

Tenth Series, Vol. XLIII, No. 8

Wednesday, August 9, 1995  
Shravana 18, 1917 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourteenth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. XLIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
- NEW DELHI

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CORRIGENDA TO LOK SABHA DEBATES

(ENGLISH VERSION)

Wednesday, August 9, 1995/ Sreevata 18, 1917 (Saka).

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<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>READ</u>
2/9(from below)	Shri Phool Chand Verma	Shri <sup>+</sup> Phool Chand Verma
12/18	Shri Rabi Ray	Shri <sup>+</sup> Rabi Ray
39/1	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (Shri S.Krishna Kumar):	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Non- Conventional Energy Sources And Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri S.Krishna Kumar):
51-52/15	Based on Final Account of	Based on Final Account of CSIR
97/3(from below)	Andhra Pr. 4137 (Col.2)	Andhra Pr. 4134
113/3	Against Pondicherry, under Col.1992-93 read '0'	
135/2	Add '16. Uttar Pradesh	34 '
205-206/6(from below) 207-208/6 209-210/6	under MMS (Col 5)	under MWS
205-206/6(from below) 207-208/6 209-210/6	under NWS (Col 8)	under MWS
205-206/6(from below) 207-208/6 209-210/6	under NWS (Col 10)	under MWS
211/9	83.36 (col.3)	8.36
224/15	(f) of question	(d) of question
231/8(from below)	Programme till June'95 (col 2)	Programme
231/8(from below)	Since inception	Since inception till till June; 95

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, August 9, 1995/Sravana 18, 1917 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House with profound sorrow of the passing away of our former colleague Chaudhry Sunder Singh.

Chaudhary Sunder Singh was a Member of Seventh and Eighth Lok, Sabha during 1980-89, representing Phillaur parliamentary constituency of Punjab.

Earlier, he had been a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly during 1946-80. During his long association with Punjab Legislature spanning well over three decades, he served his home State ably in various capacities. He was Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Punjab during 1946-47. His administrative skills came to fore, while he held the ministerial portfolios of Excise, Taxation and Labour, during 1952-56; Excise and Taxation during 1962-66 in the State Government of Punjab.

A veteran freedom fighter, renowned *Gandhivadi* and a social worker, he strove relentlessly for amelioration of the lot of the depressed and downtrodden classes as well as Landless tenants. He authored a thought-provoking social treatise entitled 'Untouchables'.

A widely travelled person, he nurtured a keen interest in the works of Swami Vivekananda, Guru Nanak and Mahatma Gandhi.

Chaudhary Sunder Singh passed away on 5th August, 1995 at his village Dalia Ramjanpur, district Gurdaspur, Punjab at the age of 89 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.

11.02 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

MR. SPEAKER: We propose to take up the references to the fiftieth year's remembrance of the incident in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and of the 9th August, 1942 Quit India Movement immediately after the Question Hour.

Now Question Number 141-Shri Phool Chand Verma.

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#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Ayurvedic Colleges

\*141. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) the total number of Ayurvedic Colleges in the country and the number of students admitted annually in these colleges;

(b) the number of registered Ayurvedic practitioners in the country;

(c) the traditional alternative system of medicines identified by the Government as a substitute to allopathy;

(d) whether any new scheme has been formulated to promote the Ayurvedic, Siddha and traditional system of medicine in the country and abroad;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR)  
(a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) 111 ayurvedic colleges with annual intake capacity of 5056.

(b) The number of registered ayurvedic practitioners in the country as on 31.12.1993 is 3,61,268.

(c) Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy not as substitutes but as independent systems of medicine in addition to allopathy.

(d) to (f). Important schemes for promoting and propagating these systems of medicine include, in addition to the establishment of a separate Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy, the following:-

- (i) Strengthening of the educational institutions of the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
- (ii) Revitalisation of Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy by strengthening of research institutions.
- (iii) (a) Standardisation of ISM&H drugs and strengthening of drug control in ISM.  
(b) Setting up of laboratory facilities for the testing of ISM& H drugs.  
(c) Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial work in ISM&H.  
(d) Promotion of Yoga and Naturopathy- research, training and institutional development.
- (iv) Development and cultivation of medicinal plants.

(v) Setting up of specialised ISM&H treatment centres.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ayurveda is five thousand year old Indian system of medicine. This system of medicine is widely used. It finds mention in Charak Samhita and other ancient literatures. Even today, this system of medicine has its utility and in this modern age, the Ayurvedic system of medicine has been recognised. Today, with the use of Ayurvedic system of Medicine such incurable diseases are being treated for which there is no treatment in Allopathy. But I regret to state that due to discriminatory policy of the Central Government, no justice has been done to Ayurveda and this system of medicine has not been encouraged to the desired extent. Fortunately, today the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to remind him that he had stated in Indian Ayurveda Conference.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : I am coming to the question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now please come to the question directly.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the question only.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this kind of question. You come to the question, please.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Please listen to me. In Indian Ayurveda Conference held in Nagpur in 1993, the hon. Prime Minister had said that a separate Ministry or Directorate could be set up to encourage Ayurveda. I, through you,

would like the hon. Prime Minister to tell us about the progress made so far in this direction and lay the details of the action taken by him in this regard, on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is very good. Now, please sit down.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, what our hon. Prime Minister has promised in the Ayurveda Conference is that according to his promise he created a separate Department of Indian systems of Medicine and the Department has already started functioning as a separate Department in our Health Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Perhaps, the hon. Minister could not understand my question. I have not said anything about the Department. I have only quoted the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister had said that a separate Ministry or a Directorate would be set up to encourage Ayurveda in the country. I would like to quote his statement published in a newspaper on December 28, 1993.

MR. SPEAKER: No you cannot quote from the newspaper. Should I explain you everything.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: I agree with you but the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. He should tell us whether he had said so or not. I am not talking about the Ministry. The Hon. Prime Minister should clarify it.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I am here to explain. It was never my intention to talk about a separate Ministry. I only said, 'A Department which will be actually headed by a Minister on a whole-time basis.' That Minister has not been appointed still but the Department has been functioning independently and they are giving lot of encouragement to research and so on. If the hon. Members want, all the details can be given, but I did not promise a Ministry, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask another supplementary question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will be a third question, but I am allowing you.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Even after the Prime Minister's statement, the position is not clear. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. The Prime Minister had also stated that through Ayurvedic system of medicine, cancer was also being treated. Then why a step-motherly treatment is being done to Ayurveda? What is the problem in forming a new and separate Ministry? If he forms a separate Ministry, people will remember him for imparting justice to Indian system of medicine during his tenure.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going out of the main question.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: This is what the hon. Prime Minister had stated but today, he is deviating from his statement.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the point. I am not allowing this kind of discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Ayurvedic medicines are based on herbs and medicinal plants found in the forests. But due to large scale deforestation, the area where these herbs and medicinal plants grow is constantly decreasing. As a result, the production of Ayurvedic medicine is also being affected. Today, not only in India, but in the whole world the demand of Ayurvedic system of medicine and Ayurvedic medicines is increasing. In such a situation, the hon. Minister, in coordination with the Minister of Environment and Forests, should chalk out an action plan to check deforestation in the country and boost the production of herbs and medicinal plants so that we may be able to fulfil the demand of Ayurvedic medicines in the world.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): The hon. Member must be aware that last week on the same day, while replying to a question of Ayurvedacharyas, I had stated that under the able guidance of hon. Prime Minister we are trying to give encouragement to all sorts of Indian system of medicine.

A new department has already been opened and as the

hon. Prime Minister has just started, a separate Minister with independent charge will be appointed for this. Now, these three points have been clarified.

So far as the herbs are concerned, I had also stated that natural medicinal plants had more effect than the medicines prepared in the laboratory. So far as Ayurveda is concerned, we are trying to set up a big foundation for this purpose. Further, we are also trying to give more encouragement to Ayurveda in our country. The USA has already undertaken research work in the field of Ayurveda and it is adopting this system of medicine in the treatment of patients. As regards forests, environment and safe drinking water, We are planning to set up a high level committee. It will be set up very soon and will also consist of people working independently. After the committee presents the reports, we will apprise the hon. Prime Minister of the results of study group. Cabinet notes will be prepared and if the need be, we will bring a new legislation. This is all, I wanted to say.

*[English]*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I am happy that a new Department for pursuing this Indian system of medicines is being created. As I could understand, a separate Minister is also going to be made in charge of this. The history of Indian system of medicines traces back to some five thousand years. There is a lot of material available in ancient literature, but not in local languages. Nowhere a Chair of Excellency to trace back the entire history of Indian system of medicines has been created. With the star culture development of Allopathy with its prohibitive cost, people have been coming towards the Indian system of medicines. I would like to know from the Government whether research activities and educational facilities are going to be provided at a higher plan, so that Chairs can be created in Universities and the ancient literature can be traced back which will form the foundation for the future research and development in this field.

Secondly, medicinal herbs, though supposed to be widely available in forests, are getting extinguished. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of starting a research plan to cultivate these medicinal herbs, so that that will form the raw material for preparing these medicines.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already there.

*[Translation]*

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to it. I have made it clear that under the guidance of

the hon. Prime Minister, we want to set up a research foundation, about which the hon. Member has just mentioned. If herbs are not included in the research work of the Foundation, then there will be use of research on Ayurveda. If a thing was used five thousand years ago, be it written or unwritten, we will undertake research work on that also. You will come to know very soon about the first step taken in this direction.

*[English]*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to submit that it is not true that literature is not available on Ayurveda. Ironically, a lot of literature has been produced by foreign scholars, scholars in other countries, doctors, allopaths. I have myself seen at the residence of Dr. Melkote, who was a Member of Lok Sabha for two terms, in Hyderabad five hundred very big volumes written by foreign authors on Ayurveda, all aspects of Ayurveda. So, a fund of literature is available. Unfortunately, it is not available in our languages. Either it is available in Sanskrit or in English and other languages but not in our languages. So once the Department takes up this work, I am sure that it would be a part of their job to get this knowledge brought into regional languages and made available to the ordinary people. That is how we have to start making people conscious of their own traditional medicine. And this would be done. I am quite sure about it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 46 Ayurvedic colleges in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister the number of Ayurvedic colleges being run by the Central Government and by private sector, separately.

Secondly, the capitation fee being charged by the colleges running under private sector is very high. At the same time, private sector colleges are not given any protection and financial assistance by the Government. My question is whether the Central Government propose to open Ayurvedic colleges in all majorities in the country with its own funds. If so, by when end if not, the reasons therefor?

*[English]*

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there are three Central institutions for higher education in Ayurveda. One is, Banaras Hindu University. That is looked after by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, is directly under the Health Minister and the

Gujarat Ayurveda Institute, Institute for Post-Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, is also directly under the Central Government, that is the Health Ministry. And we are giving all possible assistance to these institutions to develop Ayurveda education in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: This is not sufficient. There are Allopathic colleges in a large number all over the country, whereas Ayurvedic colleges... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: My question was whether the Central Government will open Ayurvedic colleges in major cities?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has the best knowledge about medicinal herbs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir,... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You speak in Hindi. If you want reply to your question and if you have not informed him earlier, you should ask in Hindi.

[English]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Sir, so many Oriya MPs are there. They can understand Oriya. They also know English.

May I know from the Government how many students are admitted to the colleges, what are their qualifications and how many have been passed? I want to know whether the Government would encourage the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes in this regard. How many Director are there from these sections all over India? Is it separate or mixed with the Allopathic and Ayurvedic?

[Translation]

My second question is that AIDS has spread all over the country today. We have made inquiries from all the hospitals and they say that they are facing on city of medicines. Then what is the difficulty in opening for Ayurvedic systems of medicine.?

[English]

What is the difficulty with the Central Government regarding AIDS?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, in my written reply, I have mentioned that there are 111 Ayurvedic colleges. And the student intake per year is 5,056.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI SINGH PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, all systems of medicine, be it Yunani, Ayurveda, Siddha, Homoeopathy or any other system, have their own importance. Any single system of medicine cannot cure all diseases. The treatment may vary from one system to another. It is said that modern medicine or Allopathy does not have any treatment for liver cirrhosis whereas Ayurveda has a very effective treatment for this disease. In the case of Asthma acupressure gives more relief. As regards subject matter and the scope of research, these have been covered in the reply already given. But today, a patient has to go to different doctors to take medicines of different systems. It may be possible that treatment of all systems of medicines is made available in one hospital by appointing the experts of particular, system. This system has been adopted by private practitioners in Bombay and other places and they are getting good response.

Therefore, if experts of different systems of medicine are posted under one cover, the patient can opt for the treatment of his choice. Otherwise in Allopathic treatment, the patient has to undergo all tests like stool, urine, blood etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government proposes to take any step in this regard?

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that it will not be proper to mix up all systems of medicine. However, if the hon. Member wants to say that every discipline should be promoted then it will be promoted, be it Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Yunani, Ayurveda or Siddha and each systems of medicine will be brought under one roof. As the hon. Member has said, if a particular treatment is not available in one system of medicine, the patient can go to another department or discipline. But we do not want to mix up one discipline or pathy with another because it will be very difficult to know whether the mixture is Ayurveda or any other pathy. However, we will have to think to bring all disciplines under one roof.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the

Government has ever drawn its attention towards Naturopathy? Is it an affordable pathy. Whether the Government has set up any centre anywhere in the country where treatment is being given through Naturopathy?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Under this Department, we are also developing the Naturopathy. In Pune, we are having a National centre for Naturopathy. We are trying to develop the centre.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ayurvedic System of Medicine is suffering a downfall because the old system which the Ayurvedic colleges were practicing has been modified. As the hon. Health Minister has told that two systems cannot work under one roof. Ayurveda and Allopathy are simultaneously being taught in Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, Jamnagar college and all other Ayurvedic colleges. As a result thereof, the student of these colleges does neither become a scholar of Ayurveda nor Allopathy. But, after completing his course he writes against his name, Dr. so and so ADMS. That is why, Ayurveda is suffering a downfall.

Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Health Minister as to whether the Government will set up Ayurvedic colleges to impart education of Ayurveda to the students as was imparted in old days in Ayurvedic colleges and at Akhil Bhartiya Ayurveda Vidhyapeeth situated in Delhi, from where scholars of Ayurvedic system could come out with the knowledge of Botany and Herbs and this country may be benefited by their knowledge?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, we are developing the Rashtriya Ayurvedic Vidhyapeeth and the hon. Member is very right that under that Vidhyapeeth, we are also encouraging the *Guru-Shishya parampara*. We have identified some very renowned Ayurveda acharyas in our country and we have requested those Ayurveda acharyas to take some students with them and those students should live with them for two years and learn under them. So, we are trying to develop that system also. We have identified seven or eight such eminent Ayurveda acharyas in our country. There are a lot of requests from the students to take that education under them. So, we are selecting and sending them for a two-year course to be done under them.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I must congratulate the Prime Minister to create a separate department of Indian System of Medicine. But according to this document published by the Government of India, namely, The Country Profile of India- WHO Regional Seminar on Traditional Medicine Programme-77 Colombo, the number of Ayurvedic Colleges in 1976-77 was 108 and now it is 111. The plan allocation in 1976-77 was Rs.25.6 crore and in the year 1994-95, it is Rs.1.40 crore only. In the Non-Plan sector, it is Rs. 37 lakhs. That too, the Plan money has been diverted otherwise. Then, what is the aim of the Government when they say that this year the Plan allocation will be more?

Secondly, I want to know whether the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda have approved four new schemes in 1984 or not. It is there in the question and the Minister has replied evasively. The new schemes are:-

1. Rasashastra (Metallic and Mineral Preparation).
2. Scheme of documentation of Ayurvedic literature and classics.
3. Under the caption of International Cell within Indian System of Medicine possibility of developing Herbal Injection as a new scheme, as China has done in their country on a large scale to deal with emergencies.

Respected Madam was saying that there is no such system in our country or in the globe.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make it a speech.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am not making a speech. I am trying to get the information from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please realise that we have spent half-an-hour on one question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am not diverting my attention anywhere else. I am asking a specific question pertaining to the question raised by the original Member. I want to know why all the four schemes have not been approved since 1984 and why the Plan allocation has been sliced down to such an extent and again, we are debating the same point.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, it is not true that the Plan allocation has decreased. With the creation of a new department, honourable Prime Minister has given more funds. It was Rs.88 crore in the Eighth Five Year Plan and



now he has increased it to Rs. 108 crore and I think there will be no constraint of funds for the development of Indian System of Medicine in our country.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: MR. Speaker, Sir, many incurable diseases can be cured by Ayurvedic System of Medicine. The Government is also serious to encourage this system. But when the question of appointing doctors of Allopathy and Ayurveda in the same Department arises the salary of Allopathic doctor is fixed at Rupees four thousand and the Ayurvedic doctor, Rupees two thousand only. I would like to know from the Government as to whether it will make efforts to remove this anomaly so as to encourage Ayurvedic System of Medicine?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, definitely the Government would look into this aspect.

#### **National Drinking Water Authority**

\*143. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a National Drinking Water Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely composition, powers and functioning of the Authority;

(d) whether the Government propose to cover entire waterless areas in the country under various schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) (a) to (c). the proposal to set up a National Drinking Water Authority for rural areas in the country is under consideration.

(d) It is proposed to supply safe drinking water to every habitation in the country.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

According to the information available, there were 1,17,429 habitations as on 01.04.1995 which were not covered with a public source of safe water supply. In the current year, the target is to cover 55,996 of these habitations and the remaining 61,433 are proposed to be covered by 15th August, 1997.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even today, crores of people are deprived of drinking water facility in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what norms have been fixed by the Government in regard to drinking water and what is the per-capita use of water as per the norms fixed and further, how many people are still deprived of drinking water facility?

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member has asked, there are 13 lakh habitations in our country, out of them, in eight lakh habitations full arrangements have been made to provide drinking water. However, there are four lakh such villages where per-capita supply of water is less than forty litres. This is one problem. But another problem is of quality also in 1,40,000 habitations where arrangements for supply of drinking water have been made the hon. Prime Minister drew our attention towards this and he reviewed the functioning of whole department on 4th July and directed that wherever there is quality problem that should be solved immediately. This problem mainly exist in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and it is with regard to fluoride. Therefore, department is making all the efforts to remove defects in water there and to improve the quality of drinking water. Government is trying to provide safe drinking water in 1,40,000 habitations. It has been said by this Department in the meeting with the Prime Minister that the State Government are not utilising central allocation honestly. Therefore, an Authority may be set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. All the programmes should be reviewed from time to time by that Authority. Chief Ministers should be made members of that Authority. Since it is the responsibility of State Governments, they should be hold responsible for shortcomings. But we are trying to remove those shortcomings in the programmes.

SHRI RABI RAY: My question was in regard to norms prescribed for quality of water.

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: We get the water tested from time to time and ascertain whether fluoride and arsenic are there in water. If these two contents are not in the water

then it is considered as safe water. Experts have made a comprehensive survey in this regard all over the country and have told that the supply of water which has been made in 1,40,000 habitations, is not good from quality point of view. Therefore, the defects should be removed.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir with your permission, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he has not replied to my question.

*[English]*

Drinking water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (quinea worm, cholera, typhoid) and chemical contamination (excess of fluoride, brackishness, excess of iron, arsenic, nitrate).

*[Translation]*

This is your criterion. Please tell this House as to how many habitations have not been provided drinking water, then I will ask another question:

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: The Government has set up laboratories in different States for testing water. The quality of water is tasted in these laboratories. Only then we come to about the defects. We are taking measures to make the water free from contamination. We have sent a team to Rajasthan and Gujarat to ascertain that how the water can be made free from contamination. I would like to tell the hon. member that laboratories have been set up in the States to test the water.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, My earlier question has not been answered properly. I would like to know as to how many State Governments are using desalination plant and how many State Governments are not using it. Where desalination plant is not available, safe drinking water cannot be provided. I would like to know as to what action has been taken by the Sub-commission set up by Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission during the last 2-3 years to provide safe drinking water? I would like to tell the hon. Health Minister that lakhs of people die every year for want of safe drinking water. Lakhs of people become victims of many diseases like cholera etc. due to lack of safe drinking water. I would like to know the number of people who die of these diseases due to non-availability of safe drinking water...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: At present we do not have figures in this regard. I would like to tell the House that our Prime Minister take full interest in this matter and he has

directed that the contamination, wherever it is detected, may be removed.....

*(Interruptions)*

I would like to tell this House that we have in identified 4858 villages in Andhra Pradesh, 2413 in Gujarat and 14643 villages in Rajasthan where contamination has been detected. The Government is getting the water tested in the laboratories in all these States. At the same time, arrangements are also being made to make the water free from contamination. Our Prime Minister has taken a decision that in the 50th year of independence by 15 August, 97 the Government will provide drinking water to all the villages in the country where drinking water is not available at present and contamination will be removed wherever it has been detected. Arrangements will be made for one source of water and toilet in the Primary School of every village. The Ministry has chalked out this programme and upto 15th August, 1997 we will be able to solve this problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, I seek your protection, my question was that desalination plant.... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Desalination Plant and water purification Plant are two different things.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RABI RAY: I am asking the same that in how many States is has not been done.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the information, give it, or, collect the information and send it to the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: I do not have this information at present.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member just want to know the number.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is very difficult for a Minister of Central Government to have information about the number of villages in which water purification plants have been installed. You collect this information and give it to the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

DR. JAGANANTH MISHRA: Detailed information will be given later on but at this time, I am not in a position to give full information because all the states have not completed it. That is why we will review this programme by setting up a commission under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. We will collect information from all the States.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Mr Speaker, Sir there is a problem of Flourosis in many States, particularly in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. This problem is persistent for the last several years. Because of the marine fish culture, another problem has emerged in the shore areas and the water sources of some of the villages are being affected with salinity. Such villages are deprived of the proper drinking water facilities. Keeping in view this persistent problem, the Hon Minister is purported to have stated that within two years safe drinking water will be supplied to the villages that are not being covered. It has been stated that about one and a half lakh...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. We have hardly covered one-and-a-half question in 45 minutes.

SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: I would like to know how many schools are without proper drinking water facility?

MR. SPEAKER: This kind of information is not likely to be there with the Minister. I am not allowing it.

SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: I am asking a pointed question. I would like to know how many villages in Andhra Pradesh will be covered in the next two years?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may get the information from the State Government and give it to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given any information about Madhya Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a State-wise question.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: I am asking a pointed question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the level of ground water has gone down in Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh and the disease Flourosis has spread in many districts. State administration has prepared a scheme for 9 districts and sent for your approval. I would like to know as to whether you will give approval to this scheme for the prevention of Fluorosis?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the information, give it, otherwise, collect it and send it to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: In respect of Madhya Pradesh, I would like to say that I had not read the complete list and thus the name of the State was not mentioned. I had read about the list of three States only. We have information about 200 villages of Madhya Pradesh and measures are being taken for prevention of Flourosis disease.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute please. The hon. Member has asked question about a specific area.

DR. JAGANANTH MISHRA: At present that information is not available with me.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):: I would like to give some good news to the House in regard to Flourosis. The problem which has been dogging many many villages in many States for many years, is now at an end. We have found a remedy for it.

They have prepared a chemical or some substance through which water is passed and on the other side defluorinated water comes out. Now, the only difficulty is about the cost. If you take the whole village and have a big reservoir and all that, it is going to cost much more than what the village or the village people can afford. So, what they have done is- I have just seen the model which has been finalised- there is a small jar-like thing which has got an inlet and an outlet and in between, that material is put. This is for drinking purposes. If there is Fluorine water for bathing and other things, it may still be used but only for the sake of drinking purposes defluorinated water should be available, and that is what is being planned. That jar, now according to their estimate, costs about Rs.1500 and they say if they do it in

bulk the price can come down. I have told them- for the whole country I have given these instructions\_ let us first concentrate on Fluorosis, wherever it is, whether in Rajasthan or Andhra Pradesh. Let us first see- as we have done with guinea worm, be changing the step wells into draw wells- let us first get our drinking water rid of Fluorosis. This is being attempted, Sir What is needed is, more and more families to be given this and they have to be told how to change the filter and how to do a few things. It means more money, but we will find more money for this. Since we have given it the first priority and within the next two years we have to complete this, we will find the money and get this done. What I am trying to say is, the technical problem which was in fact presenting the real challenge, has been solved.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr Speaker, Sir the figures that have been given to us, not only today but time and time again on the floor of the House, relate to the number of habitations whose requirements have been fully satisfied, partially satisfied and those where nothing has been done at all. I beg to say, Mr Speaker, Sir that the second category of partial satisfaction is a very misleading category. It misleads the House.

It misleads the House because if in a village there are, say, a thousand people living, and if even one single source of safe drinking water is available in that village, the hon. Minister will claim that that habitation is covered, while it is not. Therefore, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is- not in terms of number of habitations but in terms of the population of the country- what is the percentage of population in the country in the rural areas today which has access to regular supply of safe potable water, and what is the percentage of population which does not have such access, and whether, as the hon. Prime Minister has pointed out, those who do not have access are likely to be covered within the next two years.

[Translation]

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said in the beginning itself that we have already defined that according to requirement 40 liters of safe drinking water....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You are talking about village while I am asking about individual requirement..

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: I am talking about average requirement of the whole village. The average requirement of safe drinking water for an individual is 40 liters per day. The

second category is of persons who are getting water less than 40 litres, and the third category of people is those who are getting less than 10 litres of water. Under the present programme we have decided to provide 10 to 40 litres of safe drinking water and we are doing that also. So far out of the total 13 lakh habitations only 8 lakh have been covered under this programme. Out of these also 4 lakh habitations are not getting wages according to their requirement, we are trying to provide water to them. At first we are going to supply safe drinking water to 1 lakh 40 thousand habitations. The other 4 lakh habitations for which we have started the supply of safe drinking water are not getting the required quantity. To such villages we are giving second priority and we have prepared the programme on the basis of per capita average.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I seek your protection. I asked for the percentage of population but he is giving only the percentage of villages.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have the information.....

[Translation]

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: In relation to the population of the country arrangements regarding safe drinking water are being made for 52 crore people.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Half the population, Sir is not covered.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Hon. Speaker, Sir the basic necessity of mankind is drinking water. There are two kinds of problems which we are facing now. One is the ground water that is available for drinking is either not consumable or unhygienic, and the other problem is we have to process the water for deflourination and other things through purification plants. The NRWS Schemes are doing well in the villages. It has been taken up on a large scale, I think and it is going on in a phased manner. But the worry now is, the metropolitan cities and the more concentrated townships have not been covered under this scheme.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister, and the Minister concerned to this problem. As we all know, it has been 10 to 12 years since the previous census had been taken. Going by the 1991 census, we have to have some permanent sources of drinking water in the metropolitan cities and Corporation areas where breaking up of

epidemics like gastroenteritis and cholera has become a regular feature.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question and say, "What are you going to do for the people living in the metropolitan cities?"

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: May I know from the hon. Minister and the Government whether some schemes for drinking water supply in the thickly populated areas like metropolitan cities...

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I have asked on your behalf.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Thank you Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you going to do to supply drinking water to the people living in the metropolitan cities?

*[Translation]*

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: This issue does not pertain to Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment. This is the subject of Urban Development Ministry.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: I would like to know it from the hon. Prime Minister, Sir.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (PUNE): They should have considered it, Sir, as you have asked the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do not supply them information.

*[Translation]*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he is aware of the fact that in several States, the facilities required for chemical test of water samples are not available, though the laboratories have been set up there. Whether in future you will ascertain that drinking water would be chlorinated before the beginning of summer and rainy season?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand that this question has mainly to be handled by the State Government. You are

burdening the Central Government with everything. They plan and they give the money. It is for the State Government to decide.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will they give the money?

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. Is the money required for these activities available with you? And, if so, are you going to give it to them?

*[Translation]*

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: It has been estimated that Rs. 18,000 crores are required to provide water to the entire rural areas and to make it hygienic.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: How much funds will the Government release? put aside the figures, atleast my question should be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have not asked a good question, yet you are speaking again and again.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the National Water Policy was formulated by National water Resources Council in 1987 giving top priority to drinking water. In that Policy, it was suggested that all irrigation projects must invariably have a drinking water component.

Here I would like to ask two questions (a) whether this policy was implemented accordingly during the last eight years. If so, what are the achievements? And (b) whether the Government have conducted a nation-wide survey to find out or to identify dependable sources of drinking water. If so, what are the achievements; what are the outcomes? If there is any outcome, what action the Government is taking?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question.

*[Translation]*

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we get 85 per cent water from underground and remaining 15 percent from the surface. Therefore, in the context of National Water Policy, which has been referred to be the hon. Member, the Government has felt that since, this is a matter of water resources and it comes under the purview of State

Governments. and State Governments are not able to utilise many water as per the National Water Policy. In places the level of surface water is receding, therefore, National Water Policy should be properly implemented and water should be provided Recently, a meeting of Irrigation Ministers has been convened by the Ministry of Water Resources. In this meeting, we are going to put before the irrigation Ministers the issues like shortcomings in water supply on the part of our Ministry and difficulties in water supply caused due to inadequate or faulty irrigation schemes.

[English]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: What about my second question? I wanted to know whether any nation-wide survey has been conducted.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question, a nice question which has to be answered at the national level. Is there any survey conducted to explore dependable sources of drinking water?

[Translation]

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: We do not have the information just now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that contaminated water is the real cause of all the diseases in this country. If arrangements are made for pure water... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Paswan ji, you directly come to the question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. He was referring to drinking water again and again. As a matter of fact, a man dies after drinking water which is suitable for animals only. This is not merely a matter of drinking water. I would like to know in how many villages arrangements have been made for safe water, as has been asked by Vermaji. I think, there is not even a single village in which arrangements for safe water have been made.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed. That question has already been answered.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that we have 85% dependance on the underground water for drinking purpose. The question was asked about the survey conducted. Does the hon. Minister know that Space Department has carried out remote sensing survey all over the country for underground water?

Entire remote sensing survey was carried out to explore the availability of water and size of water reserve. I would like to know whether his Ministry will try to explore the underground water, wherever available by cooperating and coordinating with the Space Department and concern on those areas.

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Yes Sir, it is correct. I agree with it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The hon. Minister has replied to the questions today for the first time but I do not want to discourage him. However, the figures he is giving....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not forming part of the record.

(Interruption)\*\*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The statement given by the hon. Minister has no concern with the practical life and reality. Figures given by him in regard to the places of availability of water are manipulated. I would like to tell him that this work cannot be left at the mercy of the State Governments alone. Whether the Government will conduct any survey through any voluntary Agency to ascertain actual requirement of water and the number of areas and colonies where drinking water has been supplied so far. This apart, whether the Government will chalk out any action plan on the basis thereof?

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Survey has been con-

ducted and I would like to inform the House that there are mainly three phases for supply of water to the rural areas. In the year 1972, Indiraji had launched Accelerated Rural Water Programme. Thereafter, in 1986, Rajiv Gandhi set up a National Rural Water Supply Corporation. Now the present Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao's Government has got conducted a new survey. As the hon. Member desires, Prime Minister had directed to verify findings of all the earlier survey reports and to conduct a new survey on the basis of habitation. That survey was conducted by the Vice Chancellor of Madras University who is considered expert in this field. That survey was not got conducted through Government Agency. Instead, an expert committee was constituted for the purpose. I am giving information based on figures received in our Department on the basis of that survey.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated that the arrangements for drinking water are made on the basis of 85 per cent. Underground water and 15 per cent surface water. The hon. Minister has been the Chief Minister of Bihar. I think he is aware of it that the underground water and surface water in Dhanbad side, in Katrat and particularly in Jharia, is very much polluted. As he has said, I would like to know whether the Government will make any arrangement to provide drinking water to the people of Dhanbad district...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is disallowed.

*[Translation]*

You please sit down.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that this is a matter of pity that the people in my village are not getting drinking water even after 50 years of independence.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now there is no time for dissertation. Please put the question.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: The second thing is that the saline water of sea is moving towards the nearby villages. Will the hon. Minister make any arrangement to make available drinking water to the people living there by preparing any exclusive programme?

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: We have formulated a scheme for 163 such villages where the problem has been felt and we will conduct a survey in those villages. We will collect information separately about the coastal areas.

*[English]*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite sincere efforts made by the Government of India, the fact remains that there are still some areas which have acute drinking water problem and particularly the mining areas and the coal belt areas, where the Government of India is also directly involved and there, the fact is that however deep you go, that does not strike water. In such cases, only pipe water supply scheme will achieve the results. I want to know whether the Government of India will address itself to this problem and also coordinate among the public sector undertakings of the Central Government and the State Governments to find out the ponds, etc. and to supply pipe water in these areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

#### Discovery of Uranium

\*142. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Minerals Division of Hyderabad has discovered uranium in the fractured controlled mineralisation in granite rocks;

(b) if so, to what extent discovery of uranium in granite rocks is likely to be helpful to India;

(c) whether any detailed report in this regard has been obtained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed exploration is in progress for evaluation. Once a sizeable economically viable uranium deposit is established it will augment the known uranium reserves of the country.

(c) and (d). Prospecting and evaluation work using multidisciplinary techniques as well as drilling are in progress. A detailed feasibility report can be prepared after this work is completed.

*[Translation]*

#### **Software Parks**

\*144. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Software Parks functioning in the country at present;

(b) the number of Parks among them receiving foreign assistance; and

(c) the extent to which these Parks are helping in the field of software export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) There are ten Software Technology Parks (STPs) functioning in the country at present.

(b) One STP in Pune set up by Non-Resident Indian (NRI) entrepreneur has received foreign investment.

(c) Software Technology Parks help 100% export oriented software industry by providing infrastructure facilities and services.

*[English]*

#### **Pacemaker**

\*145. SHRI TARA SINGH :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists in the country are using military technology to make life saving devices like-cardiac pacemakers;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to use the cardiac pacemakers being developed by scientists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Defence Research & Development Organisation, in collaboration with Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad, have successfully developed an external pacemaker for intensive care application. This development work has been sponsored by Society for Bio-Medical Technology (SBMT). The external pacemaker is under clinical trials at NIMS, Hyderabad. The implantable version of the pacemaker is under advanced stages of development. After acceptance in clinical trials and productionisation, the cardiac pacemaker would be available for use to general public and hospitals, both in Government and private sector as production agency.

*[Translation]*

#### **Monitoring of I.R.D.P.**

\*146. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a task force for monitoring the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) If so, the State-wise details of the work performed till



date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) : (a) to (c). No separate task force has been constituted to monitor Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Government have already set up Central and State Level Coordination Committee among others to monitor the IRDP. In addition, effective monitoring is done through other sanctioning, screening and Standing Committees/meetings of State Secretaries Commissioners/Collectors/Project Directors and Concurrent Evaluation of programmes. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India had been constituted to review the progress of IRDP and recommend suitable measures for its improvement. The Committee has submitted its interim report. The Ministry is soon taking a decision on its recommendations.

[English]

#### Control of Blindness

\*147. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to launch an intensified programme in Jammu and Kashmir to control blindness;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 855.9 lakhs has been earmarked for the intensified programme, the duration of which is seven years commencing from 1.04.1994.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The National Survey, conducted in 1986-89, *inter-alia*, revealed that the prevalence rate of blindness in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was 2.80% which was double the National rate *i.e.* 1.49%.

(e) The various steps taken to implement the Programme among others, include : -

(i) Strengthening of ophthalmic infrastructure.

(ii) Expanding the coverage to rural and tribal areas.

(iii) Training of ophthalmic infrastructure.

(iv) Establishment of District Blindness Control Societies.

(v) Generating mass awareness about the eye care, and

(vi) increasing financial outlays.

[Translation]

#### Act for Tribal Areas

\*148 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by the Government on the basis of the report of the Committee constituted for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas as per provisions of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992;

(b) whether the Government propose to have an act for tribal areas as per the above report; and

(c) if so, the time by which this act would be enforced?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) : (a) to (c). This Department has constituted a Committee of select MPs and Experts to make recommendations on the law to extend the provisions of the Part IX of the Constitution to scheduled areas. The Committee has since submitted its report. The report is under consideration.

[English]

#### Leather Training Institute, Kanpur, U.P.

\*149. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leather training institute is being established in Kanpur (U.P.) with cooperation and financial assistance from SIDBI;

(b) if so, the share of the State Government in the venture alongwith the present status of the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI .KARUNAKARAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The following training institutes in the leather sector are located in Kanpur

1. The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (HBTI), Kanpur, which conducts four year degree course in Leather Technology.
2. The Government Leather Institute, Kanpur, which conducts three year diploma course in Leather Technology.
3. The sub-centre, of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), NOIDA, is also established in H.B.T.I. Campus, Kanpur and conducts four month training courses in closing and clicking of footwear components.
4. The extension centre of Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) is established at Jajmau in Kanpur, which provides training to entrepreneurs in Saddlery, Bridle and leather training.
5. The Council for Leather Exports, Civil Lines, Kanpur also conducts four month training courses in footwear design.

Thus, sufficient infrastructure already exists in Kanpur for Training in the leather sector.

#### Company Secretary

\*150. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Qualification of Company Secretary is not recognised in the Commonwealth countries and in Euro-

pean Economic Countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the efforts are being made by the Government for mutual recognition of Indian and British Qualification of Company Secretary;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India and U.K. thereto; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken by both the Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Does not arise

(c) to (e). The Council of Institute of Company Secretaries of India will have to discuss with their counterpart in U.K. to reach an understanding on the question of recognition of qualifications on reciprocal basis.

[Translation]

#### Agro-based Industries

151. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the agro-based industries;

(b) the details of the industries in regard to which proposal is pending for treating them as agro-based industries; and

(c) the time by which an announcement is likely to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN): (a) Industries processing agricultural products or using agricultural products as raw materials are generally defined as agro-based industries. They cover food processing industries and include industries such as sugar, cigars, cigarettes and industries processing/ using cotton, wood, etc.

(b) No proposal is pending with the Ministry of Industry for treating any particular industry as an agro-based industry.

(c) Does not arise.

**Import of Spare Parts**

\*152. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have to depend on imports for procuring spare parts of imported arms;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme for reducing the dependence on import of spare parts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Through sustained efforts of indigenisation, spares of a large number items of imported defence equipment have been indigenised, the number of which is approximately 53 thousands. However, that cannot fully obviate the continued need for import of some items.

(b) to (d). With the involvement of industrial units in the public and the private sector, the effort for indigenisation has been given a new fillip (i) with the finalisation of the plan for self-reliance in defence systems and (ii) the implementation of a plan of action to enlist participation of small scale entrepreneurs, particularly those with technical qualifications.

The development orders placed every year are of the order of Rs. 250 crores; the size of the follow on orders is larger, leading to a commensurate saving in foreign exchange.

[English]

**Examination Fee**

\*153. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the condition to pay examination fee by job applicants results in unbearable burden on unemployed youth, particularly those belonging to lower middle classes and weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the desirability of abolishing such fee for class-III and IV jobs under the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). No fee is generally charged for recruitment to Group 'D' posts. For other posts, where recruitment is done by the Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission/Railway Recruitment Board, a nominal examination/recruitment fee has been prescribed so that these bodies are not flooded with applications of non-serious candidates thus affecting smooth conduct of the examination. However, SC/ST candidates are already exempted from the requirement of payment of fee for any competitive examination/selection conducted by the above bodies. Physically Handicapped candidates and Ex-servicemen who apply for Group 'B' (non-gazetted) and Group 'C' posts advertised by UPSC/SSC are also exempted completely from payment of fees.

**Jessop and Company**

\*154. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether six thousand workers and employees of the Jessop and Company in West Bengal, a taken-over Central Government Undertaking have not been paid salaries and wages since March last;

(b) whether this case has been referred to BIFR;

(c) whether the company has been denied working capital by all nationalised banks and public sector financial institution;

(d) if so, whether the Government have since made a case study of it;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) the steps the Government propose to take for the speedy revival of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN) : (a) The employees of Jessop & Co. have been paid wages & salary upto May, 1995.

(b) Yes Sir, Jessop & Co. Ltd. has been referred to BIFR.

(c) to (f). The Company has been persistently incurring losses. The cash credit account of the Company has become irregular. As a result, the company is unable to obtain additional working capital from the consortium of Banks. BIFR has appointed SBI as the Operating Agency. The revival of Jessop & Co. will be considered on the basis of the recommendations of BIFR.

[Translation]

#### Mobile Dispensaries in Rural Areas

\*155. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to introduce mobile dispensaries in the country particularly in rural areas, hilly and far-flung areas and tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Performance of Public Limited Companies

\*156. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item under the caption "Better performance by IDBI aided companies" published in *The Hindustan Times* dated December 31, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the business transacted by big companies of private sector in the country has increased during the financial year 1994-95;

(c) if so, the assessment of the Government in this regard and the industrial sectors in which the business transacted has increased and decreased, respectively; and

(d) the main reasons for such increase?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN) : (a) Government has seen the news-item.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Growth in industrial sectors has been broad-based and all sectors recorded a positive growth in sales.

(d) The broad-based industrial growth being witnessed now is due to a number of factors such as continuing success of industrial restructuring, export growth in response to trade and payments policies, cumulative effects of tax reforms, improvements in infrastructural sector and growing confidence in the investment climate due to the success of industrial, trade, financial and capital market reforms.

[English]

#### Mortuary in Government Hospitals

157. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government hospitals without morgue in the country;

(b) whether the Government doctors are required to travel to interior villages in certain States and Union Territories to conduct post-mortem on victims killed and abandoned in the jungles in absence of mortuary in certain Government hospital; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to release adequate funds for construction of a mortuary attached to each Government hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) Information about the number of Government hospitals having mortuary has not been compiled. Some major Central Government hospitals have these facilities.

(b) and (c). Post mortem can be conducted even in hospitals not having the facility of mortuary. The purpose of mortuary is temporary storage of dead bodies. The State govts./UT administrations provide this facility subject to availability of resources and in the light of needs.

**Kala-Azar**

\*158. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :  
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is large scale incidence of Kala-Azar in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of cases and deaths reported from the State during the last one year;

(c) the assistance provided to the State during 1994-95; and

(d) the steps taken to effectually control Kala-Azar in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). There has been a declining trend in the incidence of Kala-Azar. 24,270 Kala-Azar cases and 377 deaths have been reported during 1994 against 45,459 cases and 710 deaths in 1993.

(c) During 1994-95, 2000 Vials of Pentamidine Injections were supplied to Bihar as per demand. There were adequate stocks of DDT and anti-Kala-Azar drugs available in the State.

(d) An intensive Kala-Azar Control Campaign has been launched in Bihar since 1991-92. The technical guidance for Kala-Azar Control is also being provided by the Central Govt. The major components of the Control Strategy involve two rounds of DDT spray annually, early diagnosis and prompt treatment of cases, health education through effective information, education and communication and involvement of the community in the implementation of the Programme.

**Uranium from China**

\*159. SHRI K, PRADHANI:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have signed any agreement with China for supply of enriched uranium for Tarapur Reactor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the present agreement is different from the earlier agreement with USA;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct research to develop this fuel indigenously; and

(e) if so, the efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). A commercial contract was concluded between the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation for supply of Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS). The supply is being effected.

(c) The agreement between the United States of America and India was a Government to Government long term agreement, whereas the present one is a one time commercial agreement between DAE and the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation.

(d) and (e). All our atomic power stations other than TAPS use natural uranium as fuel which is produced indigenously in adequate quantity. We are importing LEU from China for operating only TAPS. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a constituent Unit of this Department has developed indigenously the technical know-how to produce LEU within the country.

**Target For Improved Chulhas And Bio-Gas Plants**

\*160. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed any target for the installation of improved "Chulhas" and domestic bio-gas plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the demand and supply situation during the year 1994-95; and

(c) the extent of the target achieved so far as against the target fixed for the year 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of over 26.75 lakh improved chulhas and 2 lakh family type bio-gas plants have been set up during the year 1994-95 in the country against a target of 26 lakh improved chulhas and 2 lakh family type bio-gas plants under the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC) and National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD), respectively.

(c) A total of about 1.24 lakh improved chulhas and 9,800 family type biogas plants have been set up during the period April to June 1995 against an annual target of 24 lakh improved chulhas and 1.6 lakh family type biogas plants under NPIC and NPBD respectively.

#### **Registration of Marriages**

1410. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the number of inter-religious marriages including therein, State-wise, and

(c) the proportion that such special marriages form of the total marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available. The same is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Cancer Detection**

1411. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether early detection of bladder cancer, one of the four top killer diseases in the world, would now be possible in India with the introduction of the country's first rapid diagnostic test kit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **I.A.E.A.**

1412. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India made a gift of hightech instruments to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(b) if so, the details and the value thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down for the gift; and

(d) the method by which the Government is likely to ascertain the use of gift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir. India gave as long-term loan high-tech instruments to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(b) The following six nuclear instruments were offered to Seibersdorf laboratory of IAEA at Vienna :-

1. Iodine Monitor
2. Air Particulate Monitor
3. Argon-41 Monitor
4. Piggy Back 8K MCA Card
5. Single Card 8K PCA
6. Proportional X-ray Detector

The total cost of these instruments is international market is about US \$ 1,30,000. The first three instruments together form "Stack Release Activity" monitoring system for nuclear reactors. The other three instruments are for scientific research and training.

(c) As a member of the IAEA, India has offered these instruments to the Seibersdorf laboratory as a goodwill gesture.

(d) The instruments have been installed by our scientists/engineers at the Seibersdorf laboratory, where it will be used for training of nuclear scientists from developing countries. This will publicise our expertise in the area of nuclear instrumentation.

### Raid by CBI

1413. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government officials whose premises were raided by the CBI during each of the last two years;

(b) the names of the places where such raids were conducted;

(c) the value of the illegal assets recovered from them; and

(d) the number of officers convicted and acquitted separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) During the last two years viz. 1993-94, residential office premises of 956 Govt. officials were searched. Out of these, premises of 442 officials were searched in 1993 and 514 in 1994.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The money value of the illegal assets recovered during the above searches, viz. during 1993 and 1994 are;

Rs. 10,37,30,966/- during 1993 &

Rs. 05,78,02,387/- during 1994.

(d) In none of these cases either conviction or acquittal has been secured so far.

### STATEMENT

*The Name Of The Places Where Searches Were Conducted During The Last 2 Years i.e. 1993-94.*

Thane	Trichi
Guwahati	Visakhapatnam
Mandi (MP)	Hyderabad

Bhubaneshwar	Vijaywada
Ahemdabad	Asansol
Noida	Burdwan
Dehradun	Mongher
Jorhat	Dhanbad
Bangalore	Rohtas
Meerut	Chandrapura
Madras	Banaras
Pune	Ghaziabad
Amritsar	Moradabad
Baroda	Lucknow
Surat	Aligarh
Sabarmati	Raipur
Mehsana	New Delhi
Nasik	Jabalpur
Silvasa	Guntur (AP)
Goa	Bilaspur
Sikandarabad	Nagpur
Kodinar	Korba
Patna	Jaipur
Vaishali	Sawaimadhopur
Barauni	Madhopur
Champaren	Kota
Buxur	Bharatpur
Sonepur	Jodhpur
Ranchi	Pali

Bokaro	Jaisalmer	Sandpur	Rishimongolon(Cochin)
Mangalore	Bikaner	Bolani	Elonji
Ludhiana	Sriganganagar	Beramahpur	Ernakulam
Duliajen	Hanumangarh Town	Madras	Trivandrum
Tengakhath	Bármer	Jullandhar	Ramanathapuram (Cochin)
Silchar	Jaisalmer	Trivandrum	Puthuvyppu
Nowgaon	Asansol	Mysore	Elom Kunna Pushpur
Shillong		Bhopal	
Digboi		Indore	
Jalore	Nangal Dam	Chandigarh	
Jammu	Solan	Bhatinda	
Rohtak	Nakodar	Barnala	
Allahabad	Amritsar	Mohali	
Sultanpur	Vappi(Gujarat)	Baroda	
Aliganj	Ferozpur	Shimla	
Jaunpur	Moga	Dharamshala	
Raibareli	Faridkot	Sonepat	
Dallia	Kotkapur	Panipat	
Travancore	Ambala Cantt.	Dhulkot	
Calcutta	Phagwara	Ropar	
24 Parganna (N)Calcutta	Gurgaon	Patiala	
Faridabad	Panchkula	Cuttack	
Keezhethadiyoor(Cochin)	Kangra	Karnal	
Moovattupuzha(Cochin)	Pathankot		
Delhi	Velloor(Cochin)		
Ulhasnagar	Pocalicut		

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**Control of Malaria**

1414. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :



(a) the extent of success achieved under the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) whether incidence of Malaria has increased this year as compared to previous three years;

(c) whether any study has been made on Malaria among Tribals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made to contain the spread of malaria among tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). After adoption of Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1977 the incidence of Malaria could be contained around 2 million cases in the country annually.

As per the report received from the State Govts. the incidence of Malaria during the current year is on the increase as compared to the corresponding period of the last three years.

(c) and (d). Studies on Malaria among Tribals of 7 North Eastern States and 72 Tribal Districts in 7 Peninsular States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan were conducted in 1991 which indicated a pre-dominance of *P. Palciparum* in those areas. The entomological details pertaining to the vectors prevalent in those areas were also collected to check their susceptibility to insecticides and the efficacy of drugs being administered.

(e) Steps taken are:-

- Early detection and prompt treatment;
- Vector Control to interrupt transmission with proper insecticides;
- Community participation specially in Drug Distribution, Prophylactic measures, Environmental approaches etc.
- Intensification of Health Education activities to create awareness among the people to prevent Malaria; and
- Malaria Control Project to intensify present

measures in the tribal areas with World Bank assistance has been under preparation.

### Induction of Arjun Tanks

1415. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arjun tanks have been inducted into the Indian Army; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The user exploitation trials by the troops on pre-production series tanks of MBT Arjun are currently in progress. Based on the performance given by the tanks, the AHO has also given its in-principle clearance for equipping two regiments with MBT Arjun during Ninth Plan period. The final go-ahead for its bulk production will be given by the Army on completion of the user exploitation trials.

[Translation]

### CSIR Laboratories

1416. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories functioning in the country particularly in backward and tribal areas of Gujarat; and

(b) the achievements of these laboratories during the last five years and the State-wise expenditure incurred thereon during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) A list of CSIR Laboratories alongwith their locations is given the attached Statement-I. In the State of Gujarat, Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute is functioning at Bhavnagar with an Extension Centre at Dwarka. Besides, field and extension Centres of other CSIR Laboratories namely, Central Building Research Institute; Central Leather Research Institute; Central Glass & Ceramic

Research Institute; and National Metallurgical Laboratory are also functioning at Ahmedabad. These field/extension Centres cater to the specific S&T demands from the State of Gujarat including that from tribal areas.

(b) The details of achievements of CSIR Laboratories for the last 5 years and State-wise expenditure are indicated in the attached Statements-II and III respectively.

### STATEMENT - I

#### *List of CSIR Laboratories*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee                    | 18. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta                               |
| 2. Centre for Biochemical Technology, New Delhi                    | 19. Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad                           |
| 3. Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad              | 20. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun                                      |
| 4. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.                       | 21. Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh                                |
| 5. Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi           | 22. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi                   |
| 6. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani      | 23. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow                               |
| 7. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad                        | 24. National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore                                   |
| 8. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore           | 25. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow                               |
| 9. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.           | 26. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune   |
| 10. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow    | 27. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur                |
| 11. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras                     | 28. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad                           |
| 12. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur    | 29. National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula (Goa).                        |
| 13. Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad                     | 30. National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi. |
| 14. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi                     | 31. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur                                |
| 15. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh        | 32. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi                                      |
| 16. CSIR Palampur Complex, Palampur                                | 33. Publications & Information Directorate, New Delhi                            |
| 17. Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavanagar | 34. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal   |
|  | 35. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar                                    |
|  | 36. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu  |
|  | 37. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat   |
|  | 38. Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum                                     |
|  | 39. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Ghaziabad                            |
|  | 40. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras                               |

**STATEMENT - II**

*Significant Processes/Knowhow Developed By CSIR Laboratories During the Last Five Year:*

<i>Technology/knowhow Developed</i>	<i>CSIR laboratory</i>
1	2
1. Drugs and Pharmaceutical	
1.1 Centchroman - oral female contraceptive	CDRI
1.2 RU-486 - new abortifacant	IICT
1.3 AZT (Azidothymidine) - anti - AIDS	IICT
1.4 Acyclovir - antiviral	IICT/CDRI
1.5 Etoposide & Ondansetron - anticancer drugs	IICT
1.6 Atenolol, Metoprolol & Nadolol - cardiovascular drugs	IICT
1.7 Arteether - antimalarial	CDRI
2. Petroleum and Petrochemicals	
2.1 Extraction of benzene & toluene	IIP
2.2 Hexane - food/petroleum/polymer grade	IIP
2.3 Bimetalic reforming catalyst	IIP
2.4 Sulpholane	IIP
3. Chemicals and Catalysts	
3.1 Methanol to formaldehyde	NCL
3.2 Methyl-Ethyl ketone	NCL
3.3 Diethyl Benzene	NCL
3.4 Monocrotophos	IICT
3.5 Chlorpyriphos	IICT
3.6 Butachlor	IICT
3.7 Glyoxal	IICT
3.8 Ethylbenzene from alcohol	NCL

<i>Technology/knowhow Developed</i>		<i>CSIR laboratory</i>
1		2
4.	Polymers	
4.1	Polyurethane based two component waterproofing system	NCL/CBRI
4.2	Fibre reinforced thermo plastic fan for scooter	NCL
4.3	Cyanoacrylate based adhesives	IICT
5.	Leather	
5.1	Fat liquors (synthetic)	CLRI
5.2	Alutan/Alcrotan tanning chemicals	CLRI
5.3	Dehairing enzyme	CLRI
5.4	Modernisation of leather tanneries	CLRI

**STATEMENT - III**

*Council of Scientific & Industrial Research State-wise Laboratory Exp During Last Five Years  
Based on Final Account of*

*(Rs. in Lacs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Lab./Instt.</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1990-91</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1991-92</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1992-93</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1993-94</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1994-95</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>						
1.	C.C.M.B.	798.72	705.21	708.50	763.91	849.41
2.	N.G.R.I.	671.25	882.73	823.96	935.56	1003.05
3.	I.I.C.T.	951.24	1144.08	1434.46	1495.63	2059.19
<b>Total</b>		<b>2421.21</b>	<b>2732.02</b>	<b>2966.92</b>	<b>3195.10</b>	<b>3911.65</b>
<i>Assam</i>						
4.	R.R.L. Jorhat	485.57	453.76	578.08	610.51	786.23
<i>Bihar</i>						
5.	C.F.R.I.	684.75	721.51	853.11	1029.08	1025.54

<i>(Rs. in Lacs)</i>						
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Lab./Instt.</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1990-91</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1991-92</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1992-93</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1993-94</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1994-95</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
6.	C.M.R.I.	436.65	489.79	524.53	707.31	798.95
7.	N.M.L.	771.45	882.84	954.58	1438.68	1160.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>1892.85</b>	<b>2094.14</b>	<b>2332.22</b>	<b>3175.07</b>	<b>2985.32</b>
<i>Gujrat</i>						
8.	C.S.M.C.R.I.	347.88	385.94	402.21	514.26	571.01
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>						
9.	Palampur Cx.	115.56	161.21	211.76	263.45	279.85
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>						
10.	R.R.L. Jammu	422.50	468.79	536.46	573.53	622.90
<i>Karnataka</i>						
11.	C.F.T.R.I.	699.60	721.26	843.61	971.86	1047.55
12.	N.A.L.	1264.43	1339.09	1566.02	2233.16	2265.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>1964.03</b>	<b>2060.35</b>	<b>2409.63</b>	<b>3205.02</b>	<b>3312.69</b>
<i>Kerala</i>						
13.	R.R.L. Trivendrum	342.22	416.03	329.51	409.06	541.42
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
14.	R.R.L. Bhopal	203.57	202.47	263.70	327.46	392.15
<i>Maharashtra</i>						
15.	N.C.L.	1131.29	1720.09	1489.50	1552.61	1841.66
16.	N.E.E.R.I.	409.75	451.85	685.82	768.96	850.69
<b>Total</b>		<b>1541.04</b>	<b>2171.94</b>	<b>2175.32</b>	<b>2321.57</b>	<b>2692.35</b>
<i>Orissa</i>						
17.	R.R.L. Bhubneswar	397.66	439.69	422.16	518.21	581.25

<i>(Rs. in Lacs)</i>						
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Lab./Instt.</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1990-91</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1991-92</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1992-93</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1993-94</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1994-95</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Rajasthan</i>						
18.	C.E.E.R.I.	606.56	647.76	688.92	724.03	779.14
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>						
19.	C.E.C.R.I.	556.54	635.02	699.37	726.43	894.43
20.	C.L.R.I.	670.33	910.97	914.17	1029.42	1054.56
21.	S.E.R.C. Mad	360.56	394.20	403.22	374.03	475.34
22.	Mad Cx.	70.61	77.87	79.05	83.56	92.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>1658.04</b>	<b>2018.06</b>	<b>2095.81</b>	<b>2213.44</b>	<b>2516.60</b>
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>						
23.	C.B.R.I.	503.16	476.93	564.08	623.43	693.26
24.	C.D.R.I.	772.13	853.29	914.17	1018.27	1091.76
25.	C.I.M.A.P.	331.90	435.14	406.18	551.31	606.28
26.	I.I.P.	519.59	615.00	756.87	760.69	895.05
27.	I.T.R.C.	322.86	367.54	410.30	447.58	527.97
28.	N.B.R.I.	401.11	465.27	531.49	700.84	780.94
29.	S.E.R.C.Gaz	208.10	216.76	160.39	234.87	211.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>3068.85</b>	<b>3429.93</b>	<b>3743.48</b>	<b>4336.99</b>	<b>4806.61</b>
<i>West Bengal</i>						
30.	C.G.C.R.I.	643.68	747.02	755.05	862.68	863.93
31.	C.M.E.R.I.	561.05	743.77	949.79	956.72	1083.14
32.	I.I.C.B.	558.13	565.13	585.82	640.18	651.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>1762.86</b>	<b>2055.92</b>	<b>2290.66</b>	<b>2459.58</b>	<b>2598.86</b>

*(Rs. in Lacs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Lab./Instt.</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1990-91</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1991-92</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1992-93</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1993-94</i>	<i>Actual Exp During 1994-95</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Goa</i>						
33.	N.I.O.	810.13	952.84	775.29	1055.81	1146.86
<i>Union Territories</i>						
<i>Delhi</i>						
34.	C.F.B.	174.03	196.47	226.23	233.48	321.23
35.	C.R.R.I.	357.91	398.94	468.83	527.03	523.28
36.	I.N.S.D.O.C.	314.86	325.53	338.45	537.13	539.23
37.	N.P.L.	1157.59	1239.83	1281.00	1503.34	1565.91
38.	N.I.S.T.A.D.S.	128.21	151.76	167.20	216.15	254.31
39.	P.I.D.	301.70	383.50	459.78	514.43	577.09
<i>Total</i>		2434.30	2696.03	2941.49	3531.56	3781.05
<i>Chandigarh</i>						
40.	C.S.I.O.	527.35	562.05	655.27	769.35	843.05
41.	I.M.T.	430.46	374.15	457.47	379.76	529.77
<i>Total</i>		957.81	236.20	1112.74	1149.11	1372.82
<i>Grand Total</i>		21432.64	24323.08	26276.36	30583.76	33678.76

**PSUs in U.P.**

(d) if so, the details thereof?

1417. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made so far in each of the public sector undertakings in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the annual production made by these undertakings and the details of profit earned/losses incurred by them;

(c) whether the Government propose to privatise the undertakings which are running in losses; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). As on 31.3.94, upto which period information is available, there were 17, Central Public Sector Undertakings having their registered office in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Their names are given on page S-248 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1993-94 laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 22.3.95. Investment made in each of these PSUs, their annual production and profit earned/losses incurred are given on page S-100 to S-

111, S-81 to S-85 and S-36 to S-48 respectively of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1993-94.

(c) and (d). There is no such specific policy.

[English]

### **Ban on Smoking**

1418. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:

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

(a) whether 13 lakh persons die of smoking each year;

(b) if so, whether this is the highest number of deaths due to smoking in India in comparison to other countries;

(c) the States where deaths due to smoking are on increase;

(d) whether the Government propose to ban smoking in the country; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) It is estimated that about 8 lakh persons in India die every year due to tobacco-related diseases.

(b) The global mortality due to tobacco use is estimated at 30 lakh deaths per-year.

(c) No reliable information is available.

(d) and (e). There is a proposal to bring a comprehensive legislation to discourage use of tobacco and tobacco products including ban on tobacco in public places.

[Translation]

### **Leprosy Eradication**

1419. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy patients in Bihar;

(b) the number of leprosy eradication centres in the State and the locations thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned and released so far by the Union Government for these centres during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are 1,08,187 cases in Bihar by the end of June, 1995..

(b) There are 1316 leprosy eradication centres in the State. The information about location of the centres is not available.

(c) Rs. 330.40 lakhs have been provided as Central assistances during the current year (1995-96).

[English]

### **Industrially Backward State**

1420. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is one of the most industrially backward States in the country;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Government of Kerala for declaring it as an Industrially Backward State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter and the steps taken to develop its industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Haemophilia**

1421. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government hospitals in the country where facili-



ties are available for treatment of haemophilia;

(b) whether the injections required for this disease are imported from abroad; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to subsidise the treatment of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Some major hospitals have facilities for the treatment of haemophilia. However, information about facilities available in Government hospitals in the country is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The medicine for haemophilia disease has been exempted from Custom Duty. Recently, M/s CIPLS Ltd., Bombay have introduced a medicine for the disease.

[Translation]

#### **Ban on Pan Masala**

1422. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several voluntary organisation have requested the Government to ban the sale of pan masala which is injurious to health;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to educate the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Some voluntary organisation have requested the Government to ban the sale of pan masala because of its injurious effects.

(b) and (c). Though there is no proposal to ban the sale of pan masala at present, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 provide statutory warning on the label and advertisement of Pan Masala stating 'Chewing of pan masala may be injurious to health'. Advertisements promoting sale of pan masala through Radio and Television have already been discontinued. Moreover, from time to time, the Central Government have been advising the State/Union Territory Governments to educate the public about the adverse effects of the consumption of pan masala.

[English]

#### **New Health and Sanitation Programme**

1423. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently decided to launch a major health and sanitation programme with an objective to promote a healthy and clean life for the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to forge an alliance with some international and other non-Governmental organisations within the country to achieve the objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expenditure involved in the new health and sanitation programme; and

(f) the mode of funding and financing the aforesaid programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (f). A report, suggesting a national programme on environmental health and sanitation, has been received. No decision has been taken on the report.

#### **Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

1424. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds invested by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in various recognised institutions in Maharashtra during the last three years till February, 1955;

(b) the number of institutions recognised by the Commission in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(c) the number of institutions to whom certificates have been issued during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The amount of funds provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to various recognised institutions in Maharashtra during the last three

years till February, '95 is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	943.25
1993-94	10673.88
1994-95 (till Feb.'95)	1452.94

(b) and (c). The number of institutions recognised and given certificates in Maharashtra during the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 is given as under:-

Year	Institutions recognised	Institutions to whom certificates given
1991-92	645	68
1992-93	194	106
1993-94	52	nil (certificates not issued due to ban imposed)

#### T.B. Control

1425. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of new TB cases has risen to 18 lakhs over the past few years;

(b) if so, whether there has been under utilisation of the budget outlay for treatment of this disease;

(c) if so, whether only Rs. 17.19 crore was spent out of an allocation of Rs. 37.50 crore made in the 1993-96 budget;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether most drugs for TB treatment have to be imported and there is always a shortage of these; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The main reasons for under utilisation

of allocated funds were failure on the part of manufacturers to supply anti-TB drugs as per supply orders and delayed supplies to Medical Store Depots.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Rural Artisans

1426. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new schemes are proposed to be sponsored for the upliftment of rural artisans;

(b) if so, the names of the States where these Centrally sponsored schemes are proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the details of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). At present, there is no proposal for taking up any new scheme to be sponsored for the upliftment of rural artisans. However, the ongoing scheme of supply of improved Tool-Kits to the rural artisans is being implemented in all the States.

#### Army Schools

1427. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3451, dated April 26, 1995 and state:

(a) whether fee, security etc. in Army schools was uniform during 1994-95 session;

(b) whether there were increases after commencement of 1994-95 session in any or all of these schools;

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

(d) whether fee is charged at higher rates from civilian Central Government Employees;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (f). The fee structure of the Army Schools, which are day schools, is generally uniform.

2. On 18.5.1994, the army HQrs. intimated the various Army Commands, the maximum revised fee structure, effective from 1.6.1994, for the Army Schools. The Commands HQrs. could, however, adopt a lower fee structure for the Army Schools under their command. A copy of the revised fee

structure, prescribed by the Army HQrs, is given in the statement attached. The fee structure was revised to meet the increased costs.

3. The Army Schools are established with non-public Army Welfare Funds, partly subscribed by the Defence personnel. The fee structure, therefore, is different for the wards of the Officers, JCOs, ORs and those of the Civilians (other than those paid out of Defence Estimates). It is not considered necessary to remove the differential fee structure.

### STATEMENT

#### *Army Schools - Fees Payable W.E.F. 01 June 1994*

Sl. No.	Details of Dues	Army Personnel including retired			Civilians other than those paid out of Defence Estimates		
		Offrs	JCOs	OR	'A'CI	'B'CI	'C'CI
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	<i>One Time</i>						
	Registration fee	10	10	10	20	20	20
	Admission	100	60	50	500	400	300
	Security Deposit (Refundable)	500	250	200	2000	1500	1000
2.	<i>Annual</i>						
	Library	50	40	30	75	50	50
	Building	50	40	30	75	50	50
	Examination & Stationery	50	40	30	100	75	50
	Games & Sports	50	45	40	100	75	60
	Playway & Scientific Equipment upto CI V	50	40	30	75	75	50
	School Journal (If published)	50	40	30	75	75	40
3.	<i>Tuition Fee(per month)</i>						
	Class I to V	140	100	85	280	250	230
	Class VI to X	160	120	100	300	270	250
	Class XI and XII	160	120	100	350	330	310

Sl. No.	Details of Dues	Army Personnel including retired			Civilians other than those paid out of Defence Estimates		
		Offrs	JCOs	OR	'A'Cl City	'B'Cl City	'C'Cl City
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	<i>Science Fee</i>						
	For Class VI to VIII	15	10	10	40	35	30
	For Class IX and X	20	20	20	50	45	40
	For Class XI and XII	30	30	30	60	55	50
	'Pupils' Fund	15	15	15	30	25	20

- Notes.
- Personnel of Para Military Forces, GREF, MES and Civilians paid out of Defence Estimates etc. shall pay fees at par with Army personnel.
  - Army Schools will charge the same fees from the children of serving/retired personnel of Air Force and Navy as are applicable to Army Children.
  - Except for June, fees will be collected monthly by 10th of each month. Fees for June will however, be collected by 10th May.
  - Fee structure for civilians children will be worked out on the basis of status of the town where the Army School is located. Population of the city would form the criteria as follows:-
    - 'A' Class City with population above 20 lakhs.
    - 'B' Class City with population between 10 to 20 lakhs.
    - 'C' Class City with population below 10 lakhs.
  - A registration fee as given above will be charged to meet the cost of admission/application form. The charge would be Rs. 10/- and Rs.20/- per form from service personnel and civilians respectively.

#### **Recruitment of Handicapped People**

1428. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are specific guidelines for recruitment of handicapped people in the Central Government and other public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the system of monitoring of these guidelines in favour of handicapped people;

(c) whether the stipulated percentage of recruitment of handicapped people is being maintained;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what other steps are proposed to encourage handi-capped people to join Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Since the appointments to posts under Government are made on a decentralised basis by the concerned Ministries/Departments, the information regarding the number of physically handicapped candidates appointment to various posts is not Centrally maintained at present.

(e) Relaxation in age, fee concession and application of relaxed standard are extended to physically handicapped candidates while filling the posts reserved for them. Age relaxation is also given to physically handicapped persons for appointment to posts filled otherwise than through open competitive examinations.

#### **Ban on Private Practice**

1429. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the J&K Government had imposed a ban on private practice by Government Doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are taking a serious view to this situation in which the Government doctors exploit patients and public by threatening them everywhere other than the hospitals where they are working;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to curb this practice and save the public from such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). As per information from Commissioner(Health), J&K, the ban on private practice has been imposed for all Government Doctors, and in lieu of that, they will be paid Non-practising allowance.

(c) to (e). No such complaint has been received in this Ministry so far. However, health being a State subject, such matters are dealt with by the concerned State Governments.

#### **Setting up of EOUs in Software and Floriculture**

1430. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee on foreign investment has cleared the proposals for setting up 100% export oriented units in the areas of software, floriculture, shrimp culture and other sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected foreign exchange earning and exports in tonnage term during a year by setting up these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has cleared 433 proposals for setting up 100% Export Oriented Units envisaging foreign and NRI equity participation of Rs.3430.74 crores upto 30.6.1995. The areas covered are computer software, floriculture, textiles, ready-made garments, steel etc.

(c) The expected foreign exchange earnings aggregate to Rs.95,721.88 crores during five years of operation. Statistics about exports in tonnage terms is not maintained due to different units of production being adopted by the entrepreneurs for various industries.

*[Translation]*

#### **Blind Persons**

1431. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

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

(a) the number of blinds in the country;

(b) the number eye banks collecting cornea and the number of cornea they collect daily in the country;

(c) the number of persons restored sight every year with the help of cornea so collected in the country;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme

for getting cornea available in large number in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) On the basis of a Survey conducted in 1989, it is estimated there are more than 1.2 crores blind persons in the country.

(b) and (c). About 166 Eye Banks are functioning in the country and 12,225 corneas were collected by these Banks during the year 1993. The data regarding daily collection of corneas in the country are not available. About 8,400 corneal transplantation operations are performed every year in the country.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), one time non-recurring assistance of Rs. 1.75 lakhs and recurring assistance of Rs.0.25 lakh is admissible for the development and maintenance of Eye Banks in the Voluntary Sector. Since 1986, a National Fortnight on Eye Donations is being observed every year from 25th August to 8th September to generate awareness about Eye Donations. Five new Eye Banks are proposed to be set up under the Programme during the current financial year.

[English]

#### 'Operation Golden Bird'

1432. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army launched 'Operation Golden Bird' to effectively curb, contain and check militancy and secessionism in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of success achieved in the operation, State-wise; and

(c) in addition to this further steps taken to effectively curb militancy and secessionism in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The Army launched operation in Mizoram against armed militant gang infiltrating from Bangladesh along the Indo-Myanmar border. The gang was successfully intercepted. The Myanmar army also undertook operation within

Myanmar territory. In these operations the following casualties were inflicted on the gang:-

I)	Militants killed	-	58
II)	Militants apprehended	-	43
III)	Militants surrendered	-	12
IV)	Weapons recovered	-	84
V)	Ammunition recovered	-	11000
			rounds approximately.

Large number of militants were forced to abort the infiltration attempt.

(c) Counter insurgency operations in some of the North Eastern States have been intensified with effect from May, 1995.

#### Coastal Patrolling

1433. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from Maharashtra Government for reimbursement of the total expenditure incurred for coastal patrolling to prevent and check smuggling of explosives into coastal areas of the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof including total expenditure incurred so far by the State;

(c) the amount so far reimbursed and the balance to be reimbursed; and

(d) the time by which the balance amount is expected to be reimbursed and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra had sent a request in August, 1994 for re-imbusement of Rs.4.74 crores incurred in connection with Coastal Surveillance Scheme for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95. The entire amount of Rs.4.74 crores has been reimbursed by the Government of India in March, 1995. Presently, no claim of

Maharashtra Government is pending with Government of India.

#### **Investment Pact with Germany**

1434. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Germany had signed any agreement for increasing investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the agreement is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement has been concluded with Germany on 10.7.1995. The main provisions of this Agreement include, *inter-alia*, protection of investment of either country in the other country; Most Favoured Nation Treatment in respect of investments/investors National Treatment; settlement of investment disputes through international arbitration, compensation in case of expropriation/nationalisation and facility for repatriation of returns etc.

(c) The Agreement would enter into force on the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification, which is likely to take place shortly.

[*Translation*]

#### **Patent related Conspiracy Abroad**

1435. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the patent related conspiracy abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facility proposed to be provided by the Govern-

ment for patenting the research and development activities in the country;

(d) whether the Government have considered any plan to undertake a nation-wide campaign to spread patent literacy among Indian companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Facilities already exist in the country for patenting the research in accordance with the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970.

(d) and (e) In order to spread the patent literacy among Indian companies, scientific community, etc. in the last couple of years, a number of seminars/awareness programmes on patent and patent information were organised for the benefit of scientists, researchers, inventors, industrial entrepreneurs, etc.

#### **Registration of Patents**

1436. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for granting patents during the last three years, year-wise and the number of patents registered;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the reports about patents having been registered in Indian Ayurved system of medicines in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for making patent rules effective and to ensure that patents are granted to the applicants easily in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of patent applications received</i>	<i>No. of patents granted</i>
1992-93	3467	1273
1993-94	3869	1746
1994-95	5228	1759

(b) and (c). Patents in each country are granted according to national legislation which has territorial jurisdiction. This Ministry does not maintain information about grant of patents in other countries. In India, patents are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 and the Patent Rules, 1972.

#### **Kakrapar Atomic Power Station**

1437. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have closed down the Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to revive the above power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. The Kakrapar Atomic Power Station consists of two units of 220 MWe each. Unit-1 is already under commercial operation. Unit-2 has been synchronised with the grid in March 1995 and is expected to commence commercial operation shortly.

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

[English]

#### **Backward Students**

1438. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of students from the backward, most backward classes have topped the IAS/IPS/IFS exami-

nations this year in 1995;

(b) the states from where they have surpassed; and

(c) the number of them from each State/Union territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) In the Civil Services Examination, 1994, (results declared on 23.6.95), 30 Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates who ranked above the last general candidate recommended, have qualified without availing themselves of any of the concessions/relaxation.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being compiled.

[Translation]

#### **Arrival Of Monsoon**

1439. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meteorological department had predicted that this year monsoon is likely to be on time and it would be a normal rainfall;

(b) if so, whether the monsoon has arrived late in almost all parts of the country and in most of meteorological divisions the rainfall at present is far below normal; and

(c) if so, the reasons for deviations from predictions and the details of rainfalls in various States of the country till mid July?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCI-



ENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) This year's long range forecast was for a normal monsoon and onset over Kerala around the normal date.

(b) This year monsoon arrived over Kerala on June 8 against its normal date of 1st June.

The monsoon arrived early or around normal time over eastern States, most parts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Rajasthan. Elsewhere it was delayed.

During the period 1st June to 31st July '95, rainfall for the country as a whole is 95% of its long period average rainfall i.e. the country has received normal rainfall so far. (normal defined as  $\pm 10\%$  of long period average).

(c) In the month of June, delayed onset in some areas was due to the development of anomalous atmospheric circulation pattern over India. The cumulative rainfall during the period 1.6.1995 to 19.7.1995, was deficient in 12 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions namely (i) Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura; (ii) Orissa; (iii) Bihar Plateau; (iv) Bihar Plains; (v) Plains of West Uttar Pradesh (vi) East Rajasthan (vii) West Madhya Pradesh; (viii) East Madhya Pradesh; (ix) Gujarat Region, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli; (x) Saurashtra, Kutch & Diu; (xi) Konkan & Goa and (xii) Madhya Maharashtra. The remaining 23 meteorological sub-divisions of the country received excess/normal rainfall during this period.

[English]

#### Protection of Fishermen

1440. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian fishermen venturing out in the sea of Rameswaram are frequently assaulted and often killed by Sri Lankan Navy personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Reports of assault on and killing of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy are received by the Government from time to time for alleged violation of International Maritime Boundary Line.

(b) Ships from the Indian Navy and Coast Guard constantly patrol the Indo-Sri Lankan International Boundary Line (IBL) against any infiltration. There has been no evidence of Indian fishermen being fired upon on the Indian side of IBL. Fishermen are also being regularly warned not to cross the IBL. Incidents of attack on fishermen are strongly taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka. Bilateral discussions are held periodically with Sri Lanka on problems related to fishermen.

[Translation]

#### Residential Facilities to Ex-servicemen

1441. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide residential facilities to ex-servicemen at concessional rates or to provide residential accommodation on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to provide residential facilities to all ex-servicemen at concessional rates or on priority basis. But, it is proposed to earmark certain percentage of houses, built under the Indira Awas Yojna, for allotment to the Next of Kin of the soldiers who die in action. Necessary guidelines for this purpose are being formulated.

[English]

#### Export of Defence Items

1442. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export "Arjun" tank, mat-folding bridge laying system, Armed Light Helicopter and Light Combat Aircraft;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations are underway on the subject with other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Such issues can arise only after serial production is established.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Health Facilities In Rural Areas

1443. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint private doctors for treatment and for expansion of Health facilities in the rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the vacant posts of Government doctors could not be filled in rural areas despite full efforts of the Government;

(c) whether the Government are being forced to appoint private doctors due to lack of interest of the Government doctors to work in rural areas;

(d) if so, the date from which this scheme is proposed to be implemented; and

(e) the additional expenditure likely to be borne by the Government each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to appoint private doctors. However, instructions have been issued to the State Government to fill all vacant posts of doctors at the earliest.

(d) and (e). The question does not arise.

#### Expedition To Antarctica

1444. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific expeditions are being launched by Indian team to Antarctica; and

(b) if so, the date fixed for the launching of new expedition, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. Fifteen expeditions including one to Weddell Sea have been launched till date.

(b) The Fifteen Indian Antarctic Expedition is expected to be launched by end November, 1995.

#### Medical Waste

1445. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes are dumping their medical waste at Municipal garbage dumps creating health hazard;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have proposed to pass any legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### CSIR

1446. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is proposed to be made more responsive to the need of the industry besides concentrating upon strengthening its scientific base and patenting capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). A number of steps have been initiated to make the CSIR more user responsive such as, (i) evolving five year business plans for laboratories, (ii) evolving industry and other stakeholders in project formulation, (iii) permitting CSIR scientists to be on the Boards of Directors of Companies etc. Besides, obtaining of intellectual property protection through patents has been accorded a high priority. In-house patenting skills/capabilities are being strengthened through appropriate awareness/training programmes and forging linkages with international agencies and data banks.

[Translation]

#### K.V.I.C.

1447. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has decided to close some of its offices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation about the above decision; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has closed down its Regional offices at Wardha (Maharashtra) and Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) w.e.f. 1.4.1995.

(b) Based on a review of the working of various field

offices and their utility, KVIC have decided to close down the above offices in order to reduce its establishment cost.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the fact mentioned at '(b)' above, the representations were considered and a conscious decision has been taken by KVIC not to revise the earlier decision on the subject.

#### Rabies-Vaccine

1448. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of anti-rabies-vaccine in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). The Nervous Tissue Vaccine which is commonly used, is produced in sufficient quantity and is generally available in major Hospitals including District and Sub-divisional Hospitals in the country. The Tissue Culture Vaccine is being manufactured in the country and is also being imported. It is available commercially in the market. No shortage has been reported.

#### Primary Health Centres

1449. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the number of the Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres and Community Health Centres functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make available medical facilities to the members of the scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and to the poor persons residing in far-flung rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):(a) A statement is attached.

Centres and Community Health Centres.

(b) Medical facilities are provided free of cost to the rural masses through a network of Sub-centres, Primary Health

Following population norms have been prescribed for setting up of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres & Community Health Centres.

	<i>Plains</i>	<i>Hilly Tribal Areas</i>
Sub-centres	5000	3000
Primary Health Centres	30000	20000
Community Health Centres	120000	80000

Special guidelines have been issued to the States to set up at least 15% of the Sub-centres in Scheduled Caste bastis or villages having 20% or more Scheduled Caste Population and 7.5% of their annual targets in tribal areas.

The State Governments have also been advised to give further relaxation for setting up Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres in case of tribal hamlets and Scheduled Caste bastis which are 5 k.m. away from available Health and Family Welfare delivery points.

#### STATEMENT

*Basic Rural Health Infrastructure (As on 31.3.95)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No.functioning</i>		
		<i>Sub-Centre</i>	<i>P.H.Cs.</i>	<i>C.H.Cs.</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7894	1283	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	203	40	7
3.	Assam	5280	619	105
4.	Bihar	14799	2209	148
5.	Goa	175	21	5
6.	Gujarat	7284	956	184
7.	Haryana	2299	397	60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1906	240	43
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1700	335	45
10.	Karnataka	7793	1428	204

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No.functioning</i>		
		<i>Sub-Centre</i>	<i>P.H.Cs.</i>	<i>C.H.Cs.</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>4.</i>	<i>5.</i>
11.	Kerala	5094	929	64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11936	1841	190
13.	Maharashtra	9725	1695	295
14.	Manipur	420	72	15
15.	Meghalaya	333	88	10
16.	Mizoram	244	43	6
17.	Nagaland	244	33	5
18.	Orissa	5927	1055	157
19.	Punjab	2964	472	104
20.	Rajasthan	8000	1493	246
21.	Sikkim	142	23	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	8681	1436	72
23.	Tripura	535	63	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20153	3761	262
25.	West Bengal	7873	1556	89
26.	A&N Islands	96	17	4
27.	Chandigarh	12	Nil	1
28.	D&N Haveli	34	6	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	19	4	2
30.	Delhi	42	8	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	14	7	2
32.	Pondicherry	79	26	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>131900</b>	<b>22156</b>	<b>2377</b>

Note: (Figures are provisional).

*[English]***Pending Cases**

1450. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases lying pending in the Supreme Court and various High Court as on June, 30, 1995; and

(b) the steps being taken for the speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Information available is furnished in the attached Statement.

(b) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in

courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commanded to all the State Government/UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action. Judges strength is being increase from time to time taking into account the pendency of cases and the no for disposal of cases per judge. Further, the Administration of Justice has been made a plan item, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with a vice to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases. In addition, the Supreme Court has also taken various steps to expedite the disposal of cases, which include, grouping together of similar matters and larger groups being given priority in listing, setting apart three days a week for regular hearing matters and constitution of specialised benches etc. The daily working hours of the Supreme Court have been extended by half an hour.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Name of the Court</i>		<i>No. of cases pending</i>	
Supreme Court	Admission matters (as on 1.4.95)	- 26043	(Actual files not expended)
	Regulars matters (as on 1.4.95)	- 21933	(Actual files not expanded)
<i>High Courts</i>		<i>No. of cases pending</i>	<i>As on</i>
1.	Allahabad	7,79,313	31.12.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,19,645	31.03.95
3.	Bombay	2,06,283	31.03.95
4.	Calcutta	2,42,614	31.03.95
5.	Delhi	1,46,613	31.12.94
6.	Gauhati	29,857	30.06.95
7.	Gujarat	94,395	30.06.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18,533	30.06.95
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	90,507	31.03.95
10.	Karnataka	1,54,340	30.06.95

	<i>High Courts</i>	<i>No. of cases pending</i>	<i>As on</i>
11.	Kerala	1,77,807	31.03.95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67,759	31.03.95
13.	Madras	3,48,569	31.03.95
14.	Orissa	48,932	31.03.95
15.	Patna	90,161	31.03.95
16.	Punjab * & Haryana	1,43,371	28.02.95
17.	Rajasthan	93,401	31.03.95
18.	Sikkim	38	31.03.95

**Appointment of SC/ST and OBCs**

technology transfer;

*[Translation]*

(c) if so, the details thereof;

1451. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(d) whether final agreement between India and U.S. has been signed; and

(a) whether reservation for SC/ST and other backward classes is being implemented in respect of appointment and promotions in the higher judicial services ; and

(e) if so, the areas where U.S. investment and transfer of technology will be made available for India?

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Ministry of industry is not aware of the visit of any U.S. experts in May, 1995 to identify investment opportunities for the State companies.

*[English]*

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

**U.S. Investment in India****Production of Newsprint**

1452. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

1453. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the paper mills are producing paper similar to newsprint by using waste paper as raw material;

(a) whether the U.S. experts visited India in May 1995 and have identified certain Indian industries as promising investment opportunities for the State companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether these experts have given its recommendation where in Indian and U.S. companies can help for

(c) the steps taken to bring this paper under the purview of Schedule I of Newsprint Control Order to enhance the supply of indigenous newsprint;

(d) the amount of newsprint imported in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the import and increase the indigenous production of the newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Some paper mills are producing newsprint grade paper by using non-conventional raw mate-

rial including waste paper as raw material. Such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to the BIS standards for newsprint and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 declaring them as mills producing newsprint. Following 16 mills which are using non-conventional raw material including waste paper have been included in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 as newsprint manufacturing units :-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Date of inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962</i>
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad Paper Mills Ltd.	02.03.1993
2.	Sun Paper Mill Ltd.	26.04.1993
3.	Jayant Paper Mills Ltd.	26.04.1993
4.	Servalakshmi Paper & Boards	03.08.1993
5.	Danalakshmi Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	03.08.1993
6.	Ajanta Paper & General Products Ltd.	03.08.1993
7.	Amrit Paper	03.08.1993
8.	Sri Vankatesa Paper & Boards Ltd.	03.08.1993
9.	Indo Agrique Paper Mills Ltd.	27.08.1993
10.	GVG Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	02.11.1993
11.	Ram Paper Mills Ltd.	25.11.1993
12.	Shirke Paper Mills Ltd.	14.12.1993
13.	United Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	06.01.1994
14.	Gulmohar Paper Ltd.	01.07.1994
15.	Amravathi Sri Venkatesa Paper Mills Ltd.	26.12.1994
16.	Laxmi Board and Paper Mills Ltd.	18.05.1995

The total installed capacity of these 16 mills is 2.05 lakh tonnes per annum.

(d) The import of newsprint during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 was 3.11 lakh tonnes and 2.92 lakh tonnes respectively.



(e) The Government have taken the following steps to reduce the import and increase the indigenous production of newsprint:-

- (i) An additional capacity of 6.55 lakh tonnes by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent has been sanctioned since 1989.
- (ii) Under the new Industrial Policy, Newsprint Units based on minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from compulsory Industrial licensing subject to locational policy. As a result of this 38 IEMs for a capacity of 19.55 lakh tonnes have filed by the Intending entrepreneurs for the manufacture of newsprint since August, 1991.
- (iii) Customs duty on import of wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished.
- (iv) Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.
- (v) Such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to BIS standards for newsprint, and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 declaring them as Newsprint mills.

#### **Development of Indian Small Arms System**

1454. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of the development and supply of the Indian Small Arms System (INSAS) for deployment in the Indian Army;

(b) whether long delays in the development of INSAS has forced the Government to import calibre rifles and ammunition;

(c) if so, whether Army's induction plan to re-equip all troops by the year 2000 is not likely to be achieved due to delay in the INSAS development programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):  
(a) The INSAS family, developed incorporating state-of-the-art technologies, comprises 5.56mm calibre rifles, light machine guns and carbines. After successful completion of user and troop trials, the rifle and its ammunition are under bulk production in an ordnance factory and are being supplied to the Army. User trials of the light machine gun have been successfully completed and its troop trials are nearing completion. Parallely, action for its mass production has been initiated. Subsequent to the successful completion of user trials, productionisation of the carbine for troop trials is in progress.

(b) To meet the requirements for counter-insurgency/internal security operations, a contract for procurement of certain numbers of AK-47 rifles has been signed with a foreign country.

(c) and (d). A major proportion of the combatants of the Army will be equipped with the indigenous 5.56 mm rifle by the year 2000. Therefore, no additional steps are envisaged.

#### **B.A.R.C.**

1455. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of the optical glass in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the details of the suppliers;

(c) the figure received from suppliers during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95, separately; and

(d) the quantity of optical glass received by the BARC against their demand during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The demand for optical glass by the

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 were approximately 1.00 tonne and 0.7 tonne respectively.

(b) to (d). The quantities of optical glass indented by BARC for supply by Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited in 1993-94 and 1994-95 are being effected in batches.

#### **Vessels Impounded by Coast Guard**

1456. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign vessels impounded by the coast guard during the last three months, country-wise;

(b) the details of seizures made from these vessels and also the number of persons apprehended in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Indian Coast Guard seized 4 foreign vessels during May-July 1995. These fishing vessels belonged to Thailand, Myanmar, Dubai (UAE) and Srilanka.

(b) Fishing vessels of Myanmar & Srilanka only contained 30 Kg. & 1000 Kg. fish respectively. Nothing was seized from other vessels. A total of 40 persons were apprehended.

(c) in respect of all these vessels action has been taken under the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981 and the rules thereunder by handing over the vessels to the Police at the designated ports for further legal action.

#### **Western-Blot Test**

1457. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment required to conduct "Western Blot test" is not available in some States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide this vital testing equipment in Andhra Pradesh and other States;

(c) the physical and financial requirements in this regard; and

(d) the date by which Western Blot Testing equipment is likely to be provided to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As Western Blot Testing is required in rare circumstances under the existing HIV Testing Policy, Government does not propose to establish more Centres for Western Blot Testing other than existing 9 Reference Centres established on regional basis.

[Translation]

#### **Reservation Policy in PSUs**

1458. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided reservation facility for employment to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes with a view to give them opportunities of employment in the Public Sector industries; and

(b) if so, whether any action plan to provide them facility of reservation in the private sector also is under consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter regarding providing reservation in private sector is under examination.

#### **Temples Demolished in J & K**

1459. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temples demolished in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise, till date; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) As per the information available from the State Government, 97 Temples have damaged/burnt in incidents of terrorist violence in J&K during the last three years viz 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 till July 31. The year-wise break-up is as follows:-

1992	1993	1994	1995 (till July 31st)	Total
52	5	9	31	97

(b) security arrangements have been made in vulnerable areas and for the protection of religious places in the State against possible attacks by the militants/miscreants. Regular patrolling is being done by the Security Forces and the J&K Police, and a close and regular watch/vigilance is being maintained to check the possibilities of such incidents.

#### Registration of Unemployed

1460. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make registration of unemployed in rural areas;

(b) the total number of unskilled, skilled, uneducated and educated unemployed in rural areas has been ascertained or is being ascertained;

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

(d) whether the role of voluntary organisations in the said programme has been fixed or is being fixed; and

(e) the role of financial institutions has also been fixed in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). Employment exchanges are open for registration of candidates both in rural and urban areas. However information on number of unskilled, skilled, uneducated and educated unemployed in rural areas, is not available separately.

Under Employment Assurance Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas & employment, unemployed persons in the rural areas in the age group of 18-60 years, who are in need of employment, can get themselves registered for employment under the scheme. It is estimated that roughly 1.63 crore persons are registered under the scheme for employment so far. Further, estimates of the number of unemployed persons in the age group of 15 years and above under General Education category are available from the National Sample Survey Organisation for 1987-88 for Rural and Urban Sectors together and given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). As part of the policy of the Government to promote rural development, voluntary organisations are encouraged to participate in the programme being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment and these organisations are involved in various programmes from time to time.

#### STATEMENT

*Estimated no. of unemployed persons (in 00) of age 16 years and above in each general education category for major states during 1987-88*

States/All India	Rural			
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pr.	4137	775	604	1540
Assam	565	718	665	1354
Bihar	1421	1028	660	1978

<i>States/All India</i>	<i>Rural</i>			
	<i>not literate</i>	<i>literate &amp; upto primary</i>	<i>middle</i>	<i>secondary &amp; above</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	823	476	219	541
Haryana	240	603	353	895
Himachal Pr.	45	139	86	296
Jammu & Kashmir	21	20	73	190
Karnataka	428	192	293	950
Kerala	799	3210	4256	5731
Madhya Pr.	960	276	267	350
Maharashtra	900	776	448	1204
Orissa	1341	1762	898	1224
Punjab	90	205	279	795
Rajasthan	1770	602	339	489
Tamil Nadu	2990	1157	1034	2001
Uttar Pradesh	1589	845	715	2288
West Bengal	2221	919	901	1826
All India	19413	12386	11781	23435

[English]

### Maternity Leave

1461. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study sponsored by the National Commission for women has recommended six months maternity leave twice in a career for working women;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering a separate demand for three months paternity leave;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the date from which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In a study report on 'Working Women and their Family Perspectives' sponsored by the National Commission for Women, it had *inter-alia* been observed that it was necessary to modify certain service rules to enable working women to cope with the dual responsibilities of the home and the job.

Accordingly, the study report had recommended that there was need to grant six months maternity leave (twice in a career) to ensure that mothers are able to breast-feed their children, since the first six months are considered crucial for the child's growth.

(d) The conditions of service of Central Government employees are under consideration of the Fifth Central Pay Commission, which would also be looking into issues relating to leave, including maternity leave for Central Government female employees. The recommendations of the Pay Commission in this regard are awaited.

### Birth Rate

1462. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the birth rate at present according to latest statistics, State-wise;

(b) whether the birth rate is higher; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to lower the birth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The birth rate is declining, but it is still high.

(c) An Action Plan formulated in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories is under implementation. Its features include improving the quality and outreach of services, promotion of spacing methods among younger age couples, special focus on 90 lagging districts, involving voluntary and non-Governmental organisations to promote community participation and strengthening of interventions to promote maternal and child health care.

### STATEMENT

*State-wise SRS Estimates of Birth Rate for 1993*

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1000 population)</i>
India*	28.7
Andhra Pradesh	24.3
Arunachal Pradesh	28.0

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1000 population)</i>
Assam	29.5
Bihar	32.0
Goa	14.7
Gujarat	28.0
Haryana	30.9
Himachal Pradesh	26.7
Karnataka	25.5
Kerala	17.4
Madhya Pradesh	34.9
Maharashtra	25.2
Manipur	20.5
Meghalaya	28.5
Nagaland	20.0
Orissa	27.2
Punjab	26.3
Rajasthan	34.0
Sikkim	24.3
Tamil Nadu	19.5
Tripura	23.3
Uttar Pradesh	36.2
West Bengal	25.7
<i>Union Territories</i>	
A & N Islands	21.6
Chandigarh	18.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.6

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1000 population)</i>
Daman & Diu	25.3
Delhi	22.7
Lakshadweep	25.7
Pondicherry	15.5

\*-Exclude Jammu & Kashmir

Source : Sample Registration System

#### **Medical Treatment**

1463. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the higher costs of medicine has led to deteriorating medical treatment for weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether poorer sections require essential medicines at lower prices;

(c) whether there is any proposal to supply essential medicines at subscribed rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). One of the major objectives of the Drug Policy is to ensure availability of essential medicines at reasonable prices. In pursuance of this objective, a significant proportion of medicines is kept under price control and the prices of medicines are monitored to guard against abnormal increases. Moreover, under the National Health Programmes such as Tuberculosis Control Programme, Malaria Eradication etc., essential medicines are provided to the patients free of cost.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Aircraft Carrier**

1464. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new aircraft carrier has been constructed or being constructed for Navy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A proposal for indigenous construction of an Air Defence Ship (ADS) is under active consideration of the Government. The ADS is intended to serve as a replacement for the ageing aircraft carrier INS Vikrant.

[English]

#### **Meeting With Militants**

1465. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to talk to the Kashmiri Ultras without any condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the militants have responded to the offer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (e). The aim of the Government is to ensure that conditions of peace and normalcy are created and the political process and democratic institutions are restored in the State of Jammu and Kashmir at the earliest. The Government is open to discussions and dialogue with any group or persons who are willing to cooperate towards the attainment of these objectives.

#### **Erroneous Indian Map**

1466. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CII map gifts Aksai Chin Arunachal

to China" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated July 13, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof: and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### STATEMENT

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and M/s Cornhill Publications Ltd., England worked together to publish a book "Business Development in India" to focus attention on business opportunities in and with India to focus attention of business opportunities in and with India. The book was printed in Hong Kong and the first issue of the Business Development in India, 1995 was brought out recently. Some maps, which show erroneous international boundary have been printed therein. Besides, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have not been depicted. According to the CII, the mistakes occurred in spite of all efforts on their part to ensure that maps are printed correctly. The CII had supplied the correct maps to the printers but still the errors had occurred. On being informed by the CII of the grave errors in the maps, M/S Cornhill Publications have clarified that the inaccuracies are unintentional and they have already issued letters of regret to the individuals in India who have received a copy of the "Business Development in India". Since the letter of regret is not specific with reference to the inaccuracies contained in the maps included in the books the CII has been directed to ask the publishers to issue further regret letter stating that "The external boundaries of India as depicted on the Indian Map wherever it finds a place in the publication, are neither correct nor authentic". They are also being asked to stamp the above legend on all copies of the book which have been received by them from the Publishers.

[Translation]

#### Organ Transplantation

1467. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister

of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been granted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to carry organ transplantation operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Institute has been granted permission to carry out Liver, Heart Lung and Renal Transplantation operation.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### AIDS Control

1468. SHRI A.INDRAKARAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign countries have provided financial assistance/donation to Voluntary Organisations, Government agencies for checking the spread of AIDS during the Current year;

(b) if so, the organisation to which funds have been provided by each foreign Government alongwith the amount provided; and

(c) the manner in which the above funds have been utilised by these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The interventions undertaken and the programmes taken up for checking the spread of AIDS in the country with financial assistance from foreign countries have been continuing during the current year also.

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

## STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Foreign Agency/Govt.</i>		<i>Amount (US \$)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Manner in which the funds are spent</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	ODA (UK)			
	a)	2,500,000	1993-95	Support to the programme on Information, Education and Communication/ Sexually Transmitted Diseases activities for Truckers in the State of West Bengal.
	b)	172,500	1994-95	Country-wide AIDS/ Sexually Transmitted Diseases prevention among inter-city Truck Drivers through Indian Institute of Health & Management Research, Jaipur.
	a)	28,000	1990-92	Surprise as **** AIDS Cell, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
	b)	1,10,000	1992-93	Support to All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Intervention Project at Sonagachi, Calcutta
	c)	3,00,000	1993-94	Support to Christian Medical Association of India for Physician training on diagnosis and clinical treatment in collaboration with National AIDS Control Organisation.
3.	USAID (USA)			
	a)	10,000,000	1995-2002	Support to-voluntary Health Services, Madras for introducing and re-inforcing HIV preventive behaviour among the population most at risk to the infection, notably prostitutes and their clients and Sexually Transmitted Diseases patients to reduce sexually transmission of HIV in the State of Tamil Nadu.



**Rural Sanitation**

1469. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news-item "Rural sanitation drive fails to achieve results" appeared in "Times of India" dated June 15, 1995;

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

(c) the State-wise action taken by the Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a fact that coverage of sanitation facilities in rural areas is low. Reasons for low coverage are mainly lack of initiatives at various levels, poor perception of importance of sanitation, lack of creation of felt need from the people, lack of people's participation, inadequate financial resources etc.

(c) The Government has taken a number of new initiatives to improve the progress under rural sanitation programme. Some of these are:-

(i) To provide subsidy to the poorer among households

below poverty line and encourage others to buy facilities through Markets/Sanitary Marts.

- (ii) To launch intensive campaigns for health education, awareness generation, creation of demand etc.
- (iii) To identify local voluntary organisation/NGOs for implementation of the programme.
- (iv) To encourage locally suitable models of latrines.
- (v) To set up suitable sanitary complexes exclusively for women where adequate land/space for construction of sanitary latrines within the premises of the houses do not exist and where village panchayats are willing to maintain them.
- (vi) Integration of the programme with other rural development schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Indira Awaas Yojana etc.
- (vii) To develop model villages covering facilities like sanitary latrines, conversion of dry latrines garbage pits, soakage pits, drainage pavement of lanes, institutional latrines, clean surroundings around handpumps etc.
- (viii) School sanitation.

A Statement containing information regarding Number of Household sanitary latrines constructed during the last 3 year (State-wise) is attached.

**STATEMENT**

<i>State</i>	<i>Number Of Household Latrines Constructed</i>		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Andhra Pradesh	9579	13102	97104
Arunachal Pradesh	400	545	695
Assam	20	954	2895
Bihar	0	4322	372
Goa	1548	1443	1401
Gujarat	13502	15221	16804
Haryana	107657	52751	51165

<i>State</i>	<i>Number Of Household Latrines Constructed</i>		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Himachal Pradesh	65649	68030	69240
J&K	9092	8612	10576
Karnataka	4202	6412	31412
Kerala	2168	14726	20733
Madhya Pradesh	69	18021	35915
Maharashtra	4793	1093	18370
Manipur	2319	2003	2649
Meghalaya	1132	1048	1919
Mizoram	0	0	508
Nagaland	161	248	0
Orissa	1892	550	3142
Punjab	2156	6575	2973
Rajasthan	12430	12954	19267
Sikkim	543	450	460
Tamil Nadu	5000	1800	42445
Tripura	622	1071	2033
Uttar Pradesh	69590	49851	93339
West Bengal		19390	37661
A & N Islands	789	456	1164
Chandigarh			
D & N Havelli		13	56
Daman & Diu	0	0	60
Delhi			
Lakshdweep	0	10	64

State	Number Of Household Latrines Constructed		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Pondicherry		171	330
Capart	12760	30051	15862
All India	328073	331873	580605

### Energy From Wastes

1470. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national programme has been launched to generate energy from urban and industrial wastes;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for it during the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) the steps taken so far in this regard during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme aims at promotion, development, demonstration, dissemination and adoption of appropriate conversion technologies for every recovery from urban, municipal and industrial wastes. It provides various incentives to attract investors/promoters to set up projects for energy recovery from wastes. The incentives include interest subsidy, financial support for the preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Report/Detailed Project Report and investment subsidy on promoter's contribution.

(c) Since the programme has been launched in June, 1995 only no separate allocation in Eighth Plan was made for this programme. However, a sum of Rs. 12.00 crores has been provided in the annual plan for the current financial year 1995-96 for programmes on energy recovery from urban, municipal and industrial wastes.

(d) The programme details have been widely circulated to all concerned. The advertisements have been released in leading newspapers. A Business Meet has also been organ-

ised at Bangalore for generating proposals.

### Cholesterol In Coconut Oil

1471. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

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

(a) whether any scientific study has been done to establish the theory of cholesterol content in coconut oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). There is no cholesterol in coconut oil. However, people consuming oils containing higher concentration of saturated fats e.g. coconut oil, tend to have higher levels of cholesterol in their blood.

### Iodised Salt

1473. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether a national meet on iodised salt was held during the last month in collaboration with UNICEF to review the status of the salt iodisation programme and identifying specific actions to be undertaken to achieve the goal of universal salt iodisation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the 1995-2000 plan of action drawn up for achieving the goal of elimination of iodine deficiency disorder by 2000 AD;

(c) the role assigned to the State Government still suffer-

ing from iodine deficiency disorders for monitoring and the infiltration of common salt in the banned areas;

(d) the details of guidelines issued in this regard; and

(e) the States which have banned sale of noniodised salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). A meeting was organised in July, 1995, by the Salt Commissioner and UNICEF regarding Salt Iodisation in New Delhi. A scheme of Universal Iodisation of Salt under the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is under implementation. Under this programme, funds are also provided to States/UTs. for the following activities:-

- (i) Establishment of IDD Control Cell.
- (ii) Publicity and Health Education.
- (iii) Conducting IDD Surveys/re-surveys.
- (iv) Establishment of IDD monitoring laboratory.
- (v) Monitoring the quality of iodised salt.

(d) The guidelines *inter/alia* include:-

- (i) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) should be accorded high priority as a major National Health Programme by all States/UTs and a Senior Technical Officer should be made in-charge of this Programme.
- (ii) The States/UTs which have not issued ban notification of sale of non-iodised salt should do so immediately and ensure effective enforcement of the same.
- (iii) The Public Distribution System should be involved in the sale of iodised salt through their retail outlets.
- (iv) States/UTs should encourage installation of iodisation plants in the consumption area and an appropriate monitoring system for quality control of iodised salt at production, distribution and consumption level should be established.
- (v) All the officials involved in the Programme should undergo appropriate training in NIDDCP.

(e) A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

*States & UTs which have issued the ban Notification*

S.No.	State/UT	Coverage
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Entire State
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Entire State
3.	Bihar	Entire State
4.	Haryana	Entire State
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Entire State
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Entire State
7.	Karnataka	4 Districts
8.	Maharashtra	17 Districts

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
1	2	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Entire State
10.	Manipur	Entire State
11.	Meghalaya	Entire State
12.	Mizoram	Entire State
13.	Nagaland	Entire State
14.	Punjab	Entire State
15.	Orissa*	
16.	Rajasthan	Entire State
17.	Sikkim	Entire State
18.	Tamil Nadu*	
19.	Tripura	Entire State
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Entire State
21.	West Bengal	Entire State
22.	Andhra Pradesh	7 Districts
23.	Gujarat	Entire State

*Union Territories*

1.	Chandigarh	Entire UT
2.	Daman & Diu	Entire UT
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire UT
4.	Delhi	Entire NCT
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Entire UT
6.	Lakshdweep	Entire UT

\*Ban issued in entire state but kept in abeyance.

[*Translation*]**New Industrial Units**

1474. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications for setting up industrial units are being disposed of after stipulated period of 60 days;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of those applications which have not been disposed of within 60 days during the last three years;

(c) whether the role of officers has been enquired into in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). It is the endeavor of the Government to dispose of all the Industrial Licence applications within the stipulated time schedule of 60 days. However, it is not always possible to adhere to the said time schedule due to certain unavoidable causes. Delay occurs at times when Industrial Licence applications are deficient in some respects and parties are advised to file additional information, or when policy with regard to certain industry/industries is being finalised. During the last three years, 39% (approximately) applications were disposed of within 60 days of receipt and 62% (approximately) applications were disposed of within 90 days of receipt.

[*English*]**Bio-Gas Plants**

1475. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bio-gas plants set up in different States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for the years 1995 and 1996 for the setting up of bio-gas plants in different States;

(c) whether any special scheme has been formulated to encourage the persons for setting up of the bio-gas plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) State-wise information on number of family type and community, institutional and night-soil based bio-gas plants installed during the last three years is given in Statement-I.

(b) Targets for setting up of bio-gas plants are finalised on year to year basis. The State-wise targets fixed for the year 1995-96 are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Central sector scheme, National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD), which caters to promotion of family type bio-gas plants is being implemented since 1981-82. This scheme provides for, *inter-alia* Central subsidy, turn-key job fee, service charges and technical, training and publicity support. Besides, Central financial assistance is also provided for setting up of community, institutional and night-soil based bio-gas plants under a separate programme.

**STATEMENT - I**

*State-wise And Agency-wise Number Of Family Type Biogas Plants Under National Project On Biogas Plants Under National Project On Biogas Development And Community, Institutional And Night-soil Based Biogas Plants Set Up During Last Three Years I.e. 1992-93 To 1994-95*

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of biogas plants	
		Family type plants	Community, Institutional & Night-soil based plants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60,684	15

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of biogas plants	
		Family type plants	Community, Institutional & Night-soil based plants
1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	-
3.	Assam	3,202	-
4.	Bihar	11,527	2
5.	Goa	452	17
6.	Gujarat	1,04,372	24
7.	Haryana	6,246	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7,622	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	149	-
10.	Karnataka	78,137	18
11.	Kerala	10,556	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47,673	25
13.	Maharashtra	84,033	73
14.	Manipur	345	-
15.	Meghalaya	110	-
16.	Mizoram	320	-
17.	Nagaland	170	-
18.	Orissa	36,786	17
19.	Punjab	8,477	121
20.	Rajasthan	12,545	14
21.	Sikkim	568	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	29,314	49
23.	Tripura	197	-

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of biogas plants	
		Family type plants	Community, Institutional & Night-soil based plants
1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	41,983	243
25.	West Bengal	24,854	7
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	15	-
27.	Chandigarh	10	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-
30.	Delhi	37	11
31.	Pondicherry	40	-
32.	Others*	38,582	
Total		6,05,112	641

\* Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Dairy Development Board, All India Womens' Conference, etc.

#### STATEMENT - II

*Targets for Setting up of Family Type Biogas Plants under National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) and Community, Institutional And Night-soil Based Biogas Plants (CBP/IBP/NBP) Programme for the Year 1995-96*

S.No.	STATE/UTs/AGENCY	TARGET FOR 1995-96	
		NPBD	CBP/IBP/NBP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16000	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	-
3.	Assam	900	-
4.	Bihar	1250	1
5.	Gujarat	20000	5
6.	Goa	100	-
7.	Haryana	1500	4



S.No.	STATE/UTs/AGENCY	TARGET FOR 1995-96	
		NPBD	CBP/IBP/NBP
1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1200	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	-
10.	Karnataka	20000	2
11.	Kerala	1500	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16000	5
13.	Maharashtra	7500	15
14.	Manipur	100	-
15.	Meghalaya	100	-
16.	Mizoram	100	-
17.	Nagaland	200	-
18.	Orissa	12000	1
19.	Punjab	4000	25
20.	Rajasthan	3000	1
21.	Sikkim	150	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	7000	8
23.	Tripura	50	-
24.	Uattar Pradesh	10000	40
25.	West Bengal	7000	5
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	-
27.	Chandigarh (PEDA)	10	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	-
29.	Delhi	7	5

S.No.	STATE/UTs/AGENCY	TARGET FOR 1995-96	
		NPBD	CBP/IBP/NBP
1	2	3	4
30.	Pondicherry	5	-
31.	KVIC, Bombay	27000	73
32.	NDDDB, Anand	250	-
33.	Others*	3000	5
Total		160000	200

Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Dairy Development Board, All India Women's conference, etc.

### Supply Of Drinking Water

1476. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out a programme to provide one drinking water source and sanitation facilities in each primary school in rural area:

(b) if so, the time fixed in this regard and the amount likely to be spent for this purpose; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the participation of voluntary organisations in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) In the annual review meeting of Secretaries of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation with the States held on 22-23 May, 1995, it was decided that school sanitation may be taken on priority. All the rural schools without adequate drinking water supply and sanitation facilities may be provided with sanitary latrines and drinking water supply. All State/UT Government have been requested to take follow-up action.

(b) The time fixed in this regard is five years. The amount likely to be spent is Rs. 500 crores for school sanitation and Rs. 1000 crores for provision of drinking water supply.

(c) The participation of voluntary organisations will be decided by the implementing departments. However, non-

governmental organisations/voluntary organisations will also be involved through Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

### Houses for Poor In Rural Areas

1477. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme for building Houses for the poor in rural areas declared in the last Budget being implemented, if so, the stage thereof;

(b) whether the guidelines for the same have been given and the task force formed for the purpose is functioning effectively;

(c) if so, whether similar task forces have been established at the State level also;

(d) the steps taken to simplify the procedure relating to this scheme;

(e) whether the scheme is being implemented with the assistance of CAPART; and

(f) if so, the achievements made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Finance Minister while

presenting the Budget for 1995-96 had announced construction of one million houses under Indira Awaas Yojana during the year 1995-96. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1250 crores (including State share) has been allocated in the current year. First instalment of the grants have already been released to all the State Governments/Union Territories to begin with the construction of houses under the scheme.

(b) Necessary guidelines/instructions have been issued to the State Governments on implementation of the scheme. A Task Force comprising members representing various voluntary agencies, Government organisations and technical institutions engaged in the field of rural housing have also been constituted and the same has since commenced functioning.

(c) Four Zonal Committees, each having jurisdiction over 4 to 5 States have also been constituted. These Zonal Committee will review the various aspects of the programme at State/Regional level.

(d) The following steps have been taken to simplify the procedure so as to give easy access for rural poor to the scheme:-

- (i) The State Governments have been instructed to allot the houses to the beneficiary before the actual construction so as to generate interest and participation of the beneficiaries in construction.
- (ii) The beneficiaries under the programme are to be consulted in the entire process of allocation as well as construction of the houses.
- (iii) State Governments/voluntary organisations will assist and guide the beneficiary in arranging coordinated supply of building materials and also in construction of cost effective and durable houses by the beneficiaries.

(e) and (f) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is coordinating technical assistance and guidance on cost effective technology and material. Apart from this, upto 30,000 houses are proposed to be constructed through the voluntary organisations under the aegis of CAPART with innovative technologies, material, keeping in view the geo-climatic conditions, life styles and the requirement of the beneficiaries. Proposals received from various NGOs are being processed by CAPART.

### Electronic Industries

1478. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to identify States where electronic industries are likely to be set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has come from Kerala for assistance to set up such industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). While no specific study has been conducted to identify States for setting up of electronic industries, the Government of India encourages the setting up of the electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics. The concerned State Government or agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporation (SEDCs) provide some facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the State. The Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and approvals/licences. etc. The Software Technology Park Scheme and the Electronics Hardware Technology Park Scheme have been especially designed to encourage the growth of software and hardware sectors of Electronics. The Department of Electronics also provides some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development, quality control, testing and standardisation, R & D in electronics etc.

(c) No, Sir.

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

### Utilisation Of Fly Ash

1479. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched an ambitious

programme for utilising huge quantity of fly ash being produced every year by the thermal power stations;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount allocated for this programme; and
- (d) by when fly ash is likely to be put to effective uses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d). Government have approved a Technology Project in Mission Mode, namely, "Selected technology Projects for fly ash disposal and utilisation" in August, 1994 for developing demonstration projects. This project is for a duration of four years with a total budget of Rs. 1291.16 lakhs comprising Government contribution of Rs. 834.16 lakhs and contribution from users/industry/beneficiaries of Rs. 457 lakhs. The thrust areas identified under this Technology Project are characterisation of fly ash, hydraulic structures, handling and transportation of fly ash, agriculture related studies and applications, ash ponds and dams, reclamation of ash ponds for human settlement, roads and embankments, underground mine fills and research projects. This Project is being implemented by the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) under Department of Science & Technology.

#### **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles**

1480. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to optimise the systems of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles (PSLV-D3) during the next few flight and enhance its capability to launch 1150 to 1200 kg. class satellites in Sun Synchronous Orbits; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). *Yes Sir. Government have approved Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) Continuation Programme with a scope of realising 3 PSLVs and advanced action for 3*

more. By progressive optimisation of systems, the present payload capability of 850 kg. will be enhanced upto 1135 kg. in sun synchronous orbits.

#### **Acquisition of Land near IAF Base**

1481. SHRI B.L.SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether land measuring about 150 acres is proposed to be acquired by the Punjab Government in the first phase of the New Chandigarh Project near the IAF missile base;

- (b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the proposed acquisition of land encroaches upon the land use for IAF missile base; and

(d) if so, the details of the violations made and action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The Punjab Government have published a notification for acquisition of land measuring 830.89 acres in village Mullanpur Garibdas, District Rupnagar for development of Residential Urban Estate. The notification erroneously includes 10.1 acres of Defence land presently occupied by the Indian Air Force. Punjab Government have been requested to denotify the Defence land.

*[Translation]*

#### **Import and Export of Electronic Goods**

1482. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start import-export of electronic goods to the SAARC countries;

- (b) if so, the electronic items being exported from India;

(c) whether there is any proposal to transfer the electronic technology to other countries; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Electronic goods form a part of the export basket of commodities traded with the SAARC countries. However, there are no specific arrangements in respect of import/export of electronic goods.

(b) the electronic items being exported from India to SAARC countries include CTV, B/W TV, electronic components, picture tubes, coaxial cables, audio video cassettes, quartz clocks, flash lights, loud speakers, amplifier sets, radio, telephone instruments etc.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the Department of Electronics has organised training on specialised technical topics in electronics like Electronics Interconnection and Technology, Surface Mount Technology, ISO-9000, Calibration etc. for participants from SAARC Nations.

#### **Biomass**

1483. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to generate power through biomass;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the target fixed for generation of power therefrom during 1995-96;

(c) the number of plants set up in the country for generation of power through biomass; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) conversion of biomass materials such as agricultural and agro-industrial waste materials to mechanical and electrical power is a thrust area identified by the Ministry as part of its activities in the area of renewable sources of energy. Two routes of conversion, namely, classification-dual fuel engine route and direct combustion route are being promoted. In addition, a bagassed based cogeneration route for surplus power generation in sugar mills is also being promoted.

(b) A market oriented programme on demonstration of biomass gasifiers is being implemented since 1993-94. Under the programme, 60% of the cost of gasifiers is being provided as a subsidy, subject to pre-set upper limits. A target

of 6 MW power equivalent is fixed for the year 1995-96.

A programme for promotion of direct combustion route for conversion of biomass to electrical power is envisaged to be taken up subject to necessary approvals. A target of 10 MW is set for this route. Financial support under the National Programme on biogas cogeneration is also being provided for eligible sugar mills and a target of 50 MW has been set for 1995-96

(c) and (d). Over 13000 gasifiers of over 10 MW equivalent power generation capacity have so far been set up in 17 States and one Union Territory. State-wise details are given in the attached statement. A 10 MW rice straw based power project has also been set up in Punjab using direct combustion route. Two biogas cogeneration projects in cooperative sugar mills in Tamil Nadu have also been set up for generation of 3.5 MW of surplus power.

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Systems</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Goa	3
4.	Gujarat	181
5.	Haryana	17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
8.	Karnataka	468
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	107
11.	Maharashtra	305
12.	Orissa	15
13.	Punjab	23
14.	Rajasthan	21
15.	Tamil Nadu	55

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Systems</i>
17.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	17
18.	Delhi	16

#### **Integrated Rural Development Programme**

1484. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the role of banks in implementation of the programmes under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been found unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the points discussed with the Finance Ministry so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJI BHAI PATEL: (a) & (b). No, Sir. The performance of the banks in respect of credit mobilisation under IRDP during the last three years remained as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Unit Rs. in crores) Total Credit mobilised</i>
1992-93	1036.80
1993-94	1408.44
1994-95* (Provisional data)	1424.66

(c) This Ministry has informed the Ministry of Finance about year-wise total requirement of credit to be mobilised by banks for IRDP.

[English]

#### **Punaloor Paper Mill**

1485. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of taking over of Punaloor Paper

Mill by Hindustan Paper Corporation is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, any alternative proposal with the Government for the restarting of the Punaloor Paper Mill, the first paper mill of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Kerala Government proposed takeover of Punalur Paper Mill by Hindustan Paper Corporation. A consultant has been engaged to work out a revival package.

#### **Non-Payment of Share Transfer Duty**

1486. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL has allowed its employees for the non-payment of share transfer duty;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred by the exchequer;

(c) whether this is valid; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per Section '29' of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 the share transfer stamp duty is to be borne by the "Transferor" i.e. the Seller (Govt. of India in case of BHEL) but Section '3' of the said act exempts Government of India as "Transferor" from payment of share Transfer Stamp Duty.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### **Tuberculosis**

1487. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether WHO has reported that more than half of our adult population is infected with tuberculosis and half a million people die of the disease every year;

(b) whether many Primary Health Centres in the country do not have any anti-tuberculosis drugs and many District Hospitals do not have the detection equipment;

(c) if so, the total expenditure on the National Tuberculosis Eradication Programme during the last three years and the allocation and expenditure for 1994-95, State-wise;

(d) allocation for 1995-96 with break-up under major items; and

(e) Whether the Government propose to supply anti-tuberculosis drugs to the Primary Health Centres as in the case of anti-leprosy drugs in order to avoid the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Anti TB drugs are supplied to the District Tuberculosis

Centres. The DTCs further distribute the drugs to peripheral health institutions including Public Health Centres.

(c) The total expenditure on National Tuberculosis Control Programme during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>
1992-93	27.00
1993-94	17.19
1994-95	32.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.34</b>

Statewise allocation and expenditure during 1994-95 is given in the attached statement.

#### STATEMENT

##### *National Tuberculosis Control Programme Allocation & Expenditure 1994-95*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	
		<i>Allocat.</i>	<i>Actual</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
'A' 1.	States:		
1.	Andra Pradesh	230.00	274.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.50	6.97
3.	Assam	112.50	42.03
4.	Bihar	207.00	235.07
5.	Goa	11.25	10.33
6.	Gujarat	282.00	162.05
7.	Haryana	100.50	43.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	67.50	61.11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.50	41.55

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1994-95	
		Allocat.	Actual
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	154.00	81.80
11.	Kerala	95.00	74.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	395.00	185.25
13.	Maharashtra	413.00	610.18
14.	Manipur	18.25	10.26
15.	Meghalaya	18.25	4.86
16.	Mizoram	18.25	2.32
17.	Nagaland	18.25	8.62
18.	Orissa	155.50	83.96
19.	Punjab	150.50	61.34
20.	Rajasthan	187.00	156.51
21.	Sikkim	17.80	7.28
22.	Tamil Nadu	380.20	134.88
23.	Tripura	27.25	10.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	560.00	383.04
25.	West Bengal	310.00	439.47
		<b>4040.00</b>	<b>3132.01</b>
B.	Union Territory (With Legislature)		
26.	Pondicherry	10.00	6.80
C.	Union Territory (Without Legislature)		
27.	A & N Islands	20.50	14.11
28.	Chandigarh	23.50	2.08
29.	D & N Haveli	23.25	2.68



S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1994-95	
		Allocat.	Actual
1	2	3	4
30.	Delhi	294.00	52.04
31.	Daman & Diu	18.25	1.88
32.	Lakshadweep	20.50	0.46
		400.00	76.25
D.	Assistance to Vol. Organisations	150.00*	
	Grand Total	4600.00	3215.06

Assistance to voluntary organisation-Expenditure figures included in State-wise break-up.

(d). For 1995-96, the budget allocation for National Tuberculosis Control Programme is Rs. 50 crores. Itemwise break-up is as under :

Item	Details of Allocations (Rs. in crores)
For anti-TB drugs	36.00
For material & Expenditure	8.96
Health Education	0.64
Training	0.40
Extern. Aid Component	4.00
Total	50.00

(e) Yes, Sir.

### Emancipation of Women

1488. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have emphasised the need for creation of a permanent cadre to work for emancipation of women in rural areas;

(b) if so, the Government propose to appoint any team of experts to study the problem, education and education policy so as to benefit all with particular emphasis on education of the girl child; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). All aspects related to the education including education for women equality were examined in detail while formulating the National Policy on Education, 1986, and while updating it and its programme of Action, 1992.

#### **Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company**

1489. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of financial irregularities in the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. have been detected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Company is tinkering with its Balance Sheet to show profits, if so, since when;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to take suitable action against the defaulting officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). During the finalisation of 1992-93 accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. (HPF), certain irregularities and mal-practices in the past years came to light. These relate to imprudent purchases and sales, removal of goods, recruitment of employees, imports and award of contracts.

The losses of the Company for the last three years, are as follows:

	<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Loss</i>
1992-93	117.31
1993-94	58.81 (Provisional)
1994-95	58.96 (Provisional)

(e) HPF has taken steps against defaulting officers by taking disciplinary action and registering cases with the CBI.

[Translation]

#### **Welfare of Ex-Servicemen**

1490. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Tribal/Rural Backward/hill areas of the country particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the schemes being implemented for welfare and rehabilitation of these ex-servicemen;

(c) the number of ex-servicemen benefited from the above schemes and the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise total amount spent on the welfare/rehabilitation of ex-servicemen during each of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). As on 31st March, 1995, a total of 12,24,886 ex-servicemen had registered themselves with the Zila Sainik Boards in the country. This includes 8,671 ex-Servicemen in Gujarat. The information about the number of ex-servicemen in Tribal/Backward/Rural or Hill areas is not maintained. The Welfare/rehabilitation schemes are also not framed separately for these areas.

2. There is a comprehensive package of welfare and resettlement measures for the ex-servicemen. The Central Government have provided reservation for ex-servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings including the Nationalised Banks. In Para-Military forces, a reservation of 10% is also provided in the posts of assistant commandants. Recruitment in Defence Security Corps is primarily reserved for ex-servicemen. During 1994, a total of 16,047 ex-servicemen were re-employed through Directorate General Resettlement/Rajya Sainik Boards/ employment Exchanges.

3. A number of Schemes have been formulated to help ex-servicemen to take up self-employment ventures. Training programmes are conducted to train ex-Servicemen in various trades. They are provided financial assistance under the SEMFEX-I scheme for setting up industrial Projects; under the SEMFEX II & III Schemes for farm & non-farm activities, and Khadi & Village industries, respectively in rural areas. The number of ex-servicemen/widows who have benefited under the three SEMFEX Schemes as on 31st March 1994 is as under:-

- |              |       |   |
|--------------|-------|---|
| SEMFEK - I   | 6,686 | facilities in Military Hospitals and Canteen facilities at the various CSD Canteens. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concession for air travel by the Indian Airlines in the domestic sector and Rail travel in Second Class. The ex-servicemen, who are in penury, are given financial assistance from the Welfare Fund at the discretion of Raksha Mantri. |
| SEMFEK - II  | 1,935 |   |
| SEMFEK - III | 124   |   |
4. Schemes have also been formulated for preferential allotment of Petroleum Product Agencies to war widows and disabled ex-servicemen and for allotment of agencies of Unit Trust of India.
5. The ex-servicemen are authorised free medical
6. Details of the amount spent on welfare/rehabilitation of ex-servicemen by various State Government and Union Territories during last five years, to the extent available, are given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT***State-wise Expenditure on Welfare/Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen during Last Five Years*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Subject</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,70,638	17,97,921	12,30,492	18,50,136	80,99,085
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77,500	N.A.	N.A.	2,050	N.A.
3.	Assam	7,43,060	12,35,481	6,97,139	7,38,170	6,96,007
4.	Bihar	17,86,665	17,89,710	10,60,000	35,98,961	45,86,608
5.	Goa	1,80,651	1,83,954	N.A.	93,670	4,50,000
6.	Gujarat	9,54,200	11,04,377	3,26,269	13,10,820	2,07,900
7.	Haryana	55,78,575	91,64,046	4,65,46,035	6,27,30,110	9,33,10,263
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13,50,741	11,94,894	38,94,366	69,67,674	81,03,460
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,89,166	1,18,000	1,87,833	9,32,437	31,16,000
10.	Karnataka	11,82,947	6,72,453	6,80,197	21,17,492	N.A.
11.	Kerala	59,20,279	27,46,913	19,44,224	37,93,168	N.A.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10,97,463	26,51,121	27,07,543	25,33,258	24,42,373
13.	Maharashtra	N.A.	79,26,863	53,33,114	1,12,50,754	N.A.
14.	Manipur	36,50,079	N.A.	N.A.	NIL	NIL
15.	Meghalaya	NIL	55,00	NIL	27,561	33,888

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Subject</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Mizoram	1,89,589	1,88,155	53,363	1,34,500	1,62,900
17.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	31,200	94,000	
18.	Orissa	2,49,680	31,00,000	18,00,000	10,920	4,900
19.	Punjab	1,73,44,340	65,11,190	N.A.	3,18,85,643	3,35,56,000
20.	Rajasthan	51,95,000	18,76,370	18,81,798	3,12,240	-
21.	Sikkim	3,80,629	3,92,486	6,05,000	6,49,095	5,52,055
22.	Tamil Nadu	79,17,416	44,65,223	17,13,145	1,85,82,353	1,55,62,702
23.	Tripura	65,007	60,300	52,807	60,441	1,58,227
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13,06,601	8,80,400	2,85,100	25,35,830	5,15,72,114
25.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19,47,371	88,67,576
<i>Union Territories</i>						
26.	A & N Islands	Not available	N.A.	24,878	N.A.	N.A.
27.	Chandigarh	1,500	5,58,402	16,800	4,000	4,000
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli					
29.	Daman Diu					
30.	Delhi	NIL	N.A.	N.A.	14,41,377	N.A.
31.	Lakshadweep					
32.	Pondicherry	1,40,300	1,89,800	1,72,737	1,22,510	2,07,425

**Sick Industries**

1491. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

(b) the area-wise total amount involved in such units;

(c) the total labour force affected due to the sickness thereof;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(d) the number of units revived so far; and

(a) the number of small/medium/large scale industries declared sick during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to revive the remaining units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India, the number of small industries and other than small scale industries (medium and large scale) declared sick along with amount outstanding during the last three years, State-wise are given in the attached Statement - I

(c) Reserve Bank of India is the source of data on industrial sickness. Information of labour force is affected due to sickness not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) Based on the information received from the Reserve Bank of India, the number of non-small scale industries nursed back to health during the last three years, and small scale industries put under nursing programme in the last three years are given in the attached Statement - II

(e) Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units.

The Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)" has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

2. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
3. Commercial banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units.

4. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued guidelines to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of sick but potentially viable units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.
5. Revival of sick industrial units is also facilitated by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.
6. Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, *inter-alia*, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.
7. On the advice of the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State, Government for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of sick but viable small scale units.
8. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 2,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one percent annum is also available to potentially viable but sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity fund set up in August, 1987.
9. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable but sick small scale industrial units.

**STATEMENT - I***Number of Non-SSI and SSI sick Units Alongwith Amount outstanding in these Units**(Amount o/s in Rs. Crores)*

S.No	Name of the State	Units declared sick and amount outstanding (o/s)					
		March, 1992		March, 1993		March, 1994	
		No.	Amount O/s	No.	Amount O/s	No.	Amount O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam						
	Non-SSI	7	5.06	11	85.55	16	95.40
	SSI	5317	31.88	5640	36.43	14210	40.52
2.	Meghalaya						
	Non-SSI	1	1.14	1	1.14	2	1.81
	SSI	68	0.50	143	0.78	317	2.11
3.	Bihar						
	Non-SSI	44	105.84	51	266.82	58	293.00
	SSI	7823	91.84	15493	114.29	17063	113.92
4.	Arunachal Pradesh						
	Non-SSI	2	10.62	0	0.00	0	0.00
	SSI	50	0.36	178	1.00	123	0.67
5.	West Bengal						
	Non-SSI	197	822.08	229	1001.17	229	1138.63
	SSI	32022	268.11	32122	287.22	56083	359.49
6.	Nagaland						
	Non-SSI	1	4.80	1	2.35	1	2.35
	SSI	2039	4.98	1081	7.30	1063	4.96
7.	Orissa						
	Non-SSI	37	117.76	39	200.54	37	192.83
	SSI	8415	54.38	13930	70.79	17235	74.50
8.	Sikkim						
	Non-SSI	1	3.05	1	3.69	1	5.69
	SSI	75	0.44	75	0.44	77	0.44
9.	Tripura						
	Non-SSI	0	0.00	1	6.55	1	6.88
	SSI	670	1.91	691	2.65	764	2.56
10.	Mizoram						
	Non-SSI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	SSI	1	0.15	218	0.83	119	0.66

S.No	Name of the State	Units declared sick and amount outstanding (o/s)					
		March, 1992		March, 1993		March, 1994	
		No.	Amount O/s	No.	Amount O/s	No.	Amount O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Manipur						
	Non-SSI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	SSI	2277	1.34	2315	2.13	2350	2.37
12.	A & N Islands						
	Non-SSI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	SSI	22	0.03	23	0.35	25	0.35
13.	Uttar Pradesh						
	Non-SSI	109	377.15	144	770.86	165	818.59
	SSI	34150	257.67	33722	301.18	33915	335.43
14.	Delhi						
	Non-SSI	22	69.50	19	53.87	17	73.96
	SSI	4705	206.02	5610	232.01	5516	242.99
15.	Punjab						
	Non-SSI	32	92.08	37	103.15	39	95.86
	SSI	5485	100.28	6362	111.68	2434	64.59
16.	Haryana						
	Non-SSI	53	180.94	62	335.12	65	303.75
	SSI	3467	73.96	4563	92.33	1669	79.53
17.	Chandigarh						
	Non-SSI	12	19.96	12	20.05	10	15.01
	SSI	242	9.28	321	10.57	179	10.24
18.	J & K						
	Non-SSI	2	9.84	3	11.31	4	26.38
	SSI	769	7.89	644	7.72	162	5.14
19.	Himachal Pradesh						
	Non-SSI	22	50.21	25	49.79	26	39.03
	SSI	1481	18.68	1480	19.88	614	17.46
20.	Rajasthan						
	Non-SSI	54	143.76	70	210.31	67	188.77
	SSI	14420	67.00	16075	69.89	14665	74.72
21.	Gujarat						
	Non-SSI	155	651.01	182	725.39	184	758.32
	SSI	6581	221.01	6758	236.94	7812	235.47

S.No	Name of the State	Units declared sick and amount outstanding (o/s)					
		March, 1992		March, 1993		March, 1994	
		No.	Amount O/s	No.	Amount O/s	No.	Amount O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Maharashtra						
	Non-SSI	301	1521.08	367	1701.35	350	1735.55
	SSI	20153	603.10	20863	728.96	21350	768.44
23.	Daman & Diu						
	Non-SSI	1	4.08	1	4.14	3	7.12
	SSI	41	2.63	23	1.00	6	0.79
24.	Goa						
	Non-SSI	5	7.21	5	4.90	5	5.40
	SSI	1066	12.27	1182	19.39	710	21.07
25.	D & N Haveli						
	Non-SSI	3	3.47	4	4.24	3	4.39
	SSI	5	0.64	10	1.57	10	1.74
26.	Madhya Pradesh						
	Non-SSI	59	157.20	81	218.10	87	205.43
	SSI	22333	151.01	9077	130.10	9795	143.97
27.	Andhra Pradesh						
	Non-SSI	145	455.37	198	745.34	209	848.93
	SSI	29586	270.51	20294	233.00	13842	262.76
28.	Karnataka						
	Non-SSI	92	336.52	111	504.12	108	347.83
	SSI	17316	189.12	17989	222.60	15145	204.35
29.	Tamil Nadu						
	Non-SSI	124	335.01	145	512.84	152	552.11
	SSI	9797	291.04	8570	328.32	8125	428.27
30.	Kerala						
	Non-SSI	48	295.05	61	350.58	66	374.83
	SSI	14883	157.26	12513	164.50	10792	169.38
31.	Pondicherry						
	Non-SSI	5	6.68	6	8.08	10	15.71
	SSI	216	5.38	211	7.12	282	11.45

**STATEMENT - II**

(i) Non small scale sick industries nursed back to health during the year.

(ii) Small scale Industries under nursing programme among viable units.

March, end	No. of units.
1992	4
1993	11
1994	16

As at the end of	No. of Units
March, 1992	13289
March, 1993	12218
March, 1994	11376



*[English]***Rural Development Schemes**

1492. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent and the number of people covered under various rural development schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years, scheme-wise;

(b) whether any new rural development programme is proposed to be introduced during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Important Rural Development Schemes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), (iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), and (v) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

The amount spent and number of persons benefited under these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as follows :-

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent utilised (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of persons benefited (in lakhs)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
1.	I.R.D.P.	1993-94 1994-95	8814 11287	2.60 1.60 (Provisional)
2.	J.R.Y.	1993-94 1994-95	28569 28368	903.06 (Mandays) 639.27 (Mandays)
3.	E.A.S.	1993-94 1994-95	2566 13786	62.42 (Mandays) 277.24 (Mandays)
4.	A.R.W.S.P.	1993-94 1994-95	4124 4065	4.02 2.77
5.	D.P.A.P.	1993-94 1994-95	2405 2355	Number of persons benefited not monitored. -do-

(b) and (c). It is proposed to introduce the National Social Assistance Scheme during the current year. The scheme includes Old Age Pension, Family Benefit and Maternity Benefit.

*[English]***Identity Cards**

1493. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether voters list and identity cards have been

prepared in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). As per information furnished by the Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra, the electoral rolls of all assembly constituencies in the State have been prepared

with reference to 1st January, 1995 as the qualifying date. There are 5,50,47,273 electors in all the 228 assembly constituencies in the State. The work of preparation and issuance of photo identity cards to the voters, is in progress and till the end of January, 1995, 85% of voters have been photographed and 67% of voters issued with Identity cards. The work is expected to be completed by 31st December, 1995.

#### **Indo-US Talks**

1494. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-US talks were held in June, 1995 in Washington on defence cooperation;

(b) if so, whether the two sides discussed the various issues relating to Persian Gulf security;

(c) whether USA is considering to establish a new naval fleet called the "Fifth Fleet" for defending the US security interests in the Indian Ocean; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have been informed by the US Government of the redesignation of the US Naval Forces Central Command in Manama, Bahrain as the US Fifth Fleet. The Government of India have taken note of this.

#### **Child Mortality Rate**

1495. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the different schemes under implementation in different States to reduce the child mortality rate;

(b) the assistance obtained from UNICEF and other foreign organisations to implement schemes in that regard;

(c) the Central assistance sanctioned to different States for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme under the Department of Family Welfare is being implemented since 1992-93 with an objective of reducing child mortality. In addition to this area Development Projects have been taken up with financial assistance from World Bank and other Donor Agencies with the objective of reducing material and child mortality and birth rate.

(b) Assistance of about Rs. 126.79 crores from UNICEF and Rs. 436.90 crores from World Bank have been received during the period 1992-93 to 1994-95 to implement the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme. Area projects are implemented in 16 States and Delhi at a total cost of Rs. 1378.35 crores with financial assistance from World Bank, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Overseas Development Agency (ODA) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

(c) and (d). A statement I indicating the financial assistance to States under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme is attached. The area covered, the project cost and the project period with respect to each Area, Development Project is given statement-II.

## STATEMENT - I

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Us	Kind Assis- tance	Cash Assis- tance	Total	Kind Assis- tance	Cash Assis- tance	Total **	Kind Assis- tance	Cash Assis- tance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pr.	426.24	167.09	593.33	768.15	165.00	933.15	1355.80	165.97	1521.77
2.	Arunanchal Pr.	15.15	7.17	22.32	17.06	0.56	22.62	27.73	28.00	55.73
3.	Assam	291.51	75.48	166.99	421.13	103.20	524.33	1019.31	86.81	1106.12
4.	Bihar	485.57	235.53	721.1	1068.1	233.33	1301.43	2236.81	257.52	2494.33
5.	Goa	7.63	8.22	15.85	8.64	8.90	17.54	17.17	7.81	24.98
6.	Gujarat	366.96	118.48	485.44	611.39	118.80	730.19	902.69	119.77	1022.46
7.	Karnataka	192.16	77.58	269.74	257.22	79.70	336.92	422.66	66.81	489.47
8.	H. nachal Pr.	78.83	43.62	122.45	135.8	46.20	182.00	188.47	46.68	235.15
9.	Jammu & Kash	31.43	56.61	88.04	169.45	59.50	228.95	214.76	60.00	274.76
10.	Karnataka	368.83	125.19	494.02	673.63	125.00	798.63	1007.84	126.00	1133.84
11.	Kerala	217.11	77.16	294.27	394.94	77.90	472.84	644.96	78.37	723.33
12.	Madhay Pr.	660.43	225.80	886.23	1145.17	238.00	1383.17	2319.26	199.11	2518.37
13.	Maharashtra	483.25	193.15	676.4	949.25	196.70	1145.95	1140.81	197.65	1638.46
14.	Manipur	20.28	26.57	46.85	43.91	28.40	72.31	57.19	28.92	86.11

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Us	Kind Assistance	Cash Assistance	Total	Kind Assistance	Cash Assistance	Total **	Kind Assistance	Cash Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Meghalaya	22.19	18.84	41.03	25.79	20.10	45.89	36.38	22.52	56.34
16.	Mizoram	11.93	12.76	24.69	11.79	13.90	25.69	16.69	12.00	28.69
17.	Nagaland	12.7	22.63	35.33	12.12	24.60	36.72	19.16	25.08	44.24
18.	Orissa	291.5	109.47	400.97	562.04	114.20	676.24	1215.17	115.20	1130.37
19.	Punjab	184.65	78.69	263.34	330	74.60	404.60	428.38	63.00	491.38
20.	Rajasthan	451.48	156.66	608.14	928.14	163.10	1091.24	1912.24	1064.05	2076.07
21.	Sikkim	6.76	11.49	18.25	8.6	12.90	21.50	10.56	13.00	23.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	429.79	143.66	573.45	836.88	141.50	978.38	1132.30	142.45	1274.75
23.	Tripura	20.1	14.55	34.65	40.7	15.80	56.50	60.80	16.32	77.12
24.	Uttar Pr.	1229.32	370.23	1599.55	1931.2	426.60	2357.80	4131.34	426.73	4558.07
25.	West Bengal	564.87	174.15	739.02	673.12	172.00	845.12	1108.91	144.11	1253.00
26.	A & N Island	8.6	—	8.6	6.69	—	6.69	6.07	—	6.07
27.	Chandigarh	4.94	—	4.94	5.85	—	5.85	11.93	—	11.93
28.	D & N Haveli	1.56	—	1.56	2.93	—	2.93	9.81	—	9.81
29.	Delhi	55.3	—	55.3	137.91	—	137.91	257.72	27.00	284.72

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Kind Assis- tance	Cash Assis- tance	Total	Kind Assis- tance	Cash Assis- tance	Total **	Kind Assis- tance	Cash Assis- tance	Total
30.	Daman & Diu			1.81	—	1.81	14.33	—	14.33	1.28	—	1.28
31.	Lakshadweep			3.38	—	3.38	1.73	—	1.73	1.02	—	1.02
32.	Pondicherry			21.88	4.30	26.18	10.51	10.00	20.51	13.72	12.40	26.12
	<b>Total</b>			6968.14	2555.08	9523.22	12204.17	2675.49	14879.66	22228.72	2651.49	24880.21

Figures Provisional

## STATEMENT - II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Project Period</i>	<i>Project cost</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
I.	World Bank			
	IPP-V			
(i)	Madras	Sept. 88 to Dec.,95	69.10	117.40
(ii)	Bombay	-do-	48.30	
	IPP-VI			
(i)	Uttar Pradesh	6.11.90 to 30.9.96	110.54	204.41
(ii)	Madhya Prd.	-do-	49.55	
(iii)	Andhra Prd.	-do-	42.57	
(iv)	MHFN	-do-	1.75	
	IPP-VII			
(i)	Punjab	2.11.90 to 1.11.95	48.66	335.72
(ii)	Haryana	-do-	42.42	
(iii)	Gujarat	-do-	43.90	
(iv)	Bihar	-do-	88.18	
(v)	J&K	-do-	51.54	
(vi)	MHFW	-do-	1.48	
(vii)	S.Marketing	-do-	33.85	
(viii)	NGO	-do-	24.59	
(ix)	Unallocated	-do-	1.10	
	IPP-VIII			
(i)	Bangalore	6.8.93 to 5.8.98	29.05	223.37
(ii)	Calcutta	-do-	75.28	
(iii)	Delhi	-do-	35.00	
(iv)	Hyderabad	-do-	26.03	
(v)	H&F	-do-	0.10	
(vi)	Contigencies	-do-	57.91	
	IPP-IX			
(i)	Assam	16.6.94 to June, 2001	101.22	3335.00
(ii)	Karnataka	-do-	114.75	
(iii)	Rajasthan	-do-	108.57	
(iv)	H&F	-do-	10.16	
<b>Total (World Bank)</b>			<b>1215.90</b>	

Sl. No.	State	Project Period	Project cost	Remarks
II	<i>Other Agencies</i>			
	UNFPA			
1.	Rajasthan	1.4.89 to 31.03.96	34.85	96.79
2.	Maharashtra	8.4.90 to 31.12.95	26.65	
3.	Himachal Prd.	1.4.90 to 31.03.95	35.29	
	ODA			
	Orissa	1.11.88 to 30.6.95	65.66	
	Total (Others)		162.45	
	Grand total		1378.35	

\*Being extended

[Translation]

#### Proposals from NRIs for Capital Investment

1496. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) for capital investment and accepted by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government had sometime back appointed a committee known as Sodhami Committee to suggest *inter-alia* changes in the existing regulating framework governing investments by NRIs;

(c) whether the Government have cancelled some of these proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether work has already been commenced during this period on the proposals accepted by the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The details of proposals approved for setting up industries and involving NRI investments during the last three years 1992 to 1994 State-wise are given in the attached Statement.

(b) A Working Group had been set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to look into the various schemes and incentives available to NRIs. The Group submitted its recommendations to the RBI in May, 1995. The recommendations include revamping of the existing investment schemes with reference to their relevance in the liberalised economy and steps towards simplification of procedures for obtaining approvals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). The gestation period varies from project to project and industry to industry and an entrepreneur has to take several effective steps for project implementation, before commencement of production. The State Governments follow-up implementation of the projects located in their States. Such details are not Centrally maintained.

## STATEMENT

*(Figure in Rs. Lakhs)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	1992		1993		1994	
		No. of approvals	NRI invest.	No. of approvals	NRI invest.	No. of approvals	NRI invest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	6394.26	26	10819.41	41	10499.80
2.	Bihar	-	-	1	9.16	1	128.00
3.	Goa	1	9.99	2	120.00	1	0.78
4.	Gujarat	10	1764.20	14	26358.85	20	3887.69
5.	Haryana	3	122.77	7	920.30	14	2551.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	1.50	4	875.43
7.	Karnataka	5	388.12	10	784.55	18	3261.11
8.	Kerala	1	7.33	5	250.87	6	267.06
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	634.69	4	1282.00	11	7694.50
10.	Maharashtra	29	9842.20	22	4690.78	35	7597.04
11.	Orissa	1	300.00	4	2369.06	1	2500.00
12.	Punjab	3	274.00	1	32.00	7	897.44
13.	Rajasthan	3	628.00	9	1348.01	13	5432.32
14.	Tamil Nadu	11	1201.41	28	2090.25	25	2717.67
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11	609.86	2	5130.00	9	937.50
16.	West Bengal	1	25.00	4	1221.10	6	308.87
17.	Andman & Nicobar	-	-	1	45.00	-	-
18.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	35.00	-	-
19.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	0.31
20.	Daman & Diu	2	401.00	1	1.80	-	-
21.	Delhi	12	2502.09	11	1106.89	7	368.10
22.	Pondicherry	1	21.61	-	-	2	1688.00
23.	Not Specified	7	267.62	16	38362.07	11	9309.70
Total		124	25403.15	170	96977.60	233	60852.46



[Translation]

**Misuse of Religious Places**

1497. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH :  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI P. KUMARASWAMY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take fresh initiatives to ensure that religious places in Kashmir are not misused by militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several organisations have also suggested to the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of reports of likely threats to religious places, including their misuse, by militant groups supported from across the border. The State Government have been advised to exercise the utmost vigilance about such designs of the militants and to make the required security arrangements in vulnerable areas, to strengthen and streamline the intelligence machinery in this regard and to regularly monitor and review the situation and developments, in close cooperation with the people of the locality and the management of such religious places. A close watch would continue to be kept on the situation in this regard.

[English]

**Terrorists from Pak**

1498. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Jammu has been made a target of inflow by Bangladesh terrorists from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to put a check on the inflow in Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) According to available information around 400 Bangladeshi nationals have been apprehended in Jammu Sector till date for illegal border crossing.

(b) The Security Forces have intensified vigilance and patrolling along the international border in Jammu Sector and are keeping a continuous and round the clock vigil to prevent/ check infiltration. Government have also decided to fence the International border in Jammu sector to stop illegal border crossing, infiltration, smuggling, etc.

[English]

**Rocket attack by J&K Militants**

1499. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of rocket attacks were made by J&K militants on the UN Military Observer Group headquarters in Poonch sector during recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the damage caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESEH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). According to available information three rockets were launched from across the border on 29.4.95 into Indian territory in the Poonch sector which exploded some distance away from the UN Observer's Office, Poonch. There was no loss of life or property.

**New Law for Speedy Arbitration of Legal Disputes**

1500. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main hindrances/hurdles in law that are coming in

the way in legal disputes which forced slow investment in India;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate a new law for speedy arbitration of legal disputes which are hindering the prospective foreign investors to conduct business in the country;

(c) if so, whether any concrete proposal in this regard has been worked out by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any legislation in this regard is also being introduced; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (f). It is generally felt that the Indian law on arbitration is not in tune with the modern developments in arbitration law. With a view to bringing our arbitration law in line with the international thought on the subject so as to ensure speedy settlement of disputes, Government has introduced a Bill entitled "The Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 1995" in the Rajya Sabha on 16 May 1995.

### **Bee-Keeping**

1501. SHRI HARI KISHOR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thai virus has caused irreparable harm to bee-keeping industry in southern parts of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due to virus Thai Sac brood disease, the bee-keeping industry in Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu is severely affected.

(b) According to KVIC sources 29,252 bee-keepers with 2,42,541 colonies are affected. The KVIC has no confirmed knowledge about other families not covered under KVIC fold affected by the disease in these areas.

(c) The KVIC has taken up revitalisation programme by allocating Rs. 2.00 crores and has already sanctioned Rs. 50.00 lakhs as ad hoc grant to rehabilitate bee-keepers in Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, Rs. 34.88 lakhs is already released to the State Director, KVIC, Thiruvananthapuram for establishing bee nurseries. A monitoring/review committee has also been constituted to assess the losses caused by the disease, monitor the rehabilitation programme and watch its progress.

### **Rural Development Committees**

1502. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some Rural Development Committees in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to involve voluntary organisations for rural development through these committees; and

(d) if so, the names of such organisations, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). Rural Development Committees have been set up in different parts of the country to bring the people closer as well as for better interaction between Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and voluntary agencies at the grass root level.

The Regional Committees of CAPART have been authorised to :-

(i) Consider and sanction project proposals upto an outlay of Rs. five lakhs.

(ii) Monitor projects within the Zone;

(iii) Identify institutions for training of functionaries of voluntary agencies;

(iv) Maintain liaison and coordination with the State Governments and District Authorities; and

(v) Promote and develop small informal groups.

The details of the Regional Committees of CAPART indicating their geographical coverage are as under:-

North Zone with headquarters at Jaipur.	Delhi Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan.
Central Zone with headquarters at Lucknow.	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
West Zone with headquarters at Ahmedabad.	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli.
East Zone with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar.	West Bengal, Orissa and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
South Zone with headquarters at Hyderabad.	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry & Lakshadweep.
North-East Zone with headquarters at Guwahati.	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura & Sikkim.

(c) and (d). All voluntary organisations having atleast 3 years experience after registration as a Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 or the corresponding State Act, or as a Trust registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 for undertaking Rural Development projects are eligible to receive financial assistance from CAPART for rural development projects, as per its guidelines. Till the end of 1994-95, CAPART has sanctioned about Rs. 305.00 crores for 13,657 projects to about 5,000 voluntary agencies.

#### **Indigenisation of Defence Stores and Equipments**

1503. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to attain indigenisation in respect of defence stores and equipment by the year 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether encouragement is likely to be given to the private sector entrepreneurs in this regard; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). A ten year plan for self-reliance in Defence Systems has been evolved with aim to increase the ratio of expenditure on indigenously produced systems to the total expenditure on acquisitions in a year from the present level of 0.3 to 0.7 by the year 2005. The thrust towards self reliance will be made along three lines (i) sustaining existing systems through indigenisation of spares, (ii) upgrading viable existing systems and stretching their life and capability and (iii) inducting indigenised systems progressively and minimising import of major systems.

2. The Department of Defence Production and Supplies in the Ministry of Defence is continuously engaged in increasing participation of the civil sector in the development and production of defence equipment and spares. Specialised technical advice is made available from eight Technical Committees in the following disciplines:-

Armament stores  
Aeronautical stores  
Electrical/electronic stores  
Engineering stores

Marine stores  
General Stores  
Vehicles  
Infantry combat vehicles

These Technical Committees are responsible for identification of items for indigenisation, survey and capacity assessment for selection of competent sources in the development of these items.

To increase the participation of small scale industries in indigenisation, a special action plan was undertaken in association with the office of Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries and nine Workshops-cum-Exhibitions were held in different parts of the country. At each of these, an average of 900 items were displayed and over 300 small scale entrepreneurs participated. They were instructed on the requirements of indigenisation, particularly the quality requirements of defence stores. Follow-up action to register the interested and capable entrepreneurs and involve them in actual indigenisation of defence stores is currently going on.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Hindi

1504. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Science and Technology has formulated any scheme for promoting use of Hindi in its administration and in other wings;

(b) if so, the various schemes formulated or proposed to the formulated in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). To promote the use of Hindi Language in the administration and other wings of Ministry of Science and Technology, the Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) in its Annual Programme. Various schemes pertaining to compulsory training in Hindi, facilities and incentives for learning Hindi typing and Hindi Stenography, incentive scheme for original Hindi noting/drafting in official work, incentives for

writing original books in Hindi, encouraging officers to give more and more dictation in Hindi, organising Hindi Week and Workshops, which, have been formulated by the Department of Official Language, are being implemented in this Ministry.

#### Setting up of Sainik Schools in Maharashtra

1505. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and locations of Sainik Schools in Maharashtra;

(b) the criteria adopted for admission in these schools;

(c) whether any relaxation is provided to the students of migrated families and local students at the time of admission in these schools;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to open new Sainik Schools in the State;

(f) if so, the locations thereof; and

(g) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) There is only one Sainik School located at Satara in Maharashtra.

(b) Sainik School admit boys in Classes VI and IX through an entrance examination on all India basis. Boys in the age group of 10 to 11 years and 13 to 14 years as on 1st July of the year are eligible for admission to the Class VI and IX respectively. The admission is made strictly in the order of merit, and subject to medical fitness.

(c) and (d). Relaxation is provided only to SC/ST students, as per Government instructions in existence.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

**MAITRI**

1506. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's permanent station at Antarctica called "Maitri" is linked with Electronic Mail network;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent up to which the participating laboratories are likely to be able to get data as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maitri was uplinked with the Electronic mail on 7th February, 1995 using the ERNET network of Department of Electronics during the course of the XIV Antarctic Expedition. Messages are routed *via* the international satellite "INMARSAT" and received at the land-earth station "ARVI" near Pune before being finally transmitted from Bombay.

(c) This network can be accessed both nationally and internationally by any participating laboratory having E-mail facility for a two way data and information transfer. One line data transfer on a real time basis is being done by scientists from almost all participating laboratories in the Indian Antarctic Expedition. Day to day messages of official nature are also transmitted through this facility.

*[English]*

**Technical Help From Canada**

1507. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada offered technical help for the repair of two nuclear reactors in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government to the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). No offer from the Canadian Government has been received for repair of two nuclear reactors in Rajasthan. Information exchange is taking place with suppliers from Canada.

*[Translation]*

**New Schemes for Khadi and Cottage Industry**

1508. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed new schemes for the development of the Khadi and Cottage Industries and the extent of assistance to be provided to them;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided for setting up of such industries in the rural/tribal and backward areas;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken in this regard so far; and

(d) the amount provided under each of these schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Exports by SSI**

1509. SHRI GUMAN LAL LODHA:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of small sector in country's total export is constantly increasing during the last few years;

(b) if so, the share of small sector in total export during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) whether certain incentives were provided for promotion of export especially to the small scale sector during these years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated share of small scale sector in the total export by the final years of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY ( DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The percentage share of SSI sector in total exports has increased in 1993-94 over the year 1992-93. The data for the year 1994-95 is not available. Details of Export Statistics are as under:-

Year	Percentage share of SSI in total Exports
1992-93	33.34
1993-94	36.38
1994-95	Not yet available.

(c) and (d). The Government is providing the following benefits to SSI Sector for promoting exports:-

(i) Selected SSI units are being sponsored in International exhibitions held abroad. The expenses towards space rent, freight, insurance, handling & clearing of exhibits are met by Government. The trade enquiries generated are circulated on All India basis for beneficial use/ commercial negotiations by SSI manufacturers. The participation of SIDO in the selected international exhibitions started from 1985 onwards.

(ii) Training programmes on packaging for Exports are organised in various parts of the country to acquaint SSI Exporters of the latest Packaging Standards/ Techniques. These programmes are organised in association with Indian Institute of Packaging which provides the necessary expertise in the matter. The programmes are industry specific as well as general. These training Programmes were started from 1978-79 onwards.

(iii) Government is providing technical and managerial consultancy to the SSI manufacturers/exporters.

(iv) Government have instituted National Award for Quality products which are given to the SSI manufacturers for promoting Quality consciousness

in the country. These Awards help in promoting Quality Production and thereby promoting exports. These awards were instituted in the year 1986.

(v) Under the EXIM policy, additional weightage is given on exports of SSI products for recognition as Export House/trading House/Star Trading House/ Super Star Trading House. On attaining this status such Houses are eligible for grant of special Import Licence. 1% extra SIL is permitted to exporters for exporting goods manufactured by SSI.

(vi) In addition to above, the incentives as provided in the EXIM policy 1992-97 are also available to SSI Exporters.

(e). Going by the present trend the estimated share of small scale sector in the total exports by the final year of the Eighth Plan is likely to be between 37-40%

[English]

#### Foreign Tobacco Companies

1510. DR. R. MALLU:  
SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted permission to foreign tobacco companies to produce products in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the location of such plants;

(d) whether any stipulation has been made on the minimum quality of tobacco to be used by such firms; and

(e) the details of ownership of such foreign tobacco companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY ( DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) to (e). M/s R.J. Reynold Tobacco International S.A, Switzerland have been granted a foreign collaboration approval and letter of intent on the 23rd and 26th April, 1993 respectively, for setting up of joint venture as a new undertaking at a permissible location in India for the manufacture of tobacco/cigarettes, *inter alia* on the following terms:-

- (i) Item of manufacture capacity : Processing/Blending of tobacco and manufacture of 5 (five) billion cigarettes per annum both for domestic and for export sales.
- (ii) Foreign equity participation : 50% (fifty percent) amounting to Rs. 23.00 crores in the proposed paid-up capital of Rs. 46 crores, to be subscribed to by M/s RJR Mauritius Pvt. Ltd., a Reynolds Tobacco International SA, Switzerland.
- (iii) Name of the Indian partners : (a). Shri Mahendra K. Modi, M.D.  
M/s Modi Enterprises.  
  
(b) Shri Hemant Sonawala, Dy. Chairman, The Hinditron Group, Bombay.
- (iv) Exports are projected to the extent of 20% of the ex-factory turnover and net foreign exchange earning are estimated at US \$ 44 million in five years and also export of tobacco has been projected for a value of US \$ 74 million over five years.
- (v) The foreign partners will assist the Indian Joint Venture in undertaking an extensive agricultural development programme to develop existing types and grades of higher qualities. They will also make available seedling production techniques to farmers, development of disease resistant varieties, local processing facilities and new export markets.
- (vi) The approval is subject to the condition that they shall make maximum use of local tobacco. Only 6% of the requirement of tobacco will be imported over a period of five years.

[Translation]

#### Slow Development in Rural Areas

1511. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pace of the rural development work is very slow in various parts of the country;
- (b) the Government would issue any guidelines to States to implement speedily the rural development works; and
- (c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). The major rural development schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment throughout the country are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The pace of progress of these schemes has been generally satisfactory. For effective implementation, the programmes are regularly monitored through periodical progress

reports, reviews by committees and concurrent evaluation studies. Besides, the Ministry has also introduced an Area Officers Scheme to oversee the pace of rural development works. In case of any lacunae, suitable guidelines are issued to the State Government from time to time.

#### Government Hospitals

1512. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the worsening condition of medical services in Government Hospitals located Delhi and other parts of the country; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to improve the condition of emergency services in every Government Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). 'Health' being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain the medical services in good condition and to take steps to improve condition of emergency services in hospitals under their control. However, the Central Government Hospital in Delhi are in reasonably good condition. Improvement of emergency services is under constant review.

*[English]***Research Undertaken by CSIR**

1513. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S has provided any grants to CSIR for research on human eye-lens pigments; and

(b) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A collaborative programme on "Origin, structure and role of pigments in human eye-lens" between L.V. Prasad Eye Institute and Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology is being funded by National Institute of Health, USA, with a total grant of US \$ 1,72,000 for a period of three years. US \$ 13,625 have been received as first instalment.

*[Translation]***Health and Family Welfare Programme**

1514. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay special emphasis for the National Health and Family Welfare Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount provided to Madhya Pradesh for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount allocated for this purpose during 1994-95 to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C SILVERA): (a) and (b). Delivery of Primary Health Care and containment of population have been taken as two major objectives of Eighth Five Year Plan. The major thrust areas identified for development during Eighth Five Year Plan are:-

- (i) Improvement of Health infrastructure and services through delivery of primary, secondary & tertiary health care throughout the country.
- (ii) Reduction of mortality and morbidity due to various communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- (iii) Manpower development and training of doctors and paramedicals.
- (iv) Augmentation of bio-medical research.
- (v) Ensuring Safety and quality of Food & Drugs.
- (vi) Strengthening of Health Management Information System.
- (vii) Development of ISM & Homoeopathy.
- (viii) Strengthening of Central Hospital & Institutions.
- (ix) The containment of population growth with special emphasis on child survival and safe motherhood programmes including immunization.
- (x) Involvement of Voluntary Organisations/NGOs to provide comprehensive health care to the people.

(c) and (d). A statement showing amount provided to Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan and 1994-95 is given below:-

A. VII Plan

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Centrally sponsored (Major Health & F.W. Schemes)	State Sector Health Programmes
26946.94	19657.00

B. 1994-95

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Centrally sponsored (Major Health & F.W. Schemes)	State Sector Health Programmes
13050.44	8450.00



*[English]***Desert And Drought-prone Areas**

1515. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently formulated an Action Plan for bringing about development of drought-prone and desert areas and for planning and implementation of watershed projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter-alia* the objectives to be achieved by the Action Plan;

(c) whether any guidelines have been laid down for monitoring the progress and training of requisite personnel for the implementation and execution of the Action Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Based on the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, a common set of Guidelines for Watershed Development in Drought Prone and Desert Areas effective from 1.4.95 were issued in October, 1994. the salient features of the guidelines are:-

- (i) Area Development will be taken up on Watershed basis only. Village will be taken as unit of planning and watershed of about 500 hect. will be developed in each village. There will be flexibility in the choice of project components as per felt needs of the watershed community.
- (ii) Local people will be totally and effectively involved in the implementation of the Watershed project through the Watershed Association comprising of all adult members residing within the watershed area and the Watershed Committee, a nominated body of the Watershed Association.

(iii) Government will supplement the work of the Watershed Association by creating awareness, imparting training and solving technical problems in watershed development through a Project Implementation Agency and its Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of four subject matter specialists.

(iv) Project plans will be prepared jointly by the Watershed Committee in consultation with the Watershed Community. The project plan will be approved by the Zilla Parishad/District Rural Development Agency on the recommendations of the District Watershed Advisor Committee.

Objectives to be achieved include mitigation of the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources and control of desertification in desert areas.

(c) and (d). At the State level the progress will be monitored by a Watershed Programme Implementation Review Committee headed by Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/Agricultural Production Commissioner/Development Commissioner, at the District Level by Zilla Parishad/District Rural Development Agency assisted by the Watershed Development Advisory Committee and at the Watershed level by the Watershed Association and Watershed Committee. In addition the Panchayati Raj Institutions such as Panchayati Samiti and Gram Sabha are entitled to monitor the progress of the programme.

The implementation of the programmes at the national level will be monitored by a Committee for Co-ordination and Review for Area Development Schemes.

Training will be imparted on continuous basis to the district level officers and field level functionaries. Local people will also be trained.

**Indian System Of Medicine**

1516. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government have given importance to Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy during past few years;

(b) if so, the number of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathic Dispensaries/Hospitals set up by the Government during the last three years in comparison to the Allopathic system;

(c) whether general public are advised by the Government to have treatment in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy;

(d) if so, the latest stand of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the role of private sector in promoting this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Setting up of ISM&H Hospitals/Dispensaries is a State

subject. However, Govt. of India have set up Dispensaries and Hospitals under the CGHS. Number of Dispensaries and Hospitals set up during the last three years in ISM &H in comparison to the Allopathic system is given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). The general public are at liberty to choose the particular system of treatment they prefer. The Central Government is taking adequate steps to promote these systems of medicine as well as to ensure the availability of competent practitioners and quality medicines in the country. To promote and develop Indian System of Medicine, a separate Department of ISM&H has been set up recently.

(e) The private sector may promote these systems of medicine by establishing teaching institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries. A large number of teaching institutions and the attached hospitals of these systems are in fact, in the private sector.

#### STATEMENT

#### C.G.H.S HOSPITALS

#### Hospitals/Dispensaries set-up all over India C.G.H.S. DISPENSARIES

	ALLOPATHY	ISM &H	ALLOPATHY	ISM&H
1992-93	3	1	231	70
1993-94	3	1	234	70
1994-95	3	1	234	70

#### New Newsprint Units

1517. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new newsprint units have been approved for setting up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these were approved;

(c) whether these units have started producing newsprint if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to activate these units to keep dependence on imported newsprint to the barest minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :(a) and (b). 14 letters of intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for a total capacity of 6,95.350 tonnes per annum since 1989 for the manufacture of Newsprint. A statement showing details of the additional capacity approved is attached. For newsprint units which are based on non-conventional raw-materials like bagasse, wheat, straw, etc., no Industrial Licence is required and the entrepreneur are required to file an Industrial entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) only. 38 IEMs for a capacity of 19.55 lakh tonnes have been filed since August, 1991 by the intending entrepreneurs for the manufacture of Newsprint.

(c) out of the 14 units who have been issued letters of Intent/Industrial Licences, the following units have commenced commercial production:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the unit</i>
1.	Aurangabad paper Mills Ltd.
2.	Cachar Paper Mills (HPC)
3.	Nagaon Paper Mills (HPC)
4.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (HNL)

to boost the indigenous production and reduce dependence on imported newsprint:-

- (i) Customs duty on import of wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished.
- (ii) Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.
- (iii) Such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to BIS standards for newsprint and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 declaring them newsprint mills.

Though the remaining units have not indicated any specific reasons for not commencing commercial production but this may be due to newsprint being highly capital intensive sector with comparatively low returns.

(d) The Government has taken following policy measures

#### STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>IL/LI No. &amp; Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Annual capacity (tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Western Maharashtra Development Corporation Ltd.	LI:575 (90) Dt.31.8.90	Solapur (Maharashtra)	1,15,000
2.	M/s. NEPA Ltd.	LI:371 (90) Dt. 25.5.90	Aliganj, Moradabad (U.P.)	88,900
3.	M/s. Coastal Paper Ltd.	LI: 576 (90) Dt.31.8.90	East Godavari Distt. South (A.P.)	20,000
4.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Limited	LI:689 (90) Dt. 6.11.90	Distt. South Arcot (T.N.)	1,00,000
5.	Shri Vishnu J. Ramsinghani (M/s. Rama NewsPrint & Papers Ltd.)	No.5 (91) IL/NRI Dt. 23.5.91 & 25.2.92	Teh. Olpad, Distt. Surat (Gujarat)	1,32,000
6.	M/s. Priyanka Overseas Ltd.	LI: 539 (91) Dt.8.10.91	Distt. Deoria (U.P.)	82,500
7.	M/s. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	LI:208 (92) Dt.14.5.92	Papernagar (Tuli), Distt. Mokokchung (Nagaland)	20,000
8.	Shri Sanjay Kedia	LI: 3 (1992/6/SIA/NRI) Dt. 29.12.92	Jaigarh, Distt. Ratnagiri or any backward area in Maharashtra	42,000

S. No.	Name of the Party	IL/LI No. & Date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	M/s. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	LI:273 (1994) Dt.12.5.94	Newsprint Nagar, Teh. Vaikom Taluk, Distt. Kottayam, (Kerala)	20,000
10.	M/s. Aurangabad Papper Mills Ltd.	LI:122 (89) Dt.27.2.89 & IEM No.4487/ SIA/IMO/92 Dt. 25.11.92	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	20,000
11.	Cachar Paper Mills (HPC)	CIL:48 (1992) Dt.26.5.1992	Panchgram, Teh. Algapur, Distt. Hailakandi, (Assam)	20,000
12.	Nagaon Paper Mills (HPC)	CIL:47 (1992) Dt.26.5.1992	Kagajnagar, Teh. Jagi Road, Distt. Morigaon, (Assam)	20,000
13.	M/s. Madhya Desh Papers Ltd.	LI: 1 (1995) Dt.3.1.1995	Teh.-Saoner, Nagpur, Maharashtra	10,000
14.	M/s. Crystal Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	LI:106 (95) Dt.31.3.95	Nagpur, Maharashtra	4,950
Total :				6,95,350

### Pay Scales for Executives

1518. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit individual public sector undertakings of fix pay scales for their executives as an measure to give incentives to individual enterprise and creativity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (c). The Government have on 19.7.1995 issued guidelines to all Central Public Sector Enterprises *vide* which their Boards have been given

the flexibility to adopt the pay scales of the executives holding posts below Board level and at non-unionised supervisors' level w.e.f. 1.1.1992 depending on their requirements.

[Translation]

### C.C.I

1519. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement factory owned by the Cement Corporation of India in Nayagaon of Madhya Pradesh had to be closed down due to non-payment of electricity bill during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the loss suffered therefrom;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such mismanagement; and

(d) the percentage of production in comparison to installed capacity during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss of cement production due to closure of the factory during 1994-95 was approximately 7554 metric tonnes.

(c) Non-payment of electricity was due to critical financial position of the Company during the period.

(d) The percentage of production in comparison to installed capacity was 77.9% during 1994-95 as against 83% during 1993-94.

#### **Accommodation for Defence Personnel**

1520. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new accommodation in view of shortage of accommodation for the army personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 287 crore has been provided for construction of married and other than married accommodation for the Army during 1995-96. Apart from the above, Government have sanctioned a special package to construct married accommodation for 444 officers, 347 JCOs and 3931 other ranks at an estimated cost of Rs. 134.61 crore over a period of three years beginning 1995-96.

[English]

#### **Indo-UK Defence Consultative Group**

1521. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI A.INDRAKARAN REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constituted Indo-UK defence consultative group is likely to meet shortly; and

(b) if so, the date and the agenda for the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir. The Indo-UK defence consultative group has already met in the current year, in London, in June 1995.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Thermal Power Plants by BHEL**

1522. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total generation capacity of the thermal power plants set up by BHEL in the country and abroad, separately;

(b) the annual installed capacity of BHEL at present, unit-wise;

(c) the orders with BHEL as on March 31, 1995; and

(d) whether the Government is likely to take necessary step to place maximum orders on BHEL which is supplying the equipment at comparatively low prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As on 31st March '95 the total thermal generation capacity arising out of power generating equipment supplied by BHEL to various thermal power plants in the country and abroad is as follows:-

(i) In the country 41,566 MW

(ii) Abroad 642 MW

(b) The unit-wise annual installed capacity of BHEL for thermal power generating equipment is: Bhopal - 540 MW, Hyderabad - 770 MW and Hardwar - 35000 MW; depending upon the rating wise mix of individual sets of different sizes ranging from 30 MW to 500 MW, BHEL's installed capacity has been placed at 4500 MW.

(c) The outstanding orders with BHEL for thermal power generating equipment as on 31st March, 1995, total to 4454 MW.

(d) BHEL is making all possible efforts to bag maximum orders. Wherever required, Deptt. of Heavy Industry also extends help in such efforts.

#### **Hospital Park Complexes**

1523. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop and build Hospital Park Complex in all urban areas with a population exceeding 10 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There is no such proposal.

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

[Translation]

#### **Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen**

1524. DR. P. R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen have been rehabilitated as per the percentage prescribed during the last three years; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There have been some shortfalls in the utilisation of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen. The utilisation of vacancies depends upon the ex-servicemen fulfilling the prescribed recruitment criteria, applying for such vacancies. Moreover, many of the ex-servicemen prefer to take up jobs near their native places and they are also reluctant to take reemployment in Para Military Forces, where the conditions of service are akin to those in the Defence Forces.

#### **Public Sector Undertakings New Units**

1525. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new public sector industrial undertakings have started production during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) the total number of industrial institutions working under public sector during April, 1995 as compared to April, 1994;

(d) whether the Government have prepared the final statement of profit and loss of public sector industrial undertakings for the year 1994-95;

(e) if so, the total amount of profit earned by the public sector industries during financial year 1990-91 and 1994-95 respectively and the number of these institutions which suffered financial losses; and

(f) the total capital invested in these institutions during 1990-91 and 1994-95 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No new Central Public Sector Industrial undertakings have started production during 1994-95.

(c) As on 1.4.94, there were 240 Central PSUs working. The position remained same as on 1.4.95.

(d) to (f). financial performance data for the year 1994-95 are under compilation stage.

[English]

#### **National Renewal Fund**

1526. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds under National Renewal Fund spend in Andhra Pradesh in 1994-95;

(b) the details of such programme implemented in 1994-95 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the proposal for 1995-96 likely to be implemented under National Renewal Fund in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Assistance from the National Renewal Fund was provided in 1994-95 for funding VRS payments in Central Public Sector Units and for worker retraining/redeployment programmes. According to the information supplied by Central Public Sector Undertakings/Administrative Ministries, a sum of Rs. 251.17 crores (Provisional) was disbursed for Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Central Public Sector Undertakings including those in Andhra Pradesh. Further, a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was spent in worker retraining/redeployment schemes including those in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) An amount of Rs.300 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimates of 1995-96 for implementing NRF Schemes including those in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

#### **Misutilisation of Funds in Ordnance Factory**

1527. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of misutilisation of funds in ordnance factory located at Shahjahanpur;

(b) if so, whether the Statutory Defence Accounts Audit Department has reviewed the working of the said factory;

(c) if so, whether some objections have been raised in this regard and the details thereof alongwith the action being taken thereon?

(d) whether the factory is incurring the loss of crores of rupees every year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). In relation to ordnance clothing factory, Shahjahanpur, C&AG in their test audit have raised four audit paras in their reports number 8 of 1994 and 8 of 1995 concerning procurement of materials by the factory. In three cases the deficiencies pointed out by C&AG are being examined in consultation with Ordnance Factory Board and the Director General of Quality Assurance. In the fourth case of report number 8 of 1995, a board of inquiry has been constituted.

#### **Production of Defence Equipments**

1528. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the manufacturing of defence equipments of strategic importance in private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Under the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment, defence aircraft and warships are reserved for production in the public sector. The private sector assists by manufacturing assemblies, sub-assemblies and spares. On an average developmental orders worth about Rs. 250.00 crore are placed every years. The follow-on business is much higher. The contribution of the private sector towards the indigenous development of components and spares has been very significant.

[English]

#### **Aid For Non-conventional Energy Sources**

1529. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR DEEPA: SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to get aid from Global Environment Facility (G.E.F.) for projects of nonconventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount of aid, and

(c) the details of the projects likely to be aided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Ministry of non-conventional energy sources has posed four projects for GEF assistance as per the details given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Estimated Cost of Project (In million)</i>	<i>GEF Assistance sought (In million)</i>	<i>Capacity to be Installed (MW)</i>
i)	Solar Thermal Power Project at Mathania, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	US\$ 100	US\$ 30	35
ii)	Extension of World Bank line of credit for private sector Wind farm.	US\$ 165	US\$ 25	115
iii)	Biomass Electric Power Development	US\$ 218.1	US\$ 56.4	150
iv)	Establish and Demonstrate the potential of solar photovoltaic to supplement and augment grid.	US\$ 10.5	US\$ 6.5	1

**National Malaria Eradication Programme**

1530. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from States requesting permission to purchase medicines under the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR.C.SILVERA): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra requested Central Government permission for local purchase of Chloroquine and Primaquine Tablets during 1994-95 to meet urgent needs. However, the requisite quantity of the essential drugs were supplied to the State Government.

**Shifting of Research Base by CSIR**

1531. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR has shifted its goal from basic research to applied research for developing industrial technology;

(b) if so, the income profile of CSIR from 1992 till June, 1995;

(c) the details of exporting its services to industrial countries;

(d) whether CSIR will be able to be self-contained in its running without any budget allocation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) CSIR is being reoriented to assist Indian industry to be globally competitive. Accordingly, the basic research in CSIR is being directed to support generation of technology of tomorrow.

(b) The cashflow generated by CSIR from sources outside the Government grant was as follows:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

April 1991	-	March, 1992	-	71
April 1992	-	March, 1993	-	80

April 1993	-	March, 1994	-	84
April 1994	-	March, 1995	-	134

(c) CSIR Laboratories have taken up contract R&D and services for many well known companies/organisations in industrialised countries such as, USA, UK, Canada, Switzerland, Finland etc. and the amount realised from such services in 1994-95 was around Rs.4 crores.

(d) and (e). The goal of CSIR is the become self sustaining with respect to its revenue expenditure.

**Government as a Litigant**

1532. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on date;

(b) whether any effort has been made to ensure that Government departments and public sector units reduce their tendencies of litigation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) As on 01.4.95, about 26,043 admission matters and 21,933 regular matters are pending in the Supreme court.

(b) and (c). A committee has been constituted in pursuance of the direction of Hon.ble Supreme Court in its order dated 11.10.1991 to monitor disputes between one Ministry/Department and another, one Ministry/Department and a public sector undertaking of Government of India, and one public sector undertaking and another to ensure that no litigation comes to Court or to a tribunal without the matter having been first examined by the committee and without its clearance for litigation. The committee has since met 48 times and have considered 956 cases till 30.6.1995. Out of 956 cases, in 293 cases, the committee has refused its permission to initiate/proceed further with the litigation in Courts/Tribunals and in 314 cases, the committee had referred the cases back to the parties for mutual settlement.

**Health Training**

1533. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct a survey to ascertain the shortage of Health Training Schemes and Institutes;



(b) if so, the average population of radiologists, technicians, pharmacists in the country in comparison to other developed and developing countries;

(c) whether existing rules for training such health workers in the country is inadequate;

(d) if so, the reforms and incentives Government propose to undertake to train such staff; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR.C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) such comparative information is not available.

(c) to (e). There is a general shortage of para-medical personnel. Training programmes for various categories of technicians and paramedical personnel are conducted in many institutions in the country.

#### IAS/IPS/IFS Services

1534. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the combined civil services are not attracting sufficient number of people from certain regions in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the number of candidates qualified in the I.A.S., I.P.S and I.F.S. from different States during the past three years with year-wise break-up??

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being compiled.

#### Million Wells Scheme

1535. DR.P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made under the Million Wells Scheme in different States during the last three years; State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether this scheme has been extended upto non-SC/ST beneficiaries who are living below poverty line; and

(c) the total wells constructed under this scheme during the above period in different States and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (c). A statement regarding wells constructed and expenditure incurred under Million Wells Scheme is enclosed at Annexure-I. As other schemes of minor irrigation are also permitted under Million Wells Scheme (MWS), apart from open wells, the expenditure under Million Wells Scheme includes the cost of wells constructed. However, details on expenditure for each item separately is not maintained at the Central Level as the cost/area norms for works under Million Wells Scheme are to be decided at the State level.

(b) Yes, Sir. Since 1993-94 coverage has been extended to include poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to non-SC/ST category subject to the condition that not more than 1/3rd of the Million Wells Scheme allocation shall be utilized for the non-SC/ST beneficiaries.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under MMS) (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under NWS) (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under NWS) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	4	5	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11457	4267.46	15581	6502.62	17498	5099.95
2.	Arunanchal Pr	0	17.80	77	39.00	68	35.94
3.	Assam	1162	370.29	1129	1898.75	1411	1143.16

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under MMS)	No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under NWS)	No. of wells constructed	Exp (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under NWS)
			(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	4	5	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	50689	10149.84	41203	7927.16	30045	6853.58
5.	Goa	12	1.30	0	0.00	31	3.60
6.	Gujarat	4874	1788.88	5602	2014.45	6448	2306.64
7.	Haryana	963	427.54	1446	548.97	1613	444.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34	185.35	26	225.81	17	270.86
9.	Jamu & Kashmir	725	158.66	1563	214.64	3409	645.46
10.	Karnataka	3803	2678.56	4081	4429.99	4295	5395.07
11.	Kerala	3893	583.79	3064	1389.35	3218	2132.96
12.	Madhya Pr.	43396	6093.02	29763	6503.34	38989	4923.63
13.	Maharashtra	6739	1558.11	5284	1464.85	6322	2751.06
14.	Manipur	189	39.77	300	74.23	507	93.34
15.	Meghalaya	788	67.76	727	66.41	483	88.80
16.	Mizoram	32	40.44	774	85.09	1033	106.20
17.	Nagaland	77	77.40	1334	133.40	924	138.60
18.	Orissa	21126	3101.41	21301	3424.36	23908	4285.12
19.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	9973	1797.14	4844	1301.75	3071	775.75
21.	Sikkim	0	0.00	66	52.98	87	55.83
22.	Tamil Nadu	7162	2348.16	4073	5481.79	6902	7339.18
23.	Tripura	716	64.72	2627	181.96	0	255.34
24.	Uttar Pr.	3437	12218.46	1753	14284.02	483	18883.78
25.	West Bengal	6718	5349.78	2579	5635.88	3845	6721.15
26.	A & N Island	0	0.00	8	1.60	6	9.35

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under MMS) (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under NWS) (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of wells constructed	Exp. (including exp. on wells under progress & other works under NWS) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	4	5	7	8	9	10
27.	D & N Haveli	30	8.01	21	5.44	16	31.19
28.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	6.74	0	0.41
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Pondichery	13	10.98	5	2.32	2	0.72
Total		180995	53404.63	149231	63899.90	154631	71290.89

0/0.00 —Nil, Where Period Given.

0/0.00 —Not Reported, Where period not given

## —Water Harvesting structure

#-upto Jan.94 only@—provisional

*[Translation]***Space Programmes**

1536. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing adequate funds for space programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount allocated for the Department of Space during 1993-94 to 1995-96 is as given below:-

	(Rs. in Crores)
1993-94	718.07
1994-95	761.77
1995-96	916.76

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***District Rural Development Agencies**

1537. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to provide technical assistance to the District Rural Development Agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fresh guidelines have been sent to DRDA for implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Indira Awas Yojana;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether DRDA'S fund are being used in proper way with the consultation of public representatives; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: (a) and (b). The Central Government has recently advised to strengthen the implementing machinery of rural

development programmes like strengthening of technical wing of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for the purpose of rural development works by appointing necessary technical staff namely, Executive Engineer/ Super Intending Engineer along with the supporting staff as also by inducting qualified consultants for proper project formulation etc.

(c) and (d). For implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the existing guidelines effective from 1.4.94 are being used.

(e) and (f) For implementation of Rural Development Programmes the governing body of DRDA provides guidance and directions. It is represented by local MPs, MLAs, Chairman of Zilla Parishads, Heads of District Development Depts., representatives of SC/ST and women.

### **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

1538 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for generation of mandates of employment under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether the State Governments have been advised to fix the target in that regard in their respective States; and

(c) in so, the details thereof, State-wise and the progress made thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). Targets for employment generation under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are being fixed State-wise, on a year to year to year basis during the Eighth Plan period. The details (State-wise) regarding the targets fixed and the progress made thereon, under JRY so far, during the Eighth Plan period are given in the statement annexed.

### **STATEMENT**

#### *Employment Target and Achievement Under JRY During 1992-93 to 1995*

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pr.	659.76	677.93	1025.61	1028.90	1145.23	812.25	742.72	51.68
2.	Arunachal Pr	10.01	6.52	10.01	4.85	9.38	5.58	9.51	0.09
3.	Assam	119.72	109.72	228.90	278.24	211.97	263.29	178.63	32.52
4.	Bihar	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	1474.25	1340.30	986.88	1372.41	249.98
5.	Goa	83.36	8.12	10.12	8.53	7.84	6.45	7.94	2.50
6.	Gujarat	236.73	235.03	211.40	232.64	240.49	258.48	230.59	31.28
7.	Haryana	33.71	32.63	38.64	33.29	33.29	33.96	34.63	1.55
8.	Himachal Pr.	29.77	26.16	33.73	34.54	28.68	28.87	24.27	2.07
9.	Jamu & Kashmir	62.87	43.01	72.75	32.16	117.10	88.04	101.70	2.69
10.	Karnataka	441.08	418.29	718.01	651.30	513.65	499.67	514.02	34.89
11.	Kerala	138.63	134.54	113.47	120.43	97.10	101.01	108.01	8.94
12.	Madhya Pr.	643.77	709.66	766.00	849.24	1015.23	1075.25	958.16	121.67
13.	Maharashtra	838.77	823.53	1378.27	1188.50	1119.13	1100.73	974.58	94.89

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Manipur	9.84	5.23	14.84	6.68	5.78	7.16	5.78	1.43
15.	Meghalaya	11.61	8.90	16.89	9.55	7.82	8.50	7.88	0.99
16.	Mizoram	4.37	4.78	5.24	6.32	4.08	5.72	4.15	0.06
17.	Nagaland	20.74	15.47	14.74	16.02	11.51	8.47	11.82	0.00
18.	Orissa	306.52	326.39	557.70	522.96	676.65	604.51	671.79	90.69
19.	Punjab	24.67	31.78	29.93	38.57	25.39	24.36	28.25	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	340.62	339.09	426.66	450.37	497.35	545.58	335.06	59.37
21.	Sikkim	6.66	13.42	8.19	10.14	6.19	7.03	5.38	0.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	671.94	767.86	853.62	881.10	815.47	1027.66	876.61	116.93
23.	Tripura	18.10	13.94	22.04	23.41	13.19	29.02	12.94	3.04
24.	Uttar Pr.	1389.00	1496.29	1779.57	1791.16	1298.55	1395.94	1371.35	80.96
25.	West Bengal	557.24	525.55	563.81	554.03	613.39	580.82	455.79	74.38
26.	A & N Island	4.47	1.71	3.27	1.81	2.46	2.59	2.26	0.13
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	3.55	2.70	2.73	2.34	2.29	2.07	2.36	0.16
29.	Daman & Diu	1.63	0.12	1.63	0.59	1.48	0.55	1.55	0.29
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	2.55	2.68	2.62	2.21	1.38	1.91	1.45	0.12
32.	Pondicheray	3.32	3.81	5.16	4.27	3.08	4.72	3.16	0.73
Total		7537.95	7821.02	10383.26	10258.40	9865.45	9517.07	9054.75	1064.51

#Upto June 1995.

*Translation]***Free Legal Aid.**

1539. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under the free legal assistance during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons benefited therefrom;

(c) whether the said scheme is functioning successfully; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. RBHARDWAJ):  
(a) The grants released; State-wise, during the financial years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is contained in the attached Statement.

(b) As per information furnished by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards; about 22.43 lakh persons have benefited through free legal assistance during the financial years 1992-93 and 1993-94.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

*(Statement showing the amounts of the Grants-in-Aid sanctioned, State-wise during the financial years 1992-93; 1993-94 and 1994-95)*

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount of the Grant sanctioned		
		1992-93 Rs.	1993-94 Rs.	1994-95 Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,16,000	2,70,000	55,000
2.	Assam	25,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
3.	Bihar	60,000	70,000	5,000
4.	Gujarat	1,75,136	1,25,000	1,00,000
5.	Haryana	1,65,000	5,000	1,75,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,00,000	-	50,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	10,000
8.	Karnataka	2,70,000	2,50,000	2,00,000
9.	Kerala	1,10,000	10,000	1,10,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,20,000	1,00,000	1,15,000
11.	Maharashtra	1,45,000	5,000	-
12.	Manipur	10,000	10,000	-
13.	Orissa	3,27,000	2,60,000	1,00,000
14.	Punjab	25,000	75,000	50,000
15.	Rajasthan	-	15,000	15,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	4,15,000	4,10,000	6,10,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	25,000	1,70,000	2,55,000
18.	West Bengal	95,000	60,000	30,000
19.	Delhi	9,74,500	9,55,000	8,95,000

**Cancer Centres**

1540. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cancer centers functioning in urban areas cater only to 20 percent of cancer patients;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to open district centers for treatment of remaining cancer patients living in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No reliable information is available.

(b) to (d). There is a scheme for district projects for health education, early detection and pain relief measures under National Cancer Control Programme. The treatment facilities are provided by the concerned Regional Cancer Centres or the nodal institution under the scheme. Besides, a scheme for development of oncology wings in Medical Colleges/Hospitals has been undertaken to fill up geographical gaps in the availability of cancer treatment facilities in the country. Assistance for the purchase of Cobalt Therapy Unit is also provided to Government/Charitable Institutions.

[English]

**Surplus Land Area of Cantonment**

1541. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cantonments at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the surplus land area of each cantonment is lying vacant and not put to defence works;

(c) if so, the details acre-wise of land that is not useful for defence purposes in each such cantonment;

(d) the details of such surplus land lying with Secunderabad Cantonment at present in Andhra Pradesh, acre-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to allot this land to cooperative societies, weaker sections etc.; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) There are 62 Cantonments in the country. A statement indicating State-wise break-up is attached.

(b) to (d). Lands in Cantonments including Secunderabad Cantonment are not surplus to Defence requirements. Vacant lands are earmarked for training or for construction as and when funds are available.

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

**STATEMENT**

*Name of The Cantonments Statewise.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of The State</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Almora
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Babina
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakrata
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Clement Town
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehgarh
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Landour
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Lansdowne
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of The State</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>
1	2	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Nainital
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Ranikhet
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Roorkee
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Mhow
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Morar
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Saugar
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Panchmarhi
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
28.	Bihar	Danapur
29.	Bihar	Ramgarh
30.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
31.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
32.	Maharashtra	Dehu Road
33.	Maharashtra	Deolali
34.	Maharashtra	Kamptee
35.	Maharashtra	Kricee
36.	Maharashtra	Pune
37.	Karnataka	Belgaum
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad
39.	Rajasthan	Ajmer

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of The State</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>
1	2	3
40.	Rajasthan	Nasirabad
41.	Tamil Nadu	St. Thomas Mount
42.	Tamil Nadu	Wellington
43.	Kerala	Cannanore
44.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
45.	Punjab	Amritsar
46.	Punjab	Jalandhar
47.	Punjab	Ferozpur
48.	Haryana	Ambala
49.	Delhi	Delhi
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Dagshai
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Jutogh
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Subathu
54.	Himachal Pradesh	Khasyol
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Dalhousie
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Bakloh
57.	Jammu & Kashmir	Badamibagh
58.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
59.	Meghalaya	Shillong
60.	West Bengal	Lebong
61.	West Bengal	Barrackpore
62.	West Bengal	Jalapahar



**Joint Ventures between India and Russia**

1542. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint ventures in fresh areas including production of dyes, titanium, fabrics and setting up of hotels between India and Russia have been identified; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreements signed between the two countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a). Several new areas of joint ventures between India and Russia have been identified during the recent visit of Deputy Prime Minister of Russia. These include polyester, hotels, ports, dioxide for titanium, etc.

(b) Preliminary negotiations between a number of private Indian firms and Russian counterparts are at present going on.

[Translation]

**National Wasteland Development Board**

1543. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme initiated by the National Wasteland Development Board for development of wasteland in Gujarat and other States;

(b) the number of projects submitted to the Union Government by the State Governments under the said scheme;

(c) the number of projects to which approval been granted so far;

(d) the proposal-wise reasons for which approval has not been accorded to the remaining proposals; and

(e) the time by which approval would be accorded to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH):

(a) The National Wastelands Development Board, for the development of non-forests wastelands in the country. in-

cluding Gujarat State, has initiated the following schemes:-

- (i) Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme.
- (ii) Grant-in-Aid Scheme.
- (iii) Investment Promotional Scheme.
- (iv) Technology Development, Extension & Training Scheme.

(b) The Schemes under implementation of Department of Wastelands Development are being promoted by different agencies as enumerated below:-

- (i) Under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme, projects are prepared by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and put up to National Wastelands Development Board for approval through the State Governments. So far 201 projects have been received out of which 128 projects were approved upto 31-03-95. Details of pending projects are at Annexure.
- (ii) Under Grant-in-Aid Scheme projects are prepared by voluntary agencies and submitted for funding directly to the Board and not through the State Government.
- (iii) Under the Technology Development, Extension and Training Scheme projects are submitted to the Board by the promoting agencies and not through the State Government.
- (iv) Under the Investment Promotional Schemes projects are submitted directly by the promoter to the Board after the appraisal and approval by the commercial banks for funding.

(c) The number of the projects which have been approved in the country under the various schemes upto 31.03.1995, is given below:-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>No. of projects Approved</i>
(i) Integrated Wastelands Development Project	128
(ii) Grant-in-Aid	181
(iii) Technology Development Extension and Training	53
(iv) Investment Promotional Scheme	1

(d) List of projects pending under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme alongwith project-wise reasons for pendency is given in the attached statement. Generally the reasons are:-

- (i) The total fund requirement for 1995-96 for ongoing Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme, approved before 31.03.1995, is Rs. 128.32 crores. The budgetary provision for the year under Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme is Rs. 49.50 crores for 1995-96. In case all ongoing projects require the funding as approved, it would not be possible to fund new proposals.
- (ii) Due to shortage of funds, a policy decision was taken to the effect that generally only one project in a district under Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme would be approved, so that the coverage of Integrated Wastelands

Development Project Scheme is spread over all the agro-climatic zones of the country.

- (iii) A policy decision has been taken to implement Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme from 1.4.1995 according to Common Guidelines for Watershed Development. All pending projects have been prepared as per erstwhile Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme guideline. Therefore, State Governments/ District Authorities would need to send new projects conforming to Common Guidelines for Watershed Development.
- (e) In view of reasons stated in reply to part
- (f) of question and specifically to the shortage of funds, it is not possible to give a time-frame by which all the pending proposals would be approved by the Board.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Reason For Pendency</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	IWDP in Vijayanagaram (Project-II)	Second project.
2.	IWDP in Vishakapatnam (Project-II)	Second project.
3.	IWDP in Vishakapatnam (Project-III)	Third project.
4.	IWDP in Vishakapatnam (Project-IV)	Fourth project.
5.	IWDP in Kurnool	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
<b>ASSAM</b>		
6.	IWDP in Karbi-Anglong (10 Project)	Revised project not received.
7.	IWDP in Cachar	Revised project not received.
<b>BIHAR</b>		
8.	IWDP in Darbhanga	Received after 31.3.1995
9.	IWDP in Sasaram	Revised project not received.
10.	IWDP in Samastipur	Revised project not received.
11.	IWDP in Kosi Region	Revised project not received.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Reason For Pendency</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
12.	IWDP in Muzaffarpur	Received after 31.3.1995
GUJARAT		
13.	IWDP in Bhavnagar	Revised project not received.
14.	IWDP in Panchmahal (Project II)	Second project.
15.	IWDP in Junagadh	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
16.	IWDP in Bharuch	Approved, sanction order not issued due to shortage of funds.
17.	IWDP in Kheda	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
HARYANA		
18.	IWDP in Rohtak	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
19.	IWDP in Una	Revised project not received.
KARNATAKA		
20.	IWDP in Dakshina Kanadda	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
21.	Cashew plantation	Approved, sanction order not issued due to shortage of funds.
KERALA		
22.	IWDP in Idduki	Revised project not received.
23.	IWDP in Balghat	Approved but sanction order not issued due to shortage of funds.
24.	IWDP in Rajnandgaon	Revised project not received
25.	IWDP in Shajapur	Revised after 31.3.1995
MAHARASHTRA		
26.	DIGHI camp, Pune district	Revised project not received.
27.	IWDP in Pune district	Approved but sanction order not issued due to shortage of funds.
NAGALAND		
28.	IWDP in Phek (Project II)	Second project.
29.	IWDP in Zunobutto	Approved but sanction order not issued due to shortage of funds.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Reason For Pendency</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
30.	IWDP in Mokochung	Revised project not received.
31.	IWDP in Wokha	Received after 31.3.1995
ORISSA		
32.	IWDP in Rayagada	Revised project not received.
33.	IWDP in Dasamantapur Block in Koraput	Second project.
34.	IWDP in Pottangi Block in Koraput	Third project.
35.	IWDP in Nandapur Block in Koraput	Fourth project.
36.	IWDP in Kotpad Block in Koraput	Fifth project.
37.	IWDP in Jeypore Block in Koraput	Sixth project.
38.	IWDP in Bandhugaon Block in Koraput	Seventh project.
39.	IWDP in Semliguda Block	Eighth project.
40.	IWDP in Puri	Revised project not received.
41.	IWDP in Hindol Block	Second project.
42.	IWDP in Gondia Block in Dhenkanal	Third project.
PUNJAB		
43.	IWDP in Hoshiarpur	Revised project not received.
44.	IWDP in mansa	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
45.	IWDP in Gurdaspur	Not processed due to shortage of funds.
RAJASTHAN		
46.	IWDP in Sawai Madhopur	Revised project not received.
47.	IWDP in Sunel Watershed of Jaisalmer district	Revised project not revised.
48.	IWDP in Gothra Tehsil, Sawai Modhopur	Revised project not received.
49.	IWDP in Sendra watershed of Pali district	Second project
50.	IWDP in Bewar Tehsil of Ajmer district	Second project
51.	IWDP in Amed & Bhim Tehsils of Rajasamand district	Second project

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Reason For Pendency</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
52.	IWDP in Rajsamand & Kumbhedgarh Tehsils of Rajasamand district	Revised project not received.
53.	IWDP in Bundi	Received after 31.3.1995
SIKKIM		
54.	IWDP in Paykong Sub-division of East Sikkim	Second project.
55.	IWDP in Chopta-Lassar of North Sikkim	Second project.
56.	IWDP in Rungdung & Rani Khola Watershed of West Sikkim (Project-I)	Revised project not received.
57.	IWDP in Ringyang & Rangbang Watershed of West Sikkim (Project-II)	Received after 31.3.1995
58.	IWDP in Rimbi-Chu Watershed of West Sikkim (Project-III)	Received after 31.3.1995
TAMIL NADU		
59.	IWDP in Madurai	Revised Project not received.
60.	IWDP in Villapura Ramasamy Padyachar	Revised project not received.
61.	IWDP in Dindigul Anna	Not processed due to shortage of fund.
62.	IWDP in Chengalpattu MGR	Not processed due to shortage of fund.
63.	IWDP in Kamrajur	Not processed due to shortage of fund.
UTTAR PRADESH		
64.	IWDP in for Development of Army Wasteland in Pittorgarh	Revised project not received not received.
65.	IWDP in Hardoi	Not processed due to shortage of funds
66.	IWDP in Agra	not processed due to shortage of funds
67.	IWDP in Ettawa	Not processed due to shortage of funds
68.	IWDP in Bulandshahar	Not processed due to shortage of funds
69.	IWDP in Gaziabad	Not processed due to shortage of funds
70.	IWDP in Sitapur	Not processed due to shortage of funds
71.	IWDP in Sultanpur	Not processed due to shortage of funds

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Reason For Pendency</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
72.	IWDP in Fathepur	Not processed due to shortage of funds
73.	IWDP in Muradabad	Not processed due to shortage of funds

Note:- 1. A policy decision has been taken in Department to the effect that normally one project for one District will be sanctioned due to shortage of funds.

2. Projects approved before 31.3.1995 could not be sanctioned due to shortage of funds.
3. IWDP Scheme is to be implemented as per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development from 1.4.1995. Hence, project received after 31.3.1995 have not been processed as these projects have been prepared as per erstwhile guidelines which are not applicable now.
4. Project discussed with State Government Official and where shortcoming communicated had to be kept pending as revised projects were not received.

[English]

#### **Harnessing of Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

1544. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop non-conventional energy sources in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON NON-

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Government is implementing programmes on development and utilization of non-conventional energy sources in the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The major programmes are biogas, improved chulha, Integrated Rural Energy Planning, solar thermal, solar photo-voltaics, wind energy, small hydro power and urjagrams etc.

The cumulative achievements under the above areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the attached statement.

#### **STATEMENT "A"**

##### *Status of Cumulative Achievements of Non-conventional Energy Systems in Andhra Pradesh*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Programme till June'95</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Since inception</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Family size biogas plants	Lakh Nos.	1.74
2.	Community/Institutional/ Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	81
3.	Improved Chulhas	Lakh No.	16.01
4.	Integrated Rural Energy programme	Blocks	30

Sl.No.	Programme till June'95	Units	Since inception
1	2	3	4
5.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in m2	
	(a) Water Heating Systems		6808
	(b) Desalation Systems		486
	(c) Solar Cookers		8025
6.	Solar Photovoltaics		
a.	Photovoltaic Power	Nos.	2
b.	Photovoltaic Community lighting Systems	Nos.	4
c.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems	Nos.	165
d.	Photovoltaic Lanterns	Nos.	1700
e.	Photovoltaic Street Lights	Nos.	2898
f.	PV Pumps & PV Irrigation Pumps	Nos.	172
8.	Wind Farms (Installed capacity)	MW.	3.05
9.	Mini-Micro Hydro (installed capacity)	MW	6.01 (6 Nos)
10.	Uriagram Projects	Nos.	4
11.	Biomass Standalone Gasifiers	MW	3.3
12.	Battery Operated Vehicles	Nos.	5

#### UPSC Examination at Maharashtra

1545. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to open a centre for conducting Union Public Service Commission Examinations at Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). UPSC already have two regular Centres in the State of Maharashtra viz. Bombay and Nagpur for conduct of their Examinations. Aurangabad is also a centre for conduct of Civil Services (Prel.) Examination. There is no proposal/representation presently under consideration for opening of any new Centre for UPSC's examinations in the State of Maharashtra.

#### Revival of PSUs

1546. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering afresh to

formulate any specific policy regarding revival of the Public Sector Units;

- (b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken;
- (c) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The revival of sick PSUs is of utmost concern to the Govt. Evolving strategies for revival of PSUs is a continuous, enterprise specific process. In June, 1991, the Govt. announced New Industrial Policy which contains policy for revival of sick PSUs also. Under this policy 54 Sick Industrial PSUs have been referred to BIFR so far. For non-industrial PSUs the revival proposal is being formulated by the administrative Ministry concerned. In addition Special tripartite Committee and Group of Ministers Committee have also been constituted to review the revival package and performance of loss making PSUs.

#### **Explosive Unearthed in J&K**

1547. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large quantity of arms and explosive was seized in J&K recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any plot to kill VIPs and political leaders was unearthed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir,

Details of arms and explosives recovered from militants in J&K during the period from 1st January to 31st July 1995 are as follows:-

Rocket Launchers	16
Machine Guns	57
AK Series Rifles	1212
Sniper Rifles	23
Pistols/Revolvers	546
Pistols/Revolvers Ammunition (Assorted)	234265
Grenades	1576
Rockets	89
Rockets Boosters	7
Mines	392
Guns	182
Explosive (kg)	876kg.
	+63 stick
	+1 Device
	+3 bags
	+2 Pkts.
	+10 Tubes
Bombs	73
Grenades Launchers	18
Mortar	6
WT Sets	153

(c) and (d). There have been reports from time to time of likely threats from militants and targeting of VIPs and important political leaders of J&K with the aim of spreading fear among the people and thwarting the political process in the State. The Government is alive to the situation and the State Administration and the Security Agencies have been sensitized about such threats. Arrangements for the security of political leaders and VIPs are being closely and regularly reviewed and monitored.



*[Translation]***Investment by Canada in India**

1548. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Canada has proposed to invest in India;
- (b) if so, the sectors in which Canada propose to invest;
- (c) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Canada in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the terms of agreement and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There is no formal proposal as such by the Canadian Government to invest in India. However, they have recently undertaken to assist and encourage private sector Canadian initiatives in this regard and outlined a strategy for strengthening economic and trade relations with India.

(b) The Government of Canada has identified the following sectors of interest to Canadian business:-

- Energy, including Oil, Gas and Power;
- Telecommunications; and
- Environmental Products and Services.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Abduction of Tourists in J&K**

1549. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of incidents of abduction that have taken place in J&K during 1994-95 till date;
- (b) the number of Kashmiri militants, foreign mercenaries and civilians have been killed during the period;
- (c) the number of tourists killed, escaped and released by the militants;
- (d) whether the Government propose to allow the army to evolve its own strategy to deal with insurgency in J&K;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any periodical review is being undertaken by the Government to curb the militancy in the State; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) 661 persons have been educated in J&K during the year 1994 and 1995 till July 31.

(b) 2402 militants were killed in J&K during this period of which 157 were foreign mercenaries. 1747 civilians were killed during this period in incidents of terrorists violence.

(c) 8 tourists (foreigners) were abducted in J&K during the period of which 2 were released, one escaped from the militants' custody, and 5 tourists are still in the captivity of the militants.

(d) and (e). The army is deployed in the State to assist the State Government in dealing with large scale terrorist violence that dealing with large scale terrorist violence that has been unleashed there, and for protecting the borders. The anti-terrorist operation of the Governor and the concerned Advisor, alongwith Central para-military forces and the local police.

(f) and (g). All aspects of the security situation in the State are being regularly reviewed at the level of the State and the

Central Governments with a view to ensuring that violence and the activities of the terrorists are effectively contained.

[Translation]

### Sanitary Towels

1550. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued license to certain major industrial companies for manufacturing of sanitary towel in the country;

(b) if so, the names of each companies and the annual production capacity of each of them;

(c) whether the manufacturing of sanitary towel has been enlisted for small scale industries of the country;

(d) if so, whether most of the major industrial companies out of them are engaged in production in violation of the agreement signed by them for obtaining licence;

(e) if so, the number so such industrial companies and the conditions of the agreement which they have violated; and

(f) the likely effects thereof on small scale industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information is as under:-

- (i) M/s Johnson & Johnson India Limited a multinational company was granted permission to manufacture six million nos per annum of sanitary protection products and sanitary pads prior to reservation.
- (ii) M/s Procter and Gamble India Ltd. was granted a letter of intent in 1992 with a capacity of ten crores nos. per annum of polyethelene netting Sanitary Pads with an export obligation of 75%.
- (iii) M/s M.R.S. Hygiene Products Ltd were granted a letter of intent in 1991 with a capacity of 144 million nos. per annum of sanitary Napkins with 75% export obligation.

(c) Yes, Sir. The manufacturing of Sanitary Towel has been enlisted for Small Scale Industries of the country.

(d) Industrial Licences are issued for licensable items with certain conditions indicated in the industrial licences. So far no such violation of the condition(s) of industrial licence has been brought to the notice of the Government.

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

[English]

### Ballistic Test by China

1551. SHRI HARI KISHOR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has recently conducted test of DF-31 intercontinental ballistic missile;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its likely effects if any on our security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). China is reported to have launched a 'Re-entry Vehicle' of Dong Feng (DF) 31 inter-continental Ballistic missile with a dummy war head on 30th May 95. The missile was probably tested over a trajectory of 2000 Kms. which impacted in Xinjiang Province. The DF-31 missile is reported to be solid fuelled, mobile ICBM having a range of 8000 Kms. With a payload of approx. 750 Kg., capable of carrying both nuclear and conventional warheads.

(c) The development of DF-31 ICBM by China is not likely to alter the present threat level to our security *vis-a-vis* China, as the Chinese, in their inventory, already possess missiles which can cover the entire Indian Sub Continent. Government keeps a constant watch on such developments and takes appropriate measures to safeguard the security interests of the country.

[Translation]

### Solar Energy

1552. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a pro-

gramme to supply solar lantern and to instal tubewells on the basis of solar photo-voltaic technology to take out underground water in far-flung rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of tubewells and solar-lanterns made available throughout the country in general and Uttar Pradesh in particular during the last two years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon and the targets fixed for the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Solar lanterns and water pumping systems are already covered under the on-going programmes of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The programmes are being implemented all over country.

(b) 605 SPV Water pumping systems were installed and 36,12 solar lanterns distributed to the beneficiaries in the country during last two years (1993-94 and 1994-95). In Uttar Pradesh, five SPV water pumping systems were installed and 7945 solar lanterns distributed to the beneficiaries during this period.

(c) Financial Assistance of about Rs 279 lakhs has been provided by the Central Government for these projects in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years. At present the State Government is implementing the programme sanctioned during 1994-95 for the distribution of 10,000 solar lanterns. In addition, a target of 5,300 solar lanterns has been fixed for the State under the 1995-96 programme. No State-wise targets are fixed for installation of SPV Water Pumping systems.

[English]

#### **Terrorism in J&K**

1553. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) number of armed encounters between the militants and the security forces during 1994-95;

(b) number of the militants, security personnel and of the civilians killed in such encounters;

(c) number of militants detained during 1994-95 with the total number of militants in detention as on April 1, 1994 and April 1, 1995;

(d) number of militants under prosecution as on April 1, 1994 and April 1, 1995;

(e) number of houses and public buildings destroyed in the course of insurgency during 1994-95; and

(f) the expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by insurgency and counter-insurgency operations during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Neurological Institute for Delhi**

1554. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish an institute for the treatment of neurological, neuro-surgical and psychiatric ailment on the pattern of Bangalore's National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in setting up of the institute and its funding scheme;

(d) Whether the infrastructural facilities for running the institute and the trained personnel for running the institute have been arranged; and

(e) if so, the time by which the institute is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences has already been set up in Delhi. Some departments have already started functioning. The Central Government are required to provide Rs. 25 crores and the Govt. of NCT, Delhi Rs. 20 crores as per Supreme Court Order for the Development of the Institute.

(d) and (e). The project will be implemented in a phased manner.

**Review of Population Control  
Programme**

1555. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press news-item captioned "population control plan reviewed" as reported in "Statesman" dated July 8, 1995;

(b) if so, whether the various population control programmes started few years back have ever been reviewed by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps Government have taken to implement the programmes effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Family Welfare Programme is implemented through State Governments. The programme is reviewed periodically with the State Family Welfare Secretaries. The Programme is also reviewed by the Cabinet Secretary in respect of the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(d) A result oriented Action Plan has been formulated in consultation with States and Union Territories, and is being implemented.

[Translation]

**Match and Paper Industry**

1556. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:  
SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up match and paper industry in Bihar;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Safety Matches Industry and Paper Industry are not reserved for public sector in terms of the new Industrial Policy. Safety Match Industry is reserved for the Small Scale Sector and the entrepreneurs are free to set up units and avail themselves of the benefits of the Small Scale Sector. In case an Organised Sector Unit is proposed to be set up for the manufacture of safety matches, it has to undertake a minimum export obligation of 75% of its production. As far as the Paper Industry is concerned, paper units based on minimum 75% pulp derived from non-conventional raw material are exempted from compulsory licensing subject to locational policy as per the new Industrial Policy. Such entrepreneurs are required to file Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM) with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA). However, the Government is not encouraging wood based paper industry so as to conserve our forest coverage. If any entrepreneur desires to establish wood based paper industry, he would have to apply for Industrial Licence which is considered on merits as per policy in force.

Keeping in view the facts mentioned above, the Government does not contemplate setting up of Paper and Match Industry of its own, in Bihar.

[English]

**Solar Energy**

1557. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of solar energy based power generating plants proposed to be set up in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the names of the States where such plants are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is providing support to the States/UTs for installation of Solar Photo-voltaic (SPV) Power Plants, under its photo-voltaic programme. No specific targets have been set for the establishment of such plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan. There are also no State-wise targets.

A total of 144 small solar power plants have been installed in the country so far. In addition, 47 plants are under installation in different States and Union Territories. A State-

wise list of such plants is given in the Statement. Separately, a 35 MW solar thermal power plant is proposed to be taken up in Jodhpur District of Rajasthan.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Under</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		3	-
3.	Assam		1	-
4.	Goa		2	-
5.	Gujarat		3	-
6.	Haryana		5	-
7.	Karnataka		-	5
8.	Kerala		4	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh		2	2
10.	Maharashtra		3	-
11.	Manipur		5	-
12.	Meghalaya		11	-
13.	Nagaland		1	-
14.	Orissa		5	-
15.	Punjab		2	-
16.	Rajasthan		11	11
17.	Tamil Nadu		3	1
18.	Tripura		9	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh		45	20
20.	West Bengal		3	1
21.	A & N Islands		22	-
22.	Delhi		1	-
23.	Lakshadweep		1	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>144</b>	<b>47</b>

### Import of Technology

1558. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the huge establishments, laboratories, research institutes are relevant in the present context when import of technology is freely allowed;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct a special audit for each and every Government organisation and institute in order to judge their utility;

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to weed out the unproductive research institute;

(d) whether any exercise has been undertaken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) In the liberalised fiscal, trade and industrial policy regime, our industry has to face the challenge of competing in both the domestic and global markets. The R&D establishments, laboratories and institutions are aimed at providing the required technical and technological support to the industry both for absorption of imported technology and development of indigenous technology and hence are of even greater relevance in the present context.

(b) and (c). Several mechanisms are already existing for evaluating and monitoring the performance and utility of the Government R&D organisations and institutions. Any short-fall in their performance is corrected through appropriate remedial measures.

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

### Medical Herbs

1559. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to locate and

identify the rare and precious medical herbs mentioned in the various ancient ayurvedic texts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of research undertaken in herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVÉRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Surveys have been conducted by various organisations for this purpose. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS), an organisation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has surveyed 350 forest areas in different States and collected about 1,20,000 herbarium specimen, now stored in different herbaria with 1600 raw drug specimen samples which find reference in the ayurvedic texts.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha is maintaining six pharmacognosy research units with the main objective of evolving the standards for single drugs. Pharmacognostic study on above 150 medicinal plants has been carried out. The Council has also undertaken chemical research work through its six units with the objective studying various compounds or active ingredients of medicinal herbs.

Some other organisations like Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi; and Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Lucknow are also studying on the drugs derived from ayurvedic medicinal plants.

### Leakage at Tarapur Plant

1560. SHRI RAM NAIK:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have called for and received a report on the leakage from the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant and the adverse effects caused by the leakage in the nearby villages like Ghivali;

(b) if so, the prominent features in the report;

(c) the action being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to issue white paper on the precautions taken by all Atomic Power Plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):  
(a) There was no leakage from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. However, the Government received reports on the leakage from the Waste Immobilisation Plant (WIP) of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, which is in the vicinity of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) Reports revealed that:-

- (1) The leakage was of a minor nature.
- (2) Even the small amount of radioactivity that leaked out was confined to the Waste Immobilisation Plant complex.
- (3) There was no radioactive contamination outside the plant complex in the public domain. The environment including water sources in the nearby village was not contaminated.
- (4) On the International Nuclear Events Scale, this was categorised as number one which is the lowest level, considered only as an anomaly.

(c) As soon as the source of leakage was identified, it was fully isolated and discharge fully stopped. The contaminated soil (about 2 cubic metre) was removed and safely disposed of. The incident was reviewed by the Safety Committees constituted by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). All measures have been taken to avoid recurrence in future. The plant which has been shut down, will be re-started after clearance for the same by the AERB.

(d) and (e). Government consider nuclear safety to be of paramount importance, and all appropriate measures are taken to ensure it. Anomalies like the WIP leakage have not

affected Government's commitment or capacity to ensure nuclear safety in our plants. A White Paper on Nuclear safety is not considered necessary at this stage.

#### Funds from CAPART to Voluntary Organisations

1561. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:  
SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for funds with the Council for Advancement of People's Action (CAPART) from various voluntary organisations functioning in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the voluntary organisations which have been receiving funds from CAPART during the last three years for the implementation of various rural development programmes in Tamil Nadu and Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). As on 31.7.1995, 683 project proposals of voluntary organisations in Tamil Nadu were pending with Council for Advancement for People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for its consideration for grant of financial assistance. The scheme-wise details of pending proposals are given in the Statement.

(c) During the last three years, 282 voluntary organisations in Tamil Nadu have received funds from CAPART for implementation of various rural development programmes. The year wise details are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of voluntary organisations</i>
1992-93	116
1993-94	119
1994-95	47
Total : 282	

No Voluntary Organisation in Sikkim has received any funds from CAPART during the last three years.

**STATEMENT**

*Schemewise details of project proposals pending with CAPART from Voluntary Organisations of Tamil Nadu State:*

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Project Proposals Pending (as on 31.7.1995)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Jawahar Rojgar Yojna	29
2.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	115
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development	38
4.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	86
5.	Advancement of Rural Technology	21
6.	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	104
7.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	66
8.	Organisation of Beneficiaries	126
9.	Panchayati Raj	53
10.	Social Animators Programme	45
Total:		683

**Tight Liquidity conditions of Small and Medium Scale Industries**

1562. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether tight liquidity conditions force the small and medium scale industries to borrow funds at abnormally high interest rates of between 37% to 48% in the market;

(b) whether the present situation is forcing small scale and medium scale industries to pay an effective monthly interest around 3 to 4%;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Pak Firings**

1563. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) the number of times Pakistan resorted to firing in Indian region during the last one year;

(b) the reasons therefor and the number of persons killed and injured therefrom;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government in retaliation; and

(d) the details of compensation provided to the families of victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the last one year, there were 2878 incidents of firing by Pakistani troops on the Indo-Pak Border including LOC.

(b) It is presumed that the Pak troops resort to firing mainly to help infiltration/exfiltration. Recently, they resorted to fire in Jammu Sector to hinder progress of construction of fencing work along the Border.

As a result of Pak firing, 6 civilians were killed and 32 wounded. Our troops suffered some casualties due to Pak firing.

(c) A constant watch is kept on the situation in Indo-Pak border areas and adequate measures are taken to meet any eventuality arising out of such incidents of unprovoked firing.

(d) A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

Benefits provided to the next of kin/victims of Army/BSF personnel killed/injured in the incidents of firing on Indo-Pak border as also counter insurgency operations are as under :

#### ARMY

The victims/next of kin of those Army personnel injured/killed due to firing at the border or in counter insurgency operations are entitled to liberalised pensionary award as also various other benefits including claims under Army Group Insurance Scheme, compassionate employment etc. Some State Governments also extend some benefits to the next of kin of those killed in operations.

#### BSF

In the case of BSF personnel killed on border due to firing

from Pakistan, apart from ex-gratia payment of Rs.1,00,000/- from the Central Government and insurance claim of Rs.1,00,000/- under Seema Prahari Beema Yojana, assistance is also provided under various schemes, like Contributory Benevolence Fund, Special Relief Fund, etc. In the case of BSF personnel injured on border due to Pak firing, apart from insurance claim under Seema Prahari Beema Yojana depending on the percentage of disability determined by the medical authorities, financial assistance is also provided to one child from Class VI onwards ranging from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 3000/- per annum.

[English]

#### Direct Foreign Investment

1564. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy decision has been taken about the areas of direct foreign investment or priorities in regard thereto with emphasis on attracting DFI in high tech. areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the economy of the nation is likely to be affected by giving approval to Direct Foreign Investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Various policy initiatives adopted by the Government to attract foreign investment and technology transfer have already been spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both the Houses of the Parliament on 24th July, 1991. As spelt out in the Statement, industries listed in Annex. III are classified as priority industries and are eligible for automatic approval by the RBI for direct foreign investment upto 51% subject to fulfilment of other prescribed criteria. Other proposals for foreign investment outside the parameters for automatic clearance including proposals envisaging foreign investment of more than 51% are also considered and cleared on merits by the Government.

(c) and (d). The promotion of foreign direct investment (FDI) is an important corner-stone of the major programme

of economic reforms which seeks to move India rapidly into the global economy, make Indian Industry internationally competitive, ensure optimal utilisation of human resources and transform India into a major partner of the developed and developing nations. Over the last 40 years, Indian industry has developed its own resilience and strength and is ready for a more dynamic relationship with foreign industry so as to exploit global marketing and export opportunities, emerging managerial techniques and technologies and be internationally competitive. Analysis indicates that in reality, over 80% of the approvals for foreign investment are in priority areas. In fact, sector-wise distribution of approval of foreign investment reveals significant foreign investment into such important sectors as power, oil refineries, electronics and electric equipments, chemicals and food processing industries.

[Translation]

#### Micro Hydro Power Scheme

1565. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the great potential of generation of the cheap and easily operational power through micro hydro-power scheme in tribal areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any broad survey of these tribal areas of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the present position in regard to implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government is aware of the potential for generation of power from Small/Mini/Micro Hydel sources in the State of Gujarat, and particularly in tribal areas of the State.

(b) In a systematic study conducted by Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the State Govt., a potential of 161 Small/Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes aggregating to around 130 MW has been indentified in the small rivers/canals of the State including in the tribal areas.

(c) and (d). Two Small Hydel projects of aggregate capacity of 7 MW have already been commissioned in the

tribal of the State and three other schemes for which Detailed Project reports have been approved by the State Government are under their consideration for implementation.

[English]

#### Industrial Growth

1566. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a select group of 24 industries have registered an overall growth rate 15.4%;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether during January 1995 it was 9.9%;

(c) the overall position of industrial growth so far; and

(d) the sectors where industrial growth has increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Item wise growth rates of the 24 selected industries for April-1995 are given in the enclosed statement. In January, 1995 these industries had recorded a growth of 7.1%. However, overall growth for these industries in April-January, 1994-95 was 9.1%.

(c) As per the Quick Index of Industrial Production, released by CSO, the overall industrial growth rate has been 8.4% during 1994-95, as compared to 1993-94.

(d) As per the Quick Index, growth rates of all the three broad sectors viz. manufacturing, mining & quarrying and electricity have increased during 1994-95. The comparative figures of the growth rates for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are indicated in the table below:-

Table: Sectoral growth rates during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sector	Growth rates	
	1993-94	1994-95
Manufacturing	5.5%	8.8%
Mining & Quarrying	3.4%	6.3%
Electricity	7.4%	8.5%
Overall	5.6%	8.4%

**STATEMENT***Itemwise Growth Rates of 24 Selected Industries.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Weight (%) in the IIP</i>	<i>% Change April 1995 April 1994</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Coal	6.61	6.1
2.	Crude Petroleum	2.41	31.5
3.	Cement	1.60	8.8
4.	Saleable Steel	5.21	18.3
5.	Electricity	11.43	10.7
6.	Petroleum Refinery Products.	1.52	9.6
	Infrastructure Inds.	28.77	12.7
7.	Steel Ingots	0.75	8.4
8.	Nitrogenous Fertl.	1.52	7.6
9.	Phosphatic Fertl.	0.76	0.7
10.	Pig Iron (Saleable)	0.21	-44.7
11.	Aluminium	0.17	21.4
12.	Copper Cathodes	0.17	13.2
13.	Sugar	1.76	149.1
14.	Salt	0.13	3.0
15.	Cloth (Mill Sector)	2.98	-8.1
16.	Cloth (Decentralised)	3.24	16.3
17.	Cotton Yarn	5.78	6.7
18.	Jute Manufactures	2.00	7.9
19.	Commercial Vehicles	1.37	30.5
20.	Cars	0.14	0.9

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Weight (%) in the IIP</i>	<i>% Change April 1995 April 1994</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
21.	Jeeps	0.29	11.7
22.	Motor Cycles	0.18	49.4
23.	Autorickshaws	0.03	17.0
24.	Scooters/Mopeds	0.19	21.9
18 Major Industries		21.60	20.3
Overall		50.37	15.4

IIP: Index of Industrial Production.

#### **Visit of Chief of Army Staff to Nepal**

1567. SHRI HARI KISHOR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of the Army Staff had visited Nepal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the problem of Indian terrorists operating from bases in Nepal had been taken up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Chief of the Army Staff visited Nepal from 6th to 9th June 95 on the invitation of the Chief of the Army Staff, Royal Nepal Army. During the visit, the COAS called on and held discussions with the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Deputy Prime Minister and the COAS, Royal Nepal Army. He also visited some defence establishments in Nepal. The aim of the visit was to strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries in general and the two Armies in particular.

(c) and (d). The problem of Indian terrorists operating from bases in Nepal was discussed with the COAS of Royal Nepal Army as a part of discussion on various other issues concerning two Armies. The response of the COAS, Royal Nepal Army was positive.

#### **US Team Visited Tarapur**

1568. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US team had visited Tarapur plant and other plants in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of U.S. Nuclear regulatory commission visited Narora Atomic Power Station, Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay between 12th to 17th February, 1995.

(b) and (c). During the visit of the U.S. Energy Secretary Ms. Hazel O'Leary in July, 1994 and February, 1995, it was agreed that India and USA should identify areas of cooperation in the field of nuclear technology particularly nuclear safety. This was a reciprocal visit following the visit of a delegation to the USA led by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Government of India, in furtherance of this objective. Areas of mutual interest including generic fire safety and other related issues were covered during discussions.

[Translation]

**Industries in U.P.**

1569. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries set up in Uttar Pradesh from 1992-93 till date;

(b) the total number of the industries closed down during the above period and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for setting up more industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) A total number of 58 Industrial Licences and 155 Letters of Intent were granted for setting up various industries in Uttar Pradesh under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act during the period April, 1992 to July 1995. Apart from the above, 1342 number of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed during April, 1992 to June, 1995.

(b) As per the Labour Bureau, Shimla, 297 units have been closed in Uttar Pradesh during 1992 to 1994 (provisional) due to financial stringency, shortage of raw material, shortage of power, lack of demand, break down of machinery, indiscipline and violence, etc.

(c) It is the primary responsibility of the State Government to create congenial atmosphere and infrastructural facilities for the development of the State. The Government of India supplements the infrastructural facilities. The Government of India has also announced the Growth Centre Scheme, under which eight Centres have been allotted for Uttar Pradesh. An amount of Rs.8.50 crores has been released upto 31.3.95 for development of these Centres.

[English]

**Funding of CSIR**

1570. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the CSIR in the context of liberalisation in

all sectors of the economy;

(b) whether funding for CSIR will continue on the same old pattern;

(c) whether the Government have made any efforts to study the benefits accruing from CSIR to the country from the huge funds given to it; and

(d) the details of benefits expected from CSIR in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Consequent to the liberalisation in all sectors of the economy, Indian industry has to face global competition. Science and Technology, would be the key factors for the industry to become competitive. The role of CSIR thus would be to help industry in achieving this objective.

(b) CSIR is increasing its generation of funds from outside the Government grant through contract R&D, services and consultancy. This component would be further enhanced.

(c) and (d). Several Committees from time to time have reviewed the performance of CSIR including the benefits accruing to the country. Presently, CSIR contributes annually around 50 new technologies, signs 200 license agreements, files 250 Indian patents and contributes over 2500 scientific and technical papers besides helping in creation of self employment in rural areas etc.

**Indira Awaas Yojana**

1571. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana for SCs/STs and free bonded labourers State and Category-wise;

(b) whether the scheme is extended to other backward communities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for this programme for the year 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). The Indira Awaas Yojana was launched in the year 1985-86 with a view to provide houses free of cost to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. 6% of the total allocation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was earmarked for implementation of the scheme. In the year 1993-94, the scheme was extended to non-SC/ST people below poverty line and the allocation was raised from 6% to 10% of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana subject to the condition that the benefit to non-SC/ST people below poverty line should not exceed 4% of total J.R.Y. allocation. Since inception till May/June 1995 2076181 houses have been constructed. State-wise figures are given in Annexure. So far as category-wise figures are concerned, till 1993-94, the scheme as a whole was meant for SCs/STs and free bonded labourers and later on it was extended to non-SC/ST people below poverty line.

(d) An amount of Rs.1250.00 crores(including State share) have been earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana for the current year.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Houses Constructed Up to May/June 1995</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184974
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1101
3.	Assam	21756
4.	Bihar	326964
5.	Goa	1026
6.	Gujarat	55821
7.	Haryana	13639
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5602
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6454

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Houses Constructed Up to May/June 1995</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
10.	Karnataka	70439
11.	Kerala	90125
12.	Madhya Pradesh	249686
13.	Maharashtra	122819
14.	Manipur	1492
15.	Meghalaya	2596
16.	Mizoram	2590
17.	Nagaland	7229
18.	Orissa	85326
19.	Punjab	15685
20.	Rajasthan	100524
21.	Sikkim	1268
22.	Tamil Nadu	313037
23.	Tripura	5880
24.	Uttar Pradesh	289517
25.	West Bengal	99095
26.	A&N Islands	556
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	532
28.	Daman & Diu	110
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Pondicherry	638
<b>Total</b>		<b>2076181</b>

### Blocking of Pak Strait

1572. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has blocked the Pak Strait to prevent the movement of Tamil militants between Northern Srilanka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether it was done at the instance of Srilankan Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Navy has not blocked the Pak Strait. However, Indian Naval and Coast Guard vessels and aircraft maintain continuous sea and air surveillance in the region to prevent infiltration by foreign nationals and smuggling activities.

(b) and (c). Not applicable.

### National Social Assistance Scheme

1573. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Social Assistance Scheme for poor has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to lay down comprehensive guidelines for implementation of the scheme by the executors of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d). The National Social Assistance Scheme which was announced by the Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 1995-96, will come into effect from 15th August this year(1995). It will have three components. Under the Old Age Pension which is the first component, an old destitute person of 65 years of age and above can get a pension of Rs. 75/-p.m. provided he is eligible. Under Maternity Benefit, a one time payment of Rs.300/- upto two live

births will be made to the pregnant woman below the poverty line for nutritional supplement. The last component is the Family Benefit Scheme under which Rs.5000/- will be paid to the bereaved family in the event of the age group of 20-60 of a family below the poverty line. In case of death due to accidental causes, the assistance will be of Rs.10,000/-. Operating details will be communicated to the implementing agencies in due course.

### Cess on Production of Drugs

1574. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to introduce legislation to impose a cess on the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals;

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

(c) by what time the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The modifications to the Drug Policy 1986 announced in September 1994 included the proposal to levy a case of 1% on production of drugs and pharmaceuticals for upgradation of drug testing facilities at the Centre and in States as also for the augmentation of the Drug Control and Enforcement staff to ensure quality control of drugs and for encouraging Research and Development in the drug sector.

(c) The draft Bill is at the preparatory stage.

[Translation]

### Registration Of Companies

1575. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of companies registered in various States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): The State-wise distribution of number of companies limited by shares registered during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of Companies Limited by Shares Registered in the Various States During the  
Years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95*

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of companies registered during		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andra Pradesh	1482	1730	2575
2.	Assam	176	177	253
3.	Bihar	426	540	593
4.	Gujarat	1768	2464	3533
5.	Haryana	338	293	345
6.	Himachal Pradesh	84	79	108
7.	J. & K.	50	36	47
8.	Karnataka	1118	1272	2056
9.	Kerala	597	732	1048
10.	Madhya Pradesh	518	616	1030
11.	Maharashtra	5186	5997	9563
12.	Manipur	5	12	7
13.	Meghalaya	4	10	19
14.	Nagaland	9	7	7
15.	Orissa	262	263	373
16.	Punjab	616	826	1169
17.	Rajasthan	672	893	1540
18.	Tamil Nadu	2767	3087	4548
19.	Tripura	3	0	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	993	1016	1508
21.	West Bengal	3340	4365	7918
22.	A. & N. Island	0	0	0



S.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of companies registered during		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	13	15
24.	Chandigarh	326	282	483
25.	D. & N. Haveli	5	1	20
26.	Delhi	4565	5293	8424
27.	Goa.	107	206	241
28.	Daman & Diu.	9	6	17
29.	Mizoram	2	0	0
30.	Pondicherry	73	75	113
Grand Total		25511	30291	47556

\* Revised

[English]

#### **Employment Scheme For Women**

1576. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a specific and separate rural employment scheme will be formulated and announced exclusively for women in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No such scheme is being contemplated at present by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.**

1577. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had approved the expansion programmes for the Hindustan Machine Tools(HMT) at Kalamassery in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount earmarked for its expansion programmes separately by the Union Government; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). HMT has not submitted any major expansion plans for its Kalamassery unit to the Government in view of the lack of internal resources and non-availability of Budgetary support from the Government for meeting the capital expenditure involved.

#### **Pesticides used in National Malaria Eradication Programme**

1578. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme

(NMEP) authorities have hitherto been using only DDT and BHC-products of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited(HIL) for controlling the malaria vector;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has recently been made by the NMEC about the efficacy of these pesticides *vis-a-vis* the synthetic pyrethroids;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have recently been advised to try out new synthetic pyrethroids manufactured by some multinational Companies as there were more potent in controlling malaria vector than DDT and BHC;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether his Ministry has taken any decision with regard to the replacing of DDT and BHC by the synthetic pyrethroids; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The efficacy of the Synthetic Pyrethroid has been assessed for its introduction in the Programme.

(d) to (g). The selective use of Synthetic Pyrethroid for control of Malaria Vectors has already been undertaken by some State Government according to their resources. The use of pyrethroid under the National Malaria Eradication Programme is envisaged in respect of some pockets where

triple resistance has been encountered subject to availability of funds.

#### **Rural Family Welfare Services**

1579. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sponsored some rural family welfare services in the country;

(b) if so, what are these family welfare services;

(c) the names of the States where those rural family welfare services are being implemented;

(d) whether any such service is being implemented in the rural areas of Gujarat State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rural Family Welfare Services are being provided throughout the country through a network of Rural Family Welfare Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres and Community Health Centres.

(c) Throughout the country. Details in the attached Statement.

(d) and (e). There are 251 Rural Family Welfare Centres, 956 Primary Health Centres, 7284 Sub-centres and 184 Community Health Centres in Gujarat State.

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Rural FW * Centres</i>	<i>Primary Health Centres</i>	<i>Sub-Centres</i>	<i>Community Health Centres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Andra Pradesh	420	1283	7894	46
2.	Assam	146	619	5280	105
3.	Bihar	587	2209	14799	148
4.	Gujarat	251	956	7284	184

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Rural FW * Centres</i>	<i>Primary Health Centres</i>	<i>Sub-Centres</i>	<i>Community Health Centres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
5.	Haryana	89	397	2299	60
6.	Himachal	77	240	1906	43
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	82	335	1700	45
8.	Karnataka	269	1428	7793	204
9.	Kerala	163	929	5094	54
10.	Madhya Pradesh	460	1841	11939	190
11.	Maharashtra	428	1695	9725	295
12.	Manipur	31	72	420	15
13.	Meghalaya	23	88	333	10
14.	Nagaland	7	33	244	5
15.	Orissa	314	1055	5927	157
16.	Punjab	129	472	2964	104
17.	Rajasthan	232	1493	8000	246
18.	Sikkim	15	23	142	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	383	1436	8681	72
20.	Tripura	35	63	535	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	907	3761	20153	262
22.	West Bengal	335	1556	7873	89
23.	A & N Islands	-	17	96	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	40	203	7
25.	Chandigarh	1	-	12	1
26.	D & N Haveli	2	6	34	-
27.	Delhi	8	8	42	-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Rural FW * Centres</i>	<i>Primary Health Centres</i>	<i>Sub-Centres</i>	<i>Community Health Centres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
28.	Goa	13	21	175	5
29.	Lakshdweep	-	7	14	2
30.	Mizoram	14	43	244	6
31.	Pondicherry	12	26	79	4
32.	Daman & Diu	2	4	19	2
All India		5435	22156	131900	2377

\* In many States, Rural Family Welfare Centres have been integrated into Primary Health Centres

[Translation]

(d) No, Sir.

**Medical Colleges**

(e) Does not arise.

1580. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI :  
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

**STATEMENT**

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

*Number of Medical Colleges in the Country - Statewise*

(a) the total number of medical colleges in each State at present;

<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Medical Colleges</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Andra Pradesh	10
Assam	3
Bihar	10
Goa	1
Gujarat	6
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Karnataka	18
Kerala	5

(b) whether the Government propose to open more medical colleges in accordance with increase in population;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has sent any proposal to Union Government for opening more medical colleges in the State; and

(e) if so, the decision of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) A statement showing the number of medical colleges State-wise is Annexed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Medical Colleges</i>
1	2
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	31
Manipur	1
Orissa	3
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	14
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	7
Delhi	4
Pondicherry	1
Chandigarh	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>

[English]

#### **Uniform Civil Code**

1581. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the direction of the Supreme Court to report the progress made by the Government in its endeavour to introduce a uniform civil code by August, 1996;

(b) whether the Government have taken note of the views expressed by eminent jurists that in giving such a direction, the Supreme Court has exceeded its authority and encroached upon the domain of the Legislature and the Executive;

(c) whether the Government have taken note of the demand made by the representative of Muslim organisation's either to delete Article 44 or to exempt unwilling communities including minorities and tribals from the purview of the proposed uniform civil code;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been the consistent policy of the Government not to interfere in the personal laws of any community until the initiative therefor comes from the community concerned. In view of this the Government do not propose to bring in any legislation on Uniform Civil Code.

#### **Workshop On Population Control**

1582. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR(DEEPA):  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

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

(a) whether a National Workshop on "Recent development in the field of population control with emphasis on reproductive health and status of women" jointly organised by the Indian Population Foundation of India and the United Nations Population Fund during June, 1995 in Madhya Pradesh has sought to focus Government's attention of girls education as an effective step to curb the menacingly growing population in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). A workshop was organised by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and a non-governmental organisation, namely the Population Foundation of India at Bhopal in June, 1995. The purpose of the workshop was to generate public awareness for followup of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held at Cairo in September, 1994. Discussions in the workshop covered reproductive health, quality of care, status of women and promotion girls education.

**Indo-US Cooperation in Non-conventional Energy**

1583. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States have signed joint ventures for development of renewable energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the main features of the agreement;

(c) the details of the non-conventional projects; and

(d) the names of the companies with which these joint ventures have been entered into and the type of assistance provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Solar Energy Centre of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Source has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory of Department of Energy U.S.A. for cooperation in the field of testing of Solar thermal and photo voltaic projects, exchange of non-proprietary scientific information, Solar radiation data collection, analysis and dissemination, establishment of links between renewable energy information networks in both India and the U.S.A. etc. This MoU was signed on 21.12.94. Another MoU has been signed on 13.2.95 by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources with Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) U.S.A. to assess, develop and demonstrate renewable energy technologies for mutual benefits, and for this purpose, joint efforts will be made by the institutions, agencies and industries on either side to accelerate the deployment of advanced cost-effective photo-voltaic, wind and bio-mass conversion technologies in India. In addition, joint venture MoUs have also been signed between the public and private sector companies and organization of the two countries during last one year, mainly in the field of wind energy, solar energy, small hydro, bio-mass based power including cogeneration, ocean energy, electric vehicles and financing mechanisms for the renewable energy sector, Govt. of India has provided assistance by way of information on current policies, programmes and incentives for the promotion of renewable energy in India, providing forum of interaction among industries, financial institutions and State nodal agencies and shorting out the problems with State Governments and other Ministries.

12.00 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATOMIC BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I place the following Resolution before the House:-

"That this House recalls the tragedy of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 50 years ago;

Reiterates its deep sympathy for the innocent victims of that horrific attack;

Expresses its admiration for the courage and will of the survivors who overcame their suffering to build a new future;

Further recalls Mahatma Gandhi's words "I regard the employment of the atomic bomb for the wholesale destruction of men, women and children as the most diabolical use of science";

Believes that the existence of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of humanity;

Regrets that despite the end of the Cold War, the spectre of a nuclear holocaust continues to threaten humanity;

Convinced that global nuclear disarmament is the only effective guarantee for preventing a nuclear war and strengthening international peace and security;

Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Action Plan for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world order presented in 1988 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi;

On behalf of the people of India,

Firmly resolves that the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never be repeated either by human design or accident;

And pledges that India will continue its efforts, along with other countries, towards achieving a lasting and complete elimination of all nuclear weapons".

Shall I take it that it is unanimously passed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*The Resolution was adopted unanimously.*

12.04 hrs.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUIT INDIA  
MOVEMENT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This House observes in solemnity today the 53rd Anniversary of the Quit India Movement;

Recalls that this day in 1942 leaders of the national freedom struggle under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi gave a clarion call to launch the Quit India Movement to liberate the country from the yoke of alien rule and usher in 'Swaraj' and sovereignty;

Further recalls that the entire nation rose like one entity to resist the repression of foreign rule;

Notes that the unique struggle for freedom was characterised by non-violence and that the twin tools of ahimsa and satyagraha as espoused by Mahatma Gandhi were upheld even in the face of grave provocation;

Expresses deep sense of gratitude for broad vision of that leadership and the selfless sacrifice of those generations which led the country on the road to freedom;

Pays respectful obeisance to the memory of all those patriots who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of the nation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to the usual activities.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (AGRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the Supreme Court's verdict directing the Central Government to submit a scheme for shifting all the

industries falling within the Taj Trapezium area covering the five districts of Agra, Mathura, Ferozabad, Aligarh and Etah within four weeks. Quite unfortunately, the advocate representing the Government of India did not present all the facts of the Varadarajan Committee report properly before the court.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, it is stated in clear terms in the report submitted by Dr. Varadarajan Committee on the direction of the supreme court that-

[English]

"Shifting of units is not required as it will render all these units financially unviable. If closed, it will render a very large number of people unemployed. This step is not desirable".

This is the judgment of the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

But the Supreme Court verdict says that according to the versions of Shri M.C. Mehta and Shri Krishan Mahajan, the Varadarajan Committee report has recommended the shifting of industries. Therefore, these industries should be shifted. This is in total contradiction to the facts presented by Dr. Varadarajan Committee. On the other hand, Dr. Varadarajan Committee has stated that the pollution was due to inadequate power supply. The pollution is caused by Diesel Generator sets and the vehicles. In order to check water pollution, a barrage should be constructed in Agra. Not only that, the Committee has also stated that the Mathura refinery is emitting sulphur dioxide at the rate of 700 kilograms per hour which needs to be brought down. The Committee has very emphatically said that during the emergency of 1975, the industries in Agra were shifted away from the city and on the basis of which these industries, Foundry Nagar and Industrial Estate came into existence. Now, there is no need for their reallocation. But court said that as a pipeline for natural gas will be laid, hence their reallocation should be done in Agra, Ferozabad area. However, the Supreme Court verdict makes no mention of it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot criticize the Supreme Court's judgment on the floor of the House. I had explained to you what you could say. Now please be quick.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that only. The report says that the Taj will still remain prone to pollution even if the industries were shifted. The shifting of industries has its fallout on rising unemployment in and around Agra. The non-polluted, conventional industries like the leather industry, the glass industry etc. should be encouraged.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to direct their advocate to file a Review petition, present facts properly and plead before the court in a proper manner so that the court can review its decision of transferring the industries given on the basis of wrong facts presented earlier before it. Otherwise, the transfer of industries will lead to collapse of the economy of the whole area and render three lakh workers unemployed.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge upon you to direct the Government of India to present the true picture before the Supreme Court and make arrangement for uninterrupted power supply as recommended in the report. I request you and, through you, the Government of India, to issue necessary direction in this regard.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this issue is related to my area, I should also be permitted to have my say. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Nitish Kumar....

*(Interruptions)*

Excepting Shri Nitish Kumar's statement, nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, *(Interruptions)\*\**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am

raising this question once again with great anguish. You might recall that two years ago, we had drawn the attention to this House, with your permission, to the poisonous adulteration of the milk supplied in Delhi and raised the issue of adding Area to DMS milk in order to raise the SNF content in it. You are aware that the milk contains three main ingredients - water, SNF content and fat content.

The quality of milk is evaluated after measuring the SNF content and the fat content and the price thereof is accordingly fixed. The Government has set the standard of these contents for pasturised milk and for full cream milk which is supplied to the citizens. When we had raised the question of DMS, a discussion was held on that and the hon. Minister had denied it in his reply but such things continue as ever. It has recently come to light that Nestle, a multinational company manufacturing baby food, uses synthetic milk which is prepared by blend of urea and caustic soda. Besides, vegetable oil is mixed with it in order to raise its fat content. It is then dried and milk powder churned out of it which is used to feed our children. This matter has been discussed outside the House as well but no action was taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agriculture policy is under discussion now-a-days. That is why I have raised this question. We are trying to formulate a long term policy. The hon. Minister of Agriculture had said that the Government will have full control over the multinational but this is the face of the multinational companies. God alone knows what will be the fate of the country, with the kind of milk being supplied here. He alone knows whether our children will fall a prey to the diseases like cancer or will become physically disabled or catch other diseases with the intake of this milk or milk powder? This is the kind of situation prevailing today.

Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the House towards this fact and wish that the Government would give a statement on this issue so as to make the picture clear. It must take action against the erring company and impose ban on its business in India.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: (Azamgarh) Mr. Speaker, Sir, Whatever Shri Nitish Kumar has said, is really a very serious issue. You know that there are so many multinational companies in India which are manufacturing such medicines and eatables which have already been banned in Western countries. They are bringing in the same technology in developing countries—to manufacture such items. This question of national importance relates to our children and our health. Therefore, I submit that the Government may please be directed to clarify the position since it is a matter of national



importance. Further, it should also spell out the steps proposed to be taken to check manufacture of such items.

[English]

It is not going on record.

[English]

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You are directing me to direct!

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Let the Hon. Minister make the position clear....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I also join them. It seems to be a very serious matter. I am not directing. Through you, I am requesting the Government to make a statement as to what the real position is. We should know it. The Health Minister should do this.

MR. SPEAKER: You speak what you want. You raise any subject at any point of terms.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You go on speaking. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is anybody on behalf of the Government interested in responding to this issue which has been raised by the Members on the floor of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record and I do not except the Minister to respond to this issue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Nobody appears to be serious.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Health Minister is here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: An efficient Minister like Shri Antulay may respond.

MR. SPEAKER: I will bring to the notice. Shri Nitish Kumar says that some synthetic material is being mixed in a company which is producing milk powder and it is hazardous and dangerous to the health of the children and those who drink that milk. Will the Government look into it?

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only like to speak that this is a very serious issue. However, I want to raise one more issue. A member of tooth pastes are manufactured in India. Except one or two.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) I can assure this House in all earnestness and sincerity that such being a very murderous attempt, if I can put it in that way, we shall surely look into this in all seriousness. In fact, in the CIFTI meeting, the other day, I have already said that the consumers' interest should be protected from not only milk that is vended but also from all the food materials that are being consumed. We shall not only look into this seriously but if, as is provided under the Food and Drugs Act, It is proved after the inspection and investigation and inquiry the highest punishment will be noted out that is provided namely the life imprisonment.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed ....(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: How does tooth paste has a concern with milk. please sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: You can examine it and take appropriate action.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Here I want to make only one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: 'Appropriate action' covers anything.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Before 'appropriate action' if they can give something more in writing about the exact details, it will help me.

MR. SPEAKER: You please go through record. The statement has been made by the hon. Member. If you go through the record, you will get the information and you just ask somebody to look into it.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Yes, Sir.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, environment of the area covering several kilometers in Hapur region of Uttar Pradesh is getting polluted due to bone mills operating illegally there. As a result, life has become difficult in villages falling under this area. Due to foul smell emanating from these mills, people are not able to use the way passing through that area. The situation has reached such a pass that the people start vomiting immediately after eating their meals. It has also affected the marriages of young boys and girls of the villages. In this connection people of the villages also staged demonstrations and dharnas for redressal of their grievances but the Central Government has remained unfazed. The people are compelled to leave their villages.

People living in hundreds of villages falling in this region feel insecure. Therefore, though you, I request the Central Government to direct the local authorities to remove these illegally operating mills from that area.

*[English]*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, since 2 August, 1995 nearly 6,500 employees of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Karnataka are on strike demanding payment of Interim Relief, Additional D.A. and ex-gratia Bonus, etc. The Company was declared as a sick industry in 1992. It has been referred to BIFR for consideration of revival/rehabilitation.

BIFR suggested to the management to sympathetically consider the payment to Interim Relief. Since 1992, wages have been frozen, the company being a sick industry.

To revive this industry, the parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry studied in depth various aspects and even

appointed a Sub-Committee to go through the entire aspects and also made on-the-spot study at Kolar Gold fields. The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee have been placed before the Parliament and some of the recommendations have already been implemented by the Ministry of Mines.

I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of State in the Minister of Mines to keep the longevity of the Gold Mine operation, the Ministry of Mines had called for a global tender which is now under serious consideration of the Government, keeping in view the revival of age-old Gold Mines.

12.19 hrs.

*[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]*

In the meanwhile, the workmen are agitating and going on strike, spontaneously supported by all the unions affiliated to political parties existing in Kolar Gold fields. In this strike, some party wants to exploit the situation in their party's self-interest by instigating the workmen by blaming the Government and the ruling Party, involving other senior office bearers of AICC without any base.

The gold mine industry would have been closed long back but for the sincere efforts taken by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India. It continues with its operation and also safeguards the welfare of the employees and their families.

I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister of Mines and urge upon him to immediately come forward to settle these demands without any further delay and put an end to the strike and help the workmen.

Yesterday one of the hon. Members of Parliament raised this issue in the august House without knowing the facts in total even though he was a member of the sub-Committee who tried to give a political colour to the strike though it is not so. I request the hon. Speaker to take note of such things and remove the allegations from the proceedings of the House which are not based on the facts.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the whole House to a very serious problem. Sir, if you see the advertisements in a private TV you will see that one of the highest constitutional authorities appears in an advertisement which is sponsored by SAFAL wherein he says every day: 'I eat politicians with my breakfast'.

[Translation]

He says in Hindi-<sup>8</sup> "Main Rajneetik Admi Ko Kachcha Chabakar khata Hoon." With these words, he eats carrot. This is very strange. I have no objection if one utter such words about 'Tandoor-Mark' politicians.

[English]

We are self-respecting people. We are in the politics. We are not Tandoor-mark politicians.

[Translation]

If he utters such words about 'Tandoor-mark' politician, then I have no objection. However, as regards honest politician, the highest constitutional authority.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

This is what he says in the advertisement. It is very bad. This is our political disgrace. This is an insult of a political leader. How come a Constitutional authority appear in a private advertisement...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name will not go on record.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, it is a serious matter. We do not know whether he takes money or not for the advertisement. What is this? Appearing in the advertisement is against the Constitution. It is against the dignity.

I request you that this type of things should be stopped. Politicians should not be the object of attack by everybody. We know there are problems with the politicians. We know there is a nexus between politicians and criminals. But all politicians are not like that. Such a derogatory remark must be stopped. I appeal that the House should condemn such remarks because the House comprises of politicians. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a very serious matter. This is a question of decorum and dignity of everybody. The question is: Can any constitutional authority behave in this irresponsible and disgusting manner? I think the proper place for him should be the lunatic asylum. That is the proper place. The sooner he is consigned there it is better for the country. You see the way he is behaving, even after

the Supreme Court order. He does not bother for the Supreme Court; he does not bother for Parliament; he does not bother for anybody. There is no decency or decorum. Can he do whatever he likes?

[Translation]

Has the country reached such a stage?

[English]

Sir, can anybody do whatever he likes? And he is being paid from out of the Consolidated Fund of India (Interruptions) Therefore, the last we can do is that Parliament should also react. I should have thought that enough is enough. But no action is taken by this inept and spineless Government. Nobody takes notice of them. They are fighting among themselves. The people will no doubt give their verdict. But what will happen? This country is being treated in this manner. I do not differentiate between politician 'A' or 'B'. I do not claim a better privilege for politicians. But everybody has some sense of self-respect also. Is this something which is to be tolerated in a country like this because it is a democracy? This cannot be permitted.

I think the Government should express its view and from the Chair also I expect you to express some views on this type of nauseating and disgusting and ridiculous situation which should not be allowed to continue any further..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I through you..... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Are we discussing it?..... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Joshijee, what is the matter?..... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: My turn does not come. I too have given a notice..... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: When Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee speaks, we do not rise..... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. Through you I want to know two things from the Government. First, whether any constitutional authority has got a right to

appear in a TV advertisement? Secondly, how much money has been paid to him for this advertisement?

This is not a minor issue. He says, "I eat the man, I eat the politician, my teeth are very strong." If he has strong teeth, he should go for a toothpaste. But a constitutional authority should not speak like this. The Supreme court has given verdict against him. Election Commissioner speaks like this. Despite this, Parliament has maintained silence for so many days, simply because he may cause some harm to us. I think, this is a very serious matter. Somebody from the Government should rise and speak clearly whether a constitutional authority has got a right to earn money or not.

Whether he can appear in an advertisement on T.V. or not?

I want Government's clarification on these two points.  
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is learnt that not less than 800 persons have been recruited in different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, in violation of all existing norms of fresh recruitment. All these recruitments took place in the months of April, May and June, 1995, through wireless and telephonic instructions from CIL Headquarters to different subsidiaries. The matter was brought to the notice of the CIL authorities as well as the Prime Minister and the Coal Minister by me and many Trade Union leaders. The matter has also been ventilated by various newspapers published in Bengali and Hindi from West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, specially.....\* The South Eastern Coal Fields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited was the nodal agency to act.....\*\* The newspapers published in Hindi from Madhya Pradesh have alleged that crores of rupees have been illegally transacted in this deal of *mala fide* recruitment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Haradhan Roy, reading is prohibited. You should not read it.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Sir, there are speculations that the post of Chairman of Coal India Limited is not filled up permanently with a motive of monetary bargaining with the candidates for the post, for some personal interest of the persons who are at the helm of affairs of such selection.

The most doubtful and astonishing feature is that no reply

or explanation of statement is received from any end of the Coal India Limited or the Ministry of Coal on this allegation of illegal and *mala fide* recruitments in huge number, in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. The specific demand of holding enquiry by the CBI was placed before the Prime Minister by me about three months back.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, it is not going on record. Now, Shri Subrata Mukherjee to speak.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going on record. You cannot read it. Whatever you want to say, you can say, but you should not read. I have been repeatedly telling this. You are violating it. It is not fair. Now, I call Shri Subrata Mukherjee to speak.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, may I make submission? Since the hon. Member has read out a statement, I would urge upon you to kindly go through it and if some allegations have been made against anybody without any notice, they may be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, If there are any allegations, they will be removed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (RAIGANJ): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of West Bengal... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, you should not read it.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am not reading.

DR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can read while raising matters under Rule 377 but now whatever points you want to make, you make them in a few sentences. For, It is exactly violative of the rules of the House. You should not do it.

... (Interruptions)

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\* Not recorded.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of West Bengal, especially of North Bengal, are suffering since a long time due to recent strike by the employees of Department of Telecommunications. The telecom system is more or less, completely non-functional there. I have received a large number of complaints from the people of my Constituency, merchants' associations, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Gazetted Officers of the State Government. I have written a letter to the Minister of communications but no action has been taken till now. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps immediately.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an ugly incident which occurred in Gondarmor area of Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal on 31st July, 1995. On that day a jawan from the BSF camp was reported to be stabbed. On hearing this, a number of jawans rushed from the camp to the road and attacked innocent people including passengers, buses and taxis. They also looted and burnt the shops and houses of the nearby area.

Sir, I would like to add that this is not the first incident of its kind. There are two or three camps of the BSF in that area and the jawans are frequently found entering into the village. They are torturing the people and disturbing peace of that area.

So, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter and take the BSF jawans to task. I would also request the Government to give some relief to families of the victims.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat just now. All the industries running in Firozabad will be ruined. It is true that Taj Mahal should be protected but this will render lakhs of workers jobless. In this connection, the Government of India should take the initiative, otherwise lakhs of workers will come on the roads and Agra-Firozabad will be faced with a very grim situation. The Government of India should make arrangements for preventing lakhs of workers from becoming unemployed.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Prabhu Dayal, could you not bring this matter regarding cleaning of Railway Station to the notice of the concerned General Manager and the

concerned officers? I am sorry to say that the House should not be reduced to this level.

Mr. Prem Kumar Dhupal.

... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Prabhu Dayal, your submission is over.

*[Translation]*

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, almost all the Members of Parliament are facing difficulties in spending money from the MPs Local Area Development Fund. We are told that the fund will remain the District Magistrate and we can also utilize the interest thereof for developmental works. But in a letter addressed to me the District Magistrate has written that contingency charges will be deducted from that and after deducting the contingency charges the rest of money from the fund has been allocated. The District Magistrates, particularly in the States ruled by other parties impose their own conditionalities.

Sir, many people volunteer to contribute labour for construction of building of Mahila Mandal or for the one the Youth organisation want to construct but the Government is discouraging them. The Officers and the staff do not cooperate with them. The principal officer of a financial institution meant for funding these programmes runs away when people visit him for funding purposes. The Principal of the school ask for money for constructing the room... *(Interruptions)*... children are not allowed to participate there. Many hurdles are being created in Himachal Pradesh in particular. I would like to urge you that the Centre should issue clearcut directions to the District Magistrates asking them to extend their fullest cooperation in allocating and utilizing the MPs Local Area Development Fund and a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to look into the whole matter.

Sir, only 50 per cent money of the fund of Rs. one crore has been allocated this year. The whole amount of this fund should be deposited with the District Magistrate so that the Members of Parliament can give their recommendations on time and development works can be taken up every where. The Government should issue clear directions in this regard.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Dhupal, regarding the M. Ps Fund, if there are any problems, you can meet the Secretary, Rural Development. Even then if it is not solved,

if there are any doubts, the hon. Speaker has made it very clear that the Members can meet him at any time so that guidelines can be issued.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : The proceedings in the other House show that they have already decided to constitute a Committee to look into this matter.

Sir, it seems the Government wants to respond on this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, the position is, at least, in most of the States the full amount of Rs. 2.05 crore has been released. That is point number one. It is very much true that the programme is not going as it should go. We have only a few months to go for the end of the term of this Lok Sabha. Basically, the problem lies with the implementing agency and these implementing agencies are at the district level. As you have rightly mentioned, the Speaker has kindly agreed to oversee and to guide the implementation of this programme. We will surely abide by these orders. Having been deeply interested in this programme. I can say, not just as a Minister but as a Member of Parliament, that, however, the State Government machinery must be alerted to the fact that in the routine manner, in the normal administrative delayed manner, this programme cannot go on. There is a specific programme to cut down the procedural tape to the extent it can and to complete this amount within the next three months of so....  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof Dhumal's allegation is that they are cutting incidental charges from this amount.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : These are matters of details and they can be looked into.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North); Sir, the Government has not responded to the fact that only Rs. 50 lakhs have been given and the Government have not given the balance amount of Rs. 50 lakhs which should go to the constituency.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will definitely ask the Minister to check on this. But what is there under the rules is that unless the particular amount is spent, further amount will not be given. The amount should be spent first.

SHRI RAM NAIK : There is no such rule.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will pass it on the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The position is that Rs. 1 crore has already been released and in addition to that an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been released to each constituency. But the implementing authority is very very slow; they are not

quick and they are not fast. So, a specific direction shall have to be given to complete is immediately.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Why has the balance amount of Rs. 50 lakhs not been sent? Sir, implementation is one issue. The second issue is, unless the balance amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is sent to the constituency, the State Government would not take up the programme. So, why is the Government not sending this balance amount of Rs. 50 lakhs? That is the issue here.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The issue is this. According to you, Rs. 1.55 crore have been sent. Has that money been spent? Have the programmes been sanctioned at least to the extent of that? That is the issue. The answer would, by and large, no.

We will do the needful. I do not want to discuss this further with the hon. Minister here at the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has to gear up the machinery.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : We have already sent the project.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is the duty of the Government. The hon. Minister is here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): We have already released Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI RAM NAIK : You should release another Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: The guideline is made on the basis of the progress report from the Collector.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : That is not the guideline. You have to send the money.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Why are you interfering?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Listen to the information at the hands of the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Money is being misused by

respective District collectors. They are appointing petty contractors. Work is not being done up to the mark.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: I am explaining the position. The amount of Rs. 50 lakhs released by the Ministry relates to the year, 1995-96. That is released on the basis of the guidelines.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Where are the guidelines?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: The guidelines were laid on the Table of the House. I have written letter to the Members. I laid the guidelines on the Table of the House and I have personally written a letter along with the guidelines. As per the guideline and the decision taken, Rs. 50 lakhs will be released on the basis of the report received from the District collector.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): This is wrong. The Collector never spent the money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us hear the hon. Minister in full. If there are any doubts, you can ask him.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This is not the guideline. What the hon. Minister is saying is very much confusing.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Let the hon. Minister show the guidelines. Where is the guideline that the amount will be received in two instalments after receiving the progress report from the Collector? That report is never received. The only thing is that Rs. 1 crore money should be released on the recommendation of the MPs. It should be taken and implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, petty contractors are being appointed by the District Collectors and contracts awarded to them. Money is being misused.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: The money will be released on the basis of the report from the Collector. This is the guideline. Last year, during this tenure of the House, there was a discussion with the Hon. Speaker and the demand from the hon. Members also was to release the entire amount of Rs. 1 crore at a time . We pursued with the Finance Ministry, but as per the guidelines existing today, we cannot release Rs. 1 crore at a time.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You have not gone through the guidelines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Minister. He has not concluded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Ask me if you want any clarification but please do not interrupt... (*Interruptions*).. We cannot release the entire amount of Rs. 1 crore in a lumpsum but we can release it in instalments. Therefore, Rs. 50 lakh have been released. Another Rs. 50 lakhs will be released later on....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two type of problems. One; the money is not reaching to the destination where should reach. In this regard, the hon. Minister has repeatedly said that Rs. one crore of the last year has been released alongwith this year's instalment. Rs. 50 lakh. They will release another Rs. 50 lakh after receiving the report of the collector. Now the situation is changing. If the constituency of a particular Member is ruled by the party to which belong, then, there is no problem otherwise as I am saying. We recommended our scheme and sent a list alongwith the estimate and they were told about the estimated amount and were directed to implement the Scheme. The estimate is being made again so as to cause delay in completing the work. Thus problems are being created. Then, we want that some Government agency should undertake this work as per the guidelines and we have no objection to that but some politics is involved in appointing petty contractors so that it is publicised that it is a scheme other than that of MPs Local Area Development Fund. The other purpose is to delay it and misappropriate the money. Thus, a mockery of the guidelines is being made. This should be monitored and looked into. The M.P. should be authorised to appoint any agency for undertaking the work. It is the MPs scheme but he is not being invited for laying foundation stone. You should issue the guidelines saying that such a scheme comes under Local Area Development scheme. We are not interested in laying the foundation stone but people should know that it is the money of the MPs scheme. Money is being misused today. Some people are becoming affluent. Some complain that money is demanded for releasing the fund amount. I urge that this matter should be inquired into so that the scheme is implemented in real terms. The hon. Speaker, had taken the initiative and the Government lastly approved the scheme. The very purpose of the scheme will be defeated if this is not done. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I urge that the whole amount should be released this year only.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is our common experience and also our grouse that the projects suggested and recommended by the Members of Parliament under the MPs Local Area Development Scheme for which the funds go from the Centre are not implemented in the right spirit. There is callousness about it and the progress is indeed very tardy. I think on that point, we have all got to be one. What I expected from the hon. Members was that we should have put across certain suggestions to ensure that the work is carried out speedily. It was owing to the wishes of the hon. Members that the Government of India has decided that the implementing agency would be the collector of the District. The Government of India has not appointed any of its own officers to go to each District and implement the Scheme. In our polity, a federal one as it is, certain works have got to be left to others. We would all want that all the State Governments and the Collectors appointed by them in view of the Scheme in the spirit in which it has been sanctioned by the Government of India here. But if some Collectors, for the reasons best known to them, *bona fide* or otherwise do not implement the Scheme in time, if the hon. Members have problem like this, I would suggest that a nodal agency must be formed here. We should be able to put across our complaints - I am using that word purposely now - that a recommendation was made three months back and no progress whatever has been carried out. It is my experience also that after you send the recommendations, District N.P. Collector writes to other officers. The officers senior to him try to intervene in that matter and then the report that you get or the communication that you get only mentions that this has been sent for approval.

It is only after the estimates are received from a particular authority that the approval will be granted. Now this word 'approval' is a very misleading one. Who is to grant the approval? I think the approval has to be granted by Members of Parliament. And others are the executing agencies. We have no further business in that. We do not wish to touch that amount. That has to be spent by the District Collector. But there is no question of granting the approval to that. If the scheme falls within the four corners of the guidelines which have been framed here. I think, we have to cut across the party lines on this matter. It is not that the Centre is found wanting in something. I was at a loss to understand as to what we are really wanting from the Centre. The Central Government has granted us the money. It will be good if you hold a meeting, if the hon. Speaker were to hold a meeting with all the leaders of the various parties and devise means for it. A detailed proforma has been circulated. I have received one, other hon. Members also must have received

that in which we have to file the return as to what has been done. That must be taken care of maybe by appointing one person here to write to these people to ensure that the work is carried out without any delay. I suppose, that has to be the solution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a very important issue. I think everyone wants to speak.

DR. VISHWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikulam): Sir, the MPs are given the opportunity to select the work. But the MPs are not given the opportunity either to monitor it or to inspect that. Nowhere they are concerned with that, especially for the education in the rural side. The way it is being followed is very vague. In that way, they are entrusting the work to a contractor. The contractor can reduce the estimated cost or can hike the cost. Where do you get the money if the cost is high? That is one question. According to the Contract Rules, if a contractor delays the work, how can an MP interfere in it? There are works that are pending for years together. If the same fate is also shown to this MP Area Development Fund, I am sure the very purpose for which that is given, will be lost. I suggest that either this work must be entrusted to the CPWD because it is a body of the Centre or it should be entrusted to the Village Level committee with which that particular work is there to be carried out. Let the MPs take the responsibility of completing the work. If the MP is given that responsibility, naturally, there will not be any confusion.... ( *Interruptions* )

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Sir, this type of work has been introduced for the first time. But there is no proper perception as far as implementation of it is concerned. As our hon. Members have projected, there are several difficulties that are being experienced with regard to its implementations.

Now as far as contractors are concerned, for the small work of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000, they are not coming forward and they are not implementing it. There must be a level within which these works are to be entrusted to the Village Development Committees, as suggested by the Members of Parliament.

Secondly, Rs.1 crore has been kept at the disposal of the Collector. But most of the Collectors have deposited this amount in several banks. On this Rs. 1 crore, some interest has also accrued. I would like to know how this interest is accounted for and whether this amount has been deposited for six months, ten months or every one year. These are the difficulties. I suggest that below a particular level, say below Rs. 1 lakh, the work should be entrusted, as suggested by the Members of Parliament to the Village Development Committee



so that the work distribution can be perfect and the progress of the work can also be perfect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Speaker to call the leaders of the political parties and important persons and discuss the problems that the hon. Members are facing in their respective constituencies and in the light of this, some new rules and regulations should be framed and implementing authorities can be geared up.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : I would just like to endorse what the hon. Members have said and what the Chair has said about the many difficulties in the implementation of this programme at the ground level and I also would like to support your view that the hon. Speaker who has been giving guidance on this programme already had a meeting earlier which was very useful. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Day before yesterday you were also present in the meeting. Here, before the hon. Speaker, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister did not tell. My point is only this.

*[Translation]*

What hon. Minister is saying is different from what hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said before the hon. Speaker. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that they will send the money there at the earliest. He has stated that it is stipulated in the guidelines that money will be sent only when the approval is received. But we have not come through such guidelines anywhere. The guideline is that you will submit a project of any kind. But it was never in the guidelines that the money for the project will be given in instalments. If hon. Minister talks like this then it means that he is misleading the bureaucracy. This money is not going to be lapsed. If it is not spent in a year, it can be carried forward to next year. We are worried about the elections for Parliament to be held after six months. It depends upon the will of the people that whom they elect as a Member of Parliament. If money is not released immediately then how the Member of Parliament will prepare the schemes to utilise that Rs. one crore. So I urge that the word instalment does not appear in the guideline. Do not mislead them by saying this.....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You already participated. After all we do not take any decision here and there are some

problems in implementing the scheme. Once again, I request the hon. Speaker to call the hon. Minister also. If there are any difficulties, we can sit together and sort out the problem. I am also facing the problem. There is inordinate delay in sanctioning the plan. Implementation is not sufficient.

*....(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is on his legs.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bansalji, you have got your own problem and they have got their own problem. It is not for the fancy that they are raising this problem. Really they have got a problem. I myself, as the Deputy Speaker, got a problem in my constituency. With authority I am speaking this. That is why, it is our duty to hear their problems. There is no proper understanding between the Government and the hon. Members of Parliament. Some of the executive authorities are told not to implement it immediately. Unnecessarily they are delaying it. We are left to the mercy of the executive authorities.

*[Translation]*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI (JALESAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, My Parliamentary Constituency consists of four districts. You have given Rs. one crore to each Member of Parliament.

**13.00 hrs.**

I had submitted the schemes at all the places but the District Magistrate of Etah spent Rs. 20 lakhs without my knowledge, whereas I kept on saying time and again not to spend without my consent. It was the Government of Samajwadi Party in U.P at that time. The work was done according to the will of the workers of that party. I have given it in writing several times and wrote to hon. Uttambhai H. Patel Ji as well. When the investigation was completed, I had shown it to him as to what was happening there. I want to say that District Magistrates are spending money in my constituency without my consent, which is not in accordance with the existing system.....*(Interruptions)* Rs. 20 lakhs have already been spent in this way... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think every MP, in one way or the other, has got a problem with the executive authorities.

The Collectors are not properly responding. They do not really understand the guidelines sent by this office. So, I request the hon. Speaker to convene a meeting, hear everybody and sort out the problem. Rs. 1 crore has already been sent, but the Collectors are inordinately delaying things - something like the PWD work. They cut certain amounts also. It is very unfortunate that the Collectors are not properly responding to it. Therefore, I am requesting the hon. Speaker to convene a meeting once again.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sure many of the hon. Members want to participate in this discussion because this happens to be a very important issue. In fact, I was about to close it around 12.35 p.m. But knowing the sense of the House I had to continue it up to 1 O' clock. Dragging this on further will amount to the violation of the rules of this House. So, kindly bear with me. I speak to the hon. Speaker to see that all your problems are solved.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Permit me to say something, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your reply as on today will not satisfy any of the Members. Therefore, I request you to prepare thoroughly with all the necessary information from the Collectors. If there is any delay in sanctioning, you must take very drastic action against such officers. They are standing in the process of development.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, We congratulate you for your order, you have given a good order...*(Interruptions)*..

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, today is not the last day. We are sitting for a long time. One fine morning you can make an exhaustive statement of the floor of the House, collecting all the necessary information that our hon. Members want. You have made an attempt to answer. But certain things are further needed. I think you will be in a position to give the information on the next occasion. Thank you very much.

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Explanatory statements giving reasons for immediate legislation by the payment of Bonus (Amendment) ordinance, 1995**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995.

[Placed in library *Sec. No. L.T 7995/95*]

### **Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) On behalf of SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA, I beg to lay on the Table a copy, each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulation, 1995 published in Notification No G.S.R. 176 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1995.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1995 published in Notification No G.S.R. 177 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1995.
- (3) G.S.R. 213 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1995 containing corrigendum to the Notification No G.S.R. 513 dated the 22nd October, 1994.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1995 published in Notification No. G.S.R 548 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1995.

[Placed in Library *Sec. no. L.T. 7996/95*]

### **Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum for 1993-94 and Statement for delay in laying the papers etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH

GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer Centre. Trivandrum. for the year 1993-94.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in library *Sec. no L.T. 7997/95*]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library *Sec. no L.T 7998-95*]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, along with Audited Accounts.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library *See no L.T. 7999/95*]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Dental Council of India. New Delhi. for the year 1993-94.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. *See no. L.T 8000/95*]

**13-04/1/2 hrs.**

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Forty- fourth Report**

*[English]*

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala): I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**13.05 hrs.**

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**Hundred and Forth Report**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM NAIK (North Bombay): I beg to present the Hundred and Forth Report (Hindj and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on MODVAT scheme - fraudulent availment of credits.

**13.05/1/2 hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS**

**Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports and Minutes**

*[English]*

SHRI PABAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions)

(Shri Paban Kumar Bansal.)

of the Standing Committee on Communications relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto:

- (1) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Communications on Films Division.
- (2) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Communications on National Centre of Films for Children and Young People.

13.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1995 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1995."

13.06 1/2 hrs.

**Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill as passed by  
Rajya Sabha**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1995 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 8th August, 1995.

13.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Fifty-third Report**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg

to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th August, 1995."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"The this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th August, 1995."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) **Need To Rectify Anomalies in Providing Housing Benefits to Sc/st and Other Backward Classes under Indira Awas Yojana**

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Sir, permanent housing and *pucca* abodes to all families in the country is an undisputed essential requirement. But majority of the families, especially in the rural areas are not able to build all weather proof houses due to low per capita income. The labour classes and the small marginal farmers, agriculture department artisans and the fishermen community could not improve their age old thatched shelter. Under the scheme, Indira Awas Yojna, during the last ten years, about 17 lakh houses could be given to poor sections of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, when their houses were damaged due to natural calamity like fire, flood or rain. Of late, this facility has been extended to other economically backward classes and during the years 1995-96 ten lakh houses are to be allotted to all the States in the country. However, there are some lacunae in the existing rules.

I urge upon the Government to rectify the anomalies and instruct the State Governments to form a committee consisting of Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies and process and finalise the beneficiaries - rural and urban - according to the guidelines. Especially, the 'first come first served' bases should be observed while following the other guidelines since this is funded by the Central Government.

**(ii) Need To Bring A Legislation To Extend Panchayati Raj Act To The Scheduled Areas**

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Parliament have passed 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution to have uniform three-tier system of panchayats in the districts and Nagarpalikas and to hold regular elections. These amendments prevent article 243 to operate as it is by the State Government in Scheduled Areas of the country mentioned in article 244 (1) and article 244(2), that is, in areas which are ruled as per the provisions of V and VI Schedules of the Constitution. Article 243 M4(B) again authorises the Parliament to extend these Panchayati Raj provisions with some additions and alternations according to the necessity. Many State Governments have dissolved the district panchayats and other panchayats to hold elections according to article 243 but in many States, there are controversies whether they will hold elections in Scheduled areas or not. If the State will not hold elections of panchayats in the Scheduled districts, there will be a vacuum there.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the Union Government to bring a Bill to extend Panchayati Raj Act to the Scheduled Areas with immediate effect and allow them to hold these elections in Scheduled Areas along with other districts.

**(iii) Need to Clear The Project for Exploration of Kolar Gold Fields in Karnataka**

SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, gold is being extracted from Kolar Gold Field for the last several hundred years. Even now, there is abundant gold ore in that area. The Kolar Gold Field and new areas surrounding it can yield about three to four grammes of gold per tonne. For this purpose, exploration has to be taken up. Added to this, new technology should be used to ensure profits. The Board of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. floated global tenders for exploration work. A big company from Australia had quoted the lowest amount. The Board of the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. accepted the tender of the Australian Company. But nothing has been heard in this regard.

About 20,000 workers and more than three lakh people who are dependent on the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. would be benefited if the exploration work is taken up. The people of Karnataka are eagerly looking forward for the green signal from the Central Government to this ambitious project.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to clear this vital project immediately and help the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. workers and their family members to earn their living.

**(iv) Need to Develop Azhikkal Port in Cannanore District Kerala as an All Weather Port**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the State of Kerala is endowed with a long coastal line. And it was well known for its maritime trade over several centuries. However, even today, except for the Cochin Port, other minor and medium Ports in Kerala remain unutilised. Renovation and modernisation of these minor and medium Ports will go a long way in the socio-economic development of Kerala.

Here, I would draw the kind attention of the Union Government to the sad plight of the highly potential Port of Azhikkal in Cannanore district of Malabar area in Kerala. This Port is ideally located and can very well become an important centre for the export of cash crops cultivated in Kasargod, Cannanore, and Wyanad districts in Kerala and Coorg and Mysore districts in Karnataka. This Port assumes added importance in view of the Ezhimala Naval Academy being set up in the neighborhood of the Port. The fact that the NH-17 and the Madras-Mangalore railway line passes through this place adds to its significance.

In view of the growing importance of this Port, I urge upon the Union Government to do all that is necessary to develop the Azhikkal Port as an all-weather Port which will go a long way in promoting the overall development of the backward Malabar region of Kerala.

**(v) Need To ensure Regular Supply of Diesel and Kerosene to Bareilly, U.P.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is one of the major cities of Uttar Pradesh. The supply of diesel and kerosene oil there has been erratic over the last few months. That is why its artificial scarcity is being caused and these things are being sold in the blackmarket. The consumers are compelled to pay more. This scarcity has caused due to several reasons, like non-availability of Rail wagons in time etc. Earlier also I had given a suggestion that these things be made available from Mathura refinery in order to ensure regular supply as is being done in the nearby Badaun district, but appropriate steps have not been taken so far.

I urge upon the Minister of Oil and Natural Gas to pay his attention towards this also and take necessary steps in order to ensure regular supply.

**(vi) Need to remove Anomalies in One Time increase in Pension Scheme of Retired Defence Personnel**

*[Translations]*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): One time increment has been given to the retired personnel of different categories of Defence Services under: "One rank on Pension" policy but many other categories have not been included in that. Due to this there is great discontentment among the ex-serviceman.

The ex-servicemen are disciplined and peace loving citizens of the country, but there is a great discontentment among them for being deprived of the increase in the pension and the peace loving and disciplined citizens might feel forced to resort to the path of agitation due to this action of the Government.

After retirement from defence services, these people have been deprived of this increase due to their re-employment in the Government, Semi-Government departments and corporations or other bodies. But similarly those army personnels who have been given honorary rank have also been deprived of increment in their pension.

I request to the Government of India that increment in the pension should be given to all these ex-servicemen who have been deprived of increment to bring an end to the discontentment prevailing among the ex-servicemen.

*[English]*

**(vii) Need to Provide Financial Assistance to State Government of Sikkim for Setting Up More Open Schools with Nepali as a Medium of Instruction**

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, the student population of Sikkim comprises one-fourth of the total population of the State but the problem of high rate of drop-out is also over increasing.

This can be attributed to socio-economic conditions of the people, insufficient and lack of well qualified teachers, difficult terrain and insufficient resources at the hand of the State Government, etc.

In such a scenario, open schools are becoming popular among the drop-out students who wish to complete their education. The medium of instruction for National Open Schooling available to them is only Hindi or English. This is

discouraging the students. It is very much required that the medium should be Nepali which will enable a large mass of rural population also to have access to basic education.

I would like to urge upon the Union Government to provide the State Government financial and professional support to set up more open schools and also to introduce Nepali as medium of instruction upto senior secondary level.

**(viii) Need to Improve Telecommunication Facilities in Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency, U.P.**

*[Translation]*

DR. S.P. YADAV (SAMBHAL): Sir, the condition of telecommunication services in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sambhal is not good, whereas this region is located just 150 kilometer away from Delhi, the capital of the country. Goods made of bone, horns, leather and jewellery, sticks, combs etc. are exported a larger scale. It is a big trading centre of Mentha Sugar and grains. But all the traders are very unhappy with the condition of telephone service there. Some years ago, automatic telephone service was introduced. But now this is not working properly.

I, therefore, demand from the Government of India that electronic telephone services be provided with immediate effect to Sambhal Sarayatarin, Hayatnagar, Bahjoyi, Khirsi, Gunnour, Babrala and all the police stations, tehsils and all the blocks.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What shall we do now? Shall we forego the Lunch Hour and take up the next subject? It is because there are many hon. Members who want to participate in the debate.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the question is of policy, Are we to forego the Lunch Hour and take up the next subject so that we can save at least one hour? It is left to the desire of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, as it is we have taken so much time and due to the two holidays, we may lose more time. So, I suggest that we may forego the Lunch Hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What does the hon. Minister say?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I am your disposal.

[Translation]

I shall abide by the decision of the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, we shall take up the discussion on Agricultural Policy.

13.20 hrs.

MOTION RE. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT  
AGRICULTURE POLICY RESOLUTION AS MODIFIED-  
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I shall call Shri A. Venkata Reddy.

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantpur): Sir, I rise to support the Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution.

Agriculture should be made a profitable and productive occupation in order to raise the income levels of those dependent on it.

During the last four decades, the country has made tremendous progress in the field of agriculture. The first Prime Minister of India, Late Pandit Nehru has given top priority to agriculture and it was his endeavor to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains.

Sir, the farmer is the backbone of the country and his position, today, is very miserable, though he works hard day and night to produce foodgrains for him and for others.

Sir, I submit to this august House that a farmer is not a trader. He is incapable of marketing his produce. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture suggested

a price policy. The Committee suggested that price policy and capital formation should aim not only at giving cost-based minimum support price but also give remunerative prices to the farmers. This is an important aspect.

The support price fixed by the Government for agricultural produce is much less than the remunerative price. The farmer is not able to get back the investment he made. Since the support price is much less, the middleman exploit the farmers by paying a price near about the support price and nothing else. The support price paid to the farmers should help him get back his investment and the agricultural. The agricultural profession should remain a viable profession so that it attracts capital formation. The minimum support price programme should be extended to all agricultural products namely, foodgrains, pulses, groundnut, sunflower, cotton, horticulture, sericulture and vegetables.

Sir, the Government have entered into the new GATT Agreement in December, 1993. I wish to reiterate that many measures of the GATT Agreement will benefit India as our agricultural exports enjoy a comparative and competitive advantage. This has been clarified by our hon. Minister of Agriculture Dr. Balram Jakhari and also by the then Commerce Minister and now hon. Minister for External Affairs, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on the floor of this august House.

The Government has withdrawn some subsidies on fertilisers and pesticides. This is adversely affecting the farmers. They are forced to pay heavy prices for fertilizers and pesticides but they are not able to get the price invested. Moreover, the labour money to the labourers but is unable to get it back.

I would like to make certain suggestions to the hon. Minister for consideration in order to help farmers:-

- (1) The Government should continue subsidies on the fertilizers and pesticides as before.
- (2) The Government should give remunerative prices to farmers. The support price should be fixed taking into account the needs of the farmers. Presently those in the Ministry who decide this issue are mere bureaucrat and they do not have knowledge of agriculture. Somebody who has got full authority on agriculture must be one of the persons to decide on the issue of support price to farmers.
- (3) the Government should recognize agriculture as an industry as such and give all concessions and facilities as given to the industry today. Agricultural

(Sh.A. Venkata Reddy)

development is equally important for the all-round development of the nation.

- (4) There is a lot of research work going on in IARI and other related institutes. It is very important that the results of all these research works should be communicated to the farmers all over the country so that they could go in for new varieties of seeds and latest techniques of farming.
- (5) I urge the Central Government to lay emphasis on providing sufficient electric power to the farmers through the cooperation of the State Governments so that the farmers are able to utilise the latest equipment and get sufficient water for the fields. Electricity should be provided to the farmers by the Government free of cost and exemption should be given from paying. In Madhya Pradesh 5 HP electricity is provided free to the farmers.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Reddy Garu, you have forgotten to congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister. Huge amounts have been released for drip irrigation, in the case of ladies to any extent up to 75 per cent, and for purush to any extent up to 50 per cent. I think, that is the greatest achievement of the hon. Minister for Agriculture.

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY : Sir, I congratulate him for that also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this subject. I have been waiting for this opportunity since yesterday.

Sir, first of all, I whom I regard as my elder brother, and express my gratitude to him that atleast, he has thought over this issue during his tenure and taken an initiative to present a policy on agriculture, in this house.

Sir, it is being said for a very long time that India is a country of village and farmers. Out of a population of 90 crores, 55 crore people depend on Agriculture. Agriculture was worshipped in our country at the initial stage of building

of society and the farmer was regarded as a divine being people of our country believed that the land was their mother. our concept about Agriculture was :-

Uttam Kheti Madhyam Baan,  
Adham Chakri, Bheekh Nidan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sir, today we are entering an era in which we hesitate to call Agriculture the best occupation. Our values have changed. Earlier, we used to worship the produce of our land but with the change of time, this feeling has also changed. There will be no exaggeration to say that today our land is producing dollars and pounds. The investors consider agriculture as an industry and that is why voices are raised again and again to give agriculture the status of an Industry. I do not oppose it but I have been observing the mentality of those people who have been talking of only big farmers, for a very long period. I also want that agriculture should be a profitable occupation. However, I would like to say that agriculture should not be regarded as a business while formulating Agriculture policy. The feeling of worship towards agricultural produce should not be discarded, Sir, it cannot be denied that agriculture should be profitable. Our slogan is that farmers should get profit but to what extent and in what form? The hon. Agriculture Minister should look into this aspect. Today we are talking of food processing. Yesterday, we talked of 'Talmakhana' (a dryfruit). In our country, processing of 300 kinds of foodgrains is done but we will have to see as to what a producer gets of his produce before it is processed.

We see that a farmer who produce Potato gets only 80 paise per kilogram, but when the same Potato after processing is sold in the market in a 100 gram packet, its price is fixed at Rs. 10 to 15. The rate of 80 paise per kilogram to a potato producer is very less. We will have to think over it. There is vast difference between the two prices. Recently, I had gone to Bangalore to meet my friend. There, I saw different varieties of rice, Urad and gram in a shop. The prices of these items were 50 to 200 times more than the original price. The gram which is generally sold at the rate of Rs.18-20 per Kg. is being sold at Rs.200 per Kg. after processing. The hon. Agriculture Minister will have to think over the benefit to the farmer and food processing Company. We should think over this situation seriously at the time when we are formulating the Agriculture policy. The poor farmer is a mute spectator to all these developments. All are aware of his condition. It is all beyond our imaginations, I am not against the proceeding of foodgrains but the profit should be reasonable. The prices should not increase beyond a limit. We should also take care of the interests of the farmer who produce these items.



Sir, although we talk of preservation of bio diversity, protection of farmers rights and Green Revolution, yet I would like to say to the hon. Agriculture Minister that it appears from these results that we are moving in the opposite direction. We are working in the direction of making farmers depend on others, giving agriculture the status of industry and caring for the interests of industrial houses. When I was not a Member of Parliament and our present Agriculture Minister was the hon. Speaker, I had said that I wanted him to continue adorn the office of the speaker. At that time he had said that should he remain only the Speaker. Then, I thought that he should have been the Union Agriculture Minister. Fortunately, today he is the Agriculture Minister. But I am sorry to state that being the Agriculture Minister he has done nothing for the welfare of farmers of India. Sir, today the Government is going to take a big step. The Government is formulating the Agriculture policy for which this country has been waiting for the last 40 years. The hon. Minister, while presenting Agriculture Policy in this House had said the day before yesterday with great anguish that nobody was there to give his opinion on the policy. No doubt, his anguish was touching, At that very moment, I had said that this should not be presented and considered until all the Members were present in the House.

But, then the circumstances were different. Lok Sabha has its own rules and procedures. The discussion began under these rules and procedures. I observed that the Member of that side, where Shri Nitish Kumar is sitting, also made a lot of criticisms as if only they are the experts in the field of Agriculture.

The hon. Members have expressed their views on it but when we are considering it impartially, we should have an open mind. Yesterday, one of the Members had said that the present Government was continuously taking decisions to reduce of the grants related to Agriculture under the pressure of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. I also agree with him. It has certainly been observed that the budget allocation for agriculture is decreasing. Now the question is whether our Agriculture Policy is formulated under the pressure of World Bank or International Monetary Fund?

As regards irrigation, it is true that at least hundred times of water used for cultivation goes waste or flows into the sea. Sometimes, we have to yearn for a single drop of water. We will have to ponder over this problem also.

Today a new problem has come up. We encourage farmers to adopt modern techniques for cultivation. We tell them that the Government will help them by providing subsidy and other facilities. We ask them to increase production by adopting modern techniques of cultivation. The Block

Development Officers and Village Development Officers make door to door publicity. They talk of subsidy. But when farmers adopt all these techniques and start using them, the subsidy is withdrawn. It affects farmers adversely. Great injustice is done to the farmers and only the small farmers suffer from these difficulties.

Sir, now the public sector banks are not coming forward openly in providing soft loans to farmers under the policy of privatisation and liberalisation. Five years ago, the B.D.Os used to go to villages and talk of loans but today, nobody talks of the welfare of farmers. Today, the farmer does not know where he would get loan from and the procedure thereof. Owners of agriculture farms and agriculture companies easily get loan worth lakhs and crores of rupees. But no one is ready to give loan to a farmer owning one, two or four bighas of land. He is compelled to take loan on interest from the money-lender and repay four times of the loan amount. Premchandji has described in his novel 'Godan' the condition of farmers of India through a character named 'Hori' who is in troubled state and undergoes miserable plight. Even after 48 years of Independence, lakhs and crores of Horis can be seen in the country. We will have to pay attention towards this also.

Sir, today in India, restrictions on import and export of agriculture products are being withdrawn. It has been mentioned in the Agriculture policy that import and export of agriculture products should be liberalised further. It means that we can resort to import also but it would result in downfall in the prices of our products. I would like to say to the hon. Agriculture Minister that the Government should pay attention towards this aspect also. He should make it clear as to how far import of foreign products will affect our present production and the prices of agriculture products. On the other hand, the Government has allowed open export also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when they have allowed open export, production of only certain products will be more. Further, only big farmers will produce these items and they will grab the large share of capital.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how will it encourage 90 per cent small farmers of our country, what items they will export and who will look after their well being.

Sir, I think that barring India based branches of Multi National Companies, no one will be able to avail the benefits of this liberalisation in export. We will have to think over it while making agriculture policy that as to how the interest of the farmers may be included in it and the hon. Minister should also reply to it. Sir, there is no doubt that small and medium

farmers are the backbone of the development of India's economy. Small and marginal farmers form majority of farmers in the country but unfortunately they are in the worst condition. Unless the interests of the small farmers is protected, our agriculture sector cannot progress properly. Therefore, it is necessary to safeguard their interests. While framing agriculture policy, we will have to keep this point also in mind. We boast ourselves being sympathetic to the farmers but Chaudhary Charan Singh was a real well wisher of the farmers. I am fortunate enough to have worked with him. He used to say that the progress and prosperity of the country depended on progress and prosperity of the villages and villagers. Therefore, in our agriculture policy we will have to give thrust to the development of villages and villagers. Choudhary Charan Singh actually meant the development of small farmers living in the villages and suggested that we should work for their welfare and well being.

Sir, unless the artisans, the craftsmen and the agricultural labourers make progress, our country will not progress. Therefore, we will have to keep this point in mind while framing our agriculture policy. Progress of farmers and workers of our country does not mean merely making them able to earn their bread, this should be viewed in terms of their cultural heritage, their dignity and their sacrifices should also be taken into account. These things should also be safeguarded. We cannot overlook this thing while framing agriculture policy.

Sir, the problem of small fields, also there. There are small holdings and the Government has introduced Consolidation of holdings, but how far it has benefited the small farmers. The consolidation is still going on in our area. The main purpose of consolidation of land was to provide agricultural land to the farmer at one place and if a farmer has four farms measuring 10 Biswa each at different places and for them he is provided with 40 Biswa of land at one place, he will be able to plough it with a pair of bullocks. But the Consolidation did not solve the purpose. Instead of 40 Biswa of land, he was provided with only 10 Biswa and he was told that the value of the land provided to him was Re. 1 while the value of his land was 4 anas. The person who once had one Biswa of land has become owner of 10 Biswa of land and those once having 4 Biswa of land, now own only one Biswa of land. This mess has been created during the Consolidation. Earlier, our intentions were *bonafide* but now our honesty and integrity and morality of our countrymen has deteriorated. The Government should also pay attention towards this aspect. The condition of villages has become very bad these days.

Now, we come to the point of liberalisation. It is a matter of great happiness that our Prime Minister has stated that the Government will see to it that the farmers also get the benefits of liberalisation. The hon'ble Minister of Agriculture also says that the farmers of the country will get the benefits of the liberalisation. The farmers of the country will undoubtedly get better credit policy which is need of the hour. But the question is as to how this can be translated into deed? Government should also pay attention towards it.

A National agriculture policy was long awaited to remove the agricultural imbalances but the way it has been brought, needs consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that you are asking me to finish my speech by ringing the bell. Therefore, I would like to give four-five suggestions in brief and hope the hon. Minister will consider them. My first suggestion is that we shall have to amend our policies regarding agriculture. It was raised here yesterday also that earlier we had only one Minister of Agriculture but today, several new Ministries like Ministry of Water resources, Ministry of irrigation, Ministry of fertilizer have been created out of the Agriculture Minister by withdrawing many departments from it, such as Department of Rural Development. I think this should not happen. Unless the Ministry of agriculture works as a tree and other related departments are brought under it as its branches, we cannot attain success. In a such a condition, howsoever good the policy the Government may frame, the real purpose will not be solved. I would like the Minister of Agriculture to be the Minister of Fertiliser as well as the Minister of Rural Development and he should enjoy the overall authority, only then the development of agriculture, in real terms, can take place.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it practically possible?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Yes Sir, This used to be so, ten years back. Department of Fertiliser used to be a part of Agriculture Ministry but today it has been bifurcated and several other ministries have been created.

Principally, agriculture is a State-subject. Today, whenever any problem arises, it is thrust on Centre. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to include the subjects related to agriculture in concurrent list just as the works related to the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been included in the concurrent list. There is a need to include the subject of agriculture in the concurrent list and setting up of a controlling authority and it should also be provided therein that hon. Governor would act according to the suggestions of

this authority and issue directions. I am again stressing to bring the agriculture under concurrent list on the pattern of Environment and Forests.

Agriculture is an industry for the Indian farmers and only in Tamilnadu, free of cost electricity is supplied to this industry. In no other State does the farmer get electricity free of cost. Not only this, rate of electricity is hiked every year in other States. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal, at first the farmers do not get electricity and moreover, the rate of it is hiked every year. I would like the hon. Minister of Agriculture to consider this aspect as to how free supply of electricity is made to farmers while framing the agriculture policy. It will enhance the agriculture yield.

A detailed discussion on support price took place yesterday in this House. Therefore, I would not go in detail but when we talk of villages, we notice that the Government, on the one hand declares increase in the support price of the foodgrains and as a result, the price of every item is increased by Rs. 10-20 as compared to last year's price but on the other hand the prices of pesticides, fertilisers and other items used in agriculture and the rates of transportation are also increase at once. What I mean to say is that the price of everything related to agriculture increases which we will have to control. I would like the hon. Minister to keep this point also in mind while framing the agriculture policy because due to it the support price being provided to farmers has lost its purpose which needs to be made effective.

I would like to say one thing about modern concept of agriculture which is still incomplete in itself. Small reservoirs constructed scientifically for storing water, national grid of canals, increase in the area of agriculture land, containing deforestation, and environment protection are one way or the other related to multidimensions of agricultural development. It is not a separate issue and so far as these are not well co-ordinated, the agriculture policy made by the Government will not be able to do them any good practically. It is therefore, that these issues are given political colour on which agitations are resorted to. Therefore, this point is also to be kept in mind. I would like to say something on the quality of seeds. The Government, through an act declared seeds an essential commodity item, last year. There is a provision of penalty in the act for providing substandard seeds to farmers. A project worth Rs. 30 crore to strengthen seed-quality control institutions has also been launched. The Government deserves thanks for this initiative. It should be launched on a large scale.

The Government should pay attention to the Seed Test

Laboratories are being set up. Non-availability of loan to small farmers is also a problem. Once a point was discussed in the House that the farmers would get loan amounting upto Rs.25 thousand at less interest rate. If this happens, it will help a lot to solve this problem of the farmers. I support it. Small farmers having one or less than an acre, one and a half or two acres of cultivable land should get a loan amounting to Rs. 25 thousand at the interest rate of 4 per cent. In this context, I would like to say that farmers should get reasonable price for their produce. It is also one of the problems. When the farmers have their produce ready at their fields, the prices of that item goes down in the market. The farmers have to face difficulty since they do not have godowns to keep their products. The Government should make arrangements for warehouses to enable the farmers to store their produce and get loans on it. If they are able to get loan, they will be benefited and the problem of small farmers will also be solved.

Sir, I was talking about the land. Land Reform Act was enacted. We also, used to raise the slogan with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya that 'Dhan Aur Dharti Bantkar Rahegi:'. We used to say "Tumne Hamen Padhaya Path, Pichhare pavein Sau Mein Sath" Who were these backward? Lohiyaji Politics was not caste based. It was in the mind of Lohiyaji that the farmers should get 60 percent share but nothing as such happened. Land was distributed through 'Bhudan Andolan' but today we are sorry to say that the solemn movement of Vinoba ji has been crushed and even today the land, which was made available to the farmers of this country 40 years back, has been lying unallotted. The farmer has not been given its possession.

I would like to submit that the issue of Scheduled Castes is raised time and again. Our Government always says that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should get their rights. Reservation is there for them, but nothing has been mentioned about them in your agricultural policy. You will have to pay attention towards it. The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 22 percent but what is their condition? You ask anyone in the village belonging to the Scheduled Caste as to what he does then he would reply that he ploughs. I would like to request the hon. Agriculture Minister - who is a sentimentalist to are any farmer belonging to Schedule Caste as to what he does then he will just reply I plough. After ploughing he hangs his plough at the peg in his house. The field is never ploughed. If he says that he ploughs then may be there could be the feeling that he is the owner of the field. The one who ploughs will be the owner of the field, but the people belonging to Scheduled Caste communities have been taught that they plough and after

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ploughing they keep the plough at the peg. They are confined to this much only. They are concerned with the plough and not with the field.

Sir, the agriculture policy is being framed. It is also to be seen that there should be the facility of reservation in agriculture policy. We have seen it in the Mandal Commission. Reservation not only in jobs, but also in agriculture and industries have been envisaged in it. It is to be seen. The Government will have to root out corruption. A discussion was held on last year's floods. The devastating floods marooned my area and it caused great damage to the land. I requested the Union Government and hon. Minister to provide financial assistance for the construction of embankments since the banks of the rivers are eroded due to floods. As a result crores of rupees were provided by the Union Government for constructing embankments on Shangi, Naad and Gomti rivers flowing through my area. Though Rs. One crore and fifty lakhs were provided but not a single centimeter of embankment was constructed and the whole amount was misappropriated. The Union Government, when asked, replies that, they had provided the funds to the State Government and it was for them to spend it since it is a State Subject. District Magistrate openly pocketed the money and I went on crying in wilderness. The situations compelled me to resign from the Membership of Lok Sabha but on being persuaded I withdrew the resignation. The elimination of corruption should also be kept in mind while preparing agriculture policy.

There has been constant deterioration in the agricultural production. I was reading that during 1980-1992, India's rate of increase in agricultural production as compared to other neighboring countries of Asia, except Bangladesh, was the lowest. We should find out the reasons for it. We prepared an agriculture policy in a slipsod manner and did not pay attention to this point. In terms of per hectare yield of foodgrains our country produces less than two third of the produce of the countries of the rest of the world. We will have to think over it too.

At the end, I would like to say one or two things in brief. Our farmers have mainly two demands, firstly, there should be a strong infrastructure for the development of rural farmers and secondly, education medical facility, transport facility and electric supply to them should be in proportion to their population. Agriculture sector should be kept free from conservative restrictions like it has seen in industrial sector. The agricultural policy of the Government can succeed only when we sell our products to other countries as per our

capacity and achieve progress. While preparing agriculture policy we should keep in mind the interests of the small farmers. Making agriculture policy in the interests of owner's of big farmhouses will not serve the purpose.

Yesterday, there was a mention about Coca Cola selling tomato and trading in other items. It should also be taken care of.

The condition of eastern Uttar Pradesh is in a deplorable. From Gorakhpur, Basti to Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Balia, Sonbhadra, Azamgarh and Deoria are becoming more poor areas of the country. This is not the new thing. Shri Vishwanath Prasad Gahamari was a Member of this House.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was sitting in the front row. Shri Gahamari placed a grain retrieved from dung on the table and wept, saying that the farmers and labourers of 30 districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh eat bread made of grain picked out from dung. Patel Commission was constituted for Ajamgarh, Gajipur, Jaunpur and Balia. Patel Commission had made all the recommendations but they remained on paper only. While framing the agriculture policy you must keep in mind the sentence that was uttered by Gahamari ji and the recommendations of Patel Commission. You must keep them in mind the important parts thereof and bring them here.

There is a Ganesh Rai college at Domi in my constituency in Jaunpur. This is a big college in our area Poorvanchal. Three and half thousand students are studying in the subject agriculture only. I may tell you that this college is located in the centre of Jaunpur, Varanasi and Gajipur.

14.00 hrs.

I have said that a number of representations were given to ICAR about this college. Its principal informed that on the demand of the local populace and approval of the Government this college was started but not a single paise has been given in grant. Through you I want to urge upon the hon. Minister that this college must be continued to rain. That area is also a vast agricultural area and perhaps this college may prove useful towards agricultural development and progress of these thirty districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Agricultural Science centre must be set up there.

While speaking on these matters I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Balram Jakhar ji, my elder brother. He has made a proposal here after expiry of 50 years. The people who are owners of only one acre of land, who are owners of 10 viswa and those who are does not have

even Rs. 1000, who are weeping for good seeds and in whose life it has been incised that they are the tillers of land but not owners of land, should be provided the benefit of this proposals. They plough the land and thereafter hang their plough on hook. They are the owner of just a plough but not the owner of a land. They have nothing to do with the land.

While expressing these sentiments I would like to tell the Minister of Agriculture that if he wanted Indian agriculturists to be competitive in international market and to see this sector flourishing so as to build India a strong nation, then he will have to formulate an agriculture policy keeping in view the conditions of poor and backward.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam, I request you and all other hon. Members to kindly restrict their speeches for ten minutes only. There are many problems. You give constructive suggestions as to how you have applied your mind to solve those problems which will help the hon. Minister. Of course, the country is very vast and there are many problems.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (INNER MANIPUR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall try to do that.

I have studied the Draft Resolution under National Agricultural Policy and after studying it I am inclined to support the Resolution.

At the outset, I would like to mention that earlier there was an apprehension in this House that the GATT agreement will harm the interests of India in respect of agriculture. The apprehension was expressed in this House by almost all the Members here. Now, after going through these notes prepared by the Ministry, I have understood that the apprehension has now been removed and this GATT agreement will not harm the Indian interests' in agriculture. On the other hand, it is mentioned that it will help in promoting the interest of India in respect of agriculture.

Under the proposal legislation, the farmer's right to retain and exchange it will not be affected. So, after going through these notes and also after finding the facts that the GATT agreement will not affect adversely, I am now prepared to support this resolution.

It is also mentioned in the prepared note that these measures will benefit India as our agricultural exports enjoy

a comparative and competitive advantage. I would like to quote from it:

"India's agricultural export will, therefore, receive a welcome stimulus at a time when the incentive structures in the domestic economy are beginning to work to their advantage".

So, I appreciate it and in the circumstances I must support this Resolution.

As regards the Resolution I would also like to appreciate that because it seeks to dovetail agricultural development and research programmes, to meet the challenges in Indian agriculture and also seeks to arrest the declaring trends in capital formation in agriculture and step up public investment, to accelerate development of supportive infrastructure for agriculture and rural development. It can be appreciated and I am prepared to appreciate it.

Further this Draft Resolution seeks to accord top priority to the removal of rural poverty, under-employment, unemployment and malnutrition by generating activities through diversification of agriculture and promotion of agro-based industries. I am prepared to appreciate it very much.

In the Draft Resolution it is proposed about the local communities interests, involvement of non-governmental organisations in agricultural development. This is also a point which is required to be appreciated by all sections of this House. In the light of this discussion in the Draft Resolution I am prepared to support it.

But I am inclined to give some of my observations here. Rather I am inclined to agree with an observation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee in respect of this Resolution. The Committee observes that any Policy or any Resolution may be good but if it is not implemented properly, effectively and in time then it remains only a document on a piece of paper. It is a very correct observation of the Standing Committee and I hope that the hon. Minister of Agriculture will kindly look into this aspect so that the proposals are implemented properly, effectively and in time.

Otherwise, it will remain only as a piece of document. That has been our experience also. With these words, I would like to support the Agriculture Policy Resolution.

Now, I would like to bring before the hon. Minister some points on which the hon. Minister may look into and bring it under this policy. These points are with regard to the problems that have been faced by the people in the North Eastern-

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Region, in respect of agriculture, I would like to recall that our hon. Prime Minister has announced in this House that the North Eastern Region is adopted by himself. It means that he would take or rather the Government would pay special attention and give special consideration to this region. But we feel rather disappointed, because no specific interest is shown towards this region uptil now.

Now, I am putting up a proposal for the consideration of the Central Government. Now, the North Eastern Region comprises of the States of Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. At one time, the State of Manipur was producing enough foodstuff and it could provide foodstuff to the deficient areas of this region.

Sir, as you know, the land of Manipur is very fertile and it produces good foodstuffs. Once when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our lamented first Prime Minister, remarked that Manipur is the Eastern Granary of the country. Once it was called like that. At that time, Manipur was sending foodstuffs outside Manipur. Manipur was sending foodstuffs to Nagaland and Meghalaya. But now, unfortunately the State has become a deficit area in foodgrains. This has happened because of increasing population day by day. The production is not matching with the increase in population. The land is very fertile and there are vast portions of land available for cultivation.

Sir, I am not speaking only for the State of Manipur. The entire North Eastern Region has vast portions of land which is suitable for cultivation and if the land is harnessed and exploited properly it will become a self-sufficient region. Rather, it will be able to provide sufficient supplementary foodstuffs to the national pool.

As you know, Punjab is rich with wheat and other grains. But this part of the country, the North Eastern Region is very rich in horticultural produce.

You might have visited Manipur as other parts of the region. The quality of the produce like pineapple, orange or any other varieties is very rich. If they can be produced in large quantities, they can be provided throughout the country. It will yield good income to the farmers also. So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into it and to bring it under the national policy.

The lands are rain fed; there are no proper irrigation facilities. In the mid-eighties, irrigation facilities were provided

and some irrigation canals were constructed. But after an investment of several crores of rupees, they are left now and they do not serve any purpose. It is rather misusing of the funds which run into crores and crores of rupees. These canals are left and they do not serve any purpose. The energy required to lift water from Loktak Lake is not sufficient and, therefore, it could not be useful. As a result of the shortage of electricity, water could not be lifted from Loktak Lake and it could not be put into the canals. So, what is the purpose of investing huge amounts if those canals are not serving any useful purpose? This matter should be looked into.

There are no food processing facilities there and there are no facilities for marketing also. So, what happens is that when the farmers produce in large quantities the varieties like pineapples, oranges or other vegetables, there is no market for them and, therefore, they resort to leaving all those things. It has to be looked into, otherwise that region will remain as it is.

Sir, I would like to propose one very important thing. The farmers depend on the bullock-drawn ploughs; they cultivate the land with the help of bulls. But the price of a pair of bulls is so high now-a-days that it costs more than Rs. 10,000. The small landholders have manpower but they cannot depend on a pair of bulls because the services of these animals cannot be utilised for more than four or five hours. They have got surplus manpower. So, what I propose is that the Government should take up the production of small type power tillers so that they can replace the bullock-drawn ploughs in the cultivation system. In that case, the power tillers can be utilised by the farmers throughout the day and cultivate their lands not only in the first and second crops but even in multiple crops. In this Eastern region, there is a peculiar type of cultivation. As you know, it is known as terrace cultivation and it requires a peculiar type of power tiller.

They are to be provided. Otherwise, the condition of a great number of farmers in the hill areas who resort to terrace cultivation will remain as it is. They are suffering from unemployment and from other adverse things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam, you have taken 20 minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : I am finishing, Sir. When other Members took more than 35 minutes, they were allowed to do so....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the difficulty. It has been made absolutely very clear from the very beginning that

each hon. Member should take ten minutes. In spite of ringing the bell, you are not concluding.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Please be patient with me for a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have got patience. But you should also exhibit your patience.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : With great patience, I was speaking. When I am given five minutes, how can I cover all these things. Please imagine. I have never been getting a chance of speaking for more than ten minutes. I am put under trial.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are coming from an important place. That is why top priority is given to you.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, I shall now come to a proposal for giving education on a large scale to these cultivators, to these farmers. They should be given education why they should produce and why they should work. We should try to imbibe patriotism in them by telling that they have to work in the service of the country, in the service of the people and if they do not work, the people will suffer. They will also suffer in turn. So we have to educate them. But it is to be taken up as a National Policy.

Sir, a Central Agricultural University has been established in the State of Manipur. For that, I have to thank our Agriculture Minister. He is not in the House. But I would like to thank him for his generosity. I would like to request him, through you, Sir, to make it a feasible one. Although it has been established there, it has not been functioning properly. It is without staff, without other infrastructure. It has been established without such things. So, my request would be that the Central Government should try to provide all the requirements so that the University can function properly in order to meet the needs of the people. Here, I would like to say that those who have come from outside Manipur for providing the service, they cannot function there properly. They immediately want to go back because they do not like to serve there for a long time. In view of the prevailing law and order situation, nobody wants to be there. So, while appointing the staff, I would like to request the Central Government to try to appoint more and more local candidates, if found satisfactory. That will serve the purpose to a great extent.

My last point would be that while adopting this National Policy on Agriculture as also the Resolution, the Central

Government should think of giving the imported implements, particularly the power tillers in great number to this region.

And also for making available all these fertilizers etc., in time because the fertilizers are received after the season is over. There is delay in this respect. All these facts are required to be placed before the Agriculture Ministry, for which I put it before you.

With these words, I thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today the agriculture policy of India, but hon. Balram Jakhar ji, who was talking so loud of his agriculture policy is conspicuous by his absence. It appears that Jakhar ji has left Jagannath ji on his behalf.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim) : I am on a point of order. Though the hon. Minister is not here yet the other senior Minister is present. So I do not think it is proper on the part of the Member to have made this comment.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : I hold hon. Jagannath ji and hon. Balram ji as one and the same. So I started my speech deeming with Balram ji Jagannath ji.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a casual and fair comment to keep the House in good humor. Do not take it very seriously.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Then it is all right.

[Translation]

But hon. Balram ji who felt excited in singing eulogy of this policy not present here, I had objection to this fact. (Interruptions)....

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a country of villages and farmers. Three-fourth of the total population lives in the villages. He foils hard in this fields. If farmers will prosper then the villages will also be

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prosperous. The progress of villagers is a synonym of the advancement of villages. The agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. If farmers get bumper crops, then they will get money. Money enables farmers to go to market and buy goods. If they buy from market, only then the shops will run. If shops of shopkeepers runs, then they will pick up goods from factory. Where by the wheels of factory will roll on and people will get employed in them. This will help build up the industries and ultimately it is the nation which will prosper. On the other hand, if farmers are not happy, if they do not have even a few rupees in their pocket then the progress of the nation will get stagnated.

Today, i.e. after 48 years of independence, we are discussing the agriculture policy of India in the Parliament. I had thought that this will prove a very dynamic step of the Government but having read this draft of the policy what appeared to me is that "much cry, little wool", some things have been said but it is not known as to who will implement it, how and when he will implement it. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir Please discuss what priority has been given to agriculture ever since we got independence. After independence then Government was set on blindly imitating the West. Our first Prime Minister took industrialisation as a Synonym of the development of our nation and adequate importance was given to industry and the allied sector things but only ten percent was spent on agriculture in the first Five Year Plan whereas three fourth people are dependent on it only. Only 12-9 percent was spent in the fourth and fifth five year plan which was really inadequate keeping in view the necessities and only 5.7 percent of total budget was spent in the Seventh Five Year Plan and this decreased further in the eighth Five Year Plan. We have spent only 5.2 percent on the development of Agriculture. This proves what priority we give to agriculture. The consequence of ignoring our agriculture is that 35.48 crore people are living below the poverty line until 1993-94 whereas only 18 crore people were living below the poverty line in 1957-58. More than 40 percent of our population is living below the poverty line. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot ignore our farmers before we formulate any agriculture policy. I am not talking of those farmers who account for only two percent of the population with control on twenty percent land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we look into the record, then we find that they are marginal farmers only. They have got less than five acres of land but as a matter of fact they have managed to retain their land in the names of dog and cat. But when these names also get extinct then they retained that land in the name of Tuar Singh, Chana Prasad, Bablu Singh

and Genhu Lal. This is known to the entire country. The Ceiling Act was, of course, enforced but everybody knows how far it was implemented. I am not talking of the farmers with big land holding. I do not want to talk of those farmers also who buy a piece of land for money laundering and then they run their illegal work under the cover of it and they show their black money as the profits of agriculture only. I am talking of those of the farmers who account for 73-74 percent of total population and they plough only 28 percent of land. What is their condition? Farmers work today day and night, they keep sweating. He works hard along with his wife and children but despite toiling hard with his whole family he does not get two square meals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one who provides us food, is called a farmer. The farmer grows foodgrains and provides it to whole of the country but his children have to sleep half starved. He is the person who grows cotton for providing clothes to the people of the entire country but his own children remain without clothes. The farmer grows sugarcane so that the people may get sugar but on the festivals like Diwali and Dusshera his own children pine for good foods and sweets. When he takes birth he is a debtor, he has to live on loans for his whole life and even he dies as debtor and leaves his debt for his coming generation. What have we done to improve his condition?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they do not have agricultural implements. They are not the owners of tractor. Many of them do not even have oxes and money to buy fertilizers. Anyhow he grows his crops. As far as loan is concerned, they do not get it without paying commission. They have to hanker after banks many a times and only then they manage to get some loan but it also becomes half. As soon as his crop gets ready and reaches home from whom he has taken loan the money lender runs after him to get his money back. He has to repay the loan taken from public sector and cooperative sector banks. I know about Madhya Pradesh, there are so many farmers there, who sell their standing crops at throw away prices so that they may get something to get rid of the money lender.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you a reality in this regard that sometimes the farmer has to suffer in this way. I had gone to a village. Some people were standing near a school there. On seeing my jeep, they, started running away from there. I asked to stop the jeep and got down from it. I asked them as to why they were running, what mistake I had committed. Since I visited the village all of a sudden without information. The people were surprised to see me and said that they mistook me as someone from the bank who had come to recover the loan from them and since they



do not have money, they started running. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the factual position which I myself have seen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, injustice is done with them regarding the price for their crops. When the farmer sows soyabean, its market price at that time is Rs. 1600 per quintal but when the crop of soyabean reaches the home of the farmer and he goes to sell that he does not get more than Rs. 600 or 700 per quintal. When the farmer sows gram, the market price is Rs. 1800 per quintal but when he goes to sell it, the price is Rs. 800 per quintal. When the crop reaches the home of the farmer the prices come down but soon as it reaches at the godowns of the trader the prices shoots up. The farmer does not get proper value of his product and the safes of only few people are filled.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to repeat what Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastriji has said. He has talked about potato and has told that potato is sold at 80 paise per kilogram in the market and a small packet of potato chips is sold at Rs. 16-17 per packet. I would like to submit that unless the farmer is paid the proper value of his product he cannot become prosperous. These advertisements will not serve any purpose. The farmer works hard. Our farmer sells wheat at Rs. 300-350 per quintal and when we switch on the television the advertisement appears - "Sone Jaisa Dane Ka Gehun." We have never seen wheat like gold. The wife is serving the food and the husband is taking the meals. The husband comments it is enough. Then the wife says that the 'Roti' is made from the 'captain cook' flour, on this the husband says, bring four more 'Roti'. The farmer does not get the full price of his product while these people earn unreasonable profit enticing through advertisements. I would like to submit to you that all this injustice is going on with the farmer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not that there are no possibilities of agricultural development in our country. If we see from the point of agriculture then...

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The important topic like agriculture is being discussed here and neither the hon. Minister of Agriculture nor the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture is present here.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the agriculture policy should be such, which can be beneficial for the marginal and small farmer and which can make available the seeds and the fertilizers to them, so that they may not have to sell their product at throw away prices and an equilibrium can be maintained between the prices of products of the factories and the raw material produced by

the farmers. All these things should be included in the agriculture policy. There are vast scopes of agricultural development in the country. If we look at from the point of agriculture, not only 11 per cent of the geographical area of the country is cultivable but 52 per cent of the total area is cultivable. There are 15 types of climates in our country. We have so much water resources that we can irrigate 83 per cent of land. Out of the 83 types of soil, 45 are found in our country. We have sufficient water, hard working farmer and good soil but in spite of that the development in the agricultural sector has not been sufficient. We may boast about that our stocks of foodgrains are full and we have become self-reliant. Though, the godown of FCI are full but 40 per cent of the country's population sleep half starved. If we look at the agricultural products, we will find that the production of pulses and oil seeds have increased marginal only in the wheat sector the production had gone up by 17 quintal per hectare in the 60's. Now this production has gone up to 23 quintal per hectare. Only 6 quintal per hectare has one up in 30 years then in the coming 30 years this production will rise upto 29 quintal per hectare and by that time our population will be so much that the entire country will not have sufficient foodgrains to eat. The production of wheat in U.K. and the U.S.A is 50 quintal per hectare but in our country its production is 23 quintal per hectare. As far as I know it is 74.44 quintal per hectare and if we look at the production in our neighboring country, China produces 33.6 crore tonnes of foodgrains and the cultivation is done in 10 crore hectares of land while we are producing only 18 crore tonnes of foodgrains in 14.2 crore hectares of land. In China, a person gets 169.5 kilogram of foodgrain. We have seen the comparative development made in the agricultural sector. The same is the position of rice and milk. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has said that we are at number two in the production of milk in the world and soon we will be at number one. But had we not imported milk powder from foreign countries we could not have got tea even properly. As far as agriculture is concerned, there are some things in it like good seeds, fertilisers and insecticides etc.

My submission is that even today good quality seeds are not available to the farmers. The Seed development Corporation buys some seeds from the farmer and sell it to the farmers on high rates. They do not get fertilizers in time. I know about the position of urea in Madhya Pradesh last year. We could not make available urea in time to the farmers and the production of the foodgrain has been very low at various places. Sub-standard insecticides are being supplied in our country. I am talking about Mahdya Pradesh and the same is the situation in various States. The manufacturers prepare sub standard insecticides. Once I visited a village. On seeing me, the villagers brought a sack of fertilizer before me and asked me to open that. I asked them why they were

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asking me to open the sack, they urged me to open that. When I opened that there was insecticide in that and there were handful of moths in that. I asked them what they wanted to say by showing that in reply to that they said that on hearing the news of my arrival they put a handful of moths in it four hours back. These have not died but are alive and are gaining weight. This is the condition of the insecticides and that is why it annoys us since we are unable to save our crops from the moths. The moths do not die while the farmer dies. Therefore, please make available good quality of insecticides to him.

I had urged upon you earlier also that the water resources in our country are sufficient to irrigate 83 per cent of land but even after 48 years of independence we have been able to irrigate only 35.3 per cent over of our cultivable land by spending Rs.45 thousand crore. Even today 67 per cent of agriculture depends on monsoon.

As far as the big irrigation projects are concerned we have made big irrigation projects, started 289 irrigation schemes but only 65 out of these could be completed and the remaining are lying as such. My submission is that there is no need of big irrigation projects. Much amount is spent on these, the forests remain submerged in water and a number of people are dislocated. Rupees 35 thousand per hectare is spent on the big projects. Instead of it if small irrigation projects are prepared then the expenses come around rupees 7,330 per hectare. The agriculture policy should contain small projects. In old times, there used to be ponds but now either these have dried up or these are being encroached upon. The Government is not paying any attention towards these. These ponds need to be revived. We can restore the declining level of water by constructing small stop-dams. The other means of irrigation are wells and tubewells but the condition is that the water level is going down sharply. Many farmers cannot get the well dug and if somehow they get the well dug by managing loan then they come to know that there is no water beneath. If at all there is water then the power supply is not available. It takes 3-4 years in getting power connection but the recovery of instalment of loan starts from the very first day. The supply of power is not available but the electricity bill comes regularly. The canals are not maintained properly. 30 per cent of water either evaporates or goes waste by seepage and due to the old system only 15 per cent out of the remaining 62 per cent of water reaches the plants.

Much of our agriculture depends upon monsoon. Sometimes the hailstorm destroy the entire crop of the farmer. How the farmer will face the natural calamity? I would not like to blame the Government for it but if once his crops

are destroyed, he cannot recover up to 3-4 years. How he will repay his loan?.

The issue of crop insurance scheme has been raised here. Two years back, when there were hailstorms in Madhya Pradesh, the farmers had got their crops insured through co-operative society. At the time of paying the insurance claim neither the farmer nor the entire village was taken as a unit but the tehsil was taken as a unit and it was said that unless a particular percentage of the crop is destroyed, the insurance claim will not be paid. Now, what the farmer should do? Should he pray to God that the entire crop of the tehsil be destroyed? Therefore, the insurance scheme should be such that through which the loss of the farmers can be compensated. As far as making the loans available, the Reserve Bank had given the directive to all the banking institutions to provide atleast 18 per cent loan for agriculture. As far as I know none of the banking institution has provided more than 11 to 13 per cent loan for this purpose. Even that loan is not available without greasing the palm of the authorities. There are so many officers who take commission. If the range is increased upto 25 thousand then the loan should be provided at least on 4 per cent interest.

Yesterday also it was discussed that the developed and developing countries spend 2 to 3 per cent of the total agricultural production of agricultural research. Our scientists have made a remarkable contribution in agricultural development but it is very sad that we spend 0.32 per cent on our agricultural development, if not much then at least it should be one per cent.

The issue of consolidation of land was being discussed. The consolidation of land might have been done in Uttar Pradesh and there might have been some shortcomings in it, but consolidation of land has not been done in Madhya Pradesh and in some other States. Due to division of land there are small fields. If consolidation of land is done then perhaps these lands can be beneficial.

As far as land reform is concerned, our colleague Shri Laxman Singh ji is here, there is uneven land in Rajgarh district, where the production is not much and the farmers are unable to get these levelled and get the bunds constructed. Therefore, such a scheme should be formed on national level through which the land can be made even and the bunds can be constructed, only then the farmer can have some benefit from that piece of land. My submission regarding barren land is that 39 million hectare land is in this category, which can be developed and made cultivable. This is in our country, the technical graduates....(Interruptions)..Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take little time more.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have taken about 25 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Let me be allowed to take 2-4 minutes more. The vocal Members have spoken for one hour each.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You say that the earlier Speakers have taken more time and so, we will also take. You do not want to be away from that list; and you want to follow them. If that is the case, how can we complete the business?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : I will conclude soon. I think if 39 million hectare of land is distributed among the farmers, technical graduates, educated unemployed and ex-servicemen then of course crores of people will get employment. The production will enhance and the soil erosion will also be contained.

Hon. Minister of Rural Development is present here. Agriculture is directly connected with rural development. There are no roads in villages, lack of potable water table water and schools. If there are schools at all, there are no teachers, if there are hospitals, doctors are not there. Unless we provide basic facilities to the villages and the farmers, development of agriculture can not take place. I am not urging upon the Government to make a big ministry by merging, Irrigation Ministry, Rural Development Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and Ministry of Energy into one but there should be coordination between them. Unless it is done there will be no development.

There are no roads in the villages. There are several such villages in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, where there are no roads upto 25-30 kilometers. If some one falls ill there during rainy season, then there is no other way except putting him on the cot and carry him to the city. If he survives on the way it is alright otherwise the person dies in transit and that cot turns into his bier and is grounded at the crematory only. I am not going into details but there is no arrangement for potable water, health facility and education in the village. We are raising the issue of education here but how many farmers of the country know that the agriculture policy is being discussed in the Parliament of our country.

Some people have framed this agriculture policy while sitting in cool air 08 AC. Those who are least concerned with the farms and farmers have framed this agriculture policy. How many farmers, concerned with it, have been consulted? Had this agricultural policy been given sufficient publicity and had the suggestions of the farmers been obtained then it would have been more feasible.

As far as livestock is concerned, on one hand we want to increase the production of milk on the other hand milch animals are slaughtered in our country. There are many legal and illegal slaughter houses. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, my submission through you is that these abattoirs should be closed sternly.

I would like to submit one more thing, that arable land is being used for other purposes on a large scale. Industries and roads are being constructed on these. As far as possible, misuse of agricultural land should be checked.

Various rivers in our country are getting polluted. If the animals consume the water pointed by industrial waste they fall ill and if they take bath in it then they develop skin diseases. These rivers must be made pollution free.

I understand your intention. There were many more thing to say but abiding by the discipline is important. Once again, I would like to submit that a detailed discussion should be held in the whole country before formulating this agriculture policy. It should also be discussed with the common farmers. We need such an agricultural policy, which can be beneficial specially to the marginal and small farmers and can alleviate their pains and pangs. How the agricultural production will enhance, it should be discussed in detail and only then such an agriculture policy be framed as may effect increase in the agricultural production.

[English]

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir at the outset, I must congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this policy document. But at the same time, I would like to give some suggestions and stress those points which were not being stressed in that policy document.

Agricultural community of this country requires incentives in agriculture, not in form of subsidies but in the form of better remunerative prices for their agricultural commodities. Substantial stress should have been given on this aspect. But unfortunately it is not being done so in this policy document. Remunerative prices coupled with the latest technology will

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ensure a sustained growth rate for the production of foodgrains in this country.

I do not say that the Government is doing nothing in this regard. In the present system, Government has of course, taken a measure by giving a support price to agricultural commodities. And there have also been consistent enhancements in the support price. Apparently, it looks very rosy as if the agricultural community of this country has been given a support price. But the whole concept of support price is meaningless if the Government does not provide for robust infrastructure- intervening structure- to come into the market and procure the foodgrains for the farmers if the prices fall below the support price. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has got any plan of providing such an infrastructure, if not at the village level but at least at the block level, in the coming five years.

When I say about giving a better remunerative price to the agricultural community, there are many aspects which are actually linked with this. I have already discussed one aspect here. The second aspect is that we must have a well-oriented Exim policy. Simply lifting the export and import ban is not going to help us. This House has seen many chaotic scenes especially in the import of foodgrains. I will quote the case of Maharashtra. On the one hand, the Maharashtra Government have been stressing on the Central Government to give them permission to export the cotton bales. Unfortunately, it is not being done so. So, the remunerative prices are not provided to the agricultural community. But does it mean that it is also helping the common man? The common man is not getting the cloth at a cheaper rate. so, this is a vicious issue. And it has to be looked into.

On the other hand, we discussed the issue of import of sugar in the Parliament. There were a lot of stocks available. Still we imported sugar. We expected that the prices of sugar should go down. But the common man did not get it at the cheap rate. On the other hand, the agricultural community did not get better remunerative prices. So, this whole system is to be looked into and this has to be stressed in this policy document.

There is another thing which I would like to stress over here. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that we have to provide a processing infrastructure especially at the rural level. When I say that we have to give a processing infrastructure, I do not mean that we should go for big ventures, such as, sugar industry, spinning industry but a small processing unit where in a farmer can do a value

addition. Instead of bringing gram to the market, he can bring it in the form of *gram-daal*. So, a chain of this sort of value-adders and outlets have to be actually erected in this country. Unfortunately, this has not been mentioned in this policy document. I would like the hon. Minister to consider these issues.

Then, I come to marketing. As I have said earlier, we are providing support prices. But simultaneously, we are not providing any infrastructure to intervene in the market if the prices go down.

We can offset this by providing very strong marketing structure. A very strong marketing structure can also be provided in the form of erecting warehouses. Warehouse is one thing wherein a farmer can put his food grains and take advantage of the fluctuations in the market. These warehouses have to be erected at the village level or the block level. Actually, I would have liked if these things policy had been mentioned in this policy document that at least, Government has resolved to erect these warehouses in the coming five years. Unfortunately, this has not been done. I said that these should be erected not at the block level but at the rural level because a farmer is not going to bring his proceeds all the way to the block level or the district level. Here, we have to differentiate- what Nitishji has said- Between the two cultures. I am talking about the common agriculturist. When I say infrastructure in the form of warehouses, I mean erection of the same at the gram panchayat level and village level. Earlier I had said that better remunerative prices to agricultural community coupled with the latest technology will ensure sustained foodgrains growth in this country.

As far as technology part is concerned, I must say that ICCR is doing a very good job. But where do we have the infrastructure to disseminate this technology from lab to land? We have the Infrastructure in the form of KVKs. But what are we doing with the KVKs? We are at the threshold of the 21st century wherein this technology is going to play a very vital role in the life of mankind. We have one system in the form of KVKs which is disseminating latest technology from lab to land. But here, we are reducing the allocations and the staff given to the KVKs. I must bring it to the notice of the House that it is because of hon. Minister's efforts that in the last two years, many new KVKs have come up but much more has to be done in that regard.

Recently, we had gone on a tour to Cochin wherein we had visited a KVK at a place Narakkal. We were also told that a hectare of pearl rearing would fetch ten lakh rupees to a farmer. A person like me, being a Member of Parliament, can't afford to go to Cochin but Sir, what about common agriculturist?

So, we have to provide infrastructure by which this technology can be disseminated from lab to land. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to take up this issue and give priority to this sector.

There are a few other things which I would like to mention but it may amount to repetition. There is a very important factor and that is, reclamation of land. Much research and development work has been done in this regard. As far as reclamation of saline land is concerned, only a few States have made a lot of headway but there are many States which are lagging behind. Therefore, an objective or a goal has to be set up by which different agricultural institutions available with the Central and State Governments should be given certain targets to achieve the saline land or to reclaim the saline land. Here, a well documented policy has to evolved.

Lastly, I have a point on fishing. As far as offshore fishing is concerned, this country has made a lot of progress because we are exploiting about 75 percent of our available potential resources. But as far as inland fishing is concerned, we are lagging far behind. We are exploiting just 25 percent of our available resources. Therefore, we can certainly make lot of headway in this provided we take a policy decision. We should take up the issue with the State Governments and I think the hon. Minister can recommend that all the State Government should consider fishing at part with agriculture wherein inland fisheries would be given priority in infrastructure such as providing water, electricity and many other things.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, these are some of the issues which I would have really liked to have been incorporated in this Policy Document and I would certainly request the hon. Minister to consider this issue and consider these suggestions in his reply.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Deshmukh, you have done a wonderful thing. You have given very constructive suggestion.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Golden Jubilee Year of our Independence is knocking at our doors. I regret to say that it is a shame thing that our nation till date does not have any Agriculture Policy, though agriculture plays a very vital role in our economy. The Parliament has however now been given that opportunity to have discussion on the Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution. But this Policy Resolution suffers from various serious deficiencies.

At the first instance, I would like to point out that this Policy

Resolution is quite silent about the problems of the agricultural workers. The agricultural workers constitute the single largest segment of our farming community. They are the worst sufferers. They are the most vulnerable sections of our population. They are the most exploited and deprived sections of our Population. In my view, in a country like ours, without having adequate provision for protecting and safeguarding the interests of the agricultural workers, no agriculture policy worth the name can be thought of. While drafting this Policy Resolution the Government very conveniently forgot to take the problems of the agricultural workers into consideration.

Sir, secondly, this Policy Resolution is again totally silent about the redistributive land reforms programme. This must have been stated in the Resolution regarding the land reforms that it will be so pursued, as it has channelised the energies of the small and marginal farmers for achieving greater production. The Resolution deals here with the reforms of the small and marginal holdings. But what measures does the Government propose to undertake in regard to the very large holdings which include distributing surplus lands, waste lands and the lands that are to be vested to the State Governments? Will these big holdings be allowed to continue as they are, or the Government will take possession of such land and distribute them among the landless poor farmers?

Sir, this Resolution again takes pains to enumerate that the diminishing size of land holdings and fragmentation is leading to restricted management option. Lower income level is one of the major challenges that our agriculture has been facing. I would like to know, does the enumeration not hint at the departure of the Government from long cherished redistributive land reform policy, on the plea of checking fragmentation of land holdings so that they are not diminished further? Does that not amount to giving a go-by to the slogan 'Land to the tiller.'?

Sir, I find it very hard to subscribe to the views of the Government that small and marginal holdings lead to restricted management option and lower income levels.

A number of surveys, conducted in different countries, have proved that the productivity of small holdings is much higher than that of the big ones. So, what is needed is to provide basic inputs and other facilities, in a liberal manner, to the small and marginal farmers. The big holdings on the other hand suffer from managerial inefficiency.

What are the main thrusts of our agricultural strategies which we have followed during these years until the present Government came to power in 1991? It was to achieve self-

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reliance and self-sufficiency in foodgrain production so that we can adequately feed our ever growing population. This is what our Green Revolution intended to do. As a result, we have been able to achieve many-fold increases in our foodgrains production. We have been able to build up a huge stock of foodgrains. But, at the same time, it is also said that 50 per cent of our rural people still live below the poverty line. They cannot afford a square meal a day. There has not been any qualitative improvement in the nutritional standard of our rural masses. The nation is now disturbed with the question of how to produce 240 to 250 million tonnes of foodgrains to feed an estimated population of 1000 million by the end of the century. So, it is imperative that we should continue with the policy of self-reliance and hence the main thrust still should be to increase foodgrains production.

But this Agriculture Policy intends to shift that thrust from foodgrain production to production of cash crops. It is being done with a view to expanding our export of agricultural produce. The philosophy behind it is that if you have enough money, you can have as much foodgrain as you need in the international market. So, it is likely that in the coming years we are going to be permanently dependent on import of foodgrains. But, Sir, permanent dependence on import of foodgrains is a very dangerous thing. It may even appear to be a threat to our sovereignty. I am not opposed to export of agricultural produce but that cannot be done at the cost of self-reliance.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): But that is not the conditions of the Dunkel Policy.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: In my opinion this shifting of thrust and new privatisation is not going to benefit the small and marginal farmers. I would like to know, has any in-depth study been made to ascertain whether the small and marginal farmers are ready to give up their traditional cultivation of cereals and adopt these new cultivations, *i.e.* sericulture, horticulture and fish culture? Is it very practical and pragmatic to think that a marginal farmer will convert his small plot of land into a pond or a garden? Even if he so desires, where from the money will come to translate his desire into action? The agricultural activities like fish culture, horticulture, sericulture require a very long gestation period. How can a marginal farmer, who heads a family which live from hand to mouth, wait for such a long period to get the returns. Small and marginal farmers do not produce surplus for the market. Whatever little they may have for the market, they are compelled to make distress sale of that.

They are not in a position to practise value added agriculture. So, this export-oriented agriculture policy is not going to help them any way. This Policy will rather enhance further the disparity between one section of our farming community and the other, between the irrigated areas and non-irrigated or rainfed areas. Our agricultural scientists are doing commendable job in the field of research but the outcome of the research is not reaching the farmers as extensively as required. So, the network for bringing the laboratory nearer to the land should be strengthened.

The functioning of the extension service centres should be reviewed. Our farmers also require to be trained properly so that they tend to adopt new technologies. They are inclined to adopt scientific methods of farming.

Sir, a comprehensive land and crop insurance scheme may go a long way in helping the farmers. It should be introduced as a uniform policy throughout the country covering all the major crops and it should not be linked with loans.

Sir, irrigation is a vital and critical input which plays a crucial role in the success of any agricultural development policy. Without adequate provision of assured irrigation, no agricultural policy can yield expected results. Sir, two-thirds of our cultivable land still remain to be rented. The success of the export-oriented agricultural policy which we are now discussing largely depends on creation of assured irrigation facilities in these rainfed areas. It largely depends on the maximisation of utilisation of the irrigation potential already created. Irrigation deserves to be given topmost priority but that has not been given to irrigation. The outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan for irrigation is also very poor. So, how can one expect that this agricultural policy will ensure all-round development of agriculture.

Sir, before I conclude I shall give a few suggestions. At the beginning I have spoken that agricultural workers constitute the largest segment of our farming community. This agricultural policy does not say even a single word about them nor suggest...

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: This is a policy about the kulaks.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Why should not there be a provision in the agriculture policy statement for introduction of old-age pension scheme for agricultural workers who have adjusted themselves to serve the nation? Why should not there be a provision for recording the names of the share-croppers as a time-bound programme conferring rights of the land they till on them? Why should a Central legislation not be

enacted to ensure minimum wages to the agricultural workers?

Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to give specific replies to these queries which I am very much awaiting to have replies to. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA (Chikmagalur): Sir, the Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution moved by the Agriculture Minister will go a long way in building agricultural sector as a strong and commercially viable sector which has been hitherto restrained from tapping its full potential. This Draft Agriculture Policy will definitely improve the living conditions of the farmers and also bring changes in the rural sector. I welcome this Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution.

Sir, India is predominantly an agricultural country. All other sectors, whether it is industrial sector or other services sector, the strength lies on the strong edifice of agriculture. The base of industrialisation depends much upon the growth of agriculture. It is because, it is the growth in agriculture that would create a momentum for the growth in other sectors. Therefore, in India, agriculture remains very nucleus of all economic activities.

Sir, about 43 per cent of the geographical area is used for agricultural activities. Agriculture accounts for merely 30 per cent of the rural domestic product and provides livelihood to about 70 per cent of the work force. This itself will indicate how important agriculture is in our economic sphere.

It is true that after Independence, all the successive Governments have given sufficient encouragement for the growth of agricultural sector. We cannot forget how Green Revolution have brought miracles in the food production. It is true that our goal or aim is towards achieving self-reliance in food.

Today, our food production has gone upto 190 million tonnes per year. i.e. however, if we look at the economic angle, a question arises whether the policies and measures which we have pursued have enabled the agricultural sector to grow as an economically viable sector, and whether the policies and strategies which we have applied have helped us to create a prosperous and self-content rural society.

Sir, the policy which the Government has pursued hitherto aimed at building up a strong food security. Filling up bellies of millions must be the priority of the nation. I am not disapproving it. But the fact is that our policy-farmers viz., those who formed the strategy have confined only to ensuring

food supplies through short-term expedient measure. Now, we must consider a comprehensive Agricultural Policy which will deal effectively with various aspects of agricultural development like building infrastructure, public investment, technology, public distribution, production and productivity, flood and drought control, minimum support price, agricultural research and so on. It is because these are very essential for the development of all round agricultural development.

Sir, hitherto, the Government had given very high protection to the industries. Creation of food zones, restrictions on the free movement of foodgrains within the country and imposition of compulsory lives and restrictive exports have resulted in depressed agricultural prices.

In my view, agriculture did not get a fair deal when compared with industry. Due to this disparity between agriculture and industry in respect of investment, credit flow, irrigation, critical input in terms of trade, the agricultural growth has remained relatively modest and the growth rate has not sufficiently improved. The share of agriculture in the domestic produce has declined very sharply. The share in labour force did not witness any significant drop. It created a situation where a large chunk of the Indian population had relatively become dependent upon the smaller share of holdings. This has created a wide disparity between the rural and the urban income. Sir, I am very happy that our Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister have taken the initiative to rectify these flaws in this Policy.

The vast population of our country comprises the farmers and the agricultural labourers, who are living in the villages. Sir, in their perception, after the economic reforms, the Government has withdrawn the subsidy on agriculture and the Government has withdrawn a number of incentives on agriculture. That is why, our farmers are thinking that the reforms are detrimental to their cause and will not benefit them. The economic reforms and the liberalisation effort have so far not really spread to the agricultural sector and the farmers have not so far felt the advantage of the reforms.

In my constituency, the people always ask me a question and tell me, 'You talk so much about the economic reforms and its benefit to the farmers but the economic reforms on liberalisation have brought so much benefit to the industrial sector. Every day we are reading that so many concessions in terms of taxes, in terms of tariff, in terms of credit and in terms of encouragement for export are given to the industries but what we are seeing is that the Government has taken away all the Government is making against us?'. This is a question that they are asking me.

15.23 hrs.

(MR.SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister that to quell this impression, the Government must implement the agriculture policies and the programmes in a very vigorous manner and with sincerity; in true spirit these programmes should be implemented. Then only, our farmers will be convinced that the economic reforms will be to their benefit and help them. Only through the farmer's trust, their confidence and their support, we can carry these reforms successfully.

The Agriculture Policy has enlisted the challenges and spelt out a number of measures which were being considered and which are essential to infuse new dynamism through enhancing public investment, improving credit flow, building infrastructure and post-harvest management facilities, processing and marketing, and bringing technology in the agriculture sector.

The success of this Policy is mainly dependent on certain factors. The first one is public investment. Hitherto, public investment policies have been heavily loaded in favour of industry. A large dose of credit was channeled toward the industrial sector through private and public institutions.

But agriculture's share in the gross domestic capital formation has declined sharply to 11 per cent in 1992 from 19 per cent in 1982. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to this aspect. They should restructure the public investment scheme and thrust should be given for agriculture sector.

The second thing is with regard to the credit flow. Our farmers are very poor and are small holders. They want to apply whatever technologies and methods our universities and research institutions have developed. They are ready to apply them, they are ready to accommodate them and they are ready to absorb them, but the problem is, they do not have the money to do all these things. Because of this, they are lagging behind. The present credit structure and the rural credit system is not at all in favour of the farmers. So my request is that it should be restructured, it should be improved and it should be formed in such a way that it should help the poor farmers to get the benefits. Whatever results of the researches have been achieved, he should be in a position to take them to the field and the results.

Another important aspect is that we prepare policies and programmes. It gives us a feeling that it will take care of all the problems. But at the ground level, at the implementation

level, because of lapses in implementation, it works in a different way. I cite one example from my constituency, a large number of farmers in my constituency have taken loans but a large number of farmers have been defaulters because they have failed to repay the loans. The main reason is that they have raised the loans for irrigation purposes. They have constructed wells; they have installed pump sets but it takes them two to three years to take power to energize their pump sets. In these three years, they could not use the pump sets and they could not get the water for better produce, but the banks have computed interest for these years also and their interest has been accumulating. Ultimately, this has forced the farmers into a debt trap. This is the situation which is prevailing in the countryside. So what I would like to stress here is that policy alone is not adequate, the success of a policy depends much upon how other governmental agencies of the respective State cooperate and coordinate at the ground level. That is the most important thing and the Government should give attention to this.

Another important thing that deserves Government's attention is hi-tech agriculture, horticulture and floriculture sectors. These areas need huge investment and huge capital-intensive technology. Huge investment is needed for infrastructure. This is required for efficient and profitable methods of production. This condition, therefore, is increasingly loaded in favour of the resource-rich. My apprehension is that in the enthusiasm of bringing private investors, like corporate sectors, in hi-tech agriculture and floriculture areas, small farmers and unorganised labourers who are rich in talent, who are rich in energy and commitment but poor in resources, may lag behind in utilizing the opportunities and availing the benefits. Therefore, I strongly believe that only in the co-operative sector, this will play a significant role in providing these kinds of infrastructures to the farmers. Therefore, I request that the Government should re-fashion the co-operative sector as an effective instrument for bringing investment and for creating infrastructure and other supportive measures for creating infrastructure and other supportive measure for the large chunk of small farmers.

I hail the statement of the Minister that the policy intended to create terms of trade in favour of agriculture and for bringing agriculture on a par with industrial status. In this regard I welcome the decision of the Government to withdraw all restrictions on the movement of foodgrains.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that Karnataka has a great potential for horticulture and floriculture. But in the absence of organised marketing and post-harvesting management



facilities, our small farmers are hesitating to take up this as a commercial venture. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give adequate financial assistance to the Karnataka Government for building this infrastructure to help our farmers.

Finally, once again, I thank the hon. Minister for his sincere efforts and contribution for the development of agriculture and allied sectors. I thank you also for the opportunity given to speak.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): Sir, I am really thankful to you because you gave me an opportunity to speak a few words about the Draft Agriculture Policy.

I am coming from an area where coconut is abundantly grown. My entire constituency consists of eight segments and all the eight segments are full of coconut trees. Their major cultivation is coconut. In our district the rainfall is absolutely very very less and borewells are dug. They are getting dried up and coconut gardens are virtually in an condition of decay..

When I had the opportunity of sharing a platform with the hon. Minister at Shimoga, I was able to convince him about our plight in our district. The hon. Minister was able to fly from Bangalore to Shimoga and he could see the coconut gardens in our area. He was immensely happy that so many coconut gardens were there, full of greenery. When the hon. Minister was speaking he mentioned that he had passed through Tumkur, saw the coconut gardens, came to Shimoga, and that he was able to see the paddy fields and sugarcane gardens, full of water also. Then I was able to place my difficulties as I knew that the hon. Minister must have seen the coconut trees from the top. But when we see it from the bottom not even 10 or 12 nuts are there and because of water, buckling also is there. They do not last till they are ripe and they drop; with the result even for cooking purposes they are not useful.

From there we went to Shri Praphulla Chandra's garden. That garden was also full of water each tree could bear something like 200 to 250 nuts. From there we went to Tearthahalli. Even that area also was full of coconut gardens and heavy bearing. I was very much inclined to convince the hon. Minister about our condition. Then I wrote letters also. The hon. Minister was very much pleased to understand our difficulties. If once the coconuts are dried or arecanut garden is dried up it is very difficult to develop such a garden. So, I am really highly thankful to the hon. Minister.

In the history of our country for the first time for drip irrigation so much of concession is being given. Hitherto drip

irrigation was being used by the small and marginal farmers to the extent of two hectares or three hectares. But now if the property is owned by a female, 75 per cent of the subsidy is granted and if it is owned by a male, 50 per cent of the subsidy is granted.

It is limitless. The Land Reforms Act permits to own land upto 53 acres. However, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for one thing. In my own district if you ask any people individually, they remember the name of Shri Balram Jakhar and they worship him. Actually, all our gardens would have been dried up (*Interruptions*). I am an agriculturist. I know the difficulties. I am having something like 15 to 20 pumpsets. I am having nearly 5000 coconut trees, but what is my condition? Whatever I earn, I put it into the borewells. Sometimes, there is fluctuation in voltage, the motor goes out of order and to remove that we have to spend Rs.300. It is really horrible. Many a time I feel that I have committed a grave crime. I was in legal field, but I did not continue in the legal field and I could not go to agriculture because I am an active politician and my profession is lost. So, to have some sort of livelihood I went for gardening and I was facing a lot of problems. Fortunately, Shri Balram Jakhar has come to our rescue and so many concessions have been given to us. I think the officials will have to be instructed, records have to be prepared and the State Government also have to make some contribution and records have to be prepared and the State Government also have to make some contribution and records have to be sent and they should be approved. The money shall have to be sent within the current year.

Secondly, the sales tax has to be removed from this. If the sales tax is removed, probably the cost would be less and the cost also shall have to be fixed like the rates are fixed for kerosene, rice etc. Nobody can sell it beyond that. We shall have to use subsidiary things and the rates have to be fixed or else the manufacturers will fancy price because we are getting a subsidy, as if they are giving from their own pocket. In this way, you are likely to be exploited. Therefore, this may kindly be taken into consideration.

I wrote one letter to the hon. Minister and he was kind enough to write one letter to our Chief Minister requesting him to remove sales tax from these materials.

Thirdly, the support price is fixed. In our District, Turuvekere, Arasikere and Tiptur are the major markets. Arasikere falls in Hassan District which was represented in the Lok Sabha earlier by the Chief Minister of Karnataka. The support price is Rs. 2750 per quintal. Now, there is no agency which could purchase it. Earlier, we used to have support price of Rs. 5,000 per quintal whereas the price fixed by the

(Sh. D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha)

Government is Rs. 2,750. But there is absolutely no agency which could purchase at this price. Even now in the market the rate ranges from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,400 per quintal. It does not go beyond that. It depends on the whims and fancies of the purchaser to purchase these commodities and agriculturists have no option. They have to either leave the matter there or they cannot get the materials back to their villages.

So, it is virtually left to the mercy of these merchants. Therefore, my earnest request is that you may please create an agency and fund the agency so that they can come to the market and purchase it. The biggest copra purchaser belongs to my Party. He is at Tiptur. He is a merchant. His suggestion is that of Rs. 2,750 supporting price is fixed and once they start purchasing it, automatically the rate will come to Rs. 3,000, Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 3,500. It is his experience. Actually, he is a person who dictates to the whole country. He is one of the biggest purchasers and he is marketing it.

Therefore, my earnest request is that an agency be created and it should be funded so that it can come to the market and purchase this commodity.

So far as irrigation is concerned, of course, there are a good number of schemes, but the Karnataka Government is not able to take up these schemes for want of funds. Take, for example, Netravati river. There is heavy rainfall in this coastal area. 350 TMC of water goes to the sea every year. Very recently, I had been to South Canara. Every river there was full of water. If the Central Government were to fund these projects - I think Nijlingappa ji also has been fighting for this - Then, I think, the Chitradurga, Bellary and Tumkur areas could be brought under irrigation, which will go a long way in helping the agriculturists.

This is all that I wanted to say.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Today we are discussing the agricultural policy in the House and it has been discussed earlier also. Ours is a country of farmers. The farmer is directly concerned with agriculture. We have been saying that there are 70 percent farmers in the country. Agriculture concerns the farmers. Everyone admits that the condition of the farmers in the country is bad. This is the reason that farmers are running towards cities. As far as agricultural labourers are concerned, they are around 15 crore and the biggest means of livelihood is agriculture.

Framing the agricultural policy had been in discussion for years and till date it has not have been framed. The farmers have been struggling for granting the status of industry to agriculture. In this regard the Government has made it clear that agriculture will not be given the status of industry, but it will be given the status equivalent to industry. This policy has also been incomplete. It was stated in the Bhanu Pratap Committee's report in 1992 that agriculture should be given till date. I am not associating myself with the charges levelled by my predecessor but you have been continuously saying that you have a soft corner for the farmers. Yesterday you said during the question hour that being a farmer I should not have worn that type of dress. I associate myself with your sentiments. The farmer should enjoy respect.

Mahatma Gandhi had said that the soul of the country dwelled in villages, where the farmers live and unless they were happy and prosperous, the country would not flourish. Therefore, the policy should be such, as may bring prosperity in the villages.

My submission is that water is necessary for agriculture and even today we could provide water for 31 percent of agriculture land. As far as the facility of tractor is concerned, even that could not be made available to the farmers. We could not provide good schools for education of the wards of the farmers. We could not even provide remunerative prices to the farmers. Besides it, we could not provide loans to the farmers. Moreover, the number of small farmers is the highest in the country and they constitute two third of the total number of farmers.

If we want to progress in a country like India through intensive agriculture, then attention must be paid towards small and medium farmers. Late Choudhary Charan Singh had said that each year, lakhs of big farmers are becoming landless. This is the plight of the farmers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as long as our farmers do not prosper, our country too will not prosper. Here, corruption is prevalent in many hues and immoral acts are being done, The children of the farmers are starving to death. We are unable to provide them any succour. It is the view of the experts that agriculture should be given the status of an industry. However, we are unable to make water and electricity available to the farmers. Their fields remain unirrigated. The farmer is on the verge of starvation. Even today, children of 35 crore farmers do not get two square meal. They take only one meal a day. It is all right that food stocks are increasing, but in villages, the children of the agricultural labourers get only one meal a day.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The agricultural policy laid on the table of the House has been presented by the Government. Your views have been sought on that. It would be better if you speak on those issues only.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I am speaking on those issues only.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Certainly not. You are speaking on your own. This becomes meaningless.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Almost all the Members have spoken along these lines.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, why was the time extended? And why should you repeat what has already been said?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I am of the view that we should provide all facilities to farmers. We should encourage them in the field of horticulture, sericulture, fishery and poultry. Besides, carpenters and blacksmiths, who live in villages and whose livelihood depend upon agriculture should also be helped. By giving the status of an industry to agriculture, the agricultural production will definitely rise but if we think on this line it would also help achieve more production. There is a vast scope for horticulture. But in case of agriculture being given the status of an industry, farmers should be provided subsidy on this. Unfortunately, only 10 per cent subsidy is given to the farmers. Whereas in America, it is 30 per cent in Europe. By giving only 10 per cent subsidy to farmers we would be pushing farmers on the verge of starvation. We have never tried to understand their difficulties....*(Interruptions)* The fertilizers being used by us, are making our lands barren. Soil Research Institute should be set up to conduct research on soil. More over, research centres should be set up at district level to give proper advice to farmers. Their children should also be given the facility of education in these research centres so as to enable them know about the research work bring undertaken on soil. As has been said by the Members, the fertilisers provided to the farmers are making the land barren. The farmers should be imparted training on the basis of the research on soil, so that there is more production. There is not a single Agriculture Research Centre in Bihar. Bihar is being neglected in all spheres. It is my submission that Agricultural Research Centres should be set up in Bihar.

As regards irrigation. I would like to draw the attention of

the honorable Minister to Sone Canal Project, constructed in 1875 in Bihar. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The Bihar Government had sent a Rs. 1400 crore modernization scheme to centre. Its cost has now increased to Rs.2200 crore. But, even then, this project has not been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Shri Jagannath Mishra who has been the Chief Minister of the State, is well aware of this project. Further, silt is rising in Sone river.

MR. SPEAKER: How will the discussion go on like this? In national agricultural policy, you are speaking of Some canal.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I am narrating the plight of my area. I am speaking of my constituency. Twenty-four lakh acres of land has become parched. Farming is not possible without water.

MR.SPEAKER: You can speak on this during the discussion on irrigation policy.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Now I am going to conclude my speech. It is repeatedly stated that the agriculture will be accorded the status of an industry but there is provision of insurance for industrial sector. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he is going to provide the insurance facility for agriculture sector also.

MR. SPEAKER: This all has been given in it, you can read it.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I am saying this because insurance facility is not being given in it. Hon. Minister takes credit of good production, if sufficient rain is there but if agricultural production is not good due to less rainfall then it is said that it is the will of god.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good speech. Now, you can take your seat please.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I would like that insurance facility should be given for agriculture sector also. In comparison to other countries, we spend less money on the development of agriculture. Proper arrangements should be made for irrigation and farmers should be supplied electricity free of charge as is given in Tamil Nadu. This should be included in Agriculture Policy.

Alongwith the supply of electricity on concessional rates,

(Sh. Ram Prasad Singh)

certified seeds should also be given to farmers for increasing the production. In the same way we have a problem of water-logging and effective measures should be taken to resolve this problem. Even today my area is drought affected. We have not been able to come out of this situation upto now. There fore, I would like that special attention should be paid towards irrigation in our area. Small farmers are given subsidy but the procedure determined for it is so cumbersome that the farmers do not get its benefit. Similarly in comparison to intensive farming the average production of small farmers is quite low and attention needed to be paid towards it. The quality of soil in our country is so good that all kinds of crops can be grown here but due to lack of sufficient facilities our average production is quite low in comparison to Korea, Japan and some other countries. We are quite backward in agricultural sector.

The poor farmers hardly produce good crops sufficient to meet this and his family's requirement. He cannot think of selling it. The life of farmer is becoming difficult. Representatives of farmers are not included in deciding the prices of their produce and there is a need for paying attention towards it. It is unfortunate for Bihar that....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the Agriculture policy of Bihar.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: I come from Bihar and I would like to tell that we have only 14 percent of irrigated land.

What kind of policy is it that could not provide water to Bihar . As Shri Nitish Kumar has also said that Agriculture Ministry should be made responsible for supply of electricity, water and fertilizer so that policies could be formulated easily.

It could not be done. We are holding meetings at every place but when we have to decide certain issues the Agriculture Minister is not consulted. With these words, I wish that loans should be given to farmers and arrangements should be made for education of their children. Their problems should be attended on priority basis.

SHRI HARÎ KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you and congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister for taking initiatives to formulate a national policy. He himself is a farmer. I do not consider him Dunkel farmer because the himself cultivate the land and a good agriculturist. I would like that he may invite the hon. members to visit his farm in Rajasthan.

I would like to say something about the prevalent

misconceptions about agriculture. Some people think that agricultural problems are the problems of farmers only. These problems cannot be solved upto when these are considered the problems of farmers only. We all know that farmers are not organised and thus their problems remain unsolved and they are ignored. It is the result of this negligence that after 50 years of Independence, efforts are being made for formulating the national policy on agriculture the problems of agriculture do not relate to farmers only but it is a national problem. You know that the time of famine, the whole country suffer loss and everyone faces difficulty.

Factories are also affected by it. Recession is faced in the production or the factories. Therefore, the problems of agricultural sector should be considered national problems and solved.

The second thing I would like to say about determining the prices. We know that since when the hon. Agriculture Minister took the charge of this Ministry he tried his best to give many facilities to the farmers. But I would like to know as to whether agricultural sector has the facility of deciding prices of their produce as it is in the matter of factory goods produced by machines. The investment by farmers in Agricultural sector is not evaluated and not considered in fixing the price. The account of investment made in the field by farmers should be considered while fixing the prices as it is done in the matter of goods produced by factories through machines.

The other difficulty faced by farmers is regarding getting loans from bank. You may not be realising it.

16.00 hrs.

But all the small and marginal farmers are facing problems. When they get loan, they are required to pay a big percentage of this amount as bribe to the bank officials. It is a basic problem. You have set up Rural Development Banks but these are not in a good condition. They are not in a position to provide loans to farmers. You have to make special provisions to provide loans to them.

The third point I would like to say that you have mentioned about crop Insurance scheme in the Agricultural Policy. Compulsory insurance of crops should be done on the lines of factories and motor vehicles. The Government should introduce this scheme for protecting the interests of small and marginal farmers. If State Governments are not in a position to do that. It should be done by the Central Government, only then our farmers would be benefited by it.

Fourthly, I would like to take up the issue of storage

facilities. Storage should be done at Panchayat level. Farmers should have a booklet about their crops and on the basis of it storage facilities should be provided at Panchayat level. It should be an automatic system. This system cannot be made successful unless arrangements for storage are made at Panchayat level. Earlier storage arrangements were made by Food Corporation of India. People constructed godowns in cities by taking loans from banks. I would like that storage arrangements should be made at Panchayat level in the Private sector. Even today people in private sector are ready to do, so, by taking loans from banks. A definite arrangement should be made for it so that farmers may not face any difficulty. There should not be any problem in getting loans and their repayment. Farmers have to sell their produce at lower prices due to lack of proper arrangements of storage. Thus middlemen earn profits and you are not able to stop them. I feel that practically it is impossible to create direct trading of foodgrains between farmers and consumers. It could not be done anywhere in the world. Then how it can be done in our country where it is an unorganized sector.

Middlemen will remain active here. But the gap should be reduced between producer and consumer. The difference between the cost of production and consumer prices should not be more than 15 percent. There should be a prescribed criteria for efficient and streamlining of the arrangement.

An experiment should be made in this regard through pilot projects, at the district and block level.

Farming on international level was mentioned here. Today, storage is the greatest need of the hour. For this air-conditioned godowns and ware-houses are needed. Unless these facilities are provided, the farmers would not be benefited. The Government should provide better storage facilities to enable exports in a proper manner.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in today's world, exports are essential. There is no limit for exports. Exports are possible from the rural areas of North Bihar. But, would they be provided the necessary facilities? Shri Mishraji who is from Bihar and is also a Minister, is present here. I would like to know from him as to whether the farmers of North Bihar have the same facilities as available to the farmers of Maharashtra, to export fruits and vegetables, such as lichee, mango or banana as the Maharashtra farmers do? Can your farmers from North India and Madhya Pradesh export these items, which they are capable of producing on a large scale? Will they be able to export brinjals which is of very good quality, to Germany, where there is a great demand for it? Can the farmers of North Bihar earn a good profit by selling fruits and vegetables in

Delhi, which sell for 25 paise to 50 paise or one rupee per kg in North Bihar but for Rs. 10 per kg in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hari Kishore Singhji everything is included in the item No. 10 please read it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are right. But I am speaking on the practical aspect of this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, grapes sell for Rs.5 a kg. elsewhere. But in Delhi it costs Rs. 25 a kg.

The Minister of Agriculture (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): It is for this reason, the agriculture policy has been brought to rectify it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The farmers should get the facilities for storage and export.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. You are absolutely right. Whatever you have spoken is included in it. Matters regarding vegetables and exports are all included.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a need for investment in agricultural sector. This has also been mentioned in it. But how the Government would do so is not mentioned. Under the new policy of economic liberalisation, foreign companies are being allowed to invest in India. But, is it not true that no foreign company or investor is willing to invest in the backward areas?

No investor is willing to invest in the North-East. Similar is the case of Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In such a situation who will be responsible for agricultural development. If the responsibility is of the Central Government, would it give special incentives for backward areas? Would the Government provide special incentives for the development of agriculture in the backward areas, as was given to industries previously to attract investment in these areas for storage facilities and exports? I thank you for mentioning it in the policy. But, what is the reason that during the 50's agriculture constituted 56 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product....

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhitwara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to raise a very important issue here. Today, to come here in the Parliament...

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Under what rule are you raising this matter?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir some people had gathered at Firozshah Kotla Ground for staging a peaceful demonstration here and were coming to Parliament House in a procession to meet you.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: He can ask that question when he is sitting here.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: Such incident occurred there, which has forced a person like me to speak to you. About two lakh people had gathered and were coming to the Parliament to express their views regarding the policy formulated and adopted by the Government to sell out the nation, we all, including Shri Narain Dutt Tiwariji and Shri Arjun Singhji were coming to you for holding peaceful demonstration and dhama.

But the 'Police resorted to a brutal lathi charge and used water cannons. Shri Narain Dutt Tiwariji and Shri Arjun Singhji sustained injuries and atleast 25 people received head injuries. Such senior politicians were beaten, who were coming here to express their views in a peaceful manner. I think, in a democracy it is the right of everyone to air his views peacefully, before you. I feel sad to say that a peaceful demonstration was lathi charged and water cannons were used. I am unable to open my eyes even now. God knows how many people were injured.

I apologise for interrupting the proceedings of the House. I would like the Government to take the responsibility for the incident and an inquiry should be ordered and the guilty be punished.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while discussing the agriculture policy you allowed Shri Mathur ji to raise this issue. On the basis of the incident described by him, I urge you to ask the Government to make a statement and to furnish full information.

I know that in the past two years this has become a tendency. In which I, alongwith several colleagues including Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi were grievously injured. It has become a tendency since then and Shri Mathurji may have felt that our injuries were justified. I do not know  
....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR : I never believed in such thinking.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Very good. The recent tendency to use force and to come down heavily on peaceful demonstrations in a democracy, should be checked. Therefore, I would request you to see to it that a complete statement is made.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The incident narrated by Shri Mathurji should be condemned. I request you to have a discussion on this and the Government make a statement.

I was saying that in the 50's agriculture constituted half of the GDP, almost 56 per cent. This has now come down to 32 per cent. Will the agriculture policy bring about a change in this? Will agriculture regain the commanding heights. If so, by when would the situation revert to that of the 50's. I want a definite assurance in this regard.

Literate as well as illiterate people migrate from rural areas. Who wants to live in villages now a days? Can we motivate our children to stay in the villages? Can Shri Jakhar ji do so? If educated people migrate from villages, how can the villages make progress? Similar is the case of brain drain from developing to the cities. Only those people remain in villages who are unable to work elsewhere and find work in the cities. I have seen nothing in the agriculture policy which seeks to check this. It is necessary to stop this. If it is not done so, and if people are not motivated to remain in the villages, the disorder will continue to rise in the cities. The anarchy and disorder will go on increasing in the cities and the villages will become desolate. Therefore, it has become necessary to formulate a definite plan for human resource development for the villages and the rural areas so that very few people migrate to cities. Then only will the agricultural policy be a success. Otherwise, after the farming of the agricultural policy, and discussion on it, it would not be implemented properly.

With these words, I thank you, the Government and especially Shri Balam Jakhar ji for placing the agricultural policy before the House, after great efforts.

[English]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. But as agriculture is not advanced in our country. it has not yet become a major occupation. 33 crores of people depend on agriculture. But per hectare yield is the lowest in India when compared to

other countries. If we have more agricultural Scientists and technicians to do research in the areas of chemical engineering, tissue culture, bio-technology, micro-biology and such other areas, we will be definitely in a position to increase our agricultural output. Presently, we are not teasing our soil and then deciding which crops should be grown in that soil. The Government does not supply the needs required by the farmers in sufficient quantity. The Government is not giving adequate subsidy to the farmers which would enable them to purchase seeds. In Japan 72% subsidy is given to the farmers. In Europe, 40% subsidy is given. But, in our country the extent of subsidy is quite less. But, if we carry on agriculture on scientific basis, it will definitely increase the yield. Even if we get Rs. 1000 per cent. we would get an income of Rs. 50.000 crores from agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have lot of waste land in our country. There are large number of unemployed persons in our country. We can do an experiment which was done in China. In our country, we get 1700 kg. foodgrains from one hectare. But in China, they went in for forest-cultivation and increased their output. I request the Agriculture Ministry to take up forest-cultivation in our country also. Even if we cultivate one third of the waste land in our country, we will be in a position to get 4500 kg. foodgrains from one hectare as they got in China.

Hanumanthayya Committee had submitted a report regarding agricultural workers in 1990. The Committee had recommended that minimum wage of an agricultural worker should be Rs. 20/ per day and the minimum wage should be enhanced after every 6 months.

But the Government does not take up any scheme of this nature.

As we are finding a place in the international market, Indian rose has a lot of demand. In 1993, rose production was only 3%. But today we are exporting rose. In Bangalore and Pune, rose is grown in 15 hectares. Presently, it is grown in 'Green House'. But if we have rose cultivation in Delhi, Nasik and other places in the country. It is estimated that in 1996 the exports on account of rose would be of the order of 5% of the total exports. The production will grow from 3% to 5%. So, I feel that if we take up rose cultivation on a large scale, get up 'green Houses' by setting of farmers' societies comprising 10 or 12 farmers, it will definitely augment rose production in our country.

Sir I want to make one request. When Shri George Fernandes was Minister of Industries, he had made a suggestion. We have 5 lakh tonnes bagasse, 50 lakh tonne

molasses in our country. 90% of bagasse is used as fuel for boiler. 80% of molasses is thrown away. Good quality of paper can be manufactured from bagasse. Paper which we are importing at present can be exported by us if we use bagasse for this purpose. We can have production of 30 lakh tonnes of paper and earn 5000 crores of rupees.

From molasses we can get 15 lakh tonnes alcohol. Many chemical products can be manufactured from alcohol and from remaining alcohol many other products can be manufactured which can fetch us 1500 crores of rupees.

Yesterday, Hon. Buta Singhji rightly made a point about urea. The prices of urea have increased. But we have to think why this prices rise is there. When urea was available at 202 dollars in international market, Government agencies did not show interest in purchasing it. But they purchased it only when the prices of urea shot to Rs. 245 dollars in the international market. That is why prices of urea have gone up in our country. Sir, I want to request the Government through you that there should be an enquiry of price rise of urea.

Hon. Minister for Textiles is sitting here. There are large number of textile Mills in my constituency. But as they have not got supply of cotton, they have been closed down. We have the highest production of cotton in our country. But as we are not using scientific technology, modern methods of ginning, we are not having maximum production of cotton and textiles in our country. I request the Government to pay attention in this request.

Only 33% of land is under irrigation. Remaining two third of the land is left to the vagaries of rainfall in our country. Since Second Five Year Plan, agricultural investment is only 10%. In the present Plan, only 7% investment is there for irrigation. Hon. Agriculture Minister should take this factor into account.

The marketing of the produce is also equally important. Recently I read a news item which said that cotton worth 250 crores of rupees was wasted in Maharashtra.

I request the Hon. Minister to ensure that agricultural products are not wasted in this manner. I thank you very much. Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

MR.SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak. But you should speak on the Policy. If you speak on your Constituency, it is no good.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. RAM NATH MISHRA: My name is also there

MR. SPEAKER: Your name may be there but speak on the policy only. It is a two-page policy You are not reading out it

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I shall speak on the Policy.

*[English]*

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am very much grateful to you for giving me time to speak here, on the floor of the House, on the Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution.

Sir, after 48 years of Independence...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not correct. There was a policy presented to the House, I was here. It was presented by the former Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, China has developed a lot due to its agricultural policy. But Russia has failed to develop in the field of agriculture for which, though it is a developed nation, it is faced now with serious crises of food grains.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Agriculture because he is taking steps to develop agriculture in our soil. We are fully independent now in foodgrains. In the case of the first recommendation, it says:-

\*The Committee has suggested that the price policy and capital formation should aim at not only giving cost-based minimum support prices but also remunerative prices to farmers so that agriculture remains available profession and attracts capital formation which has been going down through the Five Year Plan.\*

The Minister has rightly done as per the recommendation.

As regards recommendation no 2, it says:-

"Regarding building a sound infrastructure.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is already there in the policy. They are about remunerative prices, infrastructure, cropping, etc.,

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : That should be discussed. I will come to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the point. Please do not speak on the report.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : I will come to the point.

It says:

"A fresh, determined, effort should be made by the nodal Ministry in formulating the first ever agriculture policy of free India which shall set the guidelines for many other policies."

What are the critical appraisals here? They are also given.

"The main objective of agricultural development policy in India has been to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains."

That has been fulfilled by the Minister and a policy has been formulated based on that.

My colleague who was speaking earlier mentioned about Prof. Thimmaiah. It further says:

"According to Prof. G. Thimmaiah of the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, the strategy should include the following:"

According to his recommendation....

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak on the Agriculture Policy Resolution and do not talk on the report. All the points that you are making are already there in the policy. Have you read the two-page draft Agricultural Policy?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : I have read that completely.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you talk about that.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : One should be given time to speak. One should have the time to say the background. We



should discuss something about the background material.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary. All the points that you are mentioning are already there in the Policy.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: The Government should consider some remunerative agriculture like betel leaf cultivation, in our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Point No.9 speak about remunerative agricultural prices.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I am bringing the point about remunerative agricultural prices, that is, betel leaf cultivation. Nothing has been said in the policy. Though it has been mentioned, particular reference has not been made to this cultivation.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you in which paragraph it is? It is on page no.2, point No.11. it is already there.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : That is correct.

MR SPEAKER: It is on page no.2, point no.11.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, you are a prudent and efficient Speaker. You are through in that.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not through, you should not speak. You should sit down.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I am a small Parliamentarian and so, I am submitting to you.

My constituency is a constituency of rural-based industries. It is on the seashore also. So, betel leaf cultivation should be there.

Secondly, I want to draw your attention regarding the other type of agriculture which has also been included, that is prawn cultivation. It is so much remunerative and the Government should take care of it. Some persons are looting the poor farmers. Those who are zamindars and who are landlords are alone doing this sort of cultivation. They are purchasing the land at a very nominal price from the poor cultivators and they are earning crores of rupees.

MR. SPEAKER: This is also in the Policy-page no.1 point no.5.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : They're earning crores of

rupees. The Government should safeguard their interests.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point. We are making a mockery of ourselves.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: That should be the policy. The Government should safeguard the interests of poor cultivators. Zamindars, Landlords and capitalists should not exploit the poor farmers.

I want to draw your kind attention to the agricultural tax. That has been mentioned here. But I would like to submit before the hon. Minister that he should clarify who are the agriculturists who pay the agricultural tax.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any agricultural tax?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Yes- holding tax. The agricultural tax should be there.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as I know, there is no tax. Land revenue is there.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Agricultural tax should be there on those persons who are looting the country some landlords, some *Zamindars*, some capitalists. They should be taken into that category for levying the Agricultural tax... (*Interruptions*) Here I want to mention this.

MR. SPEAKER: Patraji, please help. It is going on for three days. And you would like to hear the Minister.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Within three to five minutes, I will conclude. One thing is there.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: It is not a pleasure of talking. You should consider the agriculturists of the country sympathetically. You know about the total geographical land of India as per the statistics given. Now the geographical area is 30,65,249 sq. kilometers. Out of that, the area put to agricultural uses is only 21,249 sq. kilometers. An attempt should be made because India is a land of agriculture. Our agriculture is gambling with the monsoons. But we should put emphasis. That is why I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister. From the beginning, he is putting emphasis on agriculture. We should bring at least 60 percent of the land of our country under cultivation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is on page number 2 point numbers 2 and 3.

DR KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Now we are cultivating rice on 42,596 ha. and wheat on 23,977 ha.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to conclude. Otherwise, it is not going on record. All the points which are making are already there. There are others who also want to speak. Now please take your seat.

DR.KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Anyway, I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Minister of Agriculture that India has now become self-sufficient in producing foodgrains.

MR.SPEAKER: It is not going on record. Now, Shri Lakshman Singh.

*(Interruptions)\*\*...*

*[Translation]*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am not going to read out the speech prepared by me because there is a very little time. Therefore, I will just refer to important points only. I congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister for bringing in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Bihar in the country which are dependent on agriculture only. If the crops get destroyed in these states it leaves adverse impact on economy. Therefore, the Government is requested that special attention should be paid to these states while making budget allocations to them. Secondly, as regards providing the facility of export of agricultural produce to industries, it has been mentioned that the Government is going to invest Rs.38 crore in agriculture sector. It is necessary that we should talk to all the industrialists so that they could spend a part of their income on research and those students, interested in research work, could be provided scholarship.

The recommendations given by the Standing Committee in 1994-95 must be considered seriously. The Committee has mentioned that only one tenth of the total loan was disbursed to farmers as loan in 1994. This is very less. Therefore, farmers should be given more loans.

The importance of Jojoba, a plant used in petroleum industry, is likely to increase in future. Our farmers should be encouraged to grow this plant so that they could reap its benefits. Similarly starch and industrial alcohol is prepared

from maize. In several countries, vehicles and also run by gas produced from it. We should pay more attention towards increasing its production and the industries based on it should also be set up. Agriculture based industries should be set up largely in rural areas so that rural youth could get employment there and they do not migrate to urban areas. This was also recommended by the Standing Committee.

The large area of land on the bank of big rivers is turning into ravines every years. In Chambal Range Project in Madhya Pradesh, farmers are becoming dacoits. The European Economic Community has submitted proposal a project of Rs. 70,000 crore for levelling this land, and it is pending with the Central Government. Therefore it is necessary to launch such types of schemes in order to encourage our youth again to turn to agriculture. Mr. Speaker, Sir similar is the situation in Maharashtra as well.

MR.SPEAKER: This is not the policy of a State. Therefore, you speak at the national level and not at any State level.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: As regards fishery, I would like to suggest that we should encourage the cultivation of waternut (Singhara) alongwith fishery in areas where there are ponds and also by constructing ponds of 5 hectare area. This will benefit our rural people and in this way, the rural unemployed will get involved in this work.

I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Good points. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra, you please do not confine yourself to Uttar Pradesh only. Speak about the sugarcane problem of the whole country.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had tried to raise this subject earlier also under other rules, but I was advised to speak on this subject during the discussion of agriculture policy.

Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture cannot do anything if the farmers do not get water, fertilizers and electricity in time. As there does exist a separate Ministry of Power, I would suggest that water and fertilisers should be brought together under Ministry of Agriculture only.

MR.SPEAKER: It is a new point.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is a matter of happiness that the Agriculture Minister is himself an agriculturist and he has full sympathy for farmers. Farmers suffer because of non

availability of water, electricity and fertilizers in time.

If fields do not get water, what can the Agriculture Minister do? It is like "Rohin Rawe, Mrigdaitawe, Kachhu Din Adra Jaye, Kahe Ghagh Ghaghin Se swan Bhat Nahin Khaye. Chadhte Barse Rohini, Utrat Barse Hast, Asresa Maga Chatak Jaye, To Kya Kariye, Grihasth." Therefore, he is an agriculturist as well as an authority. Ministry of Agriculture should pay more attention towards irrigation also.

Secondly, farmers should be allowed to sell their produce in any part of the country. I remember, when Shri Kidwai was Minister, this experiment had proved very successful. Therefore, farmers should be given the freedom to sell their produce anywhere in India.

Sugarcane farmers are the worst sufferers. Today sugarcane farmers sell sugarcane worth millions of rupees but mill owners do not make them payment in time. If some money of the Government is outstanding against farmers, they are handcuffed and put behind bars. Therefore, my submission is that a policy should be framed in the interest of sugarcane farmers.

Sir, sugarcane tax is collected from sugarcane farmers. State Governments and Central Government collect millions of rupees as tax. In this way we are providing facilities to farmers and taking care of their interests? In south India, all facilities are given by the State Governments. All these facilities are available there. Even, a law has been enacted in this regard and under it, a provision of mill-zone has been made. The mill-owners provide road and water facilities there and also make arrangements for excortication and washing of sugarcane. Moreover, the farmers are also given bonus by the mill owners. The mills of north India work just to the contrary. Sir, here a law has been enacted under which, if a farmer of a particular zone takes his sugarcane out of the zone, he is liable to undergo imprisonment for 6 months and pay Rs.500 as penalty.

There are 110 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, out of which 35 sugar mills belong to the corporation. Further there are 32 mills in Public sector and 34 mills in Private sector. Four textile Mills of Government of India are located in my constituency and Rs.27 crore are outstanding against them. Moreover 18 sugar mills of Sugar Corporation are on the verge of closure. Will the Agriculture Minister be pleased to state as to whether he will come forward to help sugarcane farmers?

MR.SPEAKER: There should be some relevance.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Today, farmers are on the

verge of starvation. Their entire money is outstanding against the mills. I want that sugarcane farmers must be paid the price of sugarcane and those mill owners whose mills do not run or who do not pay the price of sugarcane should be arrested.

Besides, sugarcane farmers should also be allowed to sell their sugarcane anywhere. Efforts should be made to revive sick mills. As per the data made available by the Government only 32 per cent sugarcane goes to the crusher....(Interruptions) One or two sugar mills of the Government of India are lying closed in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not conclude now, I would call the name of the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am going to conclude. The Government should improve the condition of sugarcane farmers. Step should be taken to uplift their lot. With these words. I conclude.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. Today National Agricultural Policy Resolution is being debated. I would like agriculture to be included in the concurrent list. Secondly farmers should be given concessions. Further, licence is required to be taken for setting up sugar mills and rice mills. This system should be done away with.

The farmer takes his produce to godown. It can be taken as security for giving him loan. Moreover, agricultural inputs should be made available to the farmers in time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Chairman presiding before you had also said that urea disappears from the market when it is required by our farmers. Therefore, whatever things are required for agricultural production, should be made available to farmers in adequate quantity and in time.

I hail from eastern Uttar Pradesh. These farmers are required to undergo the fury of flood and drought. Unless measures are taken to deal with floods and droughts at national level, the development in the field of agriculture will remain static.

The major lacuna observed in the Agriculture Policy is that nothing has been said about marginal and small farmers. Today, our country is passing through an economic crisis. It

(Sh. Vishwe Nath Shastri)

has its impact on the families also. when a family is thrown into economic crisis, it gets divided. Small and marginal farmers who are in majority should be given sufficient relief so that they could carry on their cultivation. Today, farmers are forced to live by mortgaging their fields. Ultimately they have to sell their land for paying off the debt and thus become landless. Nothing has been said about this aspect in the Resolution. Small and marginal farmers, who are in majority, are compelled to sell their crops for making their livelihood and arranging marriages etc. When after selling their produce they go to market for buying grains they are required to buy it at an increased prices. We should make such a provision in the Agriculture Policy so that there is a difference of not more than 15 percent in the selling and purchase prices and more than 15 percent in the selling and purchase prices of the items produced by farmers.

As and when we increase support price of various items, the prices of diesel, fertilizers and tractors also go up. In my constituency, none of the farmers, who have purchased tractors, is in a position to repay the instalments from their agricultural income. In every Tehsil, there are hundreds of farmers who have been put behind the bars. Their tractors are being auctioned. Moreover, their land is also being auctioned for paying the installment. I want to say that farmers should get such a kind of facility under Agriculture Policy so that they could get loan on lower interests. In my view, interest on the loans of marginal and small farmers should be waived off. Today, the situation is that compound interest is collected from farmers. It should be done away with. our farmers are seeking protection of the Government. The situation is grim.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given good points. Now please conclude.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: I would once again appeal to you that farmers should be provided loan at lower interest rates. Secondly, the system of compound interest should be abolished. If the Government is really serious about giving farmers two square meals, such an arrangement is essential. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, you will speak on Agriculture Policy and not on coconut.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): That very much comes under the Agriculture Policy.

Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the time. I will limit my points. In this policy the basic factor of increasing productivity has been taken into account in a very great way and I congratulate the Minister for that.

The point which I would like to make is, agriculture is going to get the status of industry. The industry is actually controlling the prices of several agricultural produces. It is not so in the industry. In industry, it is the industrialists who control the prices of various items, whereas in agriculture the price mechanism is completely under the control of a few hands, mainly the industrialists who deal with the agricultural produce. Therefore, I would like to submit that this is one aspect which should be given more importance in the policy.

I would like to stress on the Crop Insurance Scheme. It is fact that this has been taken into account in the policy but unfortunately many of our producers, horticulturists as well as cash crop producers, do not come under this scheme. This is causing a great problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Page 3, point 8 covers it.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: As far as Crop Insurance Scheme is concerned. I would urge upon the Minister to bring out a scheme so that the cash crops are also covered under it, otherwise gross injustice will be done to those who are involved in the production of cash crops because once it is gone, it will not come up next year. This is a point which should be taken care of seriously.

The other point is regarding the Support Price. The support Price is fixed by taking the cost of production as the base. I would urge upon the Minister to take into account the cost of living, just like DA, while fixing the Support Price. Cost of living is one aspect which should be taken into account while fixing the Support Price.

I would submit another point as a sub-point to this. That is, the support price has to be fixed for many other items in addition to the existing ones. I am forced to speak about coconut here. Just because coconut does not come under the category of those items coming under the purview of Agricultural Prices Commission, the Ministry does not have proper statistics to arrive at a conclusion as to the cost of production; That was an answer which was given to me in Parliament. So, I submit that either it must be brought under the purview of Agricultural Prices Commission or some other machinery should be set up by which the actual cost of production of coconut as well as many other horticulture and cash crops can be determined.

Sir, I am trying to bring out as many points as possible in a hurry leaving out many points because of lack of time. Another important point which I submit is that many of the items which are really items of agricultural produce, which should really come under the category of agricultural produce, and which should really be the concern of hon. Balram Jakhar ji, unfortunately are not taken as agricultural produce. I feel that this is an injustice. I am forced to speak about rubber again. Rubber is an agricultural produce and it has been an agricultural produce all through. We have attained great progress in rubber production but this item does not come under the Ministry of Agriculture and, therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture is not able to show its concern for this produce. What is happening is, the Ministry of Commerce is always interested in trading, exporting and making profits; it is all very good. But, at the same time, the feelings of the farmers should also be taken into account. I have a very pointed example in this connection. Though I do not have time to go into examples, I think I should submit this. There was a time when the price of rubber was very low. At that time the view taken was that....

MR. SPEAKER: You have made the point please.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Now when the farmers are getting reasonable price because of a change in the Policy which has been effected after a lot of pressure, I think, The industrialists are now trying to control even that by making a lot of imports from outside.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made that point.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: So, I submit that a little more of the policy of export and import must be taken into account by the Ministry of Agriculture so that the feelings of farmers can be taken care of.

Limiting my points, lastly, I submit that the land legislations are a must for proper development of agriculture and they have been given a very serious thought. But, in many parts of India, land legislations have not gone to the extent of helping the poor and marginal farmers. Those who are really needy are not taken care of because many of them are still State subjects and the State have not come forward. I think, in the Policy there must be something to stress that the States can be made to bring in the land legislation, As far as the Ministry is concerned, I think this Ministry can coordinate and take a great step in this. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this Policy, time constraint would be uppermost in my mind. I may not be able to make some points but within the limited

time available, I want to point out every serious problem which overlooks the whole scenario of agriculture.

Sir, I have feeling that while announcing this Policy, this main factor is either being ignored or sufficient attention has not been given to it, that is, fertiliser use pattern in this country. Fertiliser subsidy was withdrawn by the Government. There were sound reasons for that. But the NPK use at the ratio of 1:2:4 was the ideal soil nutrient than what it was considered to be. But after the decontrol of fertiliser, the NPK use pattern has deviated a lot. It is said that now it is 1:4:20. According to the statistics I have the soil nutrient is going to take a very adverse change and this is mainly due to the fact that Nitrogen and Ammonia are given subsidy and Phosphorous and Potash are not given subsidy.

Sir, the fertiliser policy and the irrigation policy are integral parts of the agricultural policy. I have gone through all the proposals very carefully. I have gone through the 17 challenges which the agricultural sector is facing and the 14 solutions which the Minister has given.

17.00 hrs.

I am not repeating it. But the basic fact is that, we have withdrawn the subsidy at a time when the country was not in a position to afford that. But, Sir, in June, 1991, the foreign exchange reserves were only Rs. 3000 crore. Now, we have a comfortable balance. It is good that we have a Policy now. It is a very clear-cut Policy. But, it needs a lot of improvement. I feel that we can improve upon this policy. The Agriculture Minister should think of making improvements in our Policy.

Sir, as far as fertilizer is concerned, the total subsidy given to the farmers was only Rs. 5,000 crore. It was withdrawn due to constraint of resources. But, now, the Government can afford to give that subsidy. The subsidy which was given earlier for fertilizers should be re-introduced. In the long run viz., in the 2000 A.D., the requirement of food would increase to 240 million tonnes. Today, we are producing only 190 million tonnes. The Agriculture Ministry is hopeful that by pursuing this Policy, we would be able to raise our target. But, Sir, we cannot be complacent on this score. It is because the great disadvantage which we are going to face may affect our food policy also.

Sir, I am not going into the details of this Policy but I have some other points which I may be permitted to raise very briefly now. Take the case of cash crops. This Policy is giving more stress and emphasis for wheat, rice and other agricultural produce. Rubber, Cardamom, clove and other cash crops

(Sh. P.C. Chacko)

which are being raised in various States are not being given sufficient encouragement. In this Policy also, we felt that sufficient encouragement is not being given. A point was made Mr. P.C. Thomas regarding coconut. I am not going into it now.

Sir, the Agriculture Minister is very considerate. Sir, you gave as time to raise this matter on the floor of the House and the Minister was also very considerate in agreeing to many of the points that were raised by us although they were beyond the scope of the Agriculture Ministry. That is why we are suggesting that some of these points which we are making here should also be brought under the purview of this Agriculture Policy. However willing the Ministry may be, they will not be able to consider them, unless these points are included in this Agriculture Policy.

The hon. Deputy Minister has also made some points. Even the Government of India have announced the Minimum Support Price. Minimum Support price is one of the policies which was announced in this House. But the growers are not getting the benefits from the policies that were announced by the Government. One typical example is coconut which Mr. P.C. Thomas has mentioned. A support price of Rs. 2750 per tonne was announced but no farmer is getting that benefit. I have also gone through the Supplementary Demands which is going to come up before the House is another two days. Here also, Rs. 120 crore is being given to NAFED for this purpose alone. But NAFED has still not come to the scene. Announcement is there; the policy is there, but the farmers are not getting the benefit. Even today, in my part of the State, the farmers are getting only Rs. 2400 per tonne or Rs. 2500 per tonne. Like that they are getting in the case of rubber also. Till recently, we were getting between Rs. 45 and Rs. per kilo.

Sir, whatever may be the international price, the Indian farmers should also be made eligible to get that international price. Unfortunately, whenever there is some price increase in India, the industry is putting pressure on the Government and rubber is being imported. Even if a small quantity of rubber is imported into this country that would decrease the price of Indian produce thereby lakhs of tonnes of rubber which are produced by the farmers in this country, their price is being decreased by this kind of indiscriminate import. This is an injustice which is being perpetrated on our farmers.

I would request that sufficient steps should be taken for preventing this erosion of wealth of the farmers.

Now, I will come to clove cultivation. I may be permitted

to add one sentence here. There is an indiscriminate import of clove also without considering the real requirement in this country. Because of this we are reducing the price also. When we are producing sufficient quantity of cloves why are we allowing imports? This is something which should be included in the Policy.

Now, I will come to cash crops viz., floriculture, aquaculture. These areas really require more encouragement from the Government's side even though it is mentioned in the Policy.

Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about flow of credit. He said it will be encouraged. Actually the banks are growing purely on commercial consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been increased from Rs. 12,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Rs. 20,000 crore is not too big an amount.

MR. SPEAKER: From Rs. 12,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore is a big jump.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Maybe. But the requirement is also going up. The banks are growing purely on commercial consideration.

Now, Sir, I may be permitted to make one last point.

Banks are going purely on commercial considerations. All these priority sector lendings are there. They are given only one directive to make profit. With the result the marginal farmers and the small farmers are being ignored. It is becoming a very big problem.

MR. SPEAKER: It is incumbent upon them to give that much of credit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even living in Delhi, I engage myself in agriculture for one hour. I do not know the prices of vegetables prevailing in the market because I grow them at home. Please make it convenient to come to my house today. I will show you my work.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please come directly to agriculture policy.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I will not speak much on it. You have mentioned land reforms in Agriculture policy. The land holdings of farmers is declining day by day. It generally declines due to distribution among brothers. Besides, the farmers give away a part of their lands in marriages and sometimes they are required to sell a piece of land at the time of hardship or illness of a member in the family. However, it is unavoidable. The only solution is that levy should be imposed on the owners of big farmhouses. You should create a fund for the benefit of poor farmers, landless labourers, tribals, scheduled caste and genuine agriculturists. You have not made any provision of social security for those poor persons whose lands have been grabbed by rich people. You are providing 38 benefits for Government servants but nothing has been said about the benefits to farmers. You have mentioned in the policy that suggestions can be added to it. I would like to say that IRDP is proving a total failure.

[English]

Nobody has crossed the poverty line. I have seen in my constituency, not even two persons have crossed the poverty line.

[Translation]

Such successful schemes can be made successful on the lines of capital formation. In this regard, I would like to say that the poor and the tribals should be given one hectare waste land per person along with the facility of electricity and irrigation. I am sure that with this arrangement these people would definitely become lakhapathi within five years. Then you could utilise that money. This is my suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: We all have understood that.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: There are people who have less land and there are some other people also who do not have land at all. Those people who have half an acre of land should be given a bond worth Rs. 50,000 so that they could get Rs. 500 per month. The period of maturity of this bond should be kept 5 years. Thus, they will be able get an employment of Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per day. In this regard, a special programme should be chalked out. What we do is that...

MR. SPEAKER: This discussion has been going on for the last three days.

[English]

The Minister should have at least one hour to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: You should create a provident fund for them. The Government should make a provision so that they could contribute Rs. 30 in it and the Government should contribute to a maximum limit of Rs. 150. Levy should be imposed on rice, wheat and sugar consumed by those people who produce nothing. This fund could be created if a levy of 10 paise per kilogram is imposed. Moreover, this will not put any burden on the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: The another issue relates to borrowing capacity. Today, we borrow loan against an interest of 10 percent per month. It means, we have to pay annual interest of Rs. 120 against the principal amount of Rs. 100/- In this connection I would like to suggest that poor people should be given anything made of 10 gm. gold so that they could borrow the money by mortgaging it and are not compelled to pay interest more than Rs. 200 Rs. 300. Further, when these poor people are in need of money, they suffer a lot because they are required to mortgage their fields against this loan.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: if you do not sit down now, I will not allow it to go on records.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: If you do not like my suggestion, I sit down.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (TENALI): Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me. I will not make any lengthy speech and I will be confining myself only to a few points. I will not take more than five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: They should be relating to the Policy.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : They will be related to the Policy only. I will not take more than five minutes.

The much awaited Agriculture Policy is taking a shape under the leadership of Shri Balram Jakharji. I really congratulate him for that.

The major aspect here is that agriculture is also going to be given a status of industry and what are all the benefits that are being extended to the industrial sector are also going to be given to the agricultural sector, but not particularly as far as the taxation policy to agriculture is concerned. I think, our hon. Minister is taking very much care of it.

The major inputs, which are normally considered to be salient inputs, are seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and credit besides all other aspects. I will just make a mention only on these four aspects though these have been very much adequately covered under this policy.

The policy that is now being adopted is that at least 30 per cent of the seed is to be replaced every year. It is not happening so. This requires inadequate attention and both the National Seed corporation and the State Seed Development corporation should have adequate multiplication programme and seed supply should be taken up.

These three things—seeds, pesticides and fertilisers—should be treated as essential commodities and whatever abuses are there as far as their supply is concerned, they should be brought under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act. When the Seed Control Order of 1983 was challenged in the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court had also upheld its constitutional validity and seed was declared as an essential commodity. So, whatever the offence that has been made under the supply of seed of fertilisers of pesticides, it should be dealt with very seriously, as it is being dealt with in the case of economic offender. This is one aspect which is to be taken care of.

The second thing is fertilisers. Many of our friends have made a mention about it. The NPK ratio is getting deteriorated alarmingly. The normal recommendation is that the NPK ratio should be 4:2:1 but it is tolerable even if it has gone up to 5:2:1. That is the normal recommendation. In the year 1992-93, it has gone up to 15:4:6:1.

It is a very alarming situation. If this trend is continued in agricultural productivity, then the soil will lose its productivity and production character and a serious dimension will be created.

With regard to the credit, really a very alarming situation is prevailing here. The priority sector is to be served with 40 per cent of the institutional finances and to the agriculture it is 18 per cent. In the year, 1993-94, even the banks like the State Bank of India advanced only 14.7 per cent to agriculture sector. The Bank of Baroda has served only 15.64 per cent. The Union Bank of India has extended only 13.58 per cent. Though there is a very clear cut guideline from the Reserve Bank of India that 18 per cent of the loan should go to agriculture, the trend is even not more than 13 or 14 per cent is being served to agriculture sector. That too, the hi tech agriculture is taking gradually most of these funds. Most of these funds are going only to the hi-tech agriculture. The small and marginal farmers are not getting funds.

All the gold loans are being categorized as agricultural loans. Under the gold loan, whoever wants some credit they immediately take the gold, pledge it, mortgage it and get the loan. So all the gold loans are also being categorized as the agricultural loans. So this has to be taken care of. Though there is a quantum jump from Rs. 12,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore, actually the needy small and marginal farmer is not being served with institutional credit adequately.

With regard to the insurance, though it has been adequately covered, the village as a unit should be taken into consideration and also the credit-oriented insurance. It is not the policy whosoever takes premium, he should have the benefit of taking the crop insurance advantage. This has to be taken care of.

Finally, the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission is not taking into consideration the managerial costs while computing the costs and fixing up the remunerative prices to agricultural crops. So unless they take into account these managerial costs, you cannot arrive at an appropriate cost and thereby take into account while fixing up the remunerative prices.

Lastly, with regard to agricultural research and education, the deal that is now being given to the agricultural research is hardly 0.04 per cent of the total plan allocation. This is not adequate. In agricultural research, whatever technology that is generated today, it is the future investment for agricultural development. Whatever agricultural education that we are imparting now, that is the future investment for the agricultural development. So there is a need for looking into this particular aspect adequately. I want to make one suggestion as far as this is concerned. We have been collecting agricultural land revenue. Why should not we have the agricultural education and research cess as a component to that so that a lot of amount will be accrued? But right from the small farmers to



big farmers, in the total agriculture revenue they are paying, why should not there be an allocation as the agricultural research and educational fund so that it will constitute a sizeable fund and that will go for the agricultural research and development and this is one aspect that needs to be taken care of?

MR. SPEAKER : All right . That is your final point.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : So the dry land farming needs to be taken care of and this also needs to be given much attention.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed this Policy for three days. At least, half-an-hour should be available to the hon. Minister.

Shri Balram Jakhar, one hour please.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak for two minutes only. I would like to raise only two points which have not been raised by any Member. I am not going to make a speech but want to raise two points only.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members who participated in this debate and expressed their views and concern. I have said the word 'Thank you' because 90 percent Members who participated in this debate are now not present here. I am unable to understand that to whom I should reply..

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No one is here to listen.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Thank God, you produce sugar that is why you are so sweet.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): We are sitting here. You should also thank us... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am thanking all the Members sitting here ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): We are sitting here for the last three days and even then I have not been given an opportunity to speak.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM SINGH JAKHAR: Members who were given opportunities, have gone.. *(Interruptions)*

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: You do not want to listen to what I want to speak.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please listen to me... *(Interruptions)*

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Opportunity is not given to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: This debate has been going on for the three days. I have no objection. But how can he allow you when time is not there? *(interruptions)*

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Gonda): Sir, when our turn came the time is over.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if you do not want to listen to the reply of the hon. Minister and insist on speaking.

*(Interruptions)...*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue with me somebody has to control the House. I have to control the House; or, you do it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Yesterday, each Member took 50 minutes..*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has yielded. You start your speech; but speak on Agriculture Policy.

*[Translation]*

You speak on irrelevant points and then say that time was not given.

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would speak point-wise.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, speak.

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agricultural policy introduced by the honorable Minister envisages comprehensive reforms. Yet very little has been mentioned regarding the land reform programmes, under which you have created a separate Wastelands Department. I have a suggestion in this regard. There are vast tracts of wasteland and unarrable lands throughout the country. We have a large number of unemployed youth specially, graduates in the country. If they are given 10 acres of wastelands, these would become fertile and the nation's unemployment problem would also be solved.

You have expressed your views on irrigation and major irrigation projects. At present there are 500 ongoing projects. And such projects are completed after several years. In this regard I would like to say that out of our total land area, only 43 per cent is under agriculture. Our irrigation projects can water only one-third, and not the entire of this cultivable land. We cannot attain this target unless we frame time bound irrigation projects and make separate budgetary provision therefore.

As far as improvement in seeds is concerned, during the time of green revolution some varieties of seeds were improved. After the green revolution these efforts were discontinued.

The agricultural policy mentions of encouraging the use of insecticides among the farmers. In this regard I would only like to say that previously the Central Government had levied 100 per cent tax on insecticides. Now this has been reduced to 50 per cent. On the one hand we say that we give subsidy to the farmers but on the other hand we levy taxes on the items of agricultural use. I would like that no import duty or other tax should be levied on insecticides which otherwise would harm the farmers. The agricultural policy says that fertilisers are subsidised to the extent of Rs. One thousand per quintal. In spite of this the fertilisers are getting costly day by day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg your pardon and would take some more time. Around 1965, the cost of one quintal of ammonium sulphate produced in the Sindri plant, was Rs. 30 per quintal... (Interruptions).. It now costs Rs. 350-375 per quintal. However, the price of wheat and other agricultural produce were not increased in the same ratio. You talk of remunerative prices, but the Government did never talk of

paying remunerative prices during the past 30 years whereas the cost of other items increased by 40 times and the price of wheat increased only 10 times sugarcane by nine times. In our country the price rise is linked to the price of gold. You were getting angry on me, but I want to narrate the plight of the farmers...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Come on the agriculture policy.

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH : I am speaking on it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the agriculture policy.

(Interruptions)

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our country the price rise is linked to the price of gold. Around 1961, the price of gold was merely Rs. 55 per tola. Today it is Rs. 5280, i.e. an increase of over 96 times. But you have increased the price of wheat and sugarcane by only 10-15 times. How long will this injustice go on with the farmers... (Interruptions) You have set up research centres in only 140 districts of the country. Our colleagues go on demanding setting up of research centres in their districts... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it related to agriculture policy??

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH : Yes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing these kind of things.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, research centres should be set up in all districts of the country. You talk of encouraging the horticulturists, but you are neither willing to set up processing plants not to give better profit margins to them... (Interruptions) Unless you train the farmers for exports ...(Interruptions)\*\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

[Translation]

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH : Though incomplete but I finish my speech here itself.

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not take much time I want to bring to the notice of the Minister one thing that the discussion has been going on for three days during which very useful suggestions were made. I do not want to repeat them. I want to give an information and a suggestion to you. There are several canal projects in our country which are incomplete due to paucity of funds. The canals are being constructed on cultivable lands. If due to some reasons we are unable to complete the work, the land remains useless. Such lands should be returned to the farmers. And the compensation should also be paid to them. A review of such projects should be undertaken expeditiously.

Another thing I want to bring to your notice is that, when we discuss agriculture, the farmers are obviously covered in it. Today, joint families are breaking up in the villages. Perhaps, you may object on it, but I have felt the pains and pangs of the farmers. Today joint families are breaking up leading to land related disputes. In the absence of quick settlement of disputes, Various other difficulties crop up and ultimately the lands are confiscated under section 145. Such lands cannot be tilled. The agriculture policy should provide for the quick settlement of land related cases.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA (Chandauli): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to say only two things about Agriculture policy. Today, if we ask the farmers as to what they have got through the research made in the field of agriculture by the agricultural scientists they will name only three equipments; Tractor, Pumping Set and thrasher which they use. As far as I know, agricultural scientists have invented many items but our farmers are not aware of them. Farmers have no knowledge about a machine which extracts corns from Maize, which costs only Rs. 10 or 12. It is a very useful machine. My suggestion is that arrangements should be made to make available these instruments in the villages and about dissemination of information regarding researches made in the Research centres.

Today, the need is to increase the production in the country. but the number of tissue culture Labs in the country is very less. Therefore, my suggestion is that Tissue-culture lab for 4-5 districts in every State should be set up. It will

entrance the production of fruits and flowers and farmers will be benefited.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been mentioned under point 9 at page No. 2 that frontier areas of science and technology will be used.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: It is correct. I have also gone through it. But it is not being implemented. A mention about scientific development has been made in it, but the question is how this should reach villages. Therefore, my suggestion is that 10 Tissue Culture Labs should set up in every state so that farmers may get plants in adequate number.

I would like to say one thing about livestock which remain unused in the fields and farmers do not get any return. Bio-Mass Labs should be set up for making its use, which is called bio-mass transfer. By this, live stock will be properly utilised and farmers will earn money.

Today, many Agriculture Science centres are being opened but as far as I know, they are not functioning properly. It also needs to be included in the agriculture policy that as to how functioning of Agriculture Science Centres should be made smooth.

In the end, I would like to say one more thing that today, farmers are getting fertilisers at a very high rates.

MR. SPEAKER : That point has already been raised by other Members and it need not be repeated here.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : But let me say what I want to say.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you want to raise a point o increase subsidy?

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : I am not talking about subsidy.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said it.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Let me complete my point.

I am talking about Bio-Fertiliser. Now-a-days, sewerage-treatment- plants are being installed all over the country. Factories should be set up on the basis of manure got from these plants. In Benaras, a Factory has been set up which is

(Sh. Anand Ratna Maurya)

producing Bio-fertiliser of a very good quality. This fertiliser is very cheap as well as useful to the farmers.

*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER : I will give a chance to you also. Whether both of you would like to speak simultaneously?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRISHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhour) : A lot of speeches have been made here about Agriculture policy. But I would like to raise only two points. Agriculture Produce Market Act was enacted a long time back with the aim to give adequate price and provide facilities to the farmers in the market. The Act has become irrelevant and it requires to be mended now. The sole aim of all the States is to collect revenue under this act by taking Mandi fees and they are not using it for providing facilities to the farmers. Infact, the Mandi' charges are being levied after multiplying it by two or three percent.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the Government is levying this from traders but the traders do not pay it from their own pocket. If a trader has to pay tax, he deducts it from the rate to be given to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : This tax is levied by the State Government and not by the Central Government.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: But this act has been brought by the Central Government and State Governments enforce it. This is a Central Act.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever may be, it is not correct.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: My point is that this is a Central Act which is being enforced by the State Governments. I am not giving any speech here. Farmers are not getting proper price for their products due to excise duty levied on various foodgrains. Now-a-days excise duty is a State subject. It has been written in the policy that farmers will not have to pay any tax and Central Government has exempted all these products from sales tax. In place of that it should be incorporated that tax will be levied on the owner of rice mill and not on paddy, it will be levied on the owner of tall mill not on pulses and tax will be levied on the owner of oil mill not on oilseeds so that a farmer may get proper price. These are my points. I have nothing more to say.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : I thank you for this

as we are connected with agricultural work. I would like to raise two-three points. One point is about which I have emphasised at many a places that the orientation and evolution of Agriculture Policy is not in the interest of poor and medium farmers. I have stressed on this point several times. I have been a member of Standing Committee and it is my experience that it will not benefit the poor and medium farmers. Ultimately, only the Sugarcane farmers will be benefited by this policy. I will object to any Agriculture policy if it does not have the proper orientation. The hon. Minister knows it very well that the cultivation is being done by medium and small farmers in India whose number is two-third of the total farmers. We should keep it in mind.

The second thing is that as to whether the Government thinks that mechanized farms are going to be formed in India like USA and other developed countries? If the Government imagine like this, it is different thing but the object of agricultural development is to bring radical changes in the lives of agricultural labourers. The Government should think in this direction. Agricultural labourers have been neglected in the statements of Agriculture policy.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that you have not gone through the facts.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: I have read it and I am speaking on the basis of what I have read in it. Nothing has been said about agricultural labourers in the Agriculture Policy. Some of the members have stated that dissemination of our achievements, knowledge and education is not being done in the villages properly which should be included in the Agriculture Policy and farmers should be properly informed about the scientific achievements made in the agricultural sector. Now discussion is going on Agriculture Science Centres. We made a demand in the meetings of Standing Committee and in several other meetings that at least one such centre should be opened in every district. Government should pay attention to this demand. My submission is that it should be included in the statement on Agriculture that every big and small farmer will be made aware of all the scientific achievements. The Government should take steps to modify other policies also.....*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not stop anybody. You speak on what-ever is written in it. You speak on unemployment which is figured at page no-1.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: I agree with the fact that there is unemployment in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what has been stated in it?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : It will not resolve the problems of farmers and agricultural labourers. I know it and I have an experience. I have said this knowingly. I am saying what I have experienced.

MR. SPEAKER: The policy contains only two pages and you have not read that too and are speaking here. Then you say that time should be given to you.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after a very long time in this country the Government has brought a comprehensive Agriculture Policy. All the points have been serialized on which the hon. Members have expressed their views. There is a need to pay attention to 2-3 points. One point is that the land holdings are becoming smaller.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already mentioned in the policy.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I know it and want to draw attention towards this point.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been written in this policy that fragmentation should be maintained. It is written in paragraph number 4 at page no-1. If you want to give any suggestions you can do so.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : All these points are covered in it.

MR. SPEAKER: All the points are not covered in it.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: You are going through every point. Therefore, we are facing difficulty in speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : You have not read it, that is why I am speaking.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I have read it. I am stating practical things. I am talking of the persons connected with the land. Questions have been raised about the policy that how far it is practical. I would like to read our some lines from draft resolution. I want to read out the last paragraph of report of Standing Committee.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is: Diminishing size of land holdings and fragmentation, leading to restricted management options and lower income levels.

[Translation]

He has recognized.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: That is correct. I will not speak on that they gave written. I will conclude after reading out their observations made in the draft Agriculture policy Resolution, 1992.

[English]

I want to quote it for the benefit of the hon. Minister for Agriculture:

"The committee, therefore, thought it fit to ask the Government, how it will implement its policies and meet the challenges as in the opinion of the committee if there is no scope for any effective and efficient implementation any policy will remain a piece of document."

[Translation]

I would like to say that we would not go into as to whether resources are there or not, but good land will be provided for that. A complete policy has been formulated and it is a separate thing that to what extent it would be implemented. I would like to say that report of the Standing Committee should not be made a piece of document only.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to express my feelings for two minutes. Today thousands of people from various parts of the country had come to express their concern and sentiments and stage a peaceful demonstration, before the highest Institution of the country *i.e.* the Parliament of India. They had come to express their concern about the conditions prevailing in the country today. I am very sorry to say that the peaceful demonstration was stopped and force was used against those people without any reason. The President of our party Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari was hurt in it. He is sitting on a peaceful demonstration at the Police Station. Hundreds of our workers and sisters have got injuries due to the force used by police. I am not only condemning this incident but would like to say that sentiments of people cannot be suppressed by such a violent attitude. You may use any amount of force to suppress and harass the people of this country but they would continue to struggle and work to remove the question mark put on the future of this country. We condemn this act of the Government and warn that this struggle will continue until we fulfil our resolve to protect this country.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Alongwith it, the incident of 25th February should also be condemned. We also came here for the same purpose. We condemn what has happened with you. There is no place for such incidents in Democracy but the incident of 25th February should also be condemned with it.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated it in beginning also that I thank all the members who participated in this debate. I also requested that the policy being presented in this House was laid on the table of the House 2 years 8 months back. It is not mine or my party's policy but policy of the farmer.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a Draft Policy or a Policy adopted.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : It is a policy and I wanted some discussion on it.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Sir, you must guide him also.

[Translation]

Sir, it seems that hon. Minister also has not read it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Obviously, there is a difference between a Draft Policy and Policy adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : This is the only fault. It is not so. I have read it. It is like:-

"Bahut shore sunte the pahloo mein dil ka, jo cheera to katra khuon nikla."

It would have been better if the issue was discussed. I also asked for suggestions. There is always a scope of improvement in every thing.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a Draft Policy.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is a Draft policy; we have put it before the House to solicit the views of the Members.

[Translation]

I have not said that what is to be done or how it would be done. This policy is not for me or for some special class. It should be discussed from the point of view of the interest of farmers and future development of the country which is based on agriculture. Hari Kishore Ji has rightly said that it is a national policy, we all are included in it. Only farmers, which are 75 percent of total population, do not depend on it but cent percent population of India depend upon it because we would lose our self-respect, in case sufficient foodgrains is not produced and we go to other countries to beg for it. Today we are capable and we are not going to anyone and producing foodgrains required for our consumption. We are self-reliant. I would like to say that my colleagues have not discussed this policy from this point of view, otherwise the outcome of it would have been better.

Mr. Speaker, Gopalji is laughing there. I would like to say that the word Gopal means beloved, friends but you have used such a word here....

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Hon. Minister, to whom are you addressing, no Gopal is here?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: He is Gopal, I am saying this to him. I always consider him my friend because we may have clash of opinions between us but we do not clash with each other on personal level. I really felt sorry for what he said yesterday. I said that it is not to that extent. It should not be like God in the tongue and devil in the heart.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): No, hon. Minister I have not said any such thing. It is upto hon. Minister.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No, you can say as you have right to say. I will listen to it, as I am sitting this side and it becomes my responsibility to make improvement after listening to your suggestions.

I would like to say that it is a national policy and farmer's policy. It should be in the interest of all of us. How it should be implemented. You have said that this policy has quite been delayed. Now only 6 months have left for elections perhaps this policy is being debated for this reason only. They are blaming us for it. 2 years and 8 months have already passed when it was laid on the table of the House but have taken up it after such a long time. It would have been better if this was debated earlier. We would have covered a distance of 10,20,50 to 100 miles if this policy would have been decided earlier. It is a simple thing.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Hon. Minister, you should be worried about this.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : My time was wasted is unproductive work. Time passed in riotousness but the main work could not be done.....(*Interruptions*)

That is wrong. I had presented this three times.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Do not argue.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You do not do like this. At least you should own responsibility. It becomes your duty to encourage a man who works hard. I had wished that if you would co-operate with us we will rejuvenate this work and show some results. And we wanted to remove the drawbacks in this policy, if found any. I had called you for help.....(*Interruptions*)

I did not say this.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister is charging us as if the opposition is responsible for delay in implementing the Agriculture Policy which is pending for two years and eight months.

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion was held on other subject only.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Had he understood its seriousness, he would have sought your permission....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : It would have been done if all has extended their co-operation. All are involved in this. As far as....

MR. SPEAKER : Leave that .

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia ) : This draft has not been finalised. Then how it is being implemented.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : You are repeating the same thing. Why do not you try to understand.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some continuing points in this policy. Therefore, it can be implemented.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Whatever can be done, is being implemented. It would be better if you do something. Nitishji told that he had analyzed Agriculture policy in the meeting of Standing Committee.

I thank him for that and I would like to give assurance to him and the entire house that:

[*English*]

Agriculture Department accepts the recommendations of the committee and proposes to include them all while formulating this policy which will be much more detailed.

[*Translation*]

The main reason for difference of opinion is that they should be provided with such material which can be easily read and easily seen. I had stated earlier during analysing that I wanted to make it zone-wise. Similarly, five separate zones have been created e.g. South zone, Central zone, East and West zone. In that situation we would be able to tell the way and varieties to be produced. As we were talking of "Makhana" ( a kind of dry fruit) producers of it have gone... (*Interruptions*)

A farmer producing 'Makhana' would come in that zone and not in this zone. Similarly, producer of jute would also come in that zone... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I wanted to tell that we have all the information about that. You were saying, Mr. Jena has said and one hon. Member who has gone now was saying that the Government does not talk of medium and poor farmers. The Government is formulating this policy for the welfare of these farmers only. The hon. Member should be aware of the fact that the marginal farmers, percent, 18.4 percent and 8.2 percent area respectively of the total cultivable land. You may be aware of the fact that the Government has done delimitation of land and ceiling has been fixed. It is seventeen and half acres for 100 percent irrigated land and 54% for unirrigated, rain fed and unfertile land. No farmer can have land more than this ceiling and if anyone has more than this, then it is a mistake committed by the Government. And we cannot....(*Interruptions*) This is a mistake done by the people in the Government and who has elected this Government. You and we have made this Government. This is the responsibility of the Government is not doing its duty. We are sitting here. We have to do it.

I would like to tell one thing more that we are making this policy for them only and they are wise enough to understand it. In some states marginal farmers use 40 kilogram nitrogen per hectare, 18 kilogram P.O and 20 quintal organic. Small farmers use 36 kilogram and 16 kilogram, Semi 32 and 14 kilogram and medium 30 and 15 kilogram. Farmers having more than 10 acres of land use 26 and 10 kilogram per hectare. It is not a fact that they have no knowledge. The

(Sh. Balram Jakhar)

Government is doing everything for the welfare of medium and small farmers in the villages.

Shri Bhogendra Jha ji said that only those farmers should be allowed to cultivate the land who are actually doing it. If their children have become I.A.S. officers of joined Military or have become a doctor.....*(Interruptions)* their land should be acquired....*(Interruptions)* Farmer of our country is dependent on the land. Had we not done this our country would have also to face the same situation as is being faced by these where collectivism is prevailing. Today, we are experiencing hunger because we have self respect. We love the soil, we have worked hard on it, we cannot leave it. Not only this, people do not hesitate to commit murder to protect their land ....*(Interruptions)* As he was saying that we are sitting here wearing a suit. I would like to ask whether a farmer cannot wear good cloths, son of a farmer cannot join the Army?...*(Interruptions)*

From where he will be given land? If a farmer has only 4 acres of land, it will be divided among brothers. No legislation has been enacted so far, this injustice cannot be done with them. Whether a farmer should remain in the fields and die there only. Such conservative type of your policy will no longer do. I do not want a farmer to become a slave, He is strong enough. We are not going to agree with this point....*(Interruptions)* This is not fair. A farmer will not die in this way, he has to survive, we will make him stronger, we will give equal share to the labours. *(Interruptions)* Son of a farmer will go back to his village after retirement, in case he becomes an officer. Nitish Kumar Ji, I will tell you if your son will become an officer.

[English]

You will face it. They will come....

[Translation]

....*(Interruptions)* If you want to give, I have no objection in it but you cannot deprive him of his right.

We talk of technology and want to bring technology according to Agriculture policy. We will analyse the method for bringing technology. Our scientists say that they are provided less funds for research work. I agree with it that the Government should allocate more funds for research work. An hon. Member had suggested that the compulsory levy should be imposed on private sector also as in the foreign countries, Most of the research work is carried out by private

sector....*(Interruptions)* Just now an hon. Member was saying that the funds do not reach the research centres in full but it cannot reach directly... *(Interruptions)*

I am presenting this before you and this has been the practice. 261 agriculture science centres have been set up. I think some of them might not be functioning at all. It would have been better if we could have inculcated work culture among our people.

18.00 hrs.

There was a time when we had motivation within ourselves and we used to do all sort of work, such as digging reservoirs and cleaning canals. In our villages, we used to handle soil work, build kutchra roads and subsequently the Government metaled it. But today no one works in this way, wherever there are canals, people there wish that Government alone should arrange for cleaning of canal in their area. We should have motivation with a sense of belonging to our country and this needs to be translated into practice.

Nitishji was telling yesterday that he had been to Gujarat and there he saw the work of farmer on spot and whether they are self-reliant or not? Whether they worked selflessly. Why we cannot have more such persons among us. Whether our other colleagues have been rendered mentally handicap and thus they cannot think of furtherance of this work. I would like to do that. I have tried my best to work with the 1/3 of the funds allocated to me and I wanted to do that. What I am saying is a concrete and useful thing. You have implement that. I am giving Rs. 1200 crore to you which is 1/3 of the total allocation for irrigation. I know that farming cannot be done without irrigation. Thousand of acres of land is lying unused and now you say that 10 acres of wasteland should be allotted to poor but what he will do with it without irrigation facility. This wasteland is still waste because there is no water. They have no money, so we have to make arrangements for water and electricity. We will provide water and electricity to them. We cannot extract water without electricity. All these things are inter connected. Therefore I would like to say that something should be done about water. I have said about the methods of irrigation. I have told about the dynamic revamping of the prevalent irrigation system. We are providing 50 to 75 per cent grants for drip irrigation. We are also preparing a programme for proper utilization of the water resources available with us...*(Interruptions)*

Please sit down. Please listen to me. Do not interrupt me. I listened to you, now you listen to me. Lend me your ears and work cautiously so that we could work collectively for development of our country.



We should not worry about it because we have common objectives that if you come from Calcutta and I from Bombay after all our destination has been Delhi, so we should move towards our common destination. We have to decide as to how it could be reached. You cannot do farming without water and for proper arrangement of water resources. We are planning through our science centres, Agriculture science centres and various other centres set up for the purpose. Now we have included TV also through which we will be able to gather feed back from people through questionnaire. But this cannot be done at once and we are trying our best to do so.

Today my one colleague said that improved seeds were distributed during 'Green Revolution' and not there after. How strange is it that improved seeds have altogether changed the overall situation in my region. Red and black wheat was produced during Green Revolution but today we produce golden wheat. We have introduced 2000 new varieties and developed many new varieties of seeds. We have developed hybrid cotton seeds for the first time in the world. We have also produced hybrid paddy seed and we are second largest producer of rice in the world. For it, you should thank our scientists who are working with us.

With the help of all the available means, a fairly large number of people have been imparted training. It is also correct that more persons would be required for such a vast country. These should be set up in every district I wish that there could be two instead of one, but more funds are required for that. I would do that when we will have more funds allocated for it.

A plan is prepared for every region and funds are allocated in accordance that. We will make that plan. It is an untapped potential and we would make use of it. You have mentioned Bihar, Eastern U.P. and Orissa. I had been to Kalahandi area which once used to be a green and fertile area but presently hunger prevail there due to lack of due attention. We have to make arrangements for proper utilization of available water resources and water sheds and matching afforestation should be encouraged in the advent of new system. We often face famine because we have not paid attention towards environment. We will know about soil degradation only when soil protection is needed. We should work collectively. For all these we could have to do galvanization and mobilisation of resources and we have to decide a system for it. As several Members have pointed out that farming cannot be done without money. It is correct, farmers cannot do anything without credit. We are trying our best to do something in this regard. Reserve Bank of India has made some arrangements. A resolution was passed by RBI on 17th October, 1994

according to which loans upto Rs. 25000 should be given for irrigation, poultry and dairy at 12 per cent interest. Loan between Rs. 25000 to 2 lakh should be given at 13.5 per cent interest. Banks are free to fix rate of interest for loans above Rs. 2 lakh. We are trying to provide some more facilities. You have rightly said that there are some shortcomings in it. I intend to remove the gap between words and deeds.

In 1991-92, it was estimated worth Rs. 11/1/2 crore which has been raised to Rs. 20 thousand crores and I am estimating Rs. 25 thousand crores for it but even then I am not satisfied with it. I think that the funds deposited in the country belongs to farmers. Farmers deposit their money in banks and industrialists use it. They are enjoying the benefits of the money deposited by farmers. Some Members have said here that Agriculture should be accorded the status of industry and some Members opposed this suggestion. Several Members have said that it would create problems. But I would like to say that according the status of industry to Agriculture and providing equal facilities for agricultural sector are two different things. You can see what facilities the industrial sector is getting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to read out the difference between it and industry. I would like to bridge this gap and provide equal facilities to agricultural sector. It is also correct that not all but only rich industrialists get credit. I am making this arrangement for all 2 my bretherens. We have set up Agro Business Consortium in 13 districts which will be raised to 50 by next year. I intend to organize small farmers for the purpose of food processing. You have said that how food processing of lichi mango and 'Tal Makhana' (dry fruit) would be done which is produced by farmers. I am concerned about it. Earlier we did not have grading, packaging, marketing, transportation, forwarding and storage facilities. We started from zero. It takes 4 or 5 years for getting fruits of a seed. We are starting a new chapter and this would bear fruit with our collective efforts. I would like to tell you that:-

*[English]*

Our endeavor will be to create a positive trade and investment climate for agriculture at par with industry. The objectives of the Government Policy will be to develop effective systems and bestow similar benefits to agriculture as exist in the industry.

*[Translation]*

The Members who said this, is not present here. He said

(Sh. Balram Jakhar)

that agriculture should be accorded status of industry. I would like to say that this can be done easily but then farmers will be asked by Patiala House court to pay income tax. Therefore. It is not to be done. Ceiling has been imposed on money and land. Land has been distributed but not money. Farmers have adopted the path of socialism. Now if the farmers are compelled to pay income tax it would be quite difficult for them. Therefore I would like to say that:-

[English]

I am going to give the benefits of the industry to the agriculture. However, care will be taken to ensure that agriculturists are not subjected to the regulatory and tax collection machinery of Government. We shall not be hauled up.

[Translation]

Earlier estate duty was imposed on land. Income tax inspectors used to catch a person at the time of death of his father for payment of income tax. He was asked to declare the land he got as heir. This had created problems and made mockery of law. Now farmers are exempted from wealth tax, capital gain tax, estate duty and income tax so that they could lead an honourable life and fill up the storages of the country.... (Interruptions)

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER : This situation can be improved only according to the status of industry to agriculture... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I would like to say that:-

[English]

Further, farmers would be exempted from payment of capital gains tax and compulsory acquisition.

[Translation]

I had said that farmers do not sell their land willingly, but it is acquired compulsorily. Nitishji has also pointed out that why the Government is acquiring irrigated, fertile land but it should use the wasteland. It is correct. In the same way when the Government acquires land compulsorily and says that farmers have to pay capital gain tax as they earn profit by getting compensation. When I told this to Shri Manmohan Singhji, he accepted it and farmers were exempted capital gain tax.

[English]

Within prescribed municipal limits. The above is a continuation of Government's effort to bring in change in terms of trade in agriculture *vis-a-vis* industry and to encourage increase in capital formation in this sector. As statistics have indicated, there has been a decrease in investment in agriculture per se as brought out by the statistics of the Planning Commission:

[Translation]

Investment in agricultural sector has declined. Perhaps it is due to increased population. It might be for the reason that people have started migrating to industrial sector because it has become profitable. I would like to maintain balance in it. This was done during last year. The next thing is that:-

[English]

Increased production and productivity to ensure food security for the rising population.... (Interruptions)

Look here what these industries get. This is a catalogue which the industry gets as benefits and which has been denied to all of us.

Agriculturists do not have any such benefits as enjoyed by the industry. One of the most important concepts that we would want to bring in is the concept of infrastructure development facilities for agro based industries and for agro processing industries. For example, every State builds Industrial Estates where in it provides sheds at concessional rates to entrepreneurs. These industrial estates are usually looked after by senior level officers, who have a single window approach to the entrepreneurs within that industrial estate. That means the State provides the infrastructure in terms of manpower to look into the problems of water, electricity, raw materials, credit etc. of each entrepreneur so that he does not go from pillar to post, organising these basic things for himself. For development of this infrastructure facility, the Central Government has been loaning large amounts of money to the State Governments under the Area Development Concept.

Agriculturists do not have any such facilities provided for them. They have to look after their own requirements of credit, inputs, for example, fertiliser and seeds, marketing, transportation. Even their bankable schemes are rejected by the banks in the areas as financial institutions do not come forward to finance agricultural activity, in toto. In fact, the Naik Committee on Small Scale Sector had indicated....

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : Sir, in the beginning of the debate I raised the issue that on the one hand we are adopting liberalised economic policy in agro based industries but on the other hand agro based industries are brought under the license system. In view of the facilities given to agricultural industry, I would like to know as to whether the agriculture industry would be exempted from this licence system of not? Secondly, I would like to seek the reply about the garland scheme for escaping the problem of flood and drought... ( *Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Amarji, I will consider all these issues. I am taking up these points step by step.

ONE HONOURABLE MEMBER : By when the sugar industry is being exempted from the licence system.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Anger solves no problem. We intend to do the same thing for rice. This will be studied property ...(*Interruptions*)

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER : Rise should be exempted from it because is not proper to .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please do not interrupt me. Let me do what I have been doing .....(*Interruptions*)... We are trying to provided the advantage of Industrial sector to agriculture.

How it would be done? That is why I want to tell you not to worry at all. Processing work will also be done in the industry. I want to encourage the people to set up agro based industries. Finally, I want to tell you about the last concept .

[English]

What is being attempted is a complete re-orientation of the economy in the present atmosphere of liberalisation. As developed countries move away from agriculture to other activities, the role of our country in emerging as the feeding bowl to the developed world has to be thought out. In that context, the first step has been the establishment of Small Farmers Agro-Business consortium. That is what I am doing.

[Translation]

It is essential that we strengthen our industrial base

properly. Further, we should not make it wholly export oriented. Unless we have surplus, we cannot resort to export. Therefore, we must go in for more production. We can export only when we have surplus. We have to concentrate in this direction. It is also essential that we produce more in order to increase our export. we have no doubt, progressed in this direction....(*Interruptions*).

I had been to Washington. There I told them about the calibre of our farmers and scientists. I made them clear that we have all the resources and we will utilize them through the efforts of our scientists. Now I come to the point of Sugar Licences....(*Interruptions*).

I will try to get the amount and see that such a contract is entered into .....(*Interruptions*) I will consult the Food Ministry in this regard..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Who will make payment of these items?....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please sit down. First, listen to me. Shri Rajveerji is not present here at the moment. He was saying that my Ministry does not have all the resources and that it be made a mega industry. And if I am unable to do this, I should resign. I have no interest in power. I am in power to serve the farmers only. The day I feel I am unable to do this, I will have no right to remain in power. I do not care, whether I remain in power or not. My only concern is to serve the farmers, to safeguard their interests and to uplift the poor farmers. Just now a colleague was saying that the educated people from villages migrate to cities. They would remain there only if facilities are provided to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I want to speak on seeds. Without seeds, nothing can be produced. For this, I want that we should have such a draft through which we can have our presence felt even in the markets abroad. We have the expertise, scientists and manpower. On the other day also I had said, and I am repeating today also that if the seeds are of good quality, the production would be between five to seven tonnes. At present, apple production in Himachal Pradesh is five tonnes, we want to increase it to 20 tonnes. we are working in the direction of increasing the exports as well.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I would like to say that after the GATT agreement, there is great resentment, among farmers. You are not producing seeds....(*Interruptions*) You are inviting the multinationals....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The multi-national have no role here...*(Interruptions)* We will go our own way. We do not want to take any step under the GATT treaty. We have taken steps to develop a 'sui generis' system. India would be the first nation to make its own laws. Under this, farmers will have the freedom to retain the seeds, to give it to other farmers and to sell it. But if an agency which takes licence of certificate from us, it would be responsible for the seed sold by them. The Government will not be responsible, if somebody buys seeds from a fellow farmer. This is what we want to do...*(Interruptions)* First, hear me. I want to say that it is up to you to get seeds from anyone, we will only enter into an agreement. The seller of certified seeds will be responsible for its quality. If you buy seed from someone in good faith, and the seed turns out to be of poor quality, you cannot hold him responsible. In case the seller has a licence, he can be caught.

Along with Krishi Vigyan Kendras, funds are also being allotted for Tissue Culture Labs. Instead of Rs. 24 crores this year, Rs. 1000 crore have been provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan so as to increase the facilities of cold storage, pre-cooling and such other facilities for floriculture and mushroom. All this is being done to make progress in the field of agriculture.

*[English]*

"Rome was not built in a day".

*[Translation]*

Once the facilities are provided, we can go on progressing.

Similarly, a suggestion was given that along with fisheries, other things should also be produced in the ponds. It is a good suggestion. It would be considered. Steps are also being taken in the field of dairy production and on poultry. These are the main sources of employment and nutrition for the poor. It is because of our concerted efforts that milk production has reached 63 million tonnes from 17 million tonnes. Our target is to produce 71 million tonnes of milk in the next two years. We are also thinking of providing the poor people with cows and buffaloes of good breed. We are preserving the traditional breeds because they are very good. By bringing in high breed bulls, we are trying to improve the breed of our animals through hybridization. However we are yet to satisfy ourselves. This time, a provision of Rs. 1300 crore has been made compared to a provision of Rs.400 crore last time. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 3500 crore had been allocated for this purpose, whereas Rs. 10000 crore has been allocated in the Eighth Five Year Plan. As regards fisheries, the production has increased from 7 lakh tonnes to 48 tonnes.

Moreover, there is still a need for training and publicity in this regard.

A nodal agency will be set up to keep an eye on Krishi Vigyan Kendras. It will ensure satisfactory functioning of these kendras. My colleague persistently demanded that the Krishi Vigyan Kendra of this constituency should function satisfactorily. But, he did not succeed. However, I assure that the working of Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be streamlined.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: When the Krishi Vigyan Kendra does not work satisfactorily in the hon. Minister's own constituency, what would be the situation in the constituencies of other members?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: You have answered the question concerning abolition of licence systems for sugar, but you have not given a reply to my other questions.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I did not say so. I have noted down your suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. If you have any query, you can raise it after the reply is over.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): The Agricultural Prices Commission fixed the price of coconut very lately.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That has been a problem...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Amar Pal Singh Ji, I have noted down your suggestions regarding sugar, seeds and potatoes. Due attention will be paid to them.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on replying to all queries in this manner, you will not be able to keep track of the issue.

*[English]*

Mr. Minister, You follow your line and at the end, you can reply to them.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: While fixing the prices, two representatives of farmers will be included. How can this be

done, without the inclusion of the representatives of farmers ? It has been said that the farmers do not get adequate support price.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : That is never given in time.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will let you know, Madam as to what we are doing.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Kerala is an example.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: For what?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : For coconut.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have given.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Everything is given at the end of the season.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No. It was a late decision. But it will be carried out now. Please do not worry. I gave you Rs.150 more than what it was.

We are purchasing ....(Interruptions) No, no; that is nothing. You cannot have all the things.

Now look here, Ladies and Gentlemen: While recommending the prices, the CACP takes into account these things: cost of production; changes in input prices; input and output price parity; effect on industrial cost structure; effect on general price level; effect on cost of living; international market price situation; parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers of trade.

But we are concerned with calculation of prices, For calculation of operational cost, we take into account the human labour-casual, attached and family labour; bulk labour-hired and owned; machine labour-hired and owned; material input, seeds, fertilisers, manures, insecticides, irrigation charges; interest on working capital; miscellaneous, artisan, etc.

Then, there is rental value of land, rent paid for lease of land, land revenue status and taxes, depreciation on implements and farm building, interest on fixed capital, land, etc.

As per the provided methodology, the valuation of labour

is being done at statutory minimum wage rate or actual wage rate, whichever is higher.

[Translation]

If statutory minimum wage rate is Rs. 50 and actual wage rate is Rs. 29 or Rs. 30, the valuation of labour is done at Rs. 50/-. If you still want to include some more points in this policy, please let me know. Further, if input has been left out, I will get it added. However, we have included almost every thing in this policy.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Everything has been included, but valuation should be done properly.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: FCI is responsible for procurement of foodgrains. Had the wheat not been procured this year, it would have been sold at Rs. 250/- For the past three years, I have given the farmers full freedom regarding movement of their foodgrains anywhere in the country so that it benefits the seller as well as the consumer.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA : The hon. Minister, is supposed to monitor has system but it is not being done so.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : These are local issues. In this regard, we should raise our voice unitedly. If there are irregularities we would look into it. As regards, DMS, I have got the matter investigated. We have rejected one crore liter. I have also received the reply to the second query. Nestle was alone not involved in it. There were several others also. We will let you know later. We will not tolerate them.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: One crore litre has been rejected...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : There will be no lapse on our part. Regarding small land holdings, we can urge some farmers to do cultivation jointly. The concept of cooperatives has proved very successful in several places. At present, the cooperatives membership stands at 1.70 crore. If the work is done properly a good amount of profit can be earned. A subsidy of Rs. 30,000 is given on a small tractor of 18 H.P. Yesterday, an honorable member mentioned regarding power tillers. A subsidy of Rs. 12,000 is given on it.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Is there any incentive for group farming?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will give you that. Even a farmer who has one or two acres of land can be very productive... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translations]*

It can also be given on transportation.

*[English]*

It can be a boon for him. so, we can give Rs.12,000 on that.

It is not out of reach of the farmer. I will see to it.

*[Translation]*

We have discussed all these aspects. I have spoken on irrigation, seeds of improved varieties and local institutions. As regards community centres, we are involving the communities also, as is being done in Gujarat. In it, we want to seek cooperation of NGOs. I have also spoken on watershed management and water recharging.

You have rightly said that project should be completed soon. Non-completion of project is not in the interest of the nation. I went to Orissa and saw that though the construction work of dam has been completed but the canals have not been completed.

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: Please visit Uttar Pradesh also. There is Saryu Canal Project in Uttar Pradesh. The Government has many projects with them but they are not being cleared.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I shall raise this matter with the Minister concerned of that State. All these things are included in it. I have put forth all the issues after due consideration. I shall include all the points raised by you with full details in 2-3 point programme to avoid any confusion. Only for this reason, I sought your opinion and opinions of Chief Ministers, economic experts, farm leaders, and institutions related to agriculture and after that this brief draft has been prepared. This is seed, we will try to let it prosper and blossom. It will serve our purpose, don't worry.

I have already stated about Dunkel proposals. The Government is going to introduce a Bill for this purpose. There is no restriction for our farmers and taken opinion of Swaminathanji, Parora and other Scientists. We tried our best so that no such point may remain untouched that could harm the interest of the country since these things are related

to our future. I am well aware of this thing. The Government is planning to march forward with your help. I would like to thank you all for the co-operation extended to me.

SHRI AMARPAL SINGH: You did not say anything about linking of rivers. The country can be saved from the menace of flood and draught by linking the rivers.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Your suggestion as well as the imagination is praise worthy but it involved millions of rupees which is a problem in itself, therefore this imagination can not be given a concrete shape.

One of my colleagues was stating yesterday that a mess has been created in Narmada Sagar and Tehri, But I would like to say that oustees make a lot of sacrifices for the country. Their importance is in no way lesser than freedom fighters. No doubts, they suffer a great loss which should be duly compensated but the dams should also be constructed. This will help crops bloom. Gujarat as well as your area will prosper. That should continue.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: When hon. Minister was about to give reply. You had also raised a point at that time. The Government referred the Draft Agriculture Policy to Standing Committee on Agriculture. It has submitted its report. The discussion on revolution on Agriculture Policy has ended in both the Houses today. I would like to know as to when the Government will finally declare the Agriculture Policy on the basis of suggestions received by it?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I shall include this also in the draft. The draft will contain every information and in will not consist of any such information which has not been mentioned.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to know as to when will the Agriculture policy on which we are discussing here today, be implemented since there is no Agriculture policy in the country at present?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not let a message go to the country that we have no Agriculture policy. We do have Agriculture Policy.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is already written in its beginning, neither we are related to it nor there is any question on wrong impression. *(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: Please do not say that there is no such policy at national level.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to look into the matter

because there is no comprehensive Agriculture Policy in the country at present and the Government has, for the first time, made efforts in this direction through draft Agriculture Policy. When the Government is finally going to declare Agriculture Policy?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We will finalise Agriculture Policy after including your suggestions and discussion with you.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, through you I would like to know from hon. Minister as to what policy the Government is going to adopt in regard to implementation of recommendations of S.R.Sen Committee, Reserve Bank of India and received by the Government regarding waterlogging in eastern zone of the country *i.e.* eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. It is posing a hindrance in cultivation in the area. You have not clearly mentioned it is the draft policy.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It consists of everything.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: My second point is whether the Government is contemplating to boost the production of coarse grains like maize, millet, 'Janer' and Mahua?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We are doing everything and all has been done.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Does the Government want to kill persons living below the poverty line?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Does the hon. Member know as to how much foodgrains was destroyed last year and millet eaters had to face a lot of difficulties. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central): Last time, I had requested hon. Minister about the floriculture. At present, we are exporting only 0.3 percent flowers which is mainly domination by rose flower. What the Government is going to do it this regard?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It contains everything.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been mentioned in it.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You should form a society in Maharashtra. I would also like to know whether you are going to provide subsidy for it.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We have provided subsidy worth Rs. one thousand crore *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different issue. Vegetable consists of horticulture and floriculture.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Are you contemplating about forest culture as was done in China.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given your suggestions . Hon. Minister will look into it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) Sir, hon. Minister did not say anything about agriculture labour.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have stated about agriculture labour.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Only giving statement will not solve any purpose. Hon. Labour Minister had assured that he would enact a law in this regard. I would like to know as to when this work will be done as the current session is about to end. Please say something about the time likely to be taken in enacting this law. The Government is aware that 25 crore people are being exploited. Please land law to save them.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: In my speech, I have given an example of that only .....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is enough. Detailed discussion can not take place on irrigation policy, labour policy and industrial policy etc. while discussing agriculture policy. Well, limited discussion can take place. Discussion that could not have taken place. Now leave it. After discussion on agriculture policy we want to move on to the next item.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to sit and discuss.

Mr. SukhRam's bill, that is, Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: It is a very serious subject. The Telegraph department is already in a mess...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: A special discussion is needed on this. This should be taken up on some other day and it should be passed quickly, as the condition of telecom services has deteriorated. You are going to privatise it... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes you should hear others also. Once it has begun, then hear it...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRINITHISH KUMAR: I wanted to speak on the agriculture policy. The discussion which took place here would be telecast on T.V. and broadcast over All India Radio...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are making arrangement for this on radio, T.V. and print media. Though you are enlightened, yet you do not work for that.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us find a via-media. The hon. Minister is present here.

*[Translation]*

Perhaps he may like to say something. Let him speak. You will get chance to ponder over it during holiday. You can speak later as well.

*[English]*

Yes, Mr Minister.

18.40 hrs.

*[English]*

#### INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, be taken into consideration.

Sir, though the objectives and reasons have been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, yet I would like to highlight the salient features of this Bill. This Bill has been necessitated as it seeks to amend clause 6 of Section 3 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which gives the definition of the term 'Telegraph Authority'.

Sir, this Bill has been necessitated on account of the fact the now with the implementation of the Telecom Policy, 1994, there would be more than one operator in the country, both in the basic as well as in the value added services. Therefore, we need an independent autonomous authority to regulate the functioning of the operators.

Under the present definition, the post of Director General (Posts) exists. But with the bifurcation of both the Departments of Posts and Telecommunication, the functioning of the post of the Director General (Posts) by and large cease to exist. Therefore, this Authority is being added. Rather, the scope of this definition is being extended in order to ensure a level playing field and to inculcate a scene of confidence amongst the players of the private sectors who are coming to invest in this country.

For the time being we have not come to this House for a statutory status for this Authority. We would like to see the functioning of this Authority for a year or two and thereafter, later on, we would come to this House for giving statutory status to this Authority.

Sir, there are countries in the world, for instance, in Canada, where this Authority has been given a statutory status. By and large, we have copied the system as obtaining in Canada.

In order to ensure that we have a better type of Telecom Authority over here in this country, I had sent a team of officers abroad to study the regulatory functioning of the various countries in the world. After going into all the details of the studies that they conducted, we have incorporated certain things that suit our conditions here.

This Authority would now consist of three eminent persons. The Chairman of this Authority shall be a sitting or a retired judge of the Supreme Court. The rest of the two Members of this Authority shall be rank of a serving or retired Secretary to the Government of India or of the rank of a serving or retired Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, this Authority shall consist of eminent persons. The powers and functions of this Authority have been given separately. They would exercise these powers independent



of the Government. Even the Government would not be in a position to change them.

Though the Authority is of a non-statutory nature, yet it could not be removed because the circumstances under which it could be removed have been stipulated. The reasons stipulated for the removal of the Authority are almost on similar lines as in an Election law, such as any persons cannot be removed unless he is insolvent and so on and so forth'. Even if the Government does not agree with the decisions of the Regulatory Authority, then the matter has to be referred to the High Court or the Supreme Court. The Government cannot remove this Authority arbitrarily.

As I said, the proposed regulatory authority will be an autonomous body, for all practical purposes, with clearly defined functions, responsibilities and powers.

This proposed Bill has been unanimously recommended by the Standing Committee. So, I think the House will also unanimously pass this Bill which empowers the Government to constitute a regulatory authority. We want to constitute a regulatory authority before private operators come in and take the position in this country. As you are aware, we invited tenders for both, basic and value added services. Hon. Members may be aware that as far as the value added services are concerned, the tenders have been technically scrutinised. The financial tenders have now been opened and I think a decision in this regard will be taken within a fortnight. LOI will be given to those who have given the highest rate. I assure the House that monopoly of any particular country will not be allowed. We may also specify as to how many circles have to be given to a particular operator.

As far as the basic services are concerned, I think within next one month both technical and financial scrutiny will be over and by the end of September the operators in value added services as well as basic services will come into existence and we will start functioning. I wish, Sir, that this regulatory authority should come in existence before the private sector comes and takes position in our country.

With these few words, I request the hon. Members to pass this Bill so that we can constitute this regulatory authority immediately. With these words I move this Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to speak?

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): If you permit me, I would like to speak.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready to speak today?

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Yes, Sir.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Minister has told two things one, that he is going to set up an Authority and on the basis of the experience gained therefrom, a statutory shape will be given to it.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is covered by statute, would it not be a Statutory Authority?

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: At present they are not constituting any Statutory Authority.

MR. SPEAKER: If law provides for an Authority then will it not be a Statutory Authority.

SHRI SUKH RAM: It can be statutory as well as non-statutory. As it is non-statutory in Canada.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is being created by passing a law. Does it not become statutory?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): The Government will draw power from this Act to make a non-statutory authority.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not quarrel with words. Let us find out the meaning afterwards.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: In this composition it has been mentioned that it would have one Chairman who would either be a retired or a serving Supreme Court judge. There will be one Member Secretary either retired or in service. They cannot be removed. But, the third, as he has said, would

(Sh. Satya Deo Singh)

be an official of additional secretary's rank, who, I believe would be a serving official. Are you making a provision of not removing him also.

Because he can be removed by transferring him without telling him that he is being removed. What are their apprehensions? He is inviting foreign companies for providing value added service as well as in non-value added service. There would be a separate discussion on it. What is the apprehension of the Minister as he is continuously laying emphasis on creating this Authority, before the private sector is allowed to work. What are these apprehensions? By taking the House into confidence and by stating these that these apprehensions...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: They want an independent body to be there.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: That is true. There is no harm in that. But the Minister has been very emphatically saying all the time that they want to constitute this authority before the foreign companies come into play in this country. I want to know what those apprehensions are. Why is he so much afraid of foreign companies? If he is so much afraid of them why did he allow them to come at all?

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you if you want to make a speech. If these are the only points you want to make, the Minister can reply to those points later on while replying to the debate.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, I want to point out two things. One is about the statutory and non-statutory status. By this Bill the Minister is giving himself the authority and power to make the body either statutory or non-statutory. Then he says in the statement just made by him that based on the experience of the non-statutory body's functioning he would come to the House again. If he is going to come to the House again, why did he put both the words here. The Minister, in the amendment proposed, stated that the telegraph authority means, the Director-General, Telecommunications may include any statutory or non-statutory authority....

MR. SPEAKER: Khanduri Ji, he is creating an authority by passing this law, What will be the comprehensive authority given to that authority can be followed by following that which is being done now.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What I want to submit is that if he has already got an authority he would not have to come to the House again. He said that he will come back to the House again. What does he mean by that?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to make a speech, you can make it. Otherwise....

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, my second question is....

SHRI SUKH RAM: Let me clear your point. I have assured this House that we will come later, after a year or two years, after watching the performance of this regulatory authority and we may confer the statutory status on this authority also.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: You will not be there to watch its performance.

SHRI SUKH RAM: That is what at present we are coming to this House for. It is only a non-statutory .....

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: This statutory word here could have been omitted.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Khanduri ji, If you do not want move as amendment.

Mr. George Fernandes, Please.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I want another clarification, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If you do not want that word, you move an amendment for that please.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Not on that point, Sir, I want clarification on some other point.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary. You are quarrelling with the words.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I am not on that point, Sir, the other point is the Minister has stated that the composition is going to be one judge etc. My request is that for a job like this he should have technical people also. Why is he restraining himself to...

MR. SPEAKER: You may make that point in the statement when you speak.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:(Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Khanduriji now tried to shed some light on statutory and non-statutory authority. I will not take that up, at present. He is creating a non-statutory authority. And you indeed said pointedly just now that before their entry in the private sector, you wanted to provide all facilities to them.

The Government of India, at present is the owner of telecommunications. You are trying to reduce the Government's status and reduce it to the status at par with other private companies.

[English]

A non-statutory body will be supervising the Government of India's ownership and administration of the telecommunication services.

[Translation]

Telecommunications is not merely confined to telephone and mobile telephones. Our communication is linked with Global Communications. Our communication concerns our security. Thus, all the different communication services would come under a non-statutory authority, consisting of High Court judge and Supreme Court judge. All this is irrelevant. With due respect to all, I want to say that ultimately, those in private sector would dominate over the Government. This is what I visualise in this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If my understanding is correct— I am not sure about it, I shall also have to check— a body which is created by law is called a statutory body. I am not sure about that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I respect your views on that, Sir. *(Interruptions)*... I thought of this question. In fact, that is the first question that came to my mind when he said that a non-statutory body is being created by an amendment to the Act itself. But, there is a catch, and the catch is when the Minister in the course of his presentation now, and the entire Ministry in the course of its presentation before the Standing Committee have said that this will be a non-statutory body- I have the Standing Committee Report, Sir.

*(Interruptions)*...

"After looking at the work of this non-statutory body for

two to three years we will come then with a new amendment." He said that in his preliminary observations. It is all part of the record...  
*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM: It was my belief that the honorable members would lay stress on the formation of this Authority before allowing the entry of private sector. Telecommunication is a highly capital intensive industry. All the participants should have a level playing field. Each participant should have an equal opportunity. We have told them that the revolution that would take place now, would be decided by the Authority, not by the Government. The tariff would be fixed by the Authority. It's Chairman would either be a serving or a retired High Court judge or a serving or a retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court. You have raised a point, that in such a body comprising whose functions have been clearly defined by us, Compiting Secretary, an Additional Secretary or a person who has held an equivalent post for three years' before holding this post, there would be no Government's interference in its functioning. We had given this assurance before inviting tenders. It is because of this the investors responded. This was done so that people after investing so much capital, might not feel that injustice has been meted out to them.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Everything is now clear. The Minister has revealed the fact that all this is being done for their benefits...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the relevant portion, everything becomes very clear. "Telegraph Authority means the Director-General of Telecommunication and includes any statutory or non-statutory body."

[Translation]

The body that is sought to be created, is not a statutory body. It has been referred to as a non-statutory body. This is correct. The definition of Telegraph Authority by extension is statutory and non-statutory.

[English]

His statement is correct. But that body is not a statutory body. It is not created by this law, only the definition is changed.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Not only that. Some of the things have already been decided. How to divide the rent between the private people and the Telecom Department? It has already been decided that 75 paise will go to the private people and 50 paise will go to the Government. What will this Telecom Authority going to do with this? They have already taken some decisions.

SHRI SUKH RAM: This has to be done. Before inviting tenders it would have been decided as to what as the ratio of revenue-sharing. Then only they could have submitted the tenders. Otherwise, without deciding about revenue-sharing, how can they know about it, After it is constituted, this body would be competent enough to review it, to verify it. You can do it.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): That is why we have said this. Before forming the Telecom Authority, the tenders should not be invited. It is because they have also go to the authority as to how to divide the rent and all that. You have told that Telecom Authority had invited tenders. Now

you are saying that you are going to forming a Telecom Authority.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: All terms and conditions, including the rate, have been accepted. The House, is then being taken into confidence. How would that do, who is going to create a statutory and a non-statutory body.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak all this, when it would be taken up for discussion. Do not speak now.

[English]

The House stands adjourned to meet again on 16th of August, 1995 at 11 a.m.

19.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, 16th August, 1995/Sravana 25, 1917 (Saka).*

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