approximately 7,000 M.W. only. It was due to the lack of guidelines as also the lack of the model PPAs and model Fuel Supply Agreement. We are trying to solve all these problems which were faced by the Electricity Boards earlier. We are trying to create a national consensus - irrespective of party affiliations - on this issue. It is because we have to bridge the power supply and demand gap which is widening. We have to take it with all seriousness. We are also trying to streamline the system. Earlier a project required permission at 17 points. Now we have restricted it up to four points only.

In addition to that, we have introduced two stages. First is the in principle clearance. We have fixed one month's time for this clearance. Second is the techno-economic clearance. This clearance has to be given within four months after the receipt of complete proposal.

Apart from this, earlier project costing more than Rs. 400 crore required permission from the Central Government. Now, we have raised this limit for taking techno-economic clearance up to Rs. 1,000 crore. The counter bidding is mandatory from 18.5.1995.

In addition to this, a lot of guidelines have been issued to the States. These guidelines relate to principles of the PPAs, counter bidding, model RSP, RSP documents, co-generation plant, RSQ documents for distribution on the Orissa model, in principle clearance from the CEA, distribution agreement, principles for fuel supply, transmission, etc.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : What about the distribution and transmission by the private parties? Has that been approved by the Left Parties within the Front? It is a major policy issue and the nation wants to know about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask him after he concludes.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, we have delegated the powers. In ten months' time we are trying to achieve what we promised especially in the field of power generation.

Sir, a lot of points have been raised by the Hon. Members. I would reply to those points one by one. The most crucial sector is the health of the Electricity Boards. If we see the average return on the capital of the Electricity Boards over the Eighth Plan period, it has deteriorated from -7.6 to -13.3. It includes the subsidy also. If we exclude the subsidy, it has deteriorated from -12.72 to -17.9. The internal resources of the Electricity Boards are staggering

at Rs. 2807 crore in 1996-97. The commercial borrowings including subsidy of various electricity boards in the country have increased from Rs. 1,565 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 7,524 crore in 1994-95.

A return of three per cent has been fixed for the electricity boards. Out of 18 Electricity Boards only seven have paltry rate of return. Only four SEBs had more than three per cent rate of return in 1992-93. But slowly it has deteriorated over the past three years. Now only three electricity Boards have positive RoR in 1995-96 as compared to several Electricity Boards earlier.

This is also a crucial sector. To improve the situation in the State Electricity Boards, we have fixed certain performance parameters. Non-payment of arrears by the State Electricity Board and giving counter-guarantees are two of the aspects that we have taken up. The private parties do not believe in the guarantees given by the State Electricity Boards and they are asking for counter-guarantees from the Central Government. We are taking steps to ensure that the SEBs reduce their arrears.

In addition to this, we have adopted a 'cash and carry' system. If any State requires power, then we are asking them to pay the current arrears first and then only we are releasing the power.

The Hon. Members have raised some problems, so far as the power policy in the private sector is concerned. After the inception of the private sector power policy, the response is very encouraging. Out of 200 proposals worth 70,000 MW capacity that we have received, a number of cases were cleared by the CEA, and also power purchase agreements were signed by various States. Most of the private parties have submitted detailed project reports. Taking into account the projects pending with the CEA and keeping in view the financial closures of the projects pertaining to the Eighth Plan, we have restricted the capacity up to 57,734 MW. The Plan allocation is not cleared, and our Ministry people are discussing it with the Planning Commission. Out of 57,734 MW, the schemes slipping from the Eighth Plan are as follows: the sanctioned on-going schemes are to the extent of 7,183 MW; other sanctioned schemes on which advance action was taken in the Eighth Plan are to the tune of 8,598 MW; schemes cleared by the CEA but yet to be sanctioned are to the tune of 12,663 MW; schemes worth Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 400 crore, which are being implemented by the State Governments, have a capacity of 5,630 MW; additional hydel schemes sanctioned to correct the hydel-thermal mix are to the tune of 8,912 MW, and the new schemes are to the tune of 14,741 MW.

In addition to this, after an internal exercise, the broad break-up of various IPPAs is as follows: Central, 11,859 MW; States, 12,884 MW, and private parties, 13,590 MW. The total comes to 38,342 MW. Out of 57,377 MW, we are hoping to achieve 38,000 MW to 40,000 MW in the Ninth Plan.

[Dr. S. Venugopalachari]

Hon. Members also raised the question of transmission and distribution. We are forming a National Grid. The Government has formulated a plan to interconnect various regional grids. One of them which is under operation between Western and Northern Grid is a 500 MW line at Vindyanchal HVP (back to back); the second one is between North-Eastern and Eastern Region, which is a 200 KV line from Beerpur to Bongaigaon; and the third one is between Ramagundam and Chandrapuram, which is a 400 KV line between South and West. In addition to this, one is under construction between Western and Southern region, which is 1,000 MW line HVP (back to back - Chandrapur); another one is under construction between Eastern and Southern region, which is a 500 MW line HVP (back to back - Gajuvaka); and the third one is between North-Eastern and Eastern region, which is a 400 KV line between Bongaigaon and Malda.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now because three more Ministres will have to intervene.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : The Hon. Prime Minister is personally looking after this portfolio. We have delegated the powers to the States. We hope that whatever bitter experiences that we had in the Eighth Plan will not be there in the Ninth Plan. I also hope that we will be able to achieve all the financial and physical targets.

I finally appeal to all of you that you may kindly approve the Budget.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I want the Minister to clarify one thing. There is a debate and confusion that is going on the country about private parties and multinationals participation in the power sector. As per the power policy, what they are asking for is to have generation, transmission and distribution in their own hands. I want to know whether the Minister is very clear in his mind about the policy or is there any confusion between the partners. That precisely is the point.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : There is no confusion. The matter is still under discussion.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : What about Koel Karo? It is a very important project.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Afterwards, he will write to you about it.

DR. S. VENUGOPALA CHARI : Definitely, we will examine this Koel Karo Project. Setting up of a regulatory commission and privatisation of transmission are also very important aspects. Already, several discussions have taken place between friendly parties and our own party. We will prepare a Bill and place it before Parliament.

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : If the Minister is

giving an assurance, let him give an assurance about Maken Project also.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Coal for the year 1997-98. Coal is the main source of Energy. Many Hon. Members have made right and important suggestions. The Hon. Minister of Energy has given details but for shortage of coal all this would stop working.

Ministry of Coal has made a total demand for Rs. 485.63 crores for the year 1997-98. Out of the 349.85 crore, have been asked for plan allocation and Rs. 138.78 crore for non-plan expenditure. If these demands are placed separately on the basis of Revenue and capital expenditure then Rs. 170.78 crores have been demanded for Revenue expenditure and Rs. 314.95 crores for capital expenditure.

So far as the proposal for the non-plan expenditure of Rs. 135.78 crore of the Ministry of Coal is concerned 77.33 per cent expenditure is meant for those schemes which are financed by the Excise duty levied under the Mine Prevention Act, 1974. Their expenditure would be incurred for preservation in coal sector, protection purposes and for development of transport facilities in mining areas 19.38% of the non-plan expenditure is to be incurred on the essential payments of the Government which are obligatory under welfare labour laws. Thus only 3.29% expenditure has been proposed for the payments of Secretariat, and office of Coal Controller and Payment Commissioner.

So far as planned expenditure for demands on grants as proposed is concerned, Rs. 35 crore of demands are proposed to be spent in revenue expenditure. It will, mainly, be spent on three schemes. Rs. 9.87 crore are proposed to be spent on Research and Development, Rs. 20 crore are proposed to be spent on regional research, Rs. 5 crore would be spent on environment and land slide control. Major part of the planned expenditure has been asked for capital expenditure. It is Rs. 314.85 crore. This demand has been made to extend budgetary support to Singrauni Collieries Company Limited in Andhra Pradesh. It is Rs. 178.50 crores. Rs. 136.35 crores are proposed for giving budgetary support to Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

In this way the total demands for grants are of Rs. 485.63 crores. I would like to bring into the notice of Hon. members here that total receipt of Rs. 1297.93 crore is likely to be received by this Ministry during the year 1997-98. It is mainly relating to the realization of loans given to the Government undertakings and interest thereupon. So, this Ministry hope that higher receipts shall be received in the Government funds than the proposed expenditure.

Several members have raised questions on which lot of deliberations are already made in House. As coal mines of Ranigunj, Dhanbad and Jharia are burning, on this issue, I was explained that we have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Coal Secretary of our Ministry and it is instructed to submit its report within three months. The committee have held three meetings at Eastern Coal field Ltd. and B.C.C.L. And inspected sites and consulted with the concerned persons and experts. The members of the committee also looked into the different efforts being taken by the Coal companies to tackle the problems of fire and sinking.

The main points are that mining is carried out with unscientific methods as a result of which this type of friction is occurring at Ranigunj, whether it is the friction occurring at Jharia, we recognise the fact of required huge amount of funds to be spent on the effective action to be taken for this. Therefore, coal India is not in a position to provide funds for this expenditure. The suggestion for the increase in cess of twenty rupees in coal production is accepted by the members as most appropriate suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That's enough? Two more ministers are present here.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Whatever the demands the members have raised(*Interruptions*). Now I would appeal the Hon. Members that they should pass our budget.

17.53 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the Hon. Minister that whatever points that have been raised by the individual hon. members may kindly be replied to later on kindly to that. You can kindly conclude. If possible, send it within a week.

Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPTAIN JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, candle spreads light and removes darkness after the sunset. After the expiry of a family head the eldest son of that family becomes the family head. These are the energy sources. Petroleum Products and coal products are likely to be depleted in the next thirty years period. Coal reserves are also likely to be depleted in 150 years. At that time the only available energy will be Non-Conventional energy on which the members have expressed their concern. One of our members has expressed concern that the target fixed

by me, have not been realised. In the eighth five year plan the target was to create production capacity of total 600 mega watts. As against it capacity of 1050 mega watts was created. In this way we have achieved more than fixed target. Out of these 1050 mega watts, 860 mega watts consist from wind energy, 101 mega watts from Bio-gas, 63 mega watts from small hydro electricity and 29 mega watts capacity is created with the solar energy. The main problem which we are facing is that this is a new sector. State Government must declare clear policies for this sector. The procedure for sanctioning the projects is to be simplified. Now the prevailing situation is that low priority is given to the projects of non-conventional energy sources and this is also true in case of financial institution. Now people are developing their interest in this field slowly and the situation will improve.

I would urge the Hon. Members that they should extend their full support to this type of new projects and to the Ministry.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Alagh will send all the replies in writing

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Alagh, you just make a formal request to approve the Demands for Grants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : Sir, I would like to say that today seems to be my lucky day both in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha, I got full support from all the Members for the Ninth Five Year Plan. From the notes that I have been given on the questions relating to Atomic Energy here, I am very grateful to the Hon. Members for supporting it all along. If there are any specific comments, I will be very happy to clarify them, as you indicated, to any Member.

I would now request the House to kindly approve the Demands for Grants.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvkttupuzha) : Sir, it is said that there is a proposal to increase the Fund relating to the MPLADS from rupees one crore to rupees five crore.

In that, if the Hon. Minister is proposing to make any hike, let him say. It is said that he wanted to make it Rs. 5 crore but the amount which has been granted from the Ministry of Finance is not to that extent. I think, he is proposing to do something which will be a solace to all of us.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : On this question, I want to state that I work under your umbrella.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, the answer is not very clear.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : It is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me thank all the Hon. Members for the excellent cooperation. I wish we could have given more time for the Minister's reply but I am sure, the Minister will send the reply in writing on all the points that have been raised, within a weeks' time, if possible.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Department of Coal, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Power and Atomic Energy to vote.

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. 10,63,70,88 and 89.

The Motion was adopted.

17.59 hrs.

**SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS
TO VOTE OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : According to rule, the Item No. 17 has to be taken up at 18.00 hours.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : You can put it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I can put it.

I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

18.00 hrs.

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. 1 to 9, 11 to 26, 28, 29, 31 to 47, 52 to 60, 62, 64 to 69, 71 to 87, 90 to 92, 94 to 97 and 98 to 102."

The motion was adopted.

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.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Agriculture					
	Agriculture	490,80,00,000	3,26,00,000	2454,01,00,000	16,28,00,000
	Other Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	46,95,00,000	39,18,00,000	234,73,00,000	195,87,00,000
	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	99,88,00,000	—	499,39,00,000	—
	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	43,06,00,000	31,00,000	215,28,00,000	1,54,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers					
	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	38,32,00,000	6,76,00,000	192,32,00,000	35,79,00,000
	Department of Fertilizers	1848,82,00,000	107,64,00,000	6274,08,00,000	538,20,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism					
	Department of Civil Aviation	43,08,00,000	6,86,00,000	47,40,00,000	34,30,00,000
	Department of Tourism	17,96,00,000	3,31,00,000	89,80,00,000	16,54,00,000
Min. of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution					
	Min. of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	13,05,00,000	8,00,000	65,23,00,000	40,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Commerce				
Department of Commerce	133,71,00,000	17,83,00,000	668,56,00,000	89,17,00,000
Department of Supply	6,28,00,000	—	31,74,00,000	—
Ministry of Communications				
Department of Posts	523,11,00,000	12,39,00,000	2615,57,00,000	61,95,00,000
Department of Telecommunication	2504,82,00,000	1831,50,00,000	12524,12,00,000	9157,49,00,000
Ministry of Defence				
Ministry of Defence	397,09,00,000	4,13,00,000	1985,44,00,000	20,64,00,000
Defence Pensions	619,10,00,000	—	3095,51,00,000	—
Defence Service-Army	3250,69,00,000	—	16253,46,00,000	—
Defence Service-Navy	483,09,00,000	—	1815,46,00,000	—
Defence Service-Air Force	829,72,00,000	—	4148,61,00,000	—
Defence Ordnance Factories	620,37,00,000	—	341,84,00,000	—
Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	1673,44,00,000	—	7227,20,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
Ministry of Environment and Forests	92,13,00,000	1,21,00,000	538,64,00,000	6,04,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs				
Ministry of External Affairs	234,23,00,000	30,00,00,000	1099,15,00,000	150,02,00,000
Ministry of Finance				
Department of Economic Affairs	696,25,00,000	20,89,00,000	3481,25,00,000	104,43,00,000
Currency, Coinage and Stamps	130,21,00,000	94,22,00,000	651,03,00,000	471,09,00,000
Payment of Financial Institutions	93,41,00,000	694,43,00,000	329,07,00,000	490,16,00,000
Transfers to State and Union Territory Govts.	1830,51,00,000	170,83,00,000	9152,56,00,000	854,17,00,000
Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	49,78,00,000	—	248,87,00,000
Department of Expenditure	786,38,00,000	—	3931,91,00,000	—
Pensions	257,79,00,000	—	1288,92,00,000	—
Audit	85,12,00,000	58,00,000	425,61,00,000	2,90,00,000
Department of Revenue	31,01,00,000	21,00,000	155,05,00,000	1,04,00,000
Direct Taxes	84,50,00,000	21,00,00,000	422,48,00,000	105,00,00,000
Indirect Taxes	132,68,00,000	44,20,00,000	663,38,00,000	221,00,00,000
Department of Company Affairs	3,00,00,000	1,00,000	14,99,00,000	—
Ministry of Food				
Ministry of Food	1288,93,00,000	18,71,00,000	6444,66,00,000	93,53,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	8,12,00,000	2,95,00,000	40,60,00,000	14,75,00,000

1	2	3	4	4
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
Department of Health	239,43,00,000	84,07,00,000	1197,13,00,000	420,37,00,000
Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy	9,47,00,000	1,00,000	47,32,00,000	—
Department of Family Welfare	368,00,000	27,00,000	1840,01,00,000	1,33,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs				
Ministry of Home Affairs	51,96,00,000	3,68,00,000	259,77,00,000	18,42,00,000
Cabinet	16,26,00,000	5,00,00,000	81,27,00,000	25,00,00,000
Police	668,37,00,000	77,68,00,000	3341,84,00,000	388,42,00,000
Other Expenditure of the Min. of Home Affairs	58,46,00,000	30,68,00,000	292,32,00,000	153,41,00,000
Transfers to Union Territory Governments	41,80,00,000	43,14,00,000	209,01,00,000	215,70,00,000
Ministry of Industry				
Deptt. of Ind. Dev. and Ind. Policy & Promotion	114,73,00,000	6,00,000	573,63,00,000	31,00,000
Department of Public Enterprises	85,00,000	—	4,23,00,000	—
Department of Heavy Industry	3,73,00,000	36,52,00,000	18,65,00,000	182,62,00,000
Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro and Rural Industries	118,46,00,000	48,46,00,000	592,31,00,000	242,29,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
Information, Films and Publicity	27,17,00,000	2,99,00,000	135,87,00,000	14,94,00,000
Broadcasting Services	266,31,00,000	72,37,00,000	1331,55,00,000	361,83,00,000
Ministry of Labour				
Ministry of Labour	123,91,00,000	20,00,000	619,53,00,000	99,00,000
Ministry of Law and Justice				
Law and Justice	61,37,00,000	—	306,85,00,000	—
Election Commission	97,00,000	—	4,86,00,000	—
Ministry of Mines				
Ministry of Mines	40,16,00,000	6,83,00,000	200,82,00,000	34,17,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	57,00,000	—	2,85,00,000	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	20,95,00,000	43,00,000	104,72,00,000	2,17,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	64,00,000	—	3,22,00,000	—

1	2	3	4	
Ministry of Planning and Programme implementation				
Planning	17,14,00,000	7,67,00,000	85,71,00,000	38,38,00,000
Department of Statistics	24,90,00,000	86,00,000	111,77,00,000	7,88,00,000
Department of Programme Implementation	131,95,00,000	—	659,75,00,000	—
Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment				
Department of Rural Development	744,36,00,000	—	1471,83,00,000	—
Department of Rural Emp. & Poverty Alleviation	2101,18,00,000	—	4705,91,00,000	—
Department of Wastelands Development	15,87,00,000	—	79,33,00,000	—
Ministry of Science and Technology				
Department of Science and Technology	85,47,00,000	8,17,00,000	428,37,00,000	40,85,00,000
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	76,33,00,000	92,00,000	431,66,00,000	4,58,00,000
Department of Bio-technology	17,26,00,000	88,00,000	91,30,00,000	4,43,00,000
Ministry of Steel				
Ministry of Steel	1,18,00,000	4,28,00,000	5,88,00,000	21,42,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport				
Surface Transport	12,34,00,000	3,61,00,000	61,71,00,000	18,03,00,000
Roads	142,20,00,000	350,98,00,000	710,99,00,000	1754,88,00,000
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	38,87,00,000	71,92,00,000	194,35,00,000	359,60,00,000
Ministry of Textiles				
Ministry of Textiles	73,38,00,000	50,96,00,000	366,88,00,000	254,82,00,000
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment				
Urban Development	58,74,00,000	66,43,00,000	293,73,00,000	332,13,00,000
Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	36,57,00,000	6,67,00,000	182,94,00,000	33,33,00,000
Public Works	77,42,00,000	35,66,00,000	387,08,00,000	178,32,00,000
Stationery and Printing	23,90,00,000	75,00,000	119,52,00,000	3,75,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources				
Ministry of Water Resources	74,84,00,000	5,68,00,000	374,22,00,000	28,40,000
Ministry of Welfare				
Ministry of Welfare	249,04,00,000	48,90,00,000	845,25,00,000	244,52,00,000
Department of Electronics				
Department of Electronics	17,49,00,000	5,24,00,000	106,11,00,000	27,21,00,000
Department of Ocean Development				
Department of Ocean Development	15,34,00,000	79,00,000	84,86,00,000	4,96,00,000

1	2	3	4	
Department of Space				
Department of Space	171,04,00,000	24,09,00,000	855,20,00,000	120,45,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission & The Secretariat of the Vice-President				
Rajya Sabha	3,82,00,000	—	19,12,00,000	---
Lok Sabha	8,87,00,000	—	44,36,00,000	---
Secretariat of the Vice-President	8,00,000	—	43,00,000	---
Union Territories without Legislature				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61,72,00,000	31,18,00,000	308,61,00,000	155,92,00,000
Chandigarh	64,37,00,000	10,71,00,000	321,84,00,000	53,54,00,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19,01,00,000	3,92,00,000	95,07,00,000	19,61,00,000
Daman and Diu	14,30,00,000	2,74,00,000	71,52,00,000	13,72,00,000
Lakshadweep	21,23,00,000	2,85,00,000	106,17,00,000	14,23,00,000
TOTAL REVENUE/CAPITAL	25901,85,00,000	6707,19,00,000	114528,17,00,000	29421,47,00,000

18.02 hrs

[Translation]

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL *

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1997-98.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1997-98."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1997-98, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1997-98, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai - North) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice on the subjects relating to the four important policies of appropriation bill. Prime Minister is the incharge of Petroleum Ministry therefore my first question is related to him. Mr. Speaker Sir, newspapers are regularly publishing these reports that prices of petroleum, Diesel and Natural Gas are likely to be hiked. Prime Minister had given some hints to the media persons that prices of petrol are likely to be hiked. I would like to know that what is going on in petroleum pool? I would like to know this because complete debates, relating to the Ministry of Petroleum is taken place here. Otherwise, if the process of price hike starts then the common man who is reeling due to higher prices will continue to burden further. The adjustments which are being made to import Natural Gas from foreign countries, about that discussion is being continued on adjustments of separate. Jettis ports from the ports there by continuing a separate consortium of public undertakings for our country. I would like to know that what are the steps which are likely to be taken in this regard.

My second question is related to Home Ministry. We are celebrating the golden jubilee of our independence but in Goa a new thought is being discussed. Vasco De Gama first come to India in 1498. Five hundred years of his arrival to India will be completed in 1998. Portugues came here and they established their empire here. Police action has been taken against them. Deliberations are on in Goa to celebrate this. I think that this is also a form of colonism. I am unable to understand that how we can celebrate the colonism. What is the role of the Government in this regard? Indications are being provided that in view of Indo-Portuguese friendship these type of activities should be organised. Madhu Limaye, Nana Saheb Gore,

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 6.5.1997.

** Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

Jagannath Rao Joshi these people were went on *satyagrah* in the jails and they lived there. We had liberated Goa by sending our army there. I would like to know that what is the role of the Government in this regard?

My third subject is related to surface transport. We know that there are two types of roads Highways and state highways. There exist several roads in the villages. There we built speed breakers on them. You know the size and shape of the speed breakers. Now a days where even you go you will find speed breakers. No standardisation is fixed for them. We found big type of speed breakers and rumling type of speed breakers. Everywhere, before the speed breakers, indication boards must be provided. Speed breakers are not painted well due to which scooter and auto rickshaw drivers have to face a lot of difficulties. These type of speed breaker cause accidents.

Indian Standard Institution should be told for the standardisation of these speed breakers.

My fourth question is related with the number of Ministers. The Parliament has sanctioned money for them. Therefore, they go on visits and they have to visit. Earlier there was a good practice. When the Narsimha Raoji was Prime Minister then in his tenure there was a good practice that if any Minister has to visit any area on official work then he shall inform the local member of Parliament. You to follow this practice. My last ten months experience is that no minister of this Government informs us. I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that whether he has any responsibility in this regards or not?..... (*Interruptions*). If you say that it has to be explained by the Prime Minister then Prime Minister should explain. If the Prime Minister feels that Hon. Speaker should explain this then the Hon. Speaker must explain but when a Minister with Government expenditure visits any area with official business then he must inform the local member of Parliament..... (*Interruption*) Hon. Speaker, Sir, you know that Hon. President, Hon. Vice-President and you also inform us. This must be referred here unanimously. These are my four important points. I would like that I should get the answer for these points..... (*Interruptions*).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give a notice. You cannot raise it without notice.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the modernisation of the mills of the NTC is pending for long. The scheme was prepared and it was approved by the Cabinet. An announcement was also made on the floor of the House by the former Minister of Textiles, Shri G. Venkat Swamy that the modernisation of all the mills of the NTC by selling the surplus land has been finalised and approved by the Cabinet. Till now nothing has been done in regard to the modernisation of the mills of the NTC.

The workers of the mills of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P. Maharashtra and even in Ahemdabad are not getting their wages. It is the same case almost in all the States, except Tamilnadu.

I demand that early decision be taken in regard to modernisation and revival of all the sick mills of National Textiles Corporation. Not a single mill should be closed down because a large number of workers are engaged in these mills. So, I urge upon the Hon. Minister, particularly the Hon. Finance Minister, to provide more funds for modernisation and revival of NTC mills.

There are a number of sick public sector undertakings which have been referred to the BIFR, but because of the refusal of the promoter of the sick public sector companies which refused to approve the revival package which has even been approved by the BIFR, these sick public sector undertakings are not being revived. For example, take the case of NAMC which is a joint engineering unit in West Bengal where there are more than 4000 workers. For the revival of this company, Rs. 141 crore will be required, that too, not in one go. Similarly for the revival of the units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation at Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup, the revival packages have been prepared and approved; but the Finance Ministry has not provided financial assistance and hence, all the units of HFC have not been revived. We are importing urea by spending thousands of crores of rupees.

So, I request that the revival packages which have been approved, should immediately be finalised and all the units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation and the Fertiliser Corporation of India should be revived.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Has he given a notice?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. The notice was received late, but I am just allowing him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What is the subject? That is what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not communicated that also to you. It is something about increasing the allocation for certain Departments.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : It is on Appropriation Bill. I will mention it. I will indicate the subject also. Why are you interrupting me?

Sir, another Hon. Member has already raised the question of public sector enterprises in the sector of industries..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. It cannot be done. The rules do not permit that. Please do not break the rules. A notice has to be served for raising something at this stage. You cannot do like that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The reason why we have raised it is that the Demands have been guillotined and many of us want that for the Departments which have been guillotined, more funds should be allocated. That can only be stated at the time of passing the Appropriation Bill. That is why, I am mentioning certain areas where these things should be done.

This morning we have discussed about the Railways. We have tried to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister also, that in the Railways there are so many Demands; but the investment of Rs. 8300 crore is the figure which was provided for the last year. That means that in real terms, the expenditure has come down. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to give thought to the fact that the Railways being the most important infrastructure of the country, which is never intensive and which opens up the backward areas, it requires more allocation. He should give thought to this. That is the first point.

Secondly, there are public sector enterprises. It is not enough that he has made certain provisions like about Rs. 1100 crore but that is as working capital. That is only non-Plan assistance for payment of wages. What else have our public sector enterprises got? Let us face the fact that in the course of the last 50 years, while we did establish many important public sector enterprises, subsequently, we have failed to provide enough funds to modernise them.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this point has been made by Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : No. This is not the point that he has made. I am distinguishing it here. Therefore, massive investment in terms of employment should be made in these areas and unless we do that, we cannot keep employment ready. That is the second point which I would like to make.

The third point which I would like to make is this. We all know that on agriculture and rural employment, this year's allocation is less in real terms that what had been provided last year. One argument that has been given is, in fact there is a rise in terms of actual expenditure. Now, they are not comparable because this year also, after making a provision, the Hon. Finance Minister in his wisdom may decide that in order to control fiscal deficit, expenditure should be cut. The comparable items are Budget expenditure of last year and the Budget expenditure of this year. In those terms, agriculture has got much less, rural development has got much less, and rural employment has got much less. And we are all committed even in terms of CMP that within a target date, we want to provide employment to everyone who seeks employment in this country. I therefore request the Finance Minister to consider this aspect also. The question of resources will come later. We cannot discuss it now. When we take up the Finance Bill, we may discuss it. These are the areas on which the Finance Minister may respond and comment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Mr. Speaker Sir, other Ministers will reply to the specific points raised by Hon. Members, Shri Ram Naik and Shri Basudeb Acharia on particular Ministries. But I wish to reply generally to the last two points raised by both Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee and Shri Basudeb Acharia.

Sir, agriculture, rural development, rural employment and irrigation are very high on the agenda of this Government. In fact 1996-97 is not to be taken as a benchmark for reasons which are obvious, the reasons being that the Government assumed office only in June; the Budget was presented only on the 22nd July and it was passed only on the 13th September. So, that year was bound to be a year in which there was a shortfall in the Plan. Nevertheless, substantial expenditure was incurred in 1996-97. I have the figures sectorally. They are contained in the 'Budget at a Glance' which has been circulated to Hon. Members. On agriculture, for example, Rs. 2620 crore was spent last year; on rural development, Rs. 6664 crore was spent and on irrigation and flood control, the figure is Rs. 815 crore apart from the provisions that we have made for some other ancillary activities.

Now, the Hon. Member, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee says that I must compare Budget expenditure with Budget expenditure. Frankly speaking, I think he has misworded it. It is Budget Estimates. But the real expenditure is in the Revised Estimates, that is, what I am spending in that year. I have, therefore, gone by the practice of the past. We looked at what the Ministries have spent last year and the Planning Commission has made provisions for this year. There are substantial increases over what was spent last year. It is not my case that these allocations are adequate.

It is not my case that these allocations are sufficient. But I have already made a promise and I repeat that promise that this year with the support of the Prime Minister, we will come to Parliament once in three months and report the Plan expenditure of each ministry and each department. It will give Parliament an opportunity to monitor the performance of each ministry and each department once in a quarter. If a ministry or a department is able to spend moneys allocated to it and is able to raise the resources it promised to raise, I assure you that we will provide more money to that department and to that ministry, you will have an opportunity to monitor it during the year and we are not taken by surprise at the end of the year that Plan allocation has not been spent. Nevertheless, I wish to point out that allocations are quite large this year. For the Ministry of Agriculture, it is - sectorally - Rs. 2,969 crore. In the area of Rural Employment and Rural Development, the Revised Estimate, including Budget support and IEBR, is Rs. 9,095 crore. In Irrigation, including the Accelerated Irrigation Programme, it is Rs. 323 crore plus Rs. 1,300 crore. I think, all of us should ensure that these ministries spend the money. All of us must ensure that the ministries raise the money which they promised to raise. If they raise the money, if they spend the money and if they want more money, this Government will not be found wanting in providing that money.

On the point about PSUs, I am glad that Members have raised this point. Now, what is the position on PSUs? What I have said in my Budget speech, providing Rs. 1,100 and odd crore is only in Non-Plan assistance in order to ensure that PSU workers are not denied their wages when restructuring proposals are pending. But please remember the record of this Government. Last year, we have approved revival packages for units under Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam, Bharat Yantra Nigam, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Scooters India, HEC and Bharat Refractories. This year, I have said that we will approve more restructuring proposals during the course of this year. When restructuring proposals are approved as presented by the BIFR and approved by the Cabinet, surely, money will be provided for those revival packages. We are as anxious as any other section in this House to ensure that revivable PSUs are revived and they are put on the road to recovery and health.

As far as the budgetary support for PSUs and Plan expenditure in PSUs is concerned, I urge the Members to look at 'Expenditure Budget, Volume I', There is a Head known as "Plan Investment in Public Enterprises" beginning at page 51 and ending at page 56. The total Plan investment in public enterprises in 1997-98 will be of the order of Rs. 63,309 crore. This is made up of Rs. 4,829 crore as equity, Rs. 2,771 crore as loans, Rs. 31,153 crore internal resources, Rs. 11,818 crore as bond and debentures Rs. 5,517 crore as external commercial borrowing and Rs. 7,218 crore as other resources.

Rs. 63,000 crore is not a small amount. If Rs. 63,000 crore are invested in public enterprises in one year, it is a large amount. The point we must make - I would urge Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to join me in making this point - is that the public sector enterprises must show a healthy return on these Rs. 63,000 crore. I am borrowing at the rate of 13 per cent. Taxpayers money is not free money. It is coming because taxpayers are willingly paying taxes. They must earn a return. If Rs. 63,000 crore are productively invested, there is a healthy return. If public sector enterprises show a healthy return, surely, the Government will provide more money for investment in the public sector.

I submit that we are committed to the public sector. We are committed to investing in the public sector. We are committed to reviving revivable public sector enterprises.

SHRI RAM NAIK : What about the points raised by me.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Individual Members can ask the individual Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BALLU) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik, has raised some points. As far as the Oil Pool Deficit Account is concerned, on 31st March, 1997, there was a deficit of Rs. 15,500 crore. To contain the oil pool deficit, the Government is having a lot of ways and means. It is under the active consideration of the Government.

As far as the price of natural gas is concerned, on 1st January, 1992, the on-land price was Rs. 1,500 per thousand cubic metres.

If it passes through the HDE pipeline then there is an additional cost of Rs. 18 per thousand cubic meters. Now, for the north eastern region there is a concessional rate of Rs. 1,000 per thousand cubic meter minus a discount of Rs. 400.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Are you going to increase the prices of petroleum and diesel?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, I have already said that ways and means in regard to this are under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, there are alternative ways of financing it. We have suggested that.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : We could discuss that tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : Sir, as a matter of general policy in the Ministry of Surface Transport, there should not be any speed-breakers. But as exceptions there are speed-breakers where there are sharp curves, or level crossing, or school approaches. The Hon. Members have suggested that the speed-breakers should not be of very big size so that they could be hazardous and could lead to accidents. Instructions in this regard have already been issued in June, 1996 and are being implemented. Instructions have already been issued for removal of such hazardous things, wherever they exist. Now, the speed-breaker would be made up of rubbles which would not hinder speedy means and would also not leave any room for accidents.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Sir, Shri Ram Naik has raised a very interesting point regarding coming of Vasco Da Gama to India. Well, it is a matter of history and that a number of European navigators, among whom Vasco Da Gama may have been the best known, came to India looking for a sea-route from Europe to India and some of them called it the discovery of India. Of course, India was not discovered by them. It was always there. We have a much more ancient culture and civilization than many of the countries from which these navigators came.

However, we regard this coming of Vasco Da Gama as one more example of European navigators discovering a new sea-route from Europe to India. We do not approve of all the things which subsequently, perhaps, were done in those areas by the newcomers.

Sir, as far as our Government goes, we consider it as an event, an historical event which could be recorded in the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

sense of finding a new sea-route from Europe to India. More than that we do not attach any importance or significance to it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : Sir, Hon. Member Shri Ram Naik has raised a very pertinent point and that is, all the Ministers whenever they go on official visits should inform the Hon. Members of that particular area in advance. That has been the practice. If there is any communication gap, I would like to ensure that it is followed(Interruptions) Sir, I would like to assure that in future the Hon. Members would be informed in advance.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, the only problem with Shri Jena is that(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, prior information would be given to the Hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, would anyone else like to supplement to what has been said by the Hon. Finance Minister?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : Sir, a mention has been made about the NTC mills. A Turnover Plan was prepared in April, 1994 and that was approved on 9th May, 1995 by the previous Cabinet. A sum of Rs. 2,005 crore was to be spent on modernisation of which Rs. 1,934 crore was to be had from the sale of land at Maharashtra, that is, from Mumbai.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when your goodself was the Labour Minister you also went there along with my predecessor but nothing came out.

Afterwards, Shri Kamal Nath had also met the Chief Minister but nothing could come out of it.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to tell the House the whole history.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I also met him twice. Nothing could come out. Now, we have a revised turnover plan. It is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1997-98, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is :

"The schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed "

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 7, 1997/Vaisakha 17, 1919 (Saka)

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