

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 25, 1994/
Bhadra 3, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Coal Washeries

*441. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to permit private sector to set up coal washeries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposals from private sector for setting up of coal washeries; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) has floated a global tender inviting foreign as well as Indian parties for setting up the coal washeries on build-own-operate basis.

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

STATEMENT

(b) CIL have identified a number of sites, both in coking coal areas as well as non-coking coal areas, for setting up of washeries, which are given below:

Name of Washery	Location
Kalinga	Orissa
Ananta-Bharatpur	Orissa
Dipka	Madhya Pradesh
Sasti	Maharashtra
Parej	Bihar
Tikok	Assam
Dhori	Bihar

(c) and (d). Against the global tender floated, twenty-one (21) bids were received out of which CIL has pre-qualified fourteen (14) tenderers.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKHYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though my question was directly related to the coal washeries, yet it is indirectly related to human life as well. It concerns the developmental works of the nation. The coal of best quality can be used in big industries like Railways, Cement, fertilizer

and energy. If good quality coal is available then our country can forge towards development and it can be used for solving several problems which are being faced by public in general. It was nationalised by you. With a view to ensure an easy availability of coal of good quality to consumers at cheaper rates but what happened was... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now. I will not allow these kind of questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. It is not a dissertation. We want questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: I am saying exactly what you want... (Interruptions) The percentage of adulteration in coal has increased from 18 to 40.. (Interruptions)..Now I am coming to the main question. You have given details and decided to set up coal washeries. You have invited global tenders. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the position of demand and supply of coal by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan? Is the target fixed by you likely to be achieved in this plan? If not, what additional measures are proposed to be adopted by you in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the demand by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan will be changed for the better and we hope to meet it.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you appear to be interested only in asking the question.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per your direction I would put my other supplementary question in brief. You have completely banned coal companies. They are not at liberty to transport, marketing or sell coal. In other words, they cannot do anything. By what time would you like to end your monopoly and reinstate their independence?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: By what time, you would like to end the monopoly of the Government in this area? He wants to know.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is no more a monopoly in the sense, the Coal Nationalisation Act has already been amended and we are going to allow private participation not only in mining but also in washing the coal. But for the time being, we are limiting the lease of coal mines to the captive power stations and to the steel plants. For others we have not taken a decision so far.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Fifteen coal washeries are under BCCL and CIL. Out of them three washeries were previously with the Steel Authority of India. Whether it is a fact that after the

merger of these three washeries, the quality of coal and also the production of coal have deteriorated? If it is so, whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India, Ministry of Steel is going out to take them back?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister does not have to answer this question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is interested because he has replied to my earlier question also. So, whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Steel wants to take back those three washeries in order to get better quality of washed coal and also more quantity of coal? If it is so, what is the reaction of the Ministry of Coal?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This question was gone into by a Committee specially set up for this purpose, where the representatives of SAIL were also present. It is true that the Steel Authority of India has an open mind on the question of taking back those washeries. But the Committee has come to the conclusion that as of today, there may not be any urgency or necessity to hand over the washeries to the Steel Authority of India. So, *status quo* should be maintained. This is the conclusion of the Expert Committee. But the question is still open, because, SAIL, you are very right, is still saying that they have an open mind on the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it had been decided to set up a new washery in North Karampura and Thermal Power Station was to be set up in collaboration with Australia for the utilisation of this coal. They had even entered into an agreement with coal India

to set up a washery. I would like to know from the Government about the progress made in this regard and the name of the power station to which the coal would be transported after being washed in this washery.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The tenders were floated by Coal India Limited for private participation. The first tender floated was limited to the pre-qualification aspects of the various firms, such as companies who are willing to participate in setting up of private washeries. This is the preliminary stage. We have received 24 applications on that basis which, after scrutiny, found that only 14 of them have qualified. They have fulfilled the guidelines of pre-qualifications and out of which 11 of the parties are Indian parties. Three of them are foreign parties.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Altekar Committee was set up to give suggestions about to check the increasing dust in local coal and that Committee had suggested that first of all washery should be promoted for the development of coal mining but this Ministry had been spending the precious foreign exchange completely disregarding all the recommendations of Altekar Committee. Not a single washery has been set up. By what time the private sector washeries will be set up and selling of coal started? The second part of the question relates to selling of coal. You have kept the monitoring of prices in your hands. Such variety of coal is available mostly in Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if they increase the price, will they continue to provide funds to Bihar at old rates or its

share in the increased income will be increased?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that a Committee was appointed as referred to by the honourable lady Member. This Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1988. We called it as the Ronghe Committee. This Committee was supposed to go into this particular aspect. The finding of the Committee as it is known to everyone of us, was that the ash content of the Indian non-coking coal is very high. It is more than 40 per cent and it has to be brought down to minimum 34 per cent. Since the ash content had to be brought down, the need for beneficiation of the coal was arisen. Bringing down the ash content of coal was not only one reason but there were other reasons also, like the transportation cost, environment and so on.

So, on the basis of the recommendation of this Committee the necessity to set up coal washeries was felt. At the same time, because of the resource crunch that the Government was facing, we deliberately decided to involve the private parties in it and the process has started. I would not be able to indicate by what time it will be completed. It is an ongoing process. As I have already stated, 14 firms have qualified for setting up these units. Now, it is in the process.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, in part (b) of the reply, the Minister has stated that in the State of Orissa two sites have been identified for setting up of washeries, that is, Kalinga and Ananta-Bharatpur. I would like to know in which district these two washeries will be located

and what would be the capacity of these two washeries. I would also like to know by what time the work on these two washeries will be started.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, for the purpose of setting up washeries by the private people, what was important was to identify the location. Land has to be made available by the Coal India and in order to make washeries viable adequate power supply has to be ensured. Supply of coal also has to be ensured. So, keeping all these things in view, as of today, only seven locations have been identified and for taking up work on these locations 14 firms have qualified. As I have already stated, out of these seven locations identified, two are in the State of Orissa. But, I am sorry, I do not have much knowledge of the geography of Orissa. I think the hon. Member coming from the State would be able to locate in which district Kalinga comes.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, such information should be furnished to us so that we may know in which district the washery will be located.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am sorry about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not spare even the coal mines!

FM Channels and Stations

+

*443. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

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

(a) the number of FM channels and stations functioning in the country at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more FM channels and stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(e) the total expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) As given in the attached *Statement I*.

(b) to (e). Yes, Sir. The details are given in the attached *Statement II*.

STATEMENT I

Number of FM stations/channels functioning in the States/UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Goa	1

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number
5.	Gujarat	2
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	6
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12
12.	Maharashtra	12
13.	Orissa	3
14.	Punjab	3
15.	Rajasthan	8
16.	Tripura	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4
19.	West Bengal	2
20.	Delhi	1
Total		83

In addition to above 83 terrestrial FM Channels, 20 satellite sky radio channels were made operational with effect from 1.4.94. They can be received through appropriate dish antenna system on domestic FM receivers throughout the country. Temporarily, some channels are suspended due to the re-configuration of transponders available for broadcasting on INSAT system.

STATEMENT II

Details of Schemes of All India Radio to set up FM Stations/Channels, Statewise

Sl. No.	Location	Power (KW)	Target	Capital Cost (in lakhs) (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Vishakhapatnam (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	358.55
ASSAM				
2.	Guwahati (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	314.30
3.	Dhubri	2x3	1995-96	286.40
4.	Guwahati (NC)	2x3	1995-96	297.50
BIHAR				
5.	Ranchi (VB)	2x3	1995-96	257.20
6.	Dhanbad (NC)	2x3	—	287.21
7.	Jamshedpur (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	405.53
GUJARAT				
8.	Ahmedabad (VB)	2x5	1995-96	298.68
9.	Vadodara	2x3	—	—
10.	Junagarh (NC)	2x3	—	281.30
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
11.	Kullu	3	1994	180.70
HARYANA				
12.	Hissar	2x3	1995-96	236.54
13.	Rohtak (CBS)	2x5	—	—
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
14.	Poonch	2x3	1994-95	276.80
15.	Jammu (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	282.40
16.	Bhadarwah	2x3	1995-96	321.05

1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA				
17.	Bijapur	2x3	1994-95	294.00
KERALA				
18.	Trivandrum (CBS)	2x5	1994-95	294.00
19.	Cochin (CBS)	2x5	1994-95	325.70
MAHARASHTRA				
20.	Nasik	2x3	1994-95	276.23
21.	Osmanabad	2x3	1994-95	267.70
22.	Bombay (NC)	2x5	1994-95	244.50
MIZORAM				
23.	Lungleh	2x3	1994-95	433.25
MEGHALAYA				
24.	Jowai	2x3	1994-95	290.40
MANIPUR				
25.	Churachandpur	2x3	1995-96	300.82
MADHYA PRADESH				
26.	Mandla	1	1995-96	265.65
27.	Caraipalli	1	1995-96	265.65
28.	Jabalpur (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	352.25
NAGALAND				
29.	Mokokchung	2x3	1994-95	298.20
ORISSA				
30.	Rourkela	2x3	1994-95	311.44
31.	Puri	3	1995-96	155.25
RAJASTHAN				
32.	Mount Abu	2x3	1994-95	299.63
33.	Jodhpur (VS)	2x3	1994-95	259.16

1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA				
34.	Longtherai	2x3	—	—
TAMIL NADU				
35.	Nagarcoil	2x5	1994-95	309.45
36.	Kodaikana	2x3	1994-95	410.40
37.	Madras (NC)	2x5	1994-95	246.55
38.	Coimbatore (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	434.00
UTTAR PRADESH				
39.	Allahabad (VB)	2x5	1994-95	291.98
40.	Mussoorie	2x5	1994-95	197.50
41.	Aligarh	2x3	1995-96	244.00
WEST BENGAL				
42.	Shantiniketan	1	1995-96	265.65
43.	Darjeeling (Relay)	2x5	—	—
44.	Siliguri (CBS)	2x5	1995-96	352.25
45.	Malda (NC)	2x3	—	292.57
46.	Calcutta (NC)	2x5	1994-95	247.70
47.	Assansol	2x3	1994-95	235.70
DAMAN & DIU				
48.	Daman	3	1994-95	240.86
CHANDIGARH				
49.	Chandigarh	3	1995-96	111.15
PONDICHERRY				
50.	Karaikal	2x3	1994-95	300.05

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
As per the statement of the Minister, both Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are having the highest number of stations, that is 12 whereas other States are having either one, two or three stations.

In the new proposal also it is being stated that Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have been given four additional channels each. West Bengal is having two and another six have been proposed; Uttar Pradesh is having only

four and three more have been proposed; in Andhra Pradesh, there are eight and only one is proposed; and in Karnataka, there are six and only one is proposed. I would like to know what are the criteria adopted by the Government to establish this kind of FM stations and when exactly the Government is going to complete these new stations.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, a plan for ninety FM stations was taken up in the year 1990, out of which, 83 are on-going projects. One of the criteria adopted is the under-developed, hilly and backward areas, and the other is those areas which are not covered by existing capacity of the radio stations already functioning. It was in 1977 that a decision was taken to go in only for the FM (Frequency Modulation) stations or channels because of the international requirement, because there has been super saturation in the ordinary AM channels and AM stations. Therefore, wherever there have been grey areas where existing radio stations do not reach the listeners, FM stations are being set up. As a result of that, 83 out of 90 have been taken up.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is quite contradictory. Whereas in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, there are 12 each, new proposals are there for four each.

My second supplementary is whether there is any proposal to allow the private enterprises to set up private TV and radio stations and while giving it to the private sector, whether any modalities will be adopted because when you are setting up private TV and AIR stations, there are certain things to be kept in mind. Two Ministerial Committees were formed in this regard. I would like

to know what were the recommendations of those committees and whether the Government is going to accept those recommendations. It is being stated that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has negatived this proposal. I would like to know whether it is true or whether the Government is going to accept the proposal to give TV and AIR stations to the private agencies.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, it is under examination by the Government.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister, while replying, has stated that the intention of the Government is to see that hilly and backward areas are adequately covered by these FM stations. As I could see, there is a lot of stretch of tribals area in Visakhapatnam district and the East Godavari district belt. As it is, the existing TV or radio are not being heard anywhere in those parts. But with the installation of the FM station at Visakhapatnam could the tourist places, Araku and Anantagiri, have access to this FM station? I would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, it is the constant endeavour to upgrade and increase the reach of the radio stations. As far as the Visakhapatnam district is concerned, once these on-going projects are complete, we shall see if there are any grey areas. Those areas will be taken care of later on.

[Translation]

Coal Prices

*444. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer prices of coal have been increased a number of times during December, 1991 to June, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the production cost of coal has also constantly increased during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the percentage of increase registered in the cost of coal production annually during the last three years?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The pithead prices of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) have been enhanced four and five times respectively during the period December 1991 to June 1994.

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

STATEMENT

The details of average coal prices after each enhancement are as follows:

Date of revision	Average price of coal (Rs. per tonne)	
	CIL	SCCL
27.12.1991	322.00	388.00
17.2.1993	364.00	434.00
19.6.1993	381.00	452.00
1.4.1994	—	482.00
17.6.1994	401.00	503.00

The details of the average cost of production alongwith the percentage increase in the cost from 1990-91 onwards are given below:-

Year	CIL cost (Rs. per tonne)	Percentage increase over prev- ious year	SCCL cost (Rs. per tonne)	Perce- tage in- crease over previous year
1990-91	277.18	4.72	401.05	19.01
1991-92	301.67	8.84	452.15	12.74
1992-93	334.31	10.82	491.98	8.81
1993-94*	361.89	8.25	487.54	(-)0.9

* Data provisional

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been made clear in the reply that hike in the price of coal has been effected 4-5 times over the last three years, in other words the prices have been increased by 23 per cent. I would like to know whether in view of the 23 per cent price-hike the Government propose to provide price-based royalty? The Bihar Government is being paid 40 per cent cess and royalty Rs. 5.50 per tonne which has been suspended now-a-days in the wake of a court decision. The State Government has been requesting the Central Government to give 45 per cent and 55 per cent royalty in the compound form. I would like to know whether the Government has taken a decision to give price-based royalty in view of the demand made by the Government and the increasing prices? If such a decision has not be taken then by what time it will been taken and with effect from which date the payment will be made according to the increase rate of royalty?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, about the royalty, according to the existing law, it is increased once in three years. The existing rate of royalty has been there for three years now. Therefore, it is due for revision.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Minister, the increase is once in two years and not once in three years.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The revision of royalty is due. Therefore, the Government is examining it in consultation with the coal-producing States to revise the rate of royalty. I will not be able to

tell the time-frame. But, as soon as it is possible, we will do it.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Please do it immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: The reply of the Government is not satisfactory in regard to royalty. The Bihar Government has had to incur an amount to the tune of Rs. 3000 crore due to the fact that the rate of royalty has not been revised in the last three years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, specifically, whether the Government propose to fix the price-based royalty?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, Bihar Government is well aware of the law that royalty can be revised only once in three years. In fact the revised rate of royalty will become effective only from 1st August, 1994. Therefore, I said, it is in the process of revision.

MR. SPEAKER: Will it be on the basis of prices?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, everything is taken into consideration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand that it is not a negative reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Will you fix royalty on the basis of cost or not?

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand this point.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Sir, the cost of production of coal is steadily increasing by about 10 to 15 per cent every year. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by allowing the private entrepreneurs to instal the coal mines and washeries, will there be a likelihood of reduction in the cost of production.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that the cost of production of coal is increasing. In fact in the last 3-4 years, for example from 1990-91 to 1993-94, there has been increase of about 30 per cent in the cost of production of various factors are responsible for this. I cite a simple example of how the wage cost and the cost of various allowances to the working class are increased.

During 1992-93 and 1993-94 due to rise in the Consumer Price Index on account of enhanced rates of variable Dearness Allowance and because of grant of Rs. 100 as Interim Relief to the workers-pending the final wage settlement that itself has given additional burden of Rs. 620 crores. If we go on analysing the cost of production, we find that the wage and interest components itself from 50 per cent of the cost of production.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to know, as to whether the State Governments have represented for higher rate of royalty, if so, which are the State Governments represented for higher royalty and what are the reasons they have given for increasing the royalty?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Most of the coal producing States have represented

to increase the royalty. The reason is that they want more revenue.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: They want more revenue, no doubt. But I want to know the reasons of it. You are giving an evasive reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the royalty of coal is fixed by the Central Government and the royalty rate is increased once in three years and the review of the good quality of coal is done once in three years. It has been seen that Madhya Pradesh and other States have low-quality coal in abundance but it is not reviewed and as a result thereof the State Governments remain deprived of the financial benefits which should be otherwise accrued to them. The rate of royalty is also linked with the rate of coal. What is the number of State Governments, which have submitted their suggestions to the Central Governments in this regard? Are you proposing to give the price-based royalty to them or not? If so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, there is no uniformity in rate of royalty for all types of coal. There are various grades of coal, namely, A, B, C, D, E and F. Even the administered prices are fixed according to the quality of the coal. Therefore, a State which is producing better quality of coal, get higher rate of quality. So, it differs from grade to grade. But as I have already stated, before taking the final decision in the matter, we do take into account the suggestions given by the respective State Governments.

Vulgarity in Films

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*445. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

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

(a) whether a new set of guidelines and objectionable visuals formulated by the Regional Offices attached to the Central Board for Film Certification, has recently been circulated to the members of the Board for their comments for curbing vulgarity in films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new guidelines are likely to be finally approved and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A copy of the guidelines issued on 6.12.1991 by the Central Government under its powers under Section 5B(2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 is at *Annexure-I*.

The Central Government has not issued any further guidelines. The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) too, has not issued any new guidelines. However, in its meeting held at Bangalore recently, the CBFC has tried to go into

the practical aspects of the guidelines by enunciating examples whereby the existing code could be followed. This was an internal exercise to help its panel members examine films without any significant variation from film to film and between different regional offices. A copy of the tentative list of objectionable visuals drawn up during this meeting is at *Annexure-II*.

Annexure I

Extracts taken from notification No. 805/1/90-F(C) dated December 6, 1991 of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-Section (ii)

S.O. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.O.9(E), dated the 7th January 1978, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby directs that in sanctioning films for public exhibition, the Board of film Certification shall be guided by the following principles:

The objectives of film certification will be to ensure that—

- (a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;
- (b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed;

- (c) certification is responsive to social change;
- (d) the medium of film provides clean and healthy entertainment; and
- (e) as far as possible, the film is of aesthetic value and cinematically of a good standard.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that—

- (i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;
- (ii) the modus operandi of criminals, other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;
- (iii) scenes—
 - (a) showing involvement of children in violence as victims or as perpetrators or as forced witnesses to violence or showing children as being subjected to any form of child abuse;
 - (b) showing abuse or ridicule of physically and mentally handicapped persons; and
 - (c) showing cruelty to, or abuse of, animals, are not presented needlessly;
- (iv) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror,

scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitising or dehumanising people are not shown;

- (v) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown;
- (vi) scenes tending to encourage, justify or glamorise drug addiction are not shown;
- (vii) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;
- (viii) such dual meaning words as obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed.
- (ix) scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;
- (x) scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;
- (xi) scenes showing sexual perversions shall be avoided and if such matters are germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;

- (xii) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;
- (xiii) visuals or words which promote communal, obscurantist, anti-scientific and anti-national attitudes are not presented;
- (xiv) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;
- (xv) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;
- (xvi) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;
- (xvii) public order is not endangered;
- (xviii) visuals or words involving defamation of an individual or a body of individuals or contempt of court are not presented;

EXPLANATION: Scenes that tend to create scorn, disgrace or disregard of rules or undermine the dignity of court will come under the term "contempt of court; and

- (xix) National symbols and emblems are not shown except in accordance with the provisions of the emblems and Names (prevention of improper Use) Act, 1950 (12 of 1950).

3. The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film-

- (i) is judged in its entirety from the point of its overall impact; and

- (ii) is examined in the light of the period depicted in the film and the contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relate provided that the film does not deprive the morality of the audience.

4. Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

- 5. (1) While certifying films for unrestricted public exhibition, the Board shall ensure that the film is suitable for family viewing, that is to say, the film should be such that all the members of the family including children can view it together.

- (2) If the Board, having regard to the nature, content and theme of the film, is of the opinion that it is necessary to caution the parents/guardian to consider as to whether any child below the age of twelve years may be allowed to see such a film, the film shall be certified for unrestricted public exhibition with an endorsement to that effect.

- (3) If the Board, having regard to the nature, content and theme of the film, is of the opinion that the exhibition of the film should be restricted to members of any profession or any class

of persons, the film shall be certified for public exhibition restricted to the specialised audiences to be specified by the Board in this behalf.

6. The Board shall scrutinised the titles of the films carefully and ensure that they are not provocative, vulgar, offensive or violative of any of the above-mentioned guidelines.

Annexure II

Tentative list of objectionable visuals describing the guidelines

Violence

1. Violence in and on place of worship, hospitals, orphanage, particularly using bombs, guns etc.
2. Violence on pregnant women, handicapped persons, patients, children and kidnapping of children.
3. Slapping/beating/assaulting of women by kith and kin.
4. Violence in police station using chain, butts 3rd degree methods.
5. Violence using animals, chain and belt. (imitable type of violence).
6. Visuals of violence on women for forcing them into prostitution.
7. Stabbing, beheading, visuals of dead body hanging (could be shown suggestive or in flash).

Vulgarity

1. Selectively exposing women's anatomy (e.g. breasts, cleavage, thighs, navel) in song and dance numbers, through suggestive and flimsy dresses, movements, zooming particularly in close shots.
2. Double-meaning dialogues referring to women's anatomy (e.g. breasts or apple or some other fruits).
3. Stimulation of sexual movements (e.g. by showing swinging of car, cot).
4. Man and woman in close proximity to each other or one over the other and in close proximity and making below-the-waist jerks suggesting copulation.
5. Pelvic jerks, breast swinging, hip jerks, man and woman mounting on each other, rolling together, rubbing women's body from breasts to thighs, hitting/rubbing man with breasts, sitting on each others thighs and waist with entwined legs, lifting and peeping inside a woman's skirt squeezing women's navel and waist.
6. Vulgar and kissing on breasts, navel, buttocks upper part of thighs.
7. Coins, etc. being put inside blouse and other types of eve-teasing as there is invasion of privacy of women's body.
8. Disrobing women.

Attack on Institutions

Portraying Constitutional authorities, persons holding key positions in public life (such as Ministers and Police Officers from Suptd. of Police upwards in rural areas and DCP in Urban) as being anti-national, in league with or promoting criminal activities.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, now-a-days we find it difficult to see movies on T.V. with our children and the whole House would agree with me on this issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even you would find it difficult to see movies on video with your children. The Censor Board was set up with a view to check vulgarity and anti-social concepts in movies. Has the Censor Board become ineffective? Who are the people responsible for this and what action has been taken by the Government against them?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, elaborate information has been given in annexures I and II about the direction and advice which the Central Government gives to the Central Board of Film Certification from time to time.

Now, as a result of the discussions held in Parliament, in the Press, in debates, in seminars, and interaction with Members of Parliament as well as film critics—the last one was held on 11th of May; all our lady MPs are Members of the Consultative Committee—further instructions have been issued to them. The Central Board of Film Certification have been trying to come to grips and they are even trying to delete it. But there

are certain practical difficulties. There are cases of interpolation where even after the film has been passed through CBFC, certain obnoxious and undesirable things are added to it and then exhibited. When these things come to the notice, then the State Governments and the State machinery also moves in. Some of the States have taken stringent action. Again, it is just like a *post-mortem*, Sir, because the real implementation of this lies with the State Governments. The Central Government does not have a machinery for implementing it at the ground level or to prevent it. There are many video films which do not come under the purview of the CBFC because they are viewed in the ordinary residences of the people where the long arm of the law is unable to intrude into the privacy of their homes.

So, these have been discussed in the State Ministers' Meet in June and as a result of the discussions with the Members of Parliament, with the State Information Ministers, the Central Board of Film Certification had been given further directions and advice after June. The Cinematograph Act (Amendment) Bill is pending in Parliament for the last two years. The Ministry has made no objection to its being referred to the Standing Committee, which even makes it more stringent, more punitive and more deterrent.

So, we have been responding to the views of the Members of Parliament, the public and the Press in trying to make it as effective as possible, but the implementation does not lie with the Central Government. Therefore, there is an anomaly and this a grey area. This can only be done with the cooperation of both the State and Central Governments.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Whenever this question was raised only the assurances were given but no concrete steps have been taken in this regard. Now-a-days almost all the movies focus on political leaders and the police department. I would like to ask another supplementary question as to whether the Government has assessed the adverse effects on the society due to the ineffectiveness of the censor Board and what special action proposed to be taken by the Government to check the vulgarity completely in films?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: As I said, Sir, the Bill has been pending in Parliament for the last two years. Instances have come to our notice where the Central Board of Film Certification at the regional and central levels have been insisting on certain deletions. I will give you the figures for the last two years where the Central Board of Film Certification have deleted certain portions from the feature films, non-feature films and other films. Some of them take recourse to the law courts and if the law courts direct us not to ban the films, the Central Board of Film Certification does not have any other alternative but to issue a certificate of certification. These are the grey areas and the ultimate thing is banning of a film. If the CBFC is forced by the law courts, whether we should respect the decision of the law courts, the highest courts in the country, that is, the Supreme Court and the high courts, and ban it after some time; that is something where one has to take action after a lot of deep thought.

I will just give you the figures for the last three years. During 1991, with

regard to Indian feature films, out of 14419 metres, 910 metres were deleted; with regard to foreign films, out of 2096 metres, 124 metres were deleted. During 1992, with regard to Indian feature films, out of 15273 metres, 836 metres were deleted; with regard to foreign films, out of 1187 metres, 80 metres were deleted. During 1993, with regard to Indian feature films, out of 12003 metres, 812 metres were deleted; with regard to foreign films, out of 1244 metres, 174 metres were deleted. So, the CBFC is trying to do its job.

But there are elements who, after being certified, are interpolating and that can only be implemented by the State machinery and by the law enforcing agency. There is nothing the Central Government can do in this regard. It has to be in co-operation with both. The Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha and it will come to the Lok Sabha. The regional offices are sought to be given punitive and police powers. That is pending. It will go to the Standing Committee. The moment the report is laid I would like it to have the combined wisdom of both the Houses. We will make it as stringent as possible. We will be very responsive to the views of the hon. Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept that due to the liberal economic policy of the Government the public has been taking more interest in studies but the kind of films that are being produced has put a great question-mark on the credibility of the Central Film Certificates Board. But even then, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some female Members are proposed to be included in the reconstituted Film

Certification Board with a view to check the increasing violence and vulgarity in films?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Yes, Sir. We want to make 50 per cent of the Members to be women.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it is clear from the oral answer of the hon. Minister that difficulty lies not in the non-existence of good guidelines. Good guidelines are there. But the difficulty lies in the implementation. I am unwilling to believe that in the sphere of Doordarshan which is controlled by the Government, the Government is not able to do anything more for the regulation of such vulgar scenes in the films and visuals that are shown. At the same time, I would like to know so far as the private television is concerned, what happened to the Cable TV Bill which was meant to regulate the operation of Cable TV.

Part (b) of my question relates to the commercialisation of Doordarshan which is one of the reasons why such fare is meted out to the audience.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government has any scheme for encouraging, instead of selling time to the highest bidders all the time to earn revenue, non-commercial organisations, State Governments, Zilla Parishads, Universities and educational institutions for producing their own programmes which will provide an alternative and not just in a negative way.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: As far as Doordarshan is concerned, most

respectfully I would like to differ from the hon. Member. It might have been so in the past. Why I am saying it is, there was a scheme, a committee for time allotment, in which non-previewed programmes were allowed to be brought in. But discussions held in Parliament and the views of hon. Members were ascertained. We had also discussions on 11th May in parliament House Annexe. As a result, Doordarshan now does not allow anything which is not previewed, either dance or any other scene.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Yesterday evening, there were programmes which showed gyrations and twistings which are prohibited in the guidelines.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: As far as the TV Bill is concerned, I am most grateful to the hon. Member. I wish she will help us to get it because from December, 1993 it is lying in Parliament. The Standing Committee has already given its observations. The Business Advisory Committee will decide it.

MR. SPEAKER: References are being made to Parliament. The Government has to suggest to us that the Bill should come up for discussion.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I will advise through the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to do so. But the factual position is, it is lying here after it has been introduced in December last year. The moment it comes, I would like to respond to hon. Members to see how best it can be made as effective as possible. Today there is a news item. The cable operators themselves want a ban on certain channels which are coming from outside. These are things to which one has to apply one's mind and examine their

ramifications and implications before one can come to Parliament with anything cogent.

As far as commercialisation is concerned, the fact is that we do require revenue because Doordarshan has been asked to generate its own revenue. 80 per cent of the budgetary support has been withdrawn. Without revenue, there is no way in which Doordarshan, with all its vast network, can function. So, commercialisation is not a dirty word as long as it does not impinge on or it is not antithesis to our sensibility and sensitivity. This is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to respond to the views of Members of Parliament and film critics. It is not being given to the highest bidder. There were only FM Radio Channels which were given on first-come-first-served basis. The one which was being given for Doordarshan was struck down by the High Court. The Supreme Court has set aside the High Court's decision. We are waiting for the new scheme which we will send it to the Supreme Court before we bring it into operation.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the assurance given by the hon. Minister is a good one that 50 per cent women Members would be included in the Central Film Certification Board. We can watch old movies with families but the movies that are being produced these days are not worth seeing with family. You are aware that the women Members of all the parties had called on the hon. President on the International Women's Day. You had convened a meeting of the officials, connected with films, with the Members of Parliament which was lasted for 4-5 hours what concrete outcome has

resulted from the decision taken at that meeting?

Secondly, you have mentioned that you have circulated a certificate paper containing new guidelines to the Members of the Board for their Note. But will you give a place to women also in the Board which issues guidelines?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: As I said, 50 per cent of them are going to be women.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. P.J. Kurien. At least one gentleman should ask a question.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, gentlemen are also equally interested in keeping the films up to the standard.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not mean any aspersion on the gentlemen.....
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, thank you very much for calling me. This question is very important. On the one hand, there is a cultural invasion taking place from different kinds of television broadcast from abroad. On the other hand, the films produced in our country are trying to undermine our own values and traditions which is actually happening in this country. Please look at the guidelines. I have gone through the guidelines. One of the specific guidelines says that dual meaning words which obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed. Again, there is a specific guideline saying that the film should be suitable for family viewing, that is to say, the film should be such that all the

members of the family including children can view it together. The hon. Minister has said that out of 10,000 metres produced, so much has been cut or deleted. That is all right. But I am talking about the remaining part which has not been deleted.

Sir, I had an occasion to see a film.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the name of the film?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I do not want to tell the name. That is my impression. But, unfortunately, I am sorry to say that it is a Malayalam film. I have to bow my head out of shame because double meaning puns, double meaning words, were used. They were used repeatedly which would cater to the baser instincts of the human beings. This is a very shameful. I wrote to the hon. Minister also a couple of months back after seeing that film. I enquired about it. What happens is the Certification Board meets at short notice. I want your indulgence because this is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why it should be precise.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What is happening is that the Board of Certification, especially the Regional Offices like Madras or wherever it is, meets at short notice. They do not have experts who are well-versed in the regional language.

They do not understand the double meaning words. So, in these committees there should be experts in the regional language. I am especially speaking of Malayalam films where in a number of films double meaning words are used

thereby the film is becoming a box office hit. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will examine as to what extent the Members of the Film Certification Board are well-versed with the regional language, especially, Malayalam language, and also where these double meaning words are frequently used. If it is so, what action you would like to take? I have also written to you on this subject.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Hon. Member is very right. He has written and drawn our attention to this aspect of the Malayalam film. One of the rules was that double meaning words shall not form part of it. Even the Central Boards of Film Certification or the Regional Offices are denying them the permission. So, people are going to the law courts and getting reprieve from them. As he has rightly pointed out, we have to examine this issue in its entirety for banning the films. The Government can only keep on giving instructions and advice. If it does not work, the last resort is banning the film. This we will have to do with great care and examination.

Coal Sector

*446. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the productivity of the coal sector is less in India as compared to the Western countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main factors responsible for less productivity; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

(b) Available productivity figures in
terms of output per manshift (OMS) in
respect of some of the major coal
producing countries of the world are as
under:

(in tonnes)

Countries	Underground	Opencast	All Mines	Year
Australia	15.60	34.68	25.86	1992
China	—	—	1.33	1992
France	3.9	—	—	1990-91
Germany	5.20	—	—	1992
India (CIL)	0.55	4.00	1.52	1993-94
(SCCL)	0.71	4.38	1.05	1993-94
Poland	1.90	—	—	1990-91
United States	18.00	40.20	26.40	1992
UK	8.76	—	—	1993

(c) Output permanshift (OMS) in
respect of mechanised opencast mines
in India is comparable with that of other
advanced countries. However, reasons
for overall low OMS in Indian particularly
the underground mines are as under:

- (i) Majority of the underground
mines are old, extensive and
worked manually.
- (ii) Many underground mines are
having geo-mining problems like
steep and multiple seams,
occurrence of fires and water

logged old workings in adjoining
areas, builtup surface structures
which need protection by sand
stowing etc. requiring
employment of sizeable
workforce for dealing with such
unproductive activities.

- (iii) High rate of absenteeism.
- (iv) Coal companies are required to
provide supporting services for
workshops, ware-houses, water
supply colony maintenance etc.
through departmental workforce,

which gets added to the total manpower for computation of output permanshift lowering the overall productivity figure.

- (v) Power shortage and frequent interruptions in power supply in eastern region affecting operations in ECL, BCCL and CCL mines.

(d) Measures taken to improve productivity in coal mines are:

- (i) Mechanisation of Bord and Pillar workings by introduction of Load Haul Dumpers (LHD) and Side Discharge Loaders.
- (ii) Deployment of higher capacity equipments like draglines, shovels, dumpers and drills in opencast mines.
- (iii) Improving performance of all equipments including powered support longwall equipment by providing necessary inputs as well as system improvement.
- (iv) Improved manpower planning including redeployment as well as rationalisation of manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme, already in vogue.
- (v) Introduction of 'all men all jobs' concept wherever feasible.
- (vi) Improvement in availability and utilisation of equipment by providing necessary workshop support, improved management of spare parts etc.
- (vii) Improvement in working conditions by providing better

ventilation, better lighting and improved communication systems in underground mines.

- (viii) Improvement in power supply particularly in the coal mines of eastern region through construction of direct feeders to obtain power from DVC and setting up of captive power plants in selected locations.

- (ix) Improvement of communication between managers, supervisors and workers through regular Joint Consultative Committees, operating in different coal companies.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: It is surprising that in the answer of my question in part (c), the Minister states that output per manshift in respect of mechanised opencast mines is comparable with that of other advanced countries. The figures are absolutely contrary. India has a reserve of 196 billion tonnes and recoverable reserve of about 65 billion tonnes, which can be recovered in 150 years. The main reason for less productivity and production are stated in these parts of the answer. My question is in two parts: (a) how long will it take to introduce these measures and has any time frame been fixed by the Government? and (b) Does the Government have resources to implement these measures?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the productivity differs from mine to mine. In opencast mines the production is different and so also in underground mines. The word 'comparable' has been used only to express that as far as the opencast mines where we have also introduced advanced technologies are concerned,

comparatively our productivity has been very high. That is the meaning we wanted to convey. In the areas where our manpower has been very high particularly in the underground mines, our productivity has been very low. The question of improving productivity and introducing measures which have been listed out, is a continuous process. Steps have already been taken; some steps are being taken and it is being reviewed from time to time and after such reviews we may have to introduce other things also. So, the whole process is continuous.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: I have asked in part (b) of my question whether the Government have resources, because the measures which you have listed out, about 8 or 10, are going to cost the Government a lot of money. Do you have enough resources to implement these measures? That was my question.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is true that we do not have resources. The Working Group of the Planning Commission has estimated the requirement of coal sector for the Eighth Five Year Plan roughly at Rs. 20,000 crore. The Ministry of Coal has told the Planning Commission that the requirement of the coal sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan would be Rs. 19,000 crore.

But the fact remains that when the Plan was finalised, it came down to Rs. 11,000 crore only. Therefore, according to our own projection, we are short of more than Rs. 8,000. That is precisely one of the reasons why we came to Parliament to amend the Coal Nationalisation Act and invited private participation for captive purposes.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, in the last 20 years the coal sector

has been monopolised by the Government; investment grew from Rs. 370 crore to Rs. 13,132 crore, an increase of nearly Rs. 12,762 crore. However, the actual production has increased from 77 million tonnes in 1973 to only 238 million tonnes in 1992. It is obvious that the public sector has not delivered the goods and has not come up the expectations. Is the Government considering to bring in multinational companies with latest technology to increase production and productivity?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have already answered that question. We are allowing it with a limited purpose. For captive purposes, when a particular power plant wants to have a captive mine, it is being allowed.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the productivity in our coal fields is concerned, it is a dismal picture. Our OMS, i.e. output per man shift, is far below that of other countries like Australia, United States, etc. They are just not comparable.

I have gone through the different reasons given for low productivity. One of them being, our old expensive mines being managed manually. But, Sir, it is also a fact that we have also got very good modern compact mines where highly sophisticated machines are put to use. What is the reason for low productivity in these mines? I would like to know whether in such mines, where these ultra modern equipment are being used what has been the result in productivity, what is the OMS, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make it a big question, Mr. Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am closing, Sir. Will the Government consider putting up small captive power

plans so that this power disruption does not obstruct other work and the OMS also goes up. Together with that, there is also the question of workers' participation? Does the Government have any plan to introduce it in the actual Bill effectively?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, well there is an accepted definition on productivity. The parameters which are taken into account to reach the final conclusion of what is productivity also differ from country to country. I have the whole formula with me of different countries.

One example that I would like to give is that when we calculate the productivity in our country we not only take the manpower who are in the mining activity into account; but we also include people who are in the office, who are even in the schools, even in the medical services that we are running. Everybody is taken into account and we come to a final conclusion of what is productivity. This is not so in other countries. Actually, in other countries, they take into account only those who are actually working in the mining area. There are other things also. There will be no time to explain all this.

I will give you an example. To produce one million tonnes per year, in our country, in an open cast mine, our manpower requirement is 1,050 people; whereas, in Australia, it is 116 people. Now, in an underground mine, to produce that quantity of coal, that is one million tonnes per year, we are employing six thousand people; whereas, in Australia, it is only 230 people. So, ours is a labour intensive industry. We have to give employment to the people.

So, in spite of our wish to modernise our mines in a faster manner, there is resource crunch.

Another factor that we have to take into account is the manpower that is already existing in the coal mines. We cannot simply throw them out. That is one consideration that we have to keep in our mind.

As far as the question of captive power plants is concerned, in fact, we have decided on two counts. One is to get power supplied directly from the producer to the coal mines. For example, today, we are taking power direct from DVC to our coal mines. But, there was a time when it used to come through a particular State and we used to have some problem. So, this is one progressive step that we have taken. Another point is this. Of course, I agree with the hon. Member that we have taken a policy decision to have our captive power units in mines wherever it is possible.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, he left out another point. I asked about workers' participation in management.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The question of workers' participation in management has been debated for a long time. Our Constitution provides, our Industrial Policy provides and everything provides for workers' participation in management. In fact, it is not that I want to toe the line of my previous colleague. In my case, already the Bill is here.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why do you not bring in a Bill?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Yes. The Bill is here.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Where?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The Bill is in Parliament, that is, in Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why do you not pass it there and bring it here?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, there have been 80 amendments that are tabled by the hon. Members for this Bill. What I am thinking in this. We will call the Members of Parliament and try to bring the number down since there are 80 amendments. It is such an important Bill and so, some sort of an understanding is to be there. The Bill is already before Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. The Minister will not reply to it please.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, the Standing Committee on Energy and the Misra Committee have discussed various reasons and causes for low productivity in coal companies. They have pointed out that rampant corruption, connivance, negligence and inefficiency on the part of the top managerial staff as the main reasons for low productivity in coal companies. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he will go by the recommendations of these two Committees. Will he take serious actions against those who are found guilty?

The hon. Minister has pointed out that there is a resource crunch. But the Standing Committee on Energy has pointed out that out of 160 projects, 47 projects have been abandoned in midway and thus, crores of rupees have been wasted. May I know whether the hon. Minister will take any serious action and consider all these things so that such wastage is not taking place in a situation of resource crunch—or whatever is being pointed out by the hon. Minister—and in a situation where he wants to have efficiency?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Whenever specific cases of corruption are brought to the notice of the Ministry or the Management, they are inquired into and whoever is found guilty is punished. If the hon. Member has any other specific instance, I assure the hon. Member that it will be inquired into and if found guilty, as suggested by the hon. Member, serious action will certainly be taken.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the production of coal is less in our country as compared to Australia and United States. Is the number of people dying in coal mines is equal, less or more than in Australia & US?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hiroshima is going to host Asiads in 1994....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity either today or tomorrow.

....*(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, to put the record straight, OMS are not comparable with the developed countries, but it can be compared in our country.

So, in 1974-75, the OMS of Indian Open Cast Mines were more than seven. Now, why the number has been reduced

to five, this year? It is a fact that due to inter-union rivalry only these things are going down. Will the Minister suggest measures from his own Department, that is, Labour to see how the inter-union rivalry is certainly brought down?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, in the main answer, we have also admitted that absenteeism is quite high in collieries and it is here, where I would like to say that I have, as a Labour Minister, also been appealing to Central trade organisations to sink their differences and help the workers to develop a new work culture. Once we are able to do that, I think our productivity will certainly go up. There is a good response to it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Foreign Arms

*442. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding foreign arms appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated June 21, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have any information regarding the places in the country where foreign arms have

been stored or are being stored illegally; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the Newspaper item under reference. As per the report furnished by the State Government of Bihar, however, there is no information to corroborate the newspaper report about storing of foreign arms in Kishanganj.

(d) and (e). The Security Forces and the State Police have seized large quantities of foreign weapons meant to used for terrorist and subversive activities in different parts of the country from time to time.

Government is alive to the situation and has alerted all State Governments as well as the concerned Central Agencies to enforce enhanced surveillance in a fully integrated manner to counter smuggling activities. Implementation of various decisions taken in this regard is continuously monitored at the highest level.

[*English*]

North-Eastern Council

*447. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects, roads and bridges under the control/ consideration of the North-Eastern Council, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during each of the last three

years and the current year so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for early completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is attached.

(c) Among others, the following steps have been taken to ensure early completion of the projects:-

- (i) As NEC projects are being implemented by various agencies of State and Central Govt., monitoring systems have been devised by the NEC to

ensure that different time schedules are strictly adhered to, to specify responsibility at different stages of implementation, ensure regular flow of funds to implementing agencies etc.

- (ii) Sectoral meetings are being held at regular intervals.
- (iii) An Inter-Ministerial group to monitor the progress of road projects in the North East is in existence in the Planning Commission.
- (iv) Additional funds have been sought whenever required.

STATEMENT

List of schemes under power sector alongwith funds released during 1991-94 and allocated in 1994-95

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Implemented By	In which State located	Funds released			Funds released 1994-95	Remarks
				1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ranganadi Hy. Electric Project (3X135 MW)	NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	3000.00	4873.74	4265.00	5600.00	-
2.	Doyang Hy. Electric Project (3X25 MW)	NEEPCO	Nagaland	1906.00	1798.625	4701.19	3000.00	-
3.	Doyang Transmission Line (396.50 Kms.)	NEEPCO	Assam Nagaland & Manipur	1001.00	839.00	1161.49	-	Full amount has been released. To be completed in 94-95.
4.	Ranganadi Transmission Line (170 Kms.)	NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	461.00	746.79	1000.00	-
5.	Gohpur-Itanagar Transmission Line (42.5 Kms.)	NEEPCO	Assam-Arunachal Pradesh	82.00	10.83	-	-	Completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	I.R.L.D.C.	NREB	NE State	30.00	—	—	—	Completed.
7.	Installation of Rectors at Samaguri and Mariani (2X12.5 MVAR at each Station)	ASEB	Assam	47.00	80.00	278.40	—	Full amount as per revised cost estimate has been released. these are to be completed shortly.
8.	Shillong-Khiehriat Transmission line (70 kms.)	MSEB	Meghalaya	125.00	228.00	131.20	—	*
9.	Lungle-Lawngtlai Transmission Line (57 kms.)	Deptt. of Power, Mizoram.	Mizoram	50.00	222.37	155.19	—	*
10.	Kohima- Doyang Transmission Line (69 kms.)	Deptt. of Power, Nagaland	Nagaland	225.00	71.26	222.53	—	*
11.	Rokhia Gas Based Power Project (2X8 MW).	Deptt. of Power, Tripura	Tripura	—	—	—	2000.00	Scheme sanctioned during August, 1994.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of roads (inclusive of bridges) Schemes alongwith the funds released during 1991-94 and allocated during 1994-95

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the State	Number of Schemes	Funds released			Approved outlay 1994-95
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	14	2360.00	2105.00	2050.00	2250.00
Assam	37	1475.00	1610.00	1749.00	2200.00
Manipur	6	1310.00	1595.00	2109.00	1800.00
Meghalaya	11	1150.00	775.00	868.00	900.00
Mizoram	13	1508.00	1795.00	2255.00	1910.00
Nagaland	10	1611.00	1083.00	1830.00	1980.00
Tripura	9	625.00	450.00	659.00	920.00

Coal Companies

(e) if so, the details thereof?

*448. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a programme to disinvest in various Public Sector coal companies:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present holding of Government in each Public Sector coal companies;

(d) whether Government propose to invite the private sector to invest in the coal industry; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for disinvestment in Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies.

In Neyveli Lignite Corporation a sum of Rs. 104.37 crores have been disinvested till 1993-94 to Mutual Funds, Insurance Corporations, Bank and Unit Trust of India.

(c) The share holdings by the Government in Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) in the form of equity upto 1993-94 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Company	Equity Amount
Coal India Ltd.	6103.44
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	188.05
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1713.41

(d) and (e). Yes. Sir. Government has already amended Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act. 1973 on 9.6.1993 to allow private sector participation in Coal mining for power generation, for setting up of coal washeries and for other end uses to be notified by the Govt. from time to time, in addition to the earlier provision for making iron and steel.

In Coal Sector, out of 25 proposals for coal mining for power generation and for making iron & steel, coal blocks have been identified for 14 applicants.

[Translation]

Child Diseases

*499. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHARY:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to launch new schemes to contain the child diseases which are prevalent more in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to provide adequate medicine, and to post child specialists in P.H.Cs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Child survival & Safe Motherhood Programme launched in 1982 is under implementation.

(c) Medicines are being provided at the PHCs. Child Specialists are available at Community Health Centres.

Coal Projects

*450. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of development projects in coal sector were under construction in the country by the end of December, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of these projects are lagging behind their original time schedule;

(d) if so, the number thereof;

(e) the cost escalation as a result thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d). As on 31.12.1993, 78 projects each costing Rs.20.0 crores and above were under construction in the Coal sector. Out of these 78 projects, 26 projects were delayed in implementation due to various reasons.

(e) The revised/anticipated cost of 26 delayed projects has been estimated

as Rs.3215.48 crores as against the original sanctioned cost of Rs.2222.88 crores for these projects. The increase in cost is mainly on account of escalation in prices of plant and machinery and other inputs required for these projects.

(f) The Ministry of Coal is closely monitoring the implementation of these delayed projects. The Ministry and coal companies follow up with the concerned State Governments in expediting pending land cases and also with equipment manufacturers in ensuring early supply/commissioning of equipment. The Ministry of Coal have asked coal companies to take remedial measures. As a result of these follow-up measures, many of the constraints impeding the progress of the delayed projects could be removed.

[English]

Cancer Control

*451 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to fight cancer;

(c) the number of cancer hospitals in the country as on June 30, 1994 and the funds allocated to them during 1994-95;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to set up more cancer hospitals during the Eighth Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Detailed information is not available. It is, however, estimated that more than 3 lakh persons die of cancer each year.

(b) Under National Cancer Control Programme emphasis is laid on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities for cancer in the country. Some schemes have accordingly been initiated from the year 1990-91.

(c) There are 124 cancer treatment centres in the country. An amount of Rs.9.25 crores has been allocated under National Cancer Control Programme to the Regional Cancer Centres recognised by this Ministry.

(d) and (e). Scheme for development of oncology wings in selected medical colleges/hospitals has been initiated. An amount upto Rs. one crore is provided to the concerned State Govt./Institute for the purpose for procurement of equipments.

Irrigation Projects

*452. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects cleared by the Union Government under the National Water Management Project during the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise;

(b) the area of agricultural land likely to be included under the above projects State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government for such projects during the above mentioned period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). *Statements I and II are attached.*

STATEMENT-I

Details of statewise Irrigation Projects cleared by the Union Government under the World Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP) during the period from 01.04.1991 till date

State	S.No.	Name of sub-project	Culturable Command Area (thousand hectare)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Date of clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kamool Canal	31.38	894	03.03.92
	2.	Tungabhadra	13.31	332	03.03.92
	3.	Nizam Sagar	93.62	2305	03.03.92
	Sub-Total		138.31	3531	
Gujarat	1.	Dharoi	12.98	505	21.01.93
	2.	Meshow	6.88	248	21.01.93
	3.	Sasoi	4.07	109	28.07.94
	4.	Patadungari	5.07	129	28.07.94
	5.	Gondali	1.42	46	28.07.94
	6.	Jogawa	6.75	174	28.07.94
	7.	Malan	3.38	116	28.07.94
	8.	Hiran	2.63	90	28.07.94
	9.	Kharod	1.30	54	28.07.94
Sub-Total		44.48	1471		
Haryana	1.	Improvement of Water Management of Existing Irrigation System	340.00	(a) 5000	23.06.92
				(b) 6200	21.01.93
(c) 1000				21.07.94	
Sub-Total		340.00	12200		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	1.	Vazhani	4.31	115	24.08.92
	2.	Peechi	16.00	369	24.08.92
	Sub-Total		20.31	484	
Karnataka	1.	Shanti Sagar	2.89	70	23.06.92
	2.	Tunga	9.32	232	23.06.92
	3.	Anjanapura	6.74	134	23.06.92
	4.	Ambligola	3.20	67	23.06.92
	5.	Iyyankera	1.57	49	22.09.93
	6.	New Madga	2.01	64	22.09.93
	7.	Gondi	4.60	144	22.09.93
	8.	Raya	4.27	136	22.09.93
	9.	Gokak	7.53	240	22.09.93
	10.	Distributory No. 12 of Right Bank High Level Canal Tungabhadra	3.60	115	22.09.93
	11.	Distributory No. 14 of Right Bank High Level Canal Tungabhadra	10.27	328	22.09.93
	12.	Distributory No. 14 of Right Bank High Level Canal Tungabhadra	14.16	452	22.09.93
	13.	Distributory No. 15 of Right Bank High Level Canal Tungabhadra	6.91	220	22.09.93
	14.	Distributory No. 31 of Left Bank Level Canal Tungabhadra	21.15	558	22.09.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15.	Distributory No. 55 of Left Bank Level Canal Tungabhadra	7.13	228	22.09.93
	16.	Distributory No.76. of Left Bank Level Canal Tungabhadra	28.93	924	22.09.93
	17.	Distributory No. 85 of Left Bank Level Canal Tungabhadra	11.35	362	22.09.93
	18.	Distributory No. 89 of Left Bank Level Canal Tungabhadra	15.34	491	22.09.93
	19.	Distributory No. 98 of Left Bank Level Canal Tungabhadra	13.52	413	22.09.93
	20.	Madak Masur	2.85	91	28.07.94
		Sub-Total	177.34	5318	
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Kunda	1.00	37	14.05.91
	2.	Sakalda	2.35	64	14.05.91
	3.	Segwal	1.20	36	14.05.91
	4.	Sonekhedi	1.12	34	14.05.91
	5.	Kharung	60.00	1664	14.05.91
	6.	Gangulpara	4.09	126	14.05.91
	7.	Morwan	4.00	98	30.05.91
	8.	Gagan	1.49	51	26.08.91
	9.	Mola	3.56	105	26.08.91
	10.	Aoda	8.90	220	26.08.91
	11.	Paronch	2.61	94	03.03.92
	12.	Tawa	41.00	1330	21.01.93
		Sub-Total	131.32	3859	

1	2 3	4	5	6
Orissa	1. Salandi	10.00	299	19.12.91
	2. Derjang	5.95	178	19.12.91
	3. Salia	8.44	253	19.12.91
	4. Dhanei	3.83	115	19.12.91
	5. Rushikulya	12.62	378	03.03.92
	6. Mahanadi Delta-I	10.22	306	26.06.92
	7. Mahanadi Delta-II	34.52	1036	26.06.92
	8. Hirakud	24.12	844	21.01.93
	Sub-Total	109.70	3409	
	Rajasthan	1. Buchara	2.02	79
2. Dheel		6.58	219	28.07.94
3. Gudha		10.39	450	28.07.94
4. Jetpura		3.73	123	28.07.94
5. Nand Samand		7.88	242	28.07.94
6. Orai		9.26	414	28.07.94
7. Sainthal		3.27	127	28.07.94
8. Urmaid Sagar		2.97	134	28.07.94
Sub-Total		46.10	1788	
Tamil Nadu	1. Tholudar	14.91	494	26.08.91
	2. Thirukoilur	14.34	494	26.08.91
	3. Krishnagiri	5.70	143	26.08.91
	4. Aliyar	20.67	517	26.08.91
	5. Chittar	9.64	241	23.06.92
	6. Manjalar	2.17	54	21.01.93
	7. Pilavukkal	3.66	91	21.01.93
	Sub-Total	71.09	2034	
Uttar Pradesh	1. Sharda Canal	454.00	1520	30.05.91
	2. Lower Ganga Canal	1035.00	4840	30.05.91
	Sub-Total	1489.00	6360	
Grand Total		2567.65	40454	

STATEMENT II

The funds for carrying out activities under National Water Management Project (MWMP) are allocated under the State Plan. The expenditure incurred under the National Water Management Project is reimbursed to the participating States to an extent of 70 per cent upto August, 1990 and 90 per cent since September, 1990 in respect of the Water Management components and 100 per cent in respect of institutional strengthening, training and special studies. The details of State-wise expenditure incurred under the National Water Management Project during the last three years and the budget provision for the current year as well as reimbursement received by the States from the World Bank are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure			Total reimbursement received from the World Bank upto March, 94	Budget provision 1994-95
		1991-92	92-93	93-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316	642	1620	1956	2500
2.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	250
3.	Haryana	—	4526	5200	8461	1000**
4.	Karnataka	110	1611	2356	5563	2500
5.	Kerala	175	300	499	164*	1200
6.	Madhya Pradesh	292	905	1373	2086	2000
7.	Orissa	020	077	262	180	700
8.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	200
9.	Tamil Nadu	1534	2097	2007	5161	2500
10.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	250	46	1000
Total		2447	10158	13567	23617	13850

* Upto December, 1994

** Authorised expenditure during 1994-95

[*Translation*]

STATEMENT

Water Logging

*453. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have launched any scheme to solve the problem of water logging;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government for this purpose during the each of the last three years and provision made for the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of work undertaken in the country, State-wise under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such scheme, to solve the problem of water logging is being executed by the Union Government.

(c) and (d). Schemes to tackle the problem of water logging are taken up by the State Governments out of their plan funds, which are provided as block grant and not scheme-wise. The States have taken up various remedial measures out of their plan funds for tackling the problem of water logging. A *Statement* giving details of these measures is attached.

Andhra Pradesh

(i) The State Ground Water Department is continuously monitoring the ground water levels and quality on a regular basis.

(ii) The Government is encouraging ground water development by providing subsidies to the farmers and initiating pilot project studies.

Bihar

Twenty one drainage schemes were taken up in the 7th Five Year Plan. Earlier 74 th. ha. of land had been reclaimed upto 6th Plan. In North Bihar, a special drainage project in Kosi and Gandak Project was prepared during 7th Plan and is under execution in phases.

Haryana

The various remedial measures undertaken by the State Government are:

(i) *Lining of Canal Systems:* Under the assistance of World Bank, Phase-I of the modernisation of canal systems has been completed and Phase-II is under execution.

(ii) *Conjunctive Use on Surface and Ground Water:* The Government is encouraging the farmers for installation of shallow tubewells and use of underground water in conjunction with canal water.

(iii) *Improvement of Drainage Systems:* The State has planned to construct a good number of surface and sub-surface drains. Some pilot schemes have already been taken up.

(iv) *Improvement in Water Management Practices:* The Government have initiated better water management practices through introduction of sprinkler system. Another scheme for installation of drip irrigation system is also being introduced.

Karnataka

As a remedial measure open field drains are constructed to drive away excess water and to lower the water table.

Madhya Pradesh

As a remedial measure the water logged area under Chambal Command has been divided into several pilot schemes and are being reclaimed in a phased manner by introduction of surface drainage system.

Maharashtra

The CAD authorities are continuously trying to adopt modern techniques of irrigation for economic use of water so as to prevent any rise of ground water. In Maharashtra, well construction activities is extremely popular and it is helping to great extent in lowering the ground water. Several drainage schemes have also been constructed and many others

are proposed to be undertaken in the different canal commands.

Orissa

An integrated comprehensive development plan namely the Delta Development Plan has been framed under the auspices of World Bank, envisaging several remedial measures such as:

(i) Development of catchment area and improvement of drainage in basins and deltas.

(ii) Modernisation of old canal systems envisaging modernisation of existing old canal systems thereby providing control to every 5 ha. block against the present system of nearly 40 ha. lining of canal system in highly porous reaches and control of tidal ingress.

(iii) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water by construction of large number of tubewells throughout the Delta Command to utilise the ground water thereby lowering water table.

The project is proposed to be executed in three phases.

Punjab

The Punjab Government set up a Special Project Committee during 1984 to prepare a comprehensive report to combat the situation. As per recommendations of the above Committee various short term measures and long term measures

are in progress. Among the short term measures, the works involved are excavation of surface drains, re-condition and clearing of existing drains, lining of Rajasthan Canal, Bikaner Canal and Sirhind Feeder and installation of shallow tubewells.

Long terms measures include model experiment, aerial photography and other related studies with respect to cropping pattern, afforestation, identification of sweet water layer etc. to overcome the problem.

Rajasthan

Government of Rajasthan have formulated a proposal for vertical drainage pilot project for anti-water logging measures in Indira Gandhi Priyojana, Stage-I covering an effective area of 1.125 th. ha.

Tamil Nadu

The Irrigation Department has taken up some improvements to irrigation and drainage channels in Thanjavur Delta by way of widening and deepening. The entire works is planned to be taken up in a phased manner.

Uttar Pradesh

Remedial measures taken are:

- (i) Lining of Sarda Sahayak Canal System has been taken up, which has arrested rising trend of water table.
- (ii) Surface drainage, especially the seepage drains have been taken up.

- (iii) Improved water management practices are being made through CAD Programme.

Irrigation Projects

*454. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going irrigation projects whose completion has been delayed by more than three years;

(b) the difficulties being faced in the completion of these projects;

(c) the estimated cost escalation as a result of delay in their completion; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for the completion of these projects according to the present schedule?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). 158 major, 226 medium and 95 extension/renovation/modernisation (ERM) projects estimated to cost Rs. 54,470 crores, Rs. 4,797 crores and Rs. 6,309 crores respectively spilled over to VIII Plan. Details of minor irrigation schemes are not kept at the Centre.

Out of the above on-going projects, 103 major, 165 medium and 20 ERM projects have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission. Out of these 92 major, 159 medium and 17 ERM projects are running behind schedule. Their cost has escalated by about 600%, 400% and 200% respectively.

The main factors responsible for cost and time overruns are as under:—

- (i) Rise in prices during construction;
- (ii) Limited investigations for preparing feasibility report and consequent changes in scope and designs of project during implementation.
- (iii) Approximate/lumpsum provisions in the original estimate for infra-structure facilities, land acquisition, rehabilitation and re-settlement and environmental safeguards etc. found to be inadequate subsequently.
- (iv) Non-availability of adequate funds, problems in acquisition of lands.
- (v) Other causes such as labour trouble, contractual problems, public protest about environmental effect of the project, agitation by the oustees and natural calamities.

To facilitate expeditious completion, the following measures have been adopted:—

- (i) The strategy adopted in the VIII Plan is to attach top most priority to completion of on-going projects which have made significant progress in implementation.
- (ii) The Planning Commission has started strict earmarking of outlays to selected important

projects so that the projects do not get starved of funds.

- (iii) The Central Water Commission has been entrusted with the monitoring of selected major irrigation and externally aided medium irrigation projects.

Centres for Juveniles and Women Prisoners

*455. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rehabilitation centres for juvenile delinquents and women prisoners in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount allocated by the Union Government to these centres during 1994-95; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed for the effective functioning of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). There are no such Centres as rehabilitation centres for juvenile delinquents and women prisoners in the country. However, there are 613 institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, a detailed State/UT-wise *Statement* is attached. These homes have rehabilitation facilities embedded into their charter of duties/responsibilities. Similarly, women prisoners are provided rehabilitation facilities in jails which come under the purview of the State Governments.

An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been allocated during 1994-95 under the scheme for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment, which is Centrally Sponsored Scheme; the

expenditure being shared with the State Governments on 50:50 basis.

As these institutions are run by the States/U.Ts., they are being pursued to run them effectively.

STATEMENT

Institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 for Negelected and Delinquent children

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Observation Homes	Juvenile Homes	Special Homes	After-care institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	2	1	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	2
3.	Assam	7	25	1	1	34
4.	Bihar	10	8	5	2	25
5.	Goa	2	2	2	—	6
6.	Gujarat	25	5	2	14	46
7.	Haryana	3	3	1	1	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1	—	2
9.	Karnataka	22	19	—	11	52
10.	Kerala	12	5	2	—	19
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22	2	3	1	28
12.	Maharashtra	45	101	3	3	152
13.	Manipur	1	2	1	—	4
14.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	1
15.	Mizoram	3	3	—	—	6
16.	Nagaland	—	1	1	—	2
17.	Orissa	12	2	—	—	14
18.	Punjab	7	2	1	2	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Rajasthan	11	4	1	—	16
20.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	17	3	3	37
22.	Tripura	1	1	—	—	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	59	10	1	—	70
24.	West Bengal	7	19	4	6	36
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	—	3
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	3	11	—	—	14
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	1	4
Total		280	251	36	46	613

[English]

National Malaria Eradication Programme

*456. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to accelerate the National Malaria Eradication Programme in tribal areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan with the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also identified any other States for this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). A proposal seeking World Bank assistance for intensification of Malaria control activities in the tribal areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa is under formulation.

Suicides

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

*457. SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:
SHRI PARAS RAM
BHARDWAJ:

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicide cases reported in the country as per the survey conducted by the National Crime Records Bureau (CRB) during 1990, 1991 and 1992, State/U.T.-wise;

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). State and Union Territory wise number of suicides by males and females reported in the country during 1990, 1991 and 1992 are given in the enclosed statements (I to III). The data is based on the figures supplied by the States/Union Territories to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). NCRB on its own has not conducted any survey in this regard.

(b) whether males commit suicide more than the females;

(c) and (d). The Central Government has not conducted any such special survey.

STATEMENT-I

Total number of suicides by sex during 1990 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Suicides				
		Male	Female	Total	Per-centage of Male	Per-centage of Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States:						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3308	2358	5666	58.4	41.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	15	40	62.5	37.5
3.	Assam	1554	769	2323	66.9	33.1
4.	Bihar	824	604	1428	57.7	42.3
5.	Goa	152	69	221	68.8	31.2
6.	Gujarat	1340	1348	2688	49.9	50.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Haryana	888	487	1375	64.6	35.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	74	60	134	55.2	44.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26	37	63	41.3	58.7
10.	Karnataka	4876	3164	8040	60.6	39.4
11.	Kerala	5501	2344	7845	70.1	29.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3038	2571	5609	54.2	45.8
13.	Maharashtra	4452	3321	7773	57.3	42.7
14.	Manipur	51	8	59	86.4	13.6
15.	Meghalaya	23	7	30	76.7	23.3
16.	Mizoram	20	2	22	90.9	9.1
17.	Nagaland	31	4	35	88.6	11.4
18.	Orissa	1540	1371	2911	52.9	47.1
19.	Punjab	302	85	387	78.0	22.0
20.	Rajasthan	962	649	1611	59.7	40.3
21.	Sikkim	22	16	36	57.9	42.1
22.	Tamil Nadu	5218	3414	8632	60.4	39.6
23.	Tripura	365	251	616	59.3	40.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1852	1275	3127	59.2	40.8
25.	West Bengal	6089	5636	11725	51.9	48.1
Total (States)		42533	29865	72398	58.7	41.3

Union Territories:

26.	A & N Islands	70	44	114	61.4	38.6
27.	Chandigarh	30	17	47	63.8	36.2
28.	D & N Haveli	16	16	32	50.0	50.0
29.	Daman & Diu	5	5	10	50.0	50.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Delhi	489	343	832	58.8	41.2
31.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	0.0	100.0
32.	Pondicherry	308	169	477	64.6	35.4
Total (UTs)		918	595	1513	60.7	39.3
Total (All-India)		43451	30460	73911	58.8	41.2

Source : Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India Publication.

STATEMENT II

Total number of suicides by sex during 1991 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Suicides				
		Male	Female	Total	Per-centage of Male	Per-centage of Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States:						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3636	2507	6143	59.2	40.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	21	69	69.6	30.4
3.	Assam	1589	697	2286	69.5	30.5
4.	Bihar	743	465	1208	61.5	38.5
5.	Goa	164	79	243	67.5	32.5
6.	Gujarat	1583	1469	3052	51.9	48.1
7.	Haryana	716	401	1117	64.1	35.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	83	76	159	52.2	47.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	22	49	44.1	44.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	4878	3435	8313	58.7	41.3
11.	Kerala	6089	2320	8409	72.4	27.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3267	2436	5703	57.3	42.7
13.	Maharashtra	5026	3794	8820	57.0	43.0
14.	Manipur	23	6	29	79.3	20.7
15.	Meghalaya	40	34	74	54.1	45.9
16.	Mizoram	28	6	34	82.4	17.6
17.	Nagaland	17	1	18	94.4	5.6
18.	Orissa	1532	1573	3105	49.3	50.7
19.	Punjab	421	168	589	71.5	28.5
20.	Rajasthan	1220	711	1931	63.2	36.8
21.	Sikkim	28	10	38	73.7	26.3
22.	Tamil Nadu	5793	3877	9670	59.9	40.1
23.	Tripura	258	218	476	65.2	45.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1709	1133	2842	60.1	39.9
25.	West Bengal	6396	5958	12354	51.8	48.2
Total (States)		45314	31417	76731	59.1	40.9

Union Territories:

26.	A & N Islands	82	44	126	65.1	34.9
27.	Chandigarh	34	20	54	63.0	37.0
28.	D & N Haveli	13	7	20	65.00	35.0
29.	Daman & Diu	12	8	20	60.0	40.0
30.	Delhi	530	458	988	53.6	46.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0		
32.	Pondicherry	339	172	511	66.3	33.7
	Total (UTs)	1010	709	1719	58.8	41.2
	Total (All-India)	46324	32126	78450	59.0	41.0

Source : Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India Publication.

STATEMENT III

Total number of suicides by sex during 1992 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Suicides				
		Male	Female	Total	Per-centage of Male	Per-centage of Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States:						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3820	2705	6525	58.5	41.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	22	62	73.2	26.8
3.	Assam	1895	1072	2967	63.9	36.1
4.	Bihar	678	550	1236	54.9	45.1
5.	Goa	107	67	174	61.5	38.5
6.	Gujarat	1861	1681	3542	52.5	47.5
7.	Haryana	446	252	698	63.9	36.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	72	64	136	52.9	47.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29	30	59	49.2	50.8
10.	Karnataka	4811	3325	8136	59.1	40.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	5758	2345	818103	71.1	28.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4137	3993	7239	57.2	42.4
13.	Maharashtra	5217	3841	9058	57.6	42.4
14.	Manipur	24	10	34	70.6	29.4
15.	Meghalaya	51	19	70	72.9	27.1
16.	Mizoram	2	1	3	66.7	33.3
17.	Nagaland	30	5	35	85.7	14.3
18.	Orissa	1619	1521	3140	51.6	48.4
19.	Punjab	380	131	511	74.4	25.6
20.	Rajasthan	1376	875	2251	61.1	38.9
21.	Sikkim	24	23	47	51.1	48.9
22.	Tamil Nadu	4773	3208	7981	59.8	40.2
23.	Tripura	253	169	422	60.0	40.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2011	1313	3324	60.5	39.5
25.	West Bengal	7066	5731	12797	55.2	44.8
Total (States)		46500	32061	78561	59.2	40.8
Union Territories:						
26.	A & N Islands	80	45	125	64.0	36.0
27.	Chandigarh	25	12	37	67.6	32.4
28.	D & N Haveli	27	16	43	62.8	47.2
29.	Daman & Diu	6	5	11	54.5	45.5
30.	Delhi	434	353	787	55.1	44.9
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	409	176	585	9.9	30.1
Total (UTs)		981	607	1588	61.8	38.2
Total (All-India)		47481	32668	80149	59.2	40.8

Indo-US Agreement

*458. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USA have recently signed an agreement for setting up of coal projects in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the main coal projects that are proposed to be set up in the country with the US Government's help;

(d) the states where these projects would be set up;

(e) the total investment to be made by the US Government on such projects; and

(f) whether all the conditions imposed by the US have been fully agreed upon by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) During the visit to India of the Secretary of Energy of United States of America in July, 1994 a Joint Statement of Intent has been signed between the Department of Energy of United States of America and the Ministry of Coal of Government of India to cooperate in the field of fossil energy.

(b) Some of the major areas identified for cooperation in the Joint statement are: joint planning of joint projects, exchange of publicity available technical and economic data, including data on cost effective clean coal and coal bed methane recovery, joint technical

evaluation of fossil energy technology, parameters including clean coal utilisation parameters, technology demonstrations and training.

(c) to (e). These details would be known only as and when specific projects are identified.

(f) The Joint statement does not impose any conditions of the Union Government. However, the implementation of the Joint statement is contingent upon conclusion of an Agreement between the two countries on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

Coal Reserves

*459. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated coal reserves in the country;

(b) whether the reserves of inferior quality coal are more than those of the superior quality coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to extract more superior quality coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) As per assessment made by the Geological Survey of India (GSI), the estimated reserves of coal in the country, as on 1-1-1994 (down to a depth of 1200 metres) are 196891.87 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The reserves of D, E, F & G grades of coal are more

than those of A, B & C grades of coal. As per information available from Geological Survey of India (SSI), estimates in percentage terms of quality-

wise coal reserves of the country as on 1-1-1994 for coal seams having thickness 0.9 metre and above, down to a depth of 1200 metres, are given below:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Proved & Indicated Reserves			Inferred Reserves (Unclassified)
Coking	Non-coking		
(All grades)	(A, B & C grades)	(D.E. F & G grades)	
28013(14.23%)	22371(11.36%)	103742(52.69%)	42766(21.72%)

(d) A number of new coal mining projects having A, B & C grades of coal have been taken up. However, the sequence of exploitation of coal reserves depends on various factors, other than quality, like thickness and gradient of coal seams and other geo-mining parameters including inter-se configuration of various seams in a given deposit/block.

Expansion and Development of Coalfields

*460. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited has undertaken any programme for the expansion and development of its coalfields;

(b) if so, the coalfields for this purpose;

(c) the funds earmarked therefor; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to long-term projections made by the Planning Commission the coal production in Central Coalfields Limited is expected to reach a level of 45.50 million tonnes by the terminal year of 8th Plan (1996-97) from the present level of 33.5 million tonnes (1993-94). For this purpose expansion and development of mines in West Bokaro, East Bokaro, South Karanpura and North Karanpura coalfields in the command area of the coal company are envisaged. New projects like Parej Opencast (1.75 m.t.p.a.) and Urimari Opencast (1.30 m.t.p.a.) have been sanctioned by the Government in the 8th Plan. More projects like K.D. Hesalong (Expansion), Jharkhand Opencast etc. are in advanced stages of appraisal and scrutiny.

For the 8th Plan the tentative allocation of funds for Central Coalfields

Limited is Rs. 1750 crores. For the year 1994-95 an allocation of Rs. 300 crores has been made for the coal company.

Bomb Blasts

4324. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the incidents of bomb blasts in trains including the three Rajdhani Express Trains in December, 1993 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) if not, the present position thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). From the investigations so far made, 21 persons have been found to be involved in the Crime, out of which 14 have since been arrested and 7 are absconding. Efforts are continuing to arrest the absconding accused persons. Investigation is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Zee T.V.

4325. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zee T.V. is gaining mileage by getting all Doordarshan facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir. It is the normal practice of Doordarshan to provide technical facilities to domestic and foreign users against payment.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Doctors

4326. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandigarh Administration has appointed some doctors and pharmacists on deputation during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise, including the parent State and the date of joining the Union Territory?

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

AP-II Irrigation Project

4327. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank supervision teams have made adverse observations on Andhra Pradesh-II irrigation project in 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A World Bank Supervision Mission visited Andhra Pradesh II Irrigation Project in August, 1986 and expressed their views on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) aspect of the project which were to be taken care of by the State Government before effecting the World Bank assistance. These observations relate to comprehensive R & R Plan, State Government's necessary policy orientation to implement the same and organisational and financial commitments at their end.

(c) Since irrigation projects are planned, formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments themselves, the role of Central Government is limited to arrangement of loan or grant from external agencies to fill up the resources gap and examining the techno-economic feasibility of the projects. Accordingly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was advised to comply with the Mission's observations. The action taken by the State Government resulted in launching of the project with effect from October, 1987.

Renaming of Bombay

4328. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the Government of Maharashtra is not opposed to renaming of Bombay as 'Mumbai';

(b) whether the cities of Baroda and Trivandrum are known by their historic names such as Vadodra and Thiruvananthapuram;

(c) whether any proposal to rename the city as Mumbai is pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, since when; and

(e) the reasons for not approving the proposal from the Government of Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of Baroda City was changed to Vadodra by the Central Government in 1968. The Central Government has not given its approval for the change in the name of Trivandrum to Thiruvananthapuram.

(c) to (e). The matter was considered by the Central Government and it was decided to defer the proposal.

[Translation]

HIV Patients

4329. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HIV (positive) patients detected in Madhya Pradesh so far;

(b) the names of the hospitals in Madhya Pradesh where AIDS screening facilities are available;

reported from Madhya Pradesh as on 30th June, 1994.

(b) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(c) whether any AIDS control programme is being launched in Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government or with the foreign aid; and

(c) and (d). A comprehensive programme with World Bank soft loan of \$ US \$ 84 million for the prevention and control of AIDS is currently being implemented throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh. The strategies evolved consist of generation of awareness amongst risk behaviour groups and the general public, promotion of condom for prevention of STD./HIV, Blood Safety and rational use of blood, better facilities for surveillance, diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Sixty nine HIV positive cases have been

STATEMENT

1. *SURVEILLANCE CENTRES:*

1. Department of Pathology, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
2. Choitram Hospital & Research Centre, Indore.

2. *ZONAL BLOOD TESTING CENTRES:*

1. Blood Bank, Medical College, Bhopal.
2. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Ujjain
3. Blood Bank, Medical College, Gwalior.
4. Blood Bank, Choithram Hospital & Research Centre, Indore.
5. Blood Bank, Medical College, Indore.
6. Blood Bank, Rewa Medical College, Rewa.
7. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Bilaspur.
8. Blood Bank, Medical College, Jabalpur.
9. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Chindwara,

*[English]***Drug testing Laboratories**

4330. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Regional Drug Testing Laboratories in one of the Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such laboratory is proposed to be set up at Hyderabad; 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). Three Regional Drug Testing Laboratories are proposed to be established in the country for which the process of acquiring land etc. and is in progress. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have offered 2 acres of land for establishing one such laboratory at Hyderabad.

*[Translation]***Bisalpur Project**

4331. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the Bisalpur drinking water cum irrigation project;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the clearance is likely to be given to the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Bisalpur drinking water cum irrigation project was found acceptable by Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources subject to clearance of rehabilitation and resettlement plans from Ministry of Welfare, and environmental and forest clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. Government of Rajasthan have not yet complied satisfactorily with the points raised by these Ministries in this regard.

(c) The time for clearance of Government of India to this project depends mainly on the prompt submission of satisfactory replies by Government of Rajasthan to the observations of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Welfare.

Akashvani Kendra at Gaya

4332. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Akashvani Kendra at Gaya in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Surface and Ground Water

4333. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any plan for taking up detailed studies on coordinated use of surface and ground water for optimum development of water resources both surface and ground;

(b) if so, the names of the projects initially approved for this plan, Statewise; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government has approved a scheme for Studies on Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water for an amount of Rs. 7.43 lakhs for implementation by Central Ground Water Board. Under this scheme, the Board has taken up studies on Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water in 6 major Canal Commands of the country namely (i) Sarda Sahayak Canal Command Area (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna (Rajasthan), (iii) Mahi Kadana Canal Command (Gujarat), (iv) Hirakud Command (Orissa), (v) Tungabhadra

Command Project (Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka) and (vi) Ghataprabha Command (Karnataka).

(c) The proposed outlay in 8th Plan is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

[Translation]

Publicity Material

4334. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Government Departments are publishing their publicity material through other non-Governmental agencies in addition to D.A.V.P.;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). All Ministries/ Departments of Government except Ministry of Railways, have generally been routing their publicity material (including advertisements) through DAVP except in exceptional circumstances when a few departments have released some advertisements of emergent nature directly because of urgency and paucity of time. As per information available, the following Departments have released a few advertisements directly:

(i) Air Force and Army Wing, Ministry of Defence;

- (ii) National Informatics Centre of Planning Commission;
- (iii) Department of Space;
- (iv) Department of Food;
- (v) Department of Telecommunications;
- (vi) Directorate of Income Tax; and
- (vii) Department of Posts.

(c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and DAVP have written from time to time to various Ministries and Departments reiterating the Government decision to route their advertisements through DAVP.

TV Programmes of Neighbouring Countries

4335. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is influx of quite a large number of TV programmes of neighbouring countries,

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose TV programmes are seen in India; and

(c) the names of the places where these programmes are seen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). In addition to the

availability of television signals from the neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh in areas adjoining the border, on account of technical spill over, the signals of a number of foreign satellite channels originating from Hong Kong, the Philippines, Europe, USA and Australia can be received in many parts of the country through an appropriate dish antenna.

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects

4336. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Uttar Pradesh for on-going major and medium irrigation projects and modernisation of irrigation projects, separately during each of the last three years; and

(b) the provision made for such projects during current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Irrigation projects are planned, formulated, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves according to inter-se priority. Control Government provides plan assistance in the form of block loans and grants not attached to any sector or project. The funds recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission as also outlays approved for major and medium irrigation sector in the State Annual Plans of Uttar Pradesh for the period from 1991-92 onwards are as follows:

Year	Outlay in Rs. Crores	
	Working Group recommendation	Approved outlay
1991-92	375.95	305.08
1992-93	406.12	320.10
1993-94	391.50	395.05
		309.05 (Revised outlay)
1994-95	380.76	—

TV Film and Drama Festival

4337. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to organise TV Film and Drama Festival at national and international level in order to promote the programmes to be shown on the small screen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation and Computerisation of PIB

4338. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percent amount of the budget allocation spent for modernisation and computerisation of Press Information Bureau during 1993-94;

(b) the reasons for not utilising the full budget during that year; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to ensure full utilisation of the budgetary amount and execute the schemes under plan in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) About 22.72% of the budget allocation during 1993-94 was spent for modernisation and computerisation of Press Information Bureau.

(b) and (c). The amount allocated for modernisation and computerisation of Press Information Bureau in sanctioned budget grant for 1993-94 could not be utilised fully due to certain administrative reasons. Efforts are underway to implement the schemes and ensure full utilisation of budgetary allocation during 1994-95.

[English]

Expenditure on Ministers

4339. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1618 on August 4, 1994 and state:

(a) whether any scale has been laid down for Sumptuary allowances;

(b) whether any limits have been placed on tour expenses;

(c) the break-up of the expenditure on Sumptuary allowances and tour expenses by individual Ministers;

(d) the reasons for short rise in the tour expenses as compared to 1991-92 in the subsequent years; and

(e) the expenditure on telephones, furnitures and furnishings in the Office and residences and on security separately, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, provides rates of sumptuary allowance as under:

- (a) the Prime Minister—Rupees One thousand five hundred per mensem; (b) every Minister—who is a member of the Cabinet—Rupees One thousand per mensem; (c) a Minister of State—Rupees five hundred per mensem; (d) a Deputy Minister—Rupees three hundred per mensem.

(b) No limit on tour expenses of Ministers has been provided since they undertake tours in the discharge of their duties depending upon the nature, urgency of the work involved.

(c) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Due to increase in the rates of airfare and number of tours undertaken by Ministers, there is rise in tour expenses.

Dental Colleges

4340. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dental colleges in the country as on April 1, 1993, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of colleges which have not yet been recognised by the Dental Council of India, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of Dental colleges which have not yet been granted affiliation by any university, State-Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the number of Dental colleges whose applications for recognition are pending with the Dental Council of India and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As per the report of the Dental Council of India, there are 121 dental colleges functioning in the Country as on April 1, 1994. State/UT wise position is given in the attached *Statement I*.

(b) There are 72 unrecognised dental colleges. State/UT wise position is given in the attached *Statement II*.

(c) There are 12 dental colleges which have not been affiliated to any

University. All of these are located in the State of Bihar.

(d) There are six such applications pending in the Dental Council of India. These cases are at various stages of consideration.

STATEMENT I

Number of Dental Colleges in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Colleges
1.	Maharashtra	15
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1
3.	Punjab	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	7
5.	Tamil Nadu	12
6.	West Bengal	2
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Karnataka	42
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1
11.	Bihar	15
12.	Goa	1
13.	Haryana	3
14.	Assam	1
15.	Rajasthan	1
16.	Orissa	1
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
18.	Delhi	1
19.	Pondicherry	2
20.	Himachal Pradesh	1
21.	Total No. of colleges where P.G. Courses are running	4
Total		121

STATEMENT II

Number of unrecognised Dental colleges

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Colleges
1.	Maharashtra	9
2.	Punjab	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	6
4.	Tamil Nadu	5
5.	West Bengal	1
6.	Gujarat	2
7.	Karnataka	29
8.	Bihar	13
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Pondicherry	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1
Total		72

Legislation on Tobacco

4341. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representations from the Government of Karnataka on restrictive Legislation on tobacco;

(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). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Maternity and Health Care Centres

4342. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of maternity and health care centres functioning in Maharashtra at present;

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be opened during 1994-95;

(c) whether any foreign assistance is being provided for these centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Maternity and Health Care are being provided in Maharashtra through 1684 Primary Health Centres, 9377 Sub-Centres 298 Community Health Centres as well as hospitals. No separate centres are designated as maternity and health care centres.

(b) to (d). No central assistance is being provided under the Rural Health Schemes for new Maternity and Health Care Centres in 1994-95. Assistance has been received from UNFOA of Rs. 1.5 crores and from Indian Red Cross Society of Rs. 7.8 crores for the earthquake affected areas, which includes reconstruction of buildings for providing primary health care services.

[*Translation*]

National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

4343. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis; and

(b) if so, the details with the terms of reference, objectives and functions of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). In pursuance of Section 3 of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has been constituted on

12.8.1994 to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform, inter alia, all or any of the following functions namely:

(i) recommend to the Central Government specific programmes of action towards elimination of inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities for Safai Karamcharis under a time-bound action plan;

(ii) study and evaluate the implementation of the programmes and schemes relating to the social and economic rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis and make recommendations to the Central Government and State Governments for better co-ordination and implementation of such programmes and schemes;

(iii) investigate specific grievances and take suo motu notice of matters relating to non-implementation of:-

(a) programmes or schemes in respect of any group of Safai Karamcharis;

(b) decisions, guidelines or instructions, aimed at mitigating the hardship of Safai Karamcharis;

(c) measures for the social and economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis;

(d) the provisions of any law in its application to Safai Karamcharis; and take up such matters with the concerned authorities or with the Central or State Governments;

(e) make periodical reports to the Central and State Governments on any matter concerning Safai

Karamcharis, taking into account any difficulties or disabilities being encountered by Safai Karamcharis;

- (f) any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

In the discharge of its function, the commission shall have power to call for information with respect to any matter from any Government or local or other authority.

The Commission is to complete the task assigned to it by 31st March, 1997.

[English]

National Cancer Control Programme

4344. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the district level financial assistance scheme under the National Cancer Control Programme was started;

(b) whether only twenty districts have so far availed of the assistance under the programme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). The scheme for district projects under National Cancer Control Programme was initiated from the year 1990-91. The

financial assistance has been provided to the concerned State Governments for 20 district projects under the scheme based on the proposals received from them.

State Govts. are apprised periodically of the scheme and advised to submit proposals for assistance.

Prasar Bharati Bill

4345. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government differ from the objective as upheld in the Prasar Bharati Bill since passed by the Parliament;

(b) if so, in what respect;

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving effect to the provisions laid down therein, and

(d) whether the Government propose to bring any other bill in place of the Prasar Bharati Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH (DEO)): (a) to (d). Government are considering amendments to certain sections of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, before the Act is brought into force with a view to obviate operational difficulties when the Act becomes operational.

Life-line Express

4346. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life-line Express is being run by IMPACT with the help of railways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this train is likely to be extended to Southern region of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Life-line Express is run by Impact India Foundation, a voluntary organisation. This train travels in rural India in order to perform on the spot diagnostic and surgical interventions and provides aides and appliances, free of cost, to poor people. IMPACT shares a very close collaboration with Railways, who gave three bogies to it and subsidise its haulage, detention as well as repair and maintenance charges. This train remains at one point for a period of about 45 days. Till date, it has gone to 12 sites in 5 States, three of which are in Southern India.

Air Station, Cuttack

4347. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in Oriya weekly 'Samaj' dated June 8, 1994 on the falling standards of AIR station, Cuttack;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been enquired into and the report is under process in the department.

Serials for Telecast

4348. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether under NSP Scheme as many as 3544 serials for telecast were submitted by producers for approval during 1990;

(b) if so, the producers of those finally approved serials were asked to submit their serials for telecast;

(c) if so, the number of producers responded;

(d) whether producers of waitlisted serials are not being asked to submit their serials; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard in immediate near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Pilots were submitted in respect of 100 out of the 118 proposals prioritised by Doordarshan.

(d) and (e). The wait listed proposals would be considered for telecast during the prime time only after the prioritised proposals have been accommodated. None of these parties responded favourably to Doordarshan's offer to consider their proposals for telecast in non-prime time slots.

[Translation]

Privatisation of Government Hospitals

4349. DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BHEEM SINGH
PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Investigation Into Assassination Case

4350. SHRI SHAILENDRA MAHTO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2592 on March 12, 1992 regarding CBI investigation of assassination of JMM leader in Bihar and state:

(a) the outcome of the investigation conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) of the assassination case of the Ex-President of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; and

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). After completion of investigation, a charge sheet has been filed against three accused in the Court of Special Magistrate, Ranchi, on 5/12.6.89. DGP, Bihar, has been requested by CBI for the arrest of the two absconding accused. Necessary attachment proceedings were carried out for the attachment of their movable properties. The Court has also declared these two accused persons as proclaimed offenders. The matter is sub-judice.

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi Assassination Case

4351. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of investigation of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case;

(b) whether any fresh arrests have been made in connection with the case;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) After completion of investigation by Special Investigation Team of Central Bureau of Investigation, chargesheet has been filed on 20.5.1992 before the Designated Court, Madras.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

Educational Institutions

4352. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries run schools, colleges and other educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details alongwith locations thereof;

(c) the number of students, number of teaching and non-teaching staff in each institution; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by each institution during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir. Coal India and its subsidiaries do not run schools, colleges and other Educational Institutions. These are run by the respective State Govts., independent bodies or by privately managed committees. However, Coal Companies provide financial and other assistance by way of infrastructural facilities to educational institutions located in coalfield areas, so that the educational needs of children of coal miners are adequately taken care of.

(b) to (d). This information is not centrally compiled. It is felt that the time, cost and efforts required for collection and compilation of this voluminous information from all the subsidiaries/areas may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. However, company-wise details of institutions functioning in the various coalfield areas are given in the enclosed *Statement I*. The subsidiary-wise expenditure incurred on account of education during the last three years is given in the enclosed *Statement II*.

STATEMENT I

Company-wise position of Educational Institutions

Sl. No.	Standard of Insttn.	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	MCL	NEC	Total
1.	Primary/ Nursery School	168	192	107	122	121	17	14	12	753
2.	Middle/ Jr. H.S.	18	77	40	65	67	06	06	01	260
3.	High/ Higher Secondary School	09	43	22	30	42	13	02	-	161
4.	Central School	01	04	06	04	07	-	03	01	26
5.	DAV School	-	04	12	-	04	-	07	-	27
6.	Delhi Public School	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
7.	Poly-Tech	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	02
8.	I.T.Is	-	-	-	-	05	-	01	-	06
9.	College	-	06	04	08	05	04	-	-	27
Total:		196	327	191	229	253	40	33	14	1283

N.E. : Besides, one Primary and one Junior School are functioning at D.C.C. and one Primary is functioning at CMPDIL.

STATEMENT II

Expenditure incurred by the Subsidiary Coal Companies on account of Education during last three years

(Figs. in Lakhs)

Company	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
ECL	Rs. 61.26	Rs. 71.37	Rs. 85.00
BCCL	Rs. 41.88	Rs. 132.26	Rs. 126.29
CCL	Rs. 22.65	Rs. 210.17	Rs. 223.00
WCL	Rs. 36.80	Rs. 107.92	Rs. 232.00
SECL	Rs. 157.71	Rs. 172.86	Rs. 274.00
NCL	Rs. 78.85	Rs. 123.00	Rs. 123.00
MCL	—	Rs. 69.52	Rs. 69.27
NEC	Rs. 22.95	Rs. 18.34	Rs. 23.17
CMPDIL	Rs. 0.77	—	Rs. 17.12
Total	Rs. 442.87	Rs. 905.44	Rs. 1173.65

Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam

4353. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any measures to root out corruption and increase efficiency in the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have held any talks with the employees in this regard;

(d) whether the employees have submitted any proposals in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are set procedures to ensure corruption free working in the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd. The Board of Directors of the Company on which the officials of this Ministry are also represented as Part-time Directors,

oversee the functioning of the Nigam A full time Chief Vigilance Officer has been appointed by this Ministry on deputation from the panel suggested by the Department of Personnel & Training and approved by the Central Vigilance Commission to look into the allegations of corruption against various officials of the company.

(c) to (e). The Management of the Company holds talks with the employees' representatives on the matters raised by them and appropriate measures are taken to settle their grievances.

Doordarshan's agreement with International Agency

4354. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan has entered into any agreement with any International body/agency for telecast of TV programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Doordarshan has entered into an agreement with M/s. GSTV, London for telecast of Doordarshan programmes on GSTV satellite and cable channel throughout U.K. and Europe. The programmes, carrying the Doordarshan logo, under the agreement which is valid for an initial period of three years, would be supplied free of cost of the first three months whereafter GSTV would make an hourly payment to Doordarshan. In addition, Doordarshan would also get 10% of the gross revenue

earned through these programmes (subscription/advertisement/ sponsorship). The agreement can be discontinued by either party through a notice of 12 months.

New shape to Hindi by Doordarshan

4355. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Hindi daily 'Aaj' dated June 5, 1994 regarding the new shape to Hindi by Doordarshan in its telecastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news-item mentions some of the conclusions drawn by an individual in his research paper on the subject.

(c) Government has taken note of the contents of the said news-item.

Ganga Waters

4356. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any plan on the sharing of Ganga waters among the States through which it is flowing;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the utilisation of Ganga waters;

(c) whether the Akash Ganga project affect the availability of Ganga waters in Bihar and West Bengal;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to construct a dam across the river at Kanpur; and

(f) if so, the environmental impact of this dam on the downstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) There is no such plan drawn up between Ganga basin States for sharing of Ganga water.

(b) No assessment has been made regarding the utilisation of Ganga water.

(c) Union Government has not received any scheme titled 'Akash Ganga Project' from the Ganga basin States.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal to construct a dam but only a barrage across the river Ganga at Kanpur.

(f) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not submitted the Environment Impact Assessment Report to the Union Government for appraisal.

Freedom Fighters Pension to Ex-Army Personnel

4357. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for restoration of pension to certain ex-Army personnel of 21st Central India Horse under the freedom fighters category; -

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for stoppage of their pension; and

(d) the time by which their pensions are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). 32 persons were sanctioned pension inadvertently on the basis of their participation in the 21st Central India Horse Mutiny. Pension so sanctioned was suspended on 29-12-1976 on the basis of a review which revealed that participation and suffering in this Mutiny was not recognised for the purpose of grant of pension. 17 of them filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court against the decision of the Government. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in their judgement dated 17-1-90, directed the Govt. to communicate to them the reasons for stopping the pension and to give to them a reasonable opportunity of making a representation. The representations received from them were considered in the light of directions of the Court and speaking orders indicating the inability of the Government to grant pension were issued. Two out of the 17 persons who had filed the Writ Petition have filed a Contempt Petition in the

Court. While the matter is still sub-judice, it has since been decided to grant Special Pension @ Rs. 900/- P.M. w.e.f. 1.8.1993 to the eligible participants in the 21st Central India Horse Mutiny as per the provisions of the Special Pension Scheme.

Brain Drain

4358. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doctors who have gone abroad for job during 1992 to 1994; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to stop this brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No reliable information is available.

(b) Such steps include:-

- (i) better promotional avenues and allowances to Doctors employed by the Central Government; providing modern equipment and research facilities in tertiary care hospitals;
- (ii) restrictions on going abroad for studies in medical disciplines where training facilities have already been developed in the country;
- (iii) No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificates which is a pre-requisite to the process of migration to USA is granted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in exceptional circumstances.

Muhurichar Territory

4359. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise extent and status of the disputed Muhurichar Territory along the international border in South Tripura; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement 1974, boundary in the Muhuri River (Belonia) Sector is to be demarcated along the mid-stream of the course of Muhuri River at the time of demarcation. This boundary will be a fixed boundary. The Muhurichar land was formed due to change in the course of Muhuri River. There have been incidents of firing from the Bangladesh side since November, 1993. We have expressed our concern to the Government of Bangladesh through diplomatic channels and emphasised the need for early resolution of the issue through dialogue.

[Translation]

National Water Reservoir Development Programme

4360. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI TEJ NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any National Water Reservoir Development Programme for the rain-fed agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Lift Irrigation Projects

4361. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether German has been extending financial assistance for executing lift irrigation projects in different States;

(b) if so, the names of the States presently getting financial assistance from German;

(c) whether Orissa has sought similar assistance from German to implement lift irrigation projects in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). At

present, only 'Orissa Lift Irrigation Project' is being implemented with German assistance amounting to Deutsche Mark 55 million.

[Translation]

Ground Water

4362. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether level of ground water in Madhya Pradesh is going down due to which a number of handpumps installed in villages have gone idle;

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

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent some schemes to the Union Government for raising the level of ground water in some districts;

(d) if so, the details alongwith estimated cost thereof;

(e) since when these schemes are lying pending with Union Government and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which these schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As per the survey conducted by the Central Ground Water Board, a situation of both rise and fall in ground water level has been observed in certain districts of Madhya

Pradesh. Wells/tubewells/handpumps located in certain parts of the State become inoperative in summer because of fall in water level.

(b) Long term analysis has shown that there has been decline in ground water level in certain parts of Malwa region and in localised pockets of the districts of Bhind, Morena, Narsinghpur, Chindwara and Balaghat. The wells/tubewells do go dry if the pump is not set deep enough to allow for potential decline in summer. Steps to rectify well design are to be taken by State Govt.

(c) to (f). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had requested the Regional Office of the Central Ground Water Board at Bhopal to examine feasibility for artificial recharge in 19 areas of the State where ground water level is gradually going down. Board's comments in regard to feasibility of artificial recharge in the concerned areas have been furnished to the State Government for further necessary action.

[English]

Sharing of Water

4363. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pertaining to sharing of water received from the Government of Rajasthan pending with Union Government at present;

(b) since when these are pending and the reasons for their pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Two cases pertaining to sharing of water received from Government of Rajasthan are pending with Union Government at present, namely:

- (1) Rajasthan's proposal for diversion of flood waters of Ganga made in 1973; and
- (2) Sharing of Mahi river water between Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat since 1980.

National Water Development Agency, under the National Perspective of Water Resources Development, has taken up broad based study of the Himalayan Rivers Development Component which inter-alia envisages diversion of surplus water from river Ganga and its eastern tributaries to the water short areas of Rajasthan also. Their report is expected to be available by the end of the 8th Plan.

Continued efforts are being made to resolve the issue of sharing of Mahi river water through discussions in inter-State meetings.

Human Rights Commission

4364. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of the National Human Rights Commission visited a number of places recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and nature of petitions/memoranda received by the Commission during such visits;

(e) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(f) whether the Commission propose to undertake similar visits in the near future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a), (b) and (e). Since the beginning of the Current financial year, the Commission visited the States as indicated below:

States	Dates	Places visited	Expenditure incurred by the Commission so far.
1 Punjab	17th to 20th April, 1994	Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Jalandhar & Amritsar.	1,840/-
2. Jammu & Kashmir	4th to 6th June, 1994	Srinagar & Jammu	27,185/-
3. Andhra Pradesh	3rd to 9th August, 1994	Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda	62,277/-

(c), (d), (f) and (g). The Commission received 171 Petitions during its visit to Punjab, 46 during the visit to Jammu & Kashmir over 1400 during the visit to Andhra Pradesh. These petitions relate to alleged violations of human rights including custodial deaths, disappearances, illegal occupation of property by the Police, arrests without warrant, detentions besides petitions relating to service matters of Govt. employees, land disputes etc. While cognizance of cases has been taken in respect of petitions relating to human rights violations from Punjab and J & K, the petitions from Andhra Pradesh are under scrutiny. The Report on the visit of the Commission to Punjab has been sent to the State Government for appropriate action. It is proposed to

undertake visits to other States. Bihar is the next State to be visited according to itinerary drawn up by the Commission.

[Translation]

Coal Control Order

4365. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the Coal Control Order;

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

(c) whether targets have been achieved after the implementation of the said Order;

(d) whether the Government propose to withdraw the Coal Control Order; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Colliery Control Order, 1945 is continued to be in force under Section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Provisions of Colliery Control Order 1945 relate to distribution of coal fixation of grades of coal, fixation of prices for various grades of coal etc.

Some amendments have been carried out in the provisions of the Colliery Control Order, 1945 in the year 1992. As per the amendments carried out in the said order, there is no change in the procedure for obtaining coal in so far as the actual users are concerned. However, in case a consumer obtains coal as an actual user then he has to seek prior permission of the Coal Controller for diverting or re-selling this coal. Violation of the provisions of the Colliery Control Order is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act.

Under these amendments, coal sold under Liberalised Sales Scheme without actual users condition and non-coking and such coking coal as is not required for metallurgical purposes produced in Assam and Meghalaya have been exempted from controls on acquisition, despatch and transfer. The exemption will, however, not apply to coal produced in any mines of Coal are located in these two States. The controls also do not

apply to coal produced in private coal mines meant for captive consumption.

(c) As a result of these amendments, distribution of coal is now statutorily controlled under the Colliery Control Order, 1945. The amendments aimed at discouraging the diversion of coal by profiteers. No targets have however been fixed in this regard.

(d) and (e). There is at present no proposal to withdraw the Colliery Control Order, 1945 since its provisions are considered necessary for regularising distribution of coal to actual consumers, fixation of grades of coal to ensure supply of correct grade of coal to consumers and fixation of prices for various grades of coal etc.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

4366. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation and the African Broadcasting Corporation have decided to produce a film on Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance has been provided by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e). It is proposed to make a film entitled "Making of a Mahatma", based on Mahatma Gandhi's formative years in South Africa, when he started his experiments in non-violent satyagraha. The project is to be a collaboration between the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and the National Film Development Corporation Ltd. (NFDC). The NFDC is to be the executive producer of the film. The approximate cost of production of the film is estimated to be Rs. 4 crores out of which the Indian share will be Rs. 2.5 crores. Action is under way to release the Government of India's share for production of the film. The script of the film is ready. Other formalities such as signing of the agreement between the NFDC and the SABC, location hunting and casting etc. are under way and would be completed in due course. While no time-frame has been fixed for completion of the film, its production is expected to commence around October 1994.

Tele-films in Gujarati

4367. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for selection of tele-films;

(b) the details of tele-films in Gujarati pending for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Doordarshan considers proposals for the production of tele-films

under the commissioned programme category based on the suitability of the theme for the television medium, and its treatment.

(b) Sixteen, Sir.

(c) No time frame can be indicated since these proposals are amongst those in respect of which an investigation is being conducted by the CBI.

[English]

Doordarshan Programmes

4368. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals of Madhya Pradesh benefited so far by Doordarshan Programmes;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to identify that these programmes are being liked by the tribals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct any such survey in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Such statistics are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Doordarshan has been asked to conduct such a study among the tribal population in various regions.

[Translation]

Border Security Force

4369. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel employed in Border Security Force;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Border Security Force during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of Border Security Force personnel deployed in the non-border area and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 1,69,795.

(b) Year	Actual expenditure (Rupees)
1991-92	719,24,29,000
1992-93	805,52,74,000
1993-94	949,13,00,000

(c) The requirement of BSF deployment in different areas is subject to change from time to time and personnel are deployed accordingly.

[English]

Subsidy to CIL

4370. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision of Rs. 58.08 crores has been made as subsidy

to Coal India Limited for payment of interest on non-plan loans sanctioned upto 1981;

(b) if so, the extent of loan still outstanding against CIL; and

(c) the total amount provided as subsidy so far against the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of non-plan loan still outstanding from Coal India Ltd. is Rs. 432.64 crores.

(c) In 1981, Government took a decision to convert this into interest free loan. Thus every year Government provides notional Interest Subsidy of Rs. 58.08 crores since 1981-82 and a corresponding entry is taken under Receipts. There is no cash outflow.

Central Government Health Scheme

4371. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme is compulsory for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make it a voluntary scheme in view of the recent increase in CGHS subscription;

(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) The Scheme is compulsory for Central Government employees, wherever CGHS facilities are available, excepting those whose spouses are employed in defence or Railway Services, State Governments or Public sector Corporation or bodies financed partly or wholly by the Central Government or State Government, local bodies and private organisations, which provide medical facilities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Even after increase in rates of subscription, the CGHS is basically a welfare scheme for serving and retired Central Government Services; the increase is not even proportionate to the increase in the pay and allowances of Government servants.

Reservation in Educational Institutions

4372. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide reservation of seats in the educational institutions for the Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b).

The matter is under examination of the Government.

(c) No time limit can be indicated at this stage.

Forged Passports

4373. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has detected several persons having forged passport in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the owners of such passports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Twenty cases have come to light. In each case the holder/owner of such passport has been investigated. The status of these cases is as follows:-

1. Cases under investigation	4
2. Cases chargesheeted	2
3. Cases pending trial	8
4. Cases ended in conviction	4
5. Cases closed.	2

Minorities in PMF

4374. SHRI SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rapid Action Force has a higher percentage of personnel from the minorities as compared to the national average or the other central para-military forces;

(b) if so, the percentage of personnel from the minorities in various central para-military forces, in the RAF and in the State armed constabularies, force-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that the minorities are equitably represented in all the forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). With a view to ensuring the composite character of the Central Para-Military Forces and for providing adequate representation to all regions and communities, recruitment rallies are organised in different parts of the country after due publicity. As a part of this exercise, efforts are also made to ensure that eligible candidates from minority communities become aware of the employment opportunities available in the Central Para-Military Forces and also to conduct Recruitment Rallies in Minority dominated areas wherever it is possible.

In case of Rapid Action Force, which has been raised out of the regular strength of the Central Reserve Police Force, the representation of minorities is higher than that in other Central Para-Military Forces. The percentage of representation, however, varies from time to time.

The Central Government do not maintain data relating to the representation of minorities in the State Armed Constabularies.

Malayalam Films

4375. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Malayalam regional films offered for telecast on National network during 1994 (upto June);

(b) the formalities to the seniority for the telecasting after fulfilling the norms;

(c) whether there is any Committee for screening the films on Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Two, Sir.

(b) Regional language films which have won national award more recently and latest panorama entries are given preference for telecast followed by State award winning ones and silver jubilee hits.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A committee consisting of non-official members preview the films to decide their suitability for family viewing.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Communal Riots**

4376. DR. P.R. GANGWAR:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communal riots have been on increase in every State during the last two years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue has been discussed by him with all the State Home Ministers;

(d) if so, whether any concrete steps in this regard are being worked out; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). No Sir, except for short duration of Ayodhya related riots in Dec. 92-Jan. 1993.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

*[English]***Coal Mining**

4377. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to do mining in different parts of the country in collaboration with private organisations of South Korea and U.K.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No. Sir.

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

Regional Programmes on Doordarshan

4378. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecast of the regional programmes on Doordarshan has been increased; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to telecast them throughout India and in abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme of the regional language satellite channels can be viewed in all parts of the country with the help of an appropriate dish-antenna.

Doordarshan-Pay-Channel

4379. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce 'Doordarshan-Pay-Channel' in place of the video channel being operated by the Cable operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). The feasibility of starting a pay channel is being examined.

[*Translation*]

Rapid Action Force

4380. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert more battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force into the Rapid Action Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said force has been imparted training and equipped with sophisticated arms to deal with the situation immediately and effectively; and

(d) the States in which it is proposed to be deployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir; the RAF personnel are put through well designed training courses and are equipped with special riot equipments etc.

(d) The RAF Bns. are to be deployed wherever required in the country.

SCs for Higher Education

4381. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Scheduled Caste students sent abroad for higher education during each of the last three years; and

(b) the facilities provided by the Government to them for getting higher education abroad?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of Scheduled Caste students sent abroad during each of the last three years under Welfare Ministry's Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories of students; Dr. Ambedkar Foundations' Dr Ambedkar Overseas Fellowships for Higher studies and under scholarships/fellowships offered by foreign countries administered by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, are given below:

Year	No. of SC Students
1991-92	8
1992-93	11
1993-94	12

(b) Welfare Ministry's National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. students provides for:

(i) Maintenance allowance:

US \$ 5940 per annum for Bachelor's degree in Printing Technology

US \$ 6600 per annum for Master's degree in prescribed courses/ Ph.D.

US \$ 7700 per annum for Post Doctoral research/training.

(ii) Tuition and other compulsory university fee and medical insurance premia, if any;

(iii) Contingency allowance upto US \$ 385 per annum for books/ essential apparatus/study tour/ typing and binding of thesis;

(iv) Upto US \$ 15 to cover incidental journey expenses;

(v) Equipment allowance of Rs. 1100/; and

(vi) Economy air passage from India and back.

Under Dr. Ambedkar Foundation's Overseas Fellowship Scheme, candidates for pursuing Ph.D. and Post Constitutional Studies and Sociology and Post Graduate studies in Law and Constitutional Studies, **irrespective of their caste, creed, religion and race** are provided maintenance allowance of US \$ 8400 per annum, full reimbursement of tuition and other compulsory fees payable to University

abroad, contingency allowance of US \$ 1200 per annum and economy air passage from India and back.

The Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development also administers scholarships/fellowships offered and funded by foreign countries under various Cultural Exchange Programmes and Multilateral agreements. Such scholarships/fellowships funded by donor countries do not provide for any reservation for any category of students/scholars.

[English]

Purchase of Equipments

4382. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether there has been reports of alleged irregularities in purchase of equipments worth crores of rupees in the G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several documents relating to the purchase of hospital equipments are missing;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken against the guilty persons involved therein; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to check such recurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that various Committee appointed by them have pointed out irregularities to the tune of about Rs. 40 crores in the purchase of equipments etc. during the period from 1988 to 1990.

(c) and (d). The Committee headed by the Dean, Maulana Azad Medical College, had concluded that some 228 files, which were earlier reported missing, had been subsequently re-constructed; it recommended further probe in the matter.

(e) and (f). Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had suspended the Store Officer and the Pharmacist. The then Medical Superintendent of the hospital has been transferred. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have requested the Union Home Ministry to entrust the investigation of the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Bombay and Calcutta Blasts

4383. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the losses of properties which occurred in the Bombay and Calcutta blasts in March, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the persons affected have duly been compensated and rehabilitated; and

(d) if so, the details of the compensation provided and the rehabilitation arrangements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). As per information furnished by the State Government of Maharashtra, the estimated loss of property as a result of Bombay blasts is about Rs. 26.00 crores.

Details of compensation paid:

No. of persons	Assistance given (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) To heirs of 220 deceased	421.20
(2) To 507 injured persons	27.35
(3) For 609 huts destroyed	16.87
(4) For 41 Houses/Shops destroyed	2.05
Total	467.47 lakhs

Information in respect of Calcutta Bomb blasts will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medicinal Plants

4384. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Governmental and non-Governmental organizations engaged in cultivation of Medicinal plants in Kerala under the Central Scheme for Development and Cultivation of Medicinal plants; and

(b) the amount of fund allocated to those Organisations during 1994-95?

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

Presently there are six Government/ Semi-Government organisations in Kerala covered under the Central Scheme for Development and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants. A non-recurring grant amounting to Rs. 30.00 lakhs has already been released to these organisations in the previous years.

(b) No funds are earmarked for any specific organisations. Applications received from various organisations are considered on merits subject to the availability of budget provision.

Flood Control and Soil Erosion

4385. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted any scheme regarding flood control and soil erosion to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The following three schemes on flood control and soil erosion have been submitted by the Government of Assam in recent years:-

- (i) Protection of Palasbari town from erosion of river Brahmaputra— Estimated cost Rs. 21.04 crore,
- (ii) Protection of Mukalmua-Howlighat and adjoining area from erosion

of river Brahmaputra—Estimated cost Rs. 14.33 crore.

- (iii) Protection of Nagaghuli-Maijan area upstream of Dibrugarh town from erosion of river Brahmaputra—Estimated cost Rs. 10.74 crore.

(c) The Union Government has examined and approved these schemes for implementation by the Government of Assam.

Second Metro Channel for Ahmedabad

4386. SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced to introduce second Metro-channel at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to start functioning;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish a Earth Transponder connected with Insat at Ahmedabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Metro Channel Service of Doordarshan was commissioned at Ahmedabad on 2.5.94.

(c) to (e). An earth station for uplinking the Regional Service originated

by DDK, Ahmedabad is already operational, and the service is being relayed by all the transmitters in the State of Gujarat.

Gandhigram Institute

4387. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare in Tamil Nadu has been functioning with 100% grants from the Union Government;

(b) if so, the year in which this Institute was set up;

(c) the grants sanctioned by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether grants have not been released to this Institute for the last few years;

(e) whether the Government have received any representations in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). After functioning for sometime as a society, the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare was registered as a Voluntary Organisation in 1969. The Institute receives assistance through Govt. of Tamil Nadu and directly from Central Government for Family Welfare activities.

(c) Funds provided during the last three years are as follows:

	Through the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu	Direct to the Institute
1991-92	26,29,483	20,70,600
1992-93	*5,00,000	11,88,000
1993-94	*2,50,000	18,51,600

Less release due to non-submission of audited accounts by State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Flood Control

4388. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by the Union Government for flood control during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to strengthen the banks of the major rivers in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Flood Control being a state subject, funding and management of flood control schemes are done by the States themselves from their own resources according to their priorities. The Central Assistance to the

States is in the form of block loans and block grants. The state-wise details of the fund provided by the Union Government are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) and (c). Union Government does not directly undertake execution of flood control works.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the funds provided by the Union Government under flood control

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Remarks
1.	Assam	20.00	25.00	25.00	Central Loan Assistance for Flood Management in Brahmaputra Valley.
		0.15	0.70	0.90	Special Loan Assistance for Emergent Flood Protection.
2.	Bihar	0.20	1.20	—	The assistance provided to the Govt. of Bihar was in the form of Grants in aid.
3.	West Bengal	—	—	1.0	The assistance was in the form of Grants in aid.
		0.85	0.80	0.40	Special Loan Assistance for Emergent Flood Protection Works.
4.	Tripura	—	—	0.20	-do-
5.	Punjab	2.00	1.50	1.50	-do-

[Translation]

Control of Diseases

4389. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) whether Bihar has been counted for having maximum number of tuberculosis, leprosy and kala-azar cases and the cases of AIDS have also been increasing in the State at a rapid pace;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bihar has submitted any representation to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the Central assistance given or proposed to be given so far to Bihar Government to overcome this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Bihar is reported to have maximum number of Leprosy and Kala-azar cases, but not of

Tuberculosis. No case of AIDS has so far been reported from the State of Bihar.

(b) and (c). A representation in regard to Tuberculosis has been received for supply of drugs in time.

(d) Central Assistance proposed to be given under the various programmes, subject to progress of implementation, for the year 1994-95 to the State is as follows:

National T.B. Control Programme	Rs. 207 lacs
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	Rs. 609 Lacs
National AIDS Control Programme	No grants have been released during the current year as the State Govt. of Bihar have not furnished audited certificates.
Kala-azar	Rs. 1925 Lacs.

Refugees from Myanmar and the Erstwhile East Pakistan

4390. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many years back refugees came to India from Myanmar and the erstwhile East Pakistan;

(b) the number of families out of them rehabilitated and those yet to be rehabilitated;

(c) whether the issues relating to the rehabilitation of families of both the countries are yet to be resolved or the issue relating to the refugees from the

erstwhile East Pakistan only is yet to be resolved; and

(d) the issues involved in respect of the refugees of both the categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). As a result of partition, a large number of refugees came to India from erstwhile East Pakistan till March, 1958. Again, due to internal disturbances, a fresh wave of refugees entered India between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.71. All the eligible refugees were rehabilitated as per the prescribed norms except 220 families who are staying in Permanent Liability Homes. Refugees from Myanmar came to India in the wake of pro-democracy movement in 1988. They were given refugee relief. There are no issues relating to rehabilitation of families which are yet to be resolved.

[English]

Medical Colleges

4391. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges functioning in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Governments/private institutions to set up more medical colleges in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As per the report of the Medical Council of India, 15 Government and 16 private medical colleges in Maharashtra and 5 Government and one private medical college in Gujarat are functioning.

(b) and (c). Only one proposal from the Maharashtra Academy of Engineering and Educational Research Centre, Pune to start a new medical college at Telegaon (Dabhade) Tai, Maval Distt. Pune has been received by the Government.

(d) The proposal has been sent to the Medical Council of India for evaluation.

Film on National Leaders

4392. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands, proposals and representations from some organisations and individuals for making feature films on national leaders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action/decision taken thereon;

(d) the details of funds and assistance the Government propose to provide for the same;

(f) the details of the expenditure incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (f). The production of films in India is largely in the private sector and some feature films on national leaders have been made. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. (NFDC), a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting producing films, receives proposals/representations from time to time, from individuals and organizations for making feature films, including those on national leaders.

So far, NFDC has produced only one film on a national leader, titled GANDHI which was released in 1983. The investment of NFDC in the production of this film was Rs. 6.36 crores.

NFDC is currently producing a film on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, on behalf of the Minister of Welfare and the Government of Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 6 crores to be provided by them.

A feature film titled MAKING OF A MAHATMA has also been approved for production. This will be a joint collaboration between the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and the National

Film Development Corporation Ltd. The NFDC is to be executive producer of the film. The cost of production of the film is estimated to be about Rs. 4 crores out of which the Indian share will be Rs. 2.5 crores.

Nursing Schools

4393. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state the names of nursing schools in Uttar Pradesh recognised by the Indian Nursing Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): A *Statement* showing the list of recognised nursing schools is enclosed.

STATEMENT

List of Nursing Schools

UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Districts	Name of the Training Hospitals
1.	GNM	Agra	Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Agra
2.	M	Agra	Lady Lyall and Dufferin Hospital, Agra
3.	GNM	Allahabad	Motilal Nehru Hospital, Nakhas Kona, Allahabad
4.	ANM (R)	"	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Hashimpur Road, Allahabad.
5.	M	"	Woman Hospital, Allahabad.
6.	GNM	"	Swarup Rani Nehru Hospital, Allahabad.
7.	GNM	Bareilly	District Hospital, Bareilly.
8.	GNM	Bareilly	Clara Swain Hospital, Bareilly
9.	ANM (R)	Dehradun	H.W. Trg. Centre, Chandra Nagar, Dehradun
10.	GNM	Etah	Christian Hospital, Kasganj, Etah-123
11.	ANM (R)	Etawah	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Etawah.
12.	ANM (R) GNM	Gorakhpur	District Hospital, Gorakhpur
13.	ANM (R)	Gorakhpur	Health Workers trg. Centre, Medical College Campus, Gorakhpur.
14.	GNM	Jhansi	Christian Hospital, Jhorkan Bagh, Jhansi
15.	ANM (R)	Jaunpur	Health Worker Training Centre, Jaunpur

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Districts	Name of the Training Hospitals
16.	GNM	Kanpur	Lala Lajpat Rai & Associated Hospital, Kanpur
17.	GNM	"	Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, Kanpur
18.	M	"	Alice Horsman Memorial & Dofferin Hospital, Kanpur.
19.	ANM (R)	"	St. Catherine's Hospital, Kanpur
20.	ANM (R)	"	ANM (HW) Training Centre, Kanpur
21.	GNM	Lucknow	Gandhi Memorial & Associated Hospital, Lucknow
22.	M	"	Mahila Hospital, Lucknow.
23.	ANM (R)	"	Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow.
24.	ANM (R)	"	Health Workers Training Centre, Lucknow.
25.	GNM	Meerut	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, Meerut.
26.	ANM (R)	Meerut	H.W. Training Centre, Bhawani Nagar, Meerut.
27.	GNM	Mathura	Methodist Hospital, Jai Singh Pura, Mathura-3.
28.	ANM (R)	Mirzapur	Distt. & Women Hospital, Health Workers Training Centre, Mirzaput.
29.	ANM (R)	Nainital	H.W. Training Centre, Haldwani.
30.	GNM	Nainital	B.D. Pandey Hospital, Nainital.
31.	ANM (R)	Pilibhit	H.W. Training Centre, Pilibhit.
32.	ANM (R)	Pithauragarh	H.W. Training Centre, Pithauragarh.
33.	ANM (R)	Rampur	H.W. Training Centre, Rampur.
34.	ANM (R)	Saharanpur	H.W. Training Centre, Saharanpur
35.	GNM	Varanasi	Sir Sunder Lal Hospital, Varanasi-5.
36.	M	"	Women Hospital Varanasi.
37.	ANM (R)	"	H.W. Training Centre, Mukimganj, Varanasi.

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Districts	Name of the Training Hospitals
38.	ANM (R)	Almora	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Almora.
39.	ANM (R)	Muzzafar Nagar	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Muzaffarnagar.
40.	ANM (R)	Bijnor	H.W. Training Centre, Bijnor
41.	ANM	Meerut	H.W. Training Centre, Modinagar
42.	ANM (R)	Allahabad	H.W. Training Centre, Allahabad
43.	ANM (R)	Basti	H.W. Training Centre, Basti
44.	ANM (R)		H.W. Training Centre, Ballia
45.	ANM (R)	Jhansi	H.W. Training Centre, Jhansi
46.	ANM (R)	Bareilly	H.W. Training Centre, Bareilly
47.	ANM (R)	Deoria	H.W. Training Centre, Deoria
48.	ANM (R)		H.W. Training Centre, Azamgarh
49.	ANM (R)		H.W. Training Centre, Gonda
50.	ANM (R)	R. Bareilly	H.W. Training Centre, Rai Bareilly.
51.	ANM (R)	L.P. Kheri	H.W. Training Centre, Lakhimpur Kheri
52.	ANM (R)	Sitapur	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Sitapur
53.	ANM (R)	Sahajhanpur	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Sahajhanpur
54.	ANM (R)	Pauri Garhwal	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Pauri-Garhwal
55.	ANM (R)	Baharaich	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Baharaich
56.	ANM (R)	Moradabad	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Moradabad.
57.	ANM (R)	Mathura	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Mathura
58.	ANM (R)	Mathura	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Agra
59.	ANM (R)	Pratapgarh	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Pratapgarh
60.	ANM (R)	Sultanpur	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Sultanpur
61.	ANM (R)		Health Workers Trg. Centre, Faizabad
62.	ANM (R)		Health Workers Trg. Centre, Gaighat, Varanasi
63.	ANM (R)		Health Workers Trg. Centre, Aligarh
64.	ANM (R)	Farrukhabad	Health Workers Trg. Centre, Fatehgarh.

[*Translation*]

Jharkhand Issue

4394. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No, 65 on July 28, 1994 regarding Jharkhand issue and state:

(a) the summary of the draft JADC Bill being processed for formal Presidential Orders under Article 201 of the Constitution; and

(b) the points of the Report of the Jharkhand Committee headed by Shri B.S. Lali constituted in 1989 on which action has been taken by the Government, the points which have been rejected and those under consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The salient features of the JADC Bill 1991 are as follows:

- (i) Establishment of a Jharkhand Area Development Council covering North Chhota Nagpur, South Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Divisions.
- (ii) Membership of Council made up of persons nominated by the Chief Minister, as well as of MPs, MLAs, Chairman of Zila Parishads and Mayors of Municipal Corporations.
- (iii) The Council would have executive powers in respect of certain specified subjects as well as limited powers of taxation.
- (iv) The functions of the Council would be carried out by an Executive Committee.

(v) The Council would have its own fund and budget.

(vi) The State Government would have the power to dissolve the Council if it failed to achieve its objectives or fulfil its responsibilities.

(b) A broad-based Committee known as the Committee on Jharkhand Matters was constituted in August, 1989 to examine and recommend modalities for meeting the just aspirations of the people of Jharkhand region within the Constitutional frame-work. The Committee considered following three options:

- (i) separate statehood for Jharkhand area;
- (ii) Union Territory status for Jharkhand area;
- (iii) A new autonomous politico-administrative structure more or less similar to the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. The Committee could not reach at any unanimous decision in regard to the above options. This report alongwith other inputs from various Ministries was used during subsequent discussions with the State Government and political parties to suggest certain changes in the JADC Bill 1991.

[*English*]

Foreign Advertising Companies

4395. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to permit foreign companies to advertise their products on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual estimated revenue in foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Code for commercial advertising on Doordarshan has been modified to allow telecast of advertisements relating to the following:—

1. Jewellery or precious stones;
2. Matrimonial agencies;
3. Astrologers/Numerologists;
4. Mutual funds approved by SEBI;
5. Hair dyes;
6. Foreign products;
7. Foreign banks including financial services.

(c) Payment for advertisements is required to be made in Indian rupees.

National Broadcasting Policy

4396. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any national broadcasting policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). At present there is no concrete proposal to bring out a National Broadcasting Policy. However, a Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee Members attached to the Ministry has been constituted for preparing a positional paper/working paper on National Media Policy, including electronic media in consultation with media experts.

Programmes on T.V. Channels

4397. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of channels of Doordarshan in operation apart from channel-I and II;

(b) the programme contents of these different channels;

(c) whether any channel is specially earmarked for regional services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Ten, Sir.

(b) to (d). These ten satellite channels are devoted exclusively to

programmes in eleven regional languages as detailed below:

Channel	Language
DD-4	Malayalam
DD-5	Tamil
DD-6	Oriya
DD-7	Bengali
DD-8	Telugu
DD-9	Kannada
DD-10	Marathi
DD-11	Gujarati
DD-12	Punjabi & Kashmiri
DD-13	Assamese and other North-East Languages.

Communal Harmony Shelters

4398. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal harmony shelters opened so far in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the nature of assistance provided to the children through these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not opened any communal harmony shelter.

[Translation]

Foreign Contributions

4399. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lifted the ban imposed on some organisations receiving funds from foreign countries;

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

(c) the amount of assistance received by them during 1992, 1993 and 1994; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government have revoked order under Section 10(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 after associations as shown in the enclosed *Statement* had taken corrective measures.

(c) The receipt of foreign contribution as reported by them for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 is also shown in the Annexure. The information about the receipt of foreign contribution by associations covered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for the year 1993-94 was due in May, 1994 but has not been received from all. Data of foreign contribution for the year 1993-94 is, therefore, not available. Similar information for 1994-95 has not yet become due.

(d) The Government closely scrutinises the accounts of these associations for utilisation of foreign contribution for their various activities.

Statement showing the details of associations in respect of whom order under Section 10(a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 has been revoked

S.No.	Name and address of association	Date of order	Date of revocation of order	Receipt of Foreign contribution as reported for the years	
				1991-92	1992-93 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Sanstha, Shri Aksharpurushottam Temple, Shaibaug, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1.8.89	17.11.89	Rs. 53.56 lakhs	213.36 lakhs
2.	Catholic Church, Senapati, Manipur	28.4.89	9.3.90	—	—
3.	Anakkara Vikasana Sangam, House No.3, Anakkara P.O. Idukki Distt. Kerala.	2.6.87	5.10.90	Rs. 95,000/-	Nil
4.	Open Arms, ACT College, Lower Tank Band Road, Gnadhinar, Hyderabad (A.P.)	28.2.89	15.11.91	—	—
5.	Baba Jagtar Singh of Kar Seva Organisation, Taran Taran, Distt. Amritsar, Punjab.	26.8.87	5.5.94	—	—

[English]

Criminal Procedure Code

4400. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to amend the Criminal Procedure Code to ban the arrest of women at night;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Clause 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th May, 1994 contains a provision in this regard.

Alleged Sale of Abducted Kids in Delhi

4401. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of sale of abducted kids in Delhi have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them; and

(f) the steps taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that no such case of sale of abducted kids has come to notice in the capital during the current year i.e. from 1.1.94 to 31.7.94.

(b) to (f). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Coal Mafia

4402. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated losses incurred by each subsidiary company of the Coal India Limited as a result of theft of coal by mafia during the last three years, company-wise;

(b) the extent of losses on such account written off by each subsidiary during the said period;

(c) the number of cases filed against officers during the last three years; and

(d) the number of such cases decided upon during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to Coal India Limited, it is not possible to estimate the losses, if any to the coal companies as a result of theft of coal by Mafia as it is not possible to identify thefts by Mafia.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

(c) No case has been filed against officers during the last three years in this connection.

(d) Does not arise.

Employees in Delhi Doordarshan

4403. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-gazetted employees, category-wise working in Delhi Doordarshan, as on June 30, 1994;

(b) the number of SC and ST employees in each category, separately out of them;

(c) whether the Reservation Policy for SCs/STs has been adhered to in recruitments and promotions, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any back-log in the reserved quota in these categories; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is enclosed.

(c) The reservation policy of the Government is being adhered to strictly.

(d) There is a back-log of 17 vacancies in the posts reserved for these categories.

(e) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Action is already underway for filling these vacancies expeditiously.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Category of employees	No. of employees as on 30.06.94	No. of employees belong to	
			SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sr. Engineering Asstt.	89	19	02
2.	Stenographer Grade-I	01	—	—
3.	Engineering Asstt.	111	20	02
4.	Stenographer Grade-II	02	—	—
5.	Transmission Executive	06	01	—
6.	HC/Accountant	05	01	—
7.	Hindi Translator	01	—	—
8.	Investigator	02	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Research Asstt.	01	—	—
10.	Sr. Technician/Mast Tech.	56	23	03
11.	Stenographer Grade-III	10	05	—
12.	Statistical Computer	01	—	—
13.	Reception Officer	01	—	—
14.	Clerk Grade-I	26	03	—
15.	General Assistant against CG-I	06	—	—
16.	Storekeeper	04	—	—
17.	Librarian	03	—	—
18.	Clerk Grade-II	36	01	—
19.	Technician	52	07	07
20.	Tabulator Clerk/Telex Operator/ Hindi Typist	03	—	—
21.	Gestener operator Sr. Grade	02	—	—
22.	Motor Driver	21	07	02
23.	Gestener operator Jr. Grade	01	—	—
24.	Library Attendent	01	—	—
25.	Studio Attendent	04	03	01
26.	Helper	34	10	03
27.	Studio Guard	08	04	—
28.	Daftry	03	01	—
29.	Khalasi	22	08	—
30.	Sorter	01	01	—
31.	Peon	17	07	—
32.	Security Guard	18	03	—
33.	Farash	10	03	—
34.	Sweeper	13	12	—
35.	News Reporters	02	—	—
36.	Presentation Announcer (Jr.)	03	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Music Composer	02	02	—
38.	Instrumentalist	09	01	—
39.	Floor Assistant *	51	07	01
40.	Cameraman Grade-II	62	08	—
41.	General Assistant	19	—	—
42.	Production Assistant	63	03	01
43.	Floor Manager	10	—	—
44.	Property Assistant	03	—	—
45.	Film Processor	03	—	—
46.	Tailor	01	01	—
47.	Graphic Artist	12	01	—
48.	Film Projectionist	05	01	—
49.	Lighting Assistant	14	03	01
50.	Carpenter	14	04	—
51.	Painter	07	02	—
52.	Scenic Designer	03	—	—
53.	Sound Recordist	02	—	—
54.	Film Editor	11	—	—
55.	Make-up-Artist	01	—	—
56.	News Film Librarian	01	01	—
57.	Make-up-Asstt.	06	—	—
Total		875	173	23

Heart Diseases

4404. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people in the country are suffering from heart diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise separately for males and females during the last three years; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to check the growth of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). No such information has been compiled.

(c) Dissemination of information about the risk factors leading to heart diseases is being done through health education.

IPS Officers in Orissa

4405. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS Officers in Orissa;

(b) the number of I.P.S. officers in the State against whom charges of corruption cases have been framed since 1990 till date;

(c) the broad details thereof;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) the number of I.P.S. officers whose premises were raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the charge-sheets filed in the courts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 119.

(b) 3

(c) to (e). Information has been given in the attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

1. Since 1990, vigilance cases have been started against the following

three IPS officers of Orissa Cadre for acquisition of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income:

(i) Shri N.K. Parija,

(ii) Shri B.N. Jena,

(iii) Shri K.C. Mohapatra,

2. As informed by the Government of Orissa, the following action has been taken against these officers:

(i) **Shri N.K. Parija:** He was placed under suspension vide Government of Orissa Order, dated 25.6.1990, but was re-instated vide their subsequent order dated 11.11.1992.

(ii) **Shri B.N. Jena:** He was placed under suspension vide Government of Orissa Order dated 25.6.1990, and was re-instated in service vide their subsequent order dated 11.11.1992, after pronouncement of judgement in O.A. No. 524/91 filed by Shri Jena before the CAT, Cuttack Bench.

(iii) **Shri K.C. Mohapatra:** He was placed under suspension vide Government of Orissa order dated 25.6.1990 but was re-instated in service with effect from 30.12.1990 so as to enable him to retire from service w.e.f. 31.12.1990. Charge sheet has since been filed against Shri Mohapatra and case is now subjudice in the Special Court, Cuttack.

3. Central Bureau of Investigation has not raided the premises of any IPS Officer of Orissa since 1990.

Coal Washeries

4406. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some coal washeries in the country with the assistance of Australian Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by Australian Companies to set-up coal washeries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The coal beneficiation plant at Piparwar in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is being constructed on turn-key basis by M/s White Industries Australia Ltd. with the Australian financial assistance under an agreement between Coal India Limited (CIL) and M/s White Industries Australia Ltd. Further, a project report for modernisation of Moonidih Washery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) for fine coal washing with Australian assistance is also under preparation. In addition, CIL has floated a global tender for pre-qualification of parties for construction of coal washeries on build-own-operate basis. One Australian Company has been pre-qualified for this purpose.

Exploitation of Coal in A.P.

4407. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted some proposals to the Union Government for exploitation of coal in the State;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been considered by the Union Government;

(c) whether any areas for exploitation of coal in Andhra Pradesh is being considered during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total coal required annually in A.P. and the quantity of coal supplied by the Union Government;

(f) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to meet the entire demand of coal of State during 1994-95; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d). Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have formulated a plan for increasing coal production from a level of 25.21 million tonnes (1993-94) to about 28.30 million tonnes by the terminal year of 8th Plan (1996-97) which is expected to be achieved by contribution from existing mines, on-going projects and also new projects. The Government have sanctioned two new coal mining projects in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. in the 8th Plan viz. Medapalli Opencast Project (1.25 m.t.p.a.) and Padmavati Khani UG Project (1.20 m.t.p.a.). Some more important projects like Gautham Khani OCP, Ramagundam Shaft Block-I, R.K. New (Tech.) etc. are also at advanced stages of appraisal in

the Govt. for development during the 8th Plan.

(e) The assessment of requirement of coal is done for the whole country and not State-wise. The total supplies of coal to all consumers located in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1993-94 from Coal India Ltd./Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. were as follows:-

Data Provisional

SCCL	198.75 lakh tonnes
CIL	56.30 lakh tonnes

(f) and (g). Based on the long-term assessment of demand of coal for the various sectors during the 8th Plan period, annual plan targets as well as budget allocation are fixed by the Government in respect of coal companies. For 1994-95, coal production target for SCCL has been fixed at 25.60 million tonnes. The corresponding outlay has been fixed at Rs. 483.40 crores which includes provisions for existing mines, new projects, expansion programmes, mechanisation of mining operations etc. The coal production in Coal India Ltd. and SCCL has been planned keeping in view the sectoral raw coal demand of 268.50 million tonnes of the entire country (including Andhra Pradesh).

[Translation]

Flood Forecasting

4408. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has accurately assessed the river water flow in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether advance warning regarding flood in Ganga and Yamuna rivers were given by the Central Water Commission;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) the total expenditure incurred on flood forecasting during each of the last three years; and

(h) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance the accuracy of flood forecasting in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Central Water Commission has been measuring surface water flow at 103 river gauging stations in Uttar Pradesh and flood forecasts are issued at 33 stations during monsoon season. Accuracy of flood forecasts in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1993 was 96.8 per cent.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) During 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 total expenditure incurred on flood forecasting in Uttar Pradesh are Rs. 393 lakhs, Rs. 433 lakhs and Rs. 452 lakhs respectively.

(h) The present flood forecasting accuracy is considered to be adequate.

**Doordarshan Coverage in
Maharashtra**

4409. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the transmitters of Doordarshan and studios functioning in Maharashtra at present;

(b) the details of areas of Maharashtra not covered under the network of Bombay Doordarshan;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation for increasing the coverage of Doordarshan telecast in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Doordarshan network in the State of Maharashtra comprises of a full fledged Programme Production Centre at Bombay, a limited production facility at Nagpur and 47 transmitters of varying powers, including one High Power Transmitter of relay of Metro Channel service programmes.

(b) All the transmitters in the State relay regional service programmes produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay providing TV service to 70.8% area and 82.7% people living in the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With a view to augment TV coverage in Maharashtra 3 Programme Production Centres, 4 High Power

Transmitters, 39 Low/Very Low Power Transmitters and Transposer are presently under implementation/ envisaged to be set up in the State, subject to availability of resources, infrastructure and inter-se priorities.

[English]

**Recruitment by Chandigarh
Administration**

4410. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the rules pertaining to the recruitment of employees by Union Territory Administration, Chandigarh;

(b) the number of employees recruited direct and taken on deputation during each of the last three years, category and source-wise; and

(c) the total strength of employees presently working under the Administrations as its own employees and also those on deputation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) As per Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, the Law/Rules in force immediately before the formation of Union Territory of Chandigarh have continued to be applicable for recruitment of employees in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Chandigarh Administration framed its own Rules governing services where no such Rules were in existence in the erstwhile State of Punjab. The Administrator of the Union Territory of Chandigarh (Designated as Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh) was given powers to frame Recruitment Rules for various categories of posts in different

departments. The posts in the Departments other than Printing and Stationery, Architecture and P.G.I. are filled by deputation mainly from Punjab and Haryana State Cadre.

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

Bangalore Doordarshan

4411. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Bangalore Doordarshan has been violating norms for the purchase of various items;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received complaints recently about the functioning of the Bangalore Doordarshan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Hearing Aid

4412. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of hearing aid procured by a CGHS beneficiary, serving or retired, under prescription by the head of the ENT Department in a Central Government Hospital is reimbursable, partly or fully;

(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) to (c). The cost of Hearing Aid is reimbursable to CGHS beneficiaries, including pensioners, as per following ceilings:

(Figures in Rs.)

Degree of Deafness	Ceiling for Reimbursement
Pocket type Hearing Aid	
Mild Deafness	600
Moderate Deafness	1,250
Moderate to Severe Deafness	1,950
Severe Deafness	2,080
Special Type Hearing Aid	
Behind the ear and AC spectacles	5,500

Illegal Immigrants

4413. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suspected of being illegal immigrants whose cases were pending before the Tribunals under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act as on April 1, 1993 and April, 1994;

(b) the number of such persons prosecuted who were found to be foreign nationals by the Tribunals during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted who were found by the

Tribunals not to be foreign nationals during the above period; and

(d) the number of working Tribunals under the Act as on April 1, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) According to the information available from the Government of Assam 13879 cases were pending with the Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals as on 31st March, 1993 and 13052 cases as on 31st March, 1994.

(b) and (c). Cases disposed of by Tribunals and persons found illegal migrants by them during 1991 to 1993 year-wise are as under:-

Cases disposed of by Tribunals	2999	1992	1998
Number of persons found illegal migrants	1457	341	349

(d) There were sixteen Illegal Migrant (Determination) Tribunals and one Illegal Migrant (Determination) Appellate Tribunal as on April 1, 1994.

Water Drainage

4414. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted certain proposals to the Union Government for drainage of water in the coastal districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Central Government have not received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra regarding drainage of water in the coastal districts.

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

Flood Control

4415. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimated cost of Mahananda Basin Flood Control Scheme;

(b) the works completed so far;

(c) the works in progress; and

(d) the total expenditure on the scheme upto March, 31, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The latest estimated cost of Mahananda Flood control Scheme is Rs. 2062.91 lakhs.

(b) So far 240.40 Kilometre of embankment has been constructed in Bihar under this scheme.

(c) During the year 1994-95, Government of Bihar has not kept any provision against this scheme.

(d) Rs. 2170 lakhs has been spent by Government of Bihar on this scheme upto March 1994.

World this Week

4416. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to discontinue telecasting of programme called 'World this Week';

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that this programme telecast for the last year, was very popular among intelligensia and had a select viewership;

(d) if so, the Government propose to launch any new programme in its place; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Seizure of Explosives

4417. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding seizure of explosives in Andhra Pradesh, especial in Karim Nagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the inquiry has since been completed;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the number of persons found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(g) if not, the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (g). As per information furnished by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a search was conducted on 6.1.1994 by the Police in two poultry farms owned by Kondran Buchaiah and Pittala Narsaiah at village Bomapalli, near Huzurabad (Karimnagar). Police seized 524 boxes containing 11,84,250 electrical/old/Special detonators, 150 boxes (3750) of gelatine and 175 boxes containing 15,000 Nos coils of safety fuse wire, which were stocked illegally. Police arrested Kondra Buchaiah, Pittala Narsaiah, Cherala Prabhakar and Akinepalli Sathaiah in this connection and remanded them to judicial custody. Another accused A. Srinivas surrendered in the Sessions Court, Karimnagar subsequently. Investigations have revealed that the stocks seized at the farmsheds were to be supplied to M/s. Padma Sree Explosives, Huzurabad owned by A. Srinivas, S/o. Radio Sathaiah @ Akinapalli Sathaiah. After registration of the case (Cr. No. 2/94 of Huzurabad PS (Karimnagar), all the three licences possessed by Akinepalli Srinivas were cancelled by the Chief Controller of

Explosives, Nagpur. CBI has not conducted any inquiry in this case.

[Translation]

Protection to Maid Servants

4418. SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether maid servants frequently fall victim to atrocities and physical assault by their employers;

(b) whether safeguards exist for the protection of the maid servants from such assaults;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to enact any law for the protection of maid servants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Data on atrocities and physical assaults on maid servants by their employers are not separately compiled by the Central Government.

(b) to (e). There is no specific legislation relating to protection of maid servants. However, action of specific cases of atrocities/assault reported by the maid servants is taken in accordance with the provisions of Cr. P.C. and I.P.C.

[English]

Radio and T.V.

4419. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL.
SHRI GOVIND NIKAM:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have sought cooperation of State Governments for the development of radio and T.V.,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Union Government have sought the cooperation of State Governments to provide infrastructure and security for the existing and also for the proposed AIR and Doordarshan projects to be located in the State. The State Governments have assured their cooperation.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

4420. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension from Tamil Nadu pending for decision;

(b) whether the applicants who are receiving the State Government pension

and whose applications are recommended by the State Government would be taken up as a prima facie case of genuine application for grant of pension; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) All applications for grant of freedom fighters' pension received from persons in Tamil Nadu upto 31.7.94 have been considered at least once and the applicants informed of the decision. However, representations/review petitions against rejections continue to be received which are considered on merits. This is a continuous process.

(b) and (c). The criteria for grant of State Government pension are not similar to those prescribed under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension. However, applications where eligibility criteria under Central Scheme are met and the sufferings claimed are verified/recommended by the State Government are considered for grant of Central pension.

Ground Water Recharge

4421. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a central sector scheme for ground-water recharge as part of the strategy to reduce the whopping wastage of water brought by the monsoon rains;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the capital outlay involved therein;

(c) the areas likely to be covered by it; and

(d) the role, if any, envisaged for the State Government concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government has sanctioned a scheme on 'Studies in Recharge of Ground Water' to be implemented by the Central Ground Water Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 367 lakhs. The scheme envisages exploratory studies and pilot operation recharge studies in selected areas by constructing recharge structures like percolation tanks, sub-surface dams, injection wells, check dams etc.

(c) Exploratory studies for artificial recharge of ground water cover orange and banana belts of Amravati and Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra and Gauribidanur and Mulbagal talukas of Kolar district in Karnataka. The pilot operation recharge studies cover the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(d) The civil work envisaged under the scheme is to be carried out by the State Government/Union Territories which are also to be associated with the scientific studies to be carried out by the Central Ground Water Board.

Entry of Foreign T.V.

4422. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAG-
WAN THORAT:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to study the entry of foreign T.V. and Radio to India; and

(b) if so, the composition, terms and reference and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

ISI Activities

4423. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding circulation of counterfeit currency notes by the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan through Gujarat and Rajasthan borders recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have informed that no such case has come to their notice. Information from Government of Gujarat is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Newspapers and Periodicals

4424. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of daily, weekly and monthly newspapers/periodicals published from Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the names of newspapers/periodicals among them which are registered in the State permanently and temporarily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) There were 357 dailies, 1710 weeklies & 246 monthlies from Madhya Pradesh registered with RNI upto 15.8.94. The names and other details of those newspapers/periodicals, as were registered upto 31.12.92, are available in the Annual Report of RNI titled "Press in India 1993", copy of which is available in the Parliament House Library. Names of the dailies, weeklies & monthlies from Madhya Pradesh, which were registered with the RNI during 1993 and upto 15.8.94, are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) All these newspapers/periodicals have been registered with RNI permanently.

STATEMENT

Names of the Dailies, Weeklies & Monthlies from Madhya Pradesh registered with RNI during 1993

Dailies

1. Aayog
2. Amrit Vachan
3. Dainik Bhaskar
4. Dainik Bhaskar

5. Daivik Chanakya
6. Golden Gunj
7. Jabalpur Express
8. Hansti Hui Subah
9. Haider Hirday
10. Jan Bharti Prahari
11. Khasker Apka Samachar
12. Jan Karam
13. Karan Priya
14. Malav Suta
15. Malva Sandhya Kiran
16. Narmada Khand
17. Neja
18. Pathrile Shabd
19. Police Jan Sahyog Vichar
20. Raudra Mukhi Swar
21. Sandhya Samikshak Samachar
22. Shabd Sarovar
23. Shanti Sandesh Samachar
24. Today News
25. Virat Sagar

Weeklies

26. Aaj Ka Bkahmand
27. Abhivyakti Ka Suchak
28. Advut Chaitanya
29. Agori Ke Phool
30. Agnihotri Sandesh
31. Akhandta Ka Nara
32. Akshar Megh
33. Amrit Vachan
34. Anargha News
35. Anjam-E-Fiza

36. Ankhon Dekhi
37. Aap Likhen Aur Duniya Parhe
38. Badalte Waqt Ki Tasvir
39. Bazar Ke Bhav
40. Bhagvan Ke Mandir
41. Bhranti Mulak
42. Bhind Night
43. Bhojtal Darpan
44. Bhojpur Ka Paras
45. Bhopal Super Mail
46. Bikan
47. Bijalpur Ki Duniya
48. Black Diamond
49. Bhopali Jhatke
50. Bolta Aaina
51. Bundeli Tiger
52. Chal Re Navjawan
53. Chalti Duniya
54. Chambal Kirti
55. Char Line
56. Charaiyah Gaon Ka Samachar
57. Char Dig Darshan
58. Chouthi Kranti
59. Chaupal Ka Sach
60. Chautha Doot
61. Chankya Bharti
62. Chetna Punj
63. Chaturang Bharat
64. Chitragupta Kalam
65. City of Bhopal
66. City Man
67. Davchik Samachar
68. Dhausriya Times
69. Deshbakt Police
70. Devas Ke Hath
71. Duniya Ka Naaz
72. Duniya Ka Talash
73. Ek Lotti Potti Atma
74. Gatividhi Darshan
75. Gausar Bandhu Express
76. Gidh Drishti
77. Gramya Jan Prabhat
78. Hum Logon Ka Desh
79. Hashmi Ki Awaz
80. Idhar Udhar Ki
81. Indore Ka Badshah
82. Indore Nagri
83. Indore Ki Nazar
84. Indore Shri Duniya
85. Insaniyat Ka Rehnuma
86. Jadu Ka Kalam
87. Jai Lok
88. Jan Prasar
89. Jan Jan Ka Puja
90. Jaishankar Darshan
91. Jai Mahabali Dhvani
92. Jwahr Ki Mati
93. Julm Ke Khilaf Sangharsh
94. Kabir Sidant
95. Kalam Bharti
96. Kavita Shaily
97. Khabar Bandhan
98. Khana Maan
99. Dalavat Times

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 100. Madhu Sandesh | 132. Saroj Vani |
| 101. Madhya Pradesh Sandesh | 133. Saroj Vani |
| 102. Mahakal Ki Awaz | 134. Saptahik Madhya Pradesh Ajkal |
| 103. Mazdoor Ko Dekho | 135. Shree Sai News Time |
| 104. Madhar Martand | 136. Sari Sansar |
| 105. Madaon Ke Gharon Se | 137. Sabd Jagat Darpan |
| 106. Madrata Akash | 138. Shares Bazar Samachar |
| 107. Mati Ke Swar | 139. Sindhu Vikash |
| 108. Nagar Vyatha | 140. Song Ki Lekhni |
| 109. Nari Jagriti | 141. Suchana Jagat |
| 110. Nivida Hi Nivida | 142. Sulgte Nayan |
| 111. Parkha Darpan | 143. Swarn Suman |
| 112. Pradesh Lok Swar | 144. Sulgte Sindhoor |
| 113. Prakash Punj | 145. Swar Vichar Darpan |
| 114. Public Times of M.P. | 146. Takniki Paksha |
| 115. Raja Ki Chugal | 147. The Water of India |
| 116. Rajya Ka Badshah | 148. Tikhi Nigahen |
| 117. Ram Gariah News | 149. Ubalte Vichar |
| 118. Ram Garh Times | 150. Tulsi Manas Bharti |
| 119. Ram Rahim Sandesh | 151. Uday Swar Sanket |
| 120. Rashtriya Janvad | 152. Ujjain Dastak |
| 121. Raudra Mukhi Swar | 153. Ujjain Lalkar |
| 122. Raudra Mukhi Swar | 154. Umang Bhari Khabre |
| 123. Rewanchal Ki Bat | 155. Veer Chhatishgarh |
| 124. Sab Dur Ki | 156. Vijay Ki Duniya |
| 125. Shabd Vela | 157. Voice of Omaria |
| 126. Sagar Rath | 158. Wardhman Aur Vartman |
| 127. Sahakar Dristi | Monthlies |
| 128. Sahitahreer | 159. Indian Computer News |
| 129. Samay Mohan | 160. Apna Suraj |
| 130. Sankalp Patrank | 161. Amrit Kesri |
| 131. Saptahik Ast Parikarma | 162. Anubhav Ka Dharm |

163. Andumber Mitra
164. Crichian Witness
165. Dharm Yudh Samachar Sanket
166. Gungo Ki Chikhen
167. Madhya Pradesh Ravivar Digest
168. Madhya Pradesh Sakhari Bhumi
169. Mair Darshan
170. Mashih Akhbar
171. Pareshan Zindegi
172. Raigarh Uthan
173. Pushp Yug
174. Sulbha Nari Darpan
175. Tulsi Manas Bharti
176. Vartaman Kal Khand
177. Rog Nidan

Names of the Dailies, Weeklies & Monthlies from Madhya Pradesh registered with RNI during 1994 (upto 15.8.94).

Dailies

1. Desh Ki Garjana
2. Salman Times
3. Doordarshan Samachar
4. Dainik Free Press
5. Kartick Times
6. Bilaspur Sandhyaswar
7. Madhya Pradesh Vani
8. Azad Chhattisgarh
9. Chitrangsh Vani
10. Van Samuday
11. Madhya Pradesh Vani

Weeklies

12. Kishan Dig Darshan

13. Lucky Sandesh
14. Bhind Night
15. Prem Ki Ekta
16. Janghosh Times
17. Share Deys
18. Jan Vartalap
19. Bit Gaya Saptah
20. Khari Khari Baten
21. Manuvani Samachar
22. Mashal-E-Mewad
23. Gyan Ranjan Samachar
24. Shabd Bhedi Kalam
25. Sagar Mein Moti
26. Chauthi Satta
27. Shabdon Ka Prayog
28. Bhid Ki Awaz
29. Vam Guru
30. Mahya Akash
31. Sanyam Bimb
32. Charcha Aaj Ki
33. Har Paksha Poorti
34. Dashpur Sandesh
35. Vam Bodh
36. Chauthi Halchal
37. Word Abhiviyakti
38. Panchhi Ki Udan
39. Kursi Ka Rajnitik Chakravuyuh
40. Kalam Ki Duniya
41. Bilaspur Pratik
42. Kursi Darpan
43. Goribon Ki Kalam
44. Malav Sevi

45. Spast Vakta Times
46. Gold Times
47. Yuva Tankar Times
48. Poorika
49. Sada-E-Hind
50. Kalam Ki Pooja
51. Ahilliya Ka Angan
52. Nayan Samachar Sanket
53. Syah Safed
54. Yadav Chronicle
55. Reporter Raju
56. Dukh Darshan
57. Goribon Ka Pukarta Pravakta
58. Chandan Wala Times
59. Crime Darpan
60. Khabar Mail
61. Dashpur Jwala
62. Shoshan Par Prahar
63. Nirbhik Bazar
64. Pateria Ki Buland Awaz
65. Swatantra Elan
66. Bardoli Swar
67. Indian Future
68. Yeh Nolta Bharat
69. Jan Swamy Darpan
70. Sandesh Pravar
71. Zee Khabren
72. Shree Saurabh Yug Sansar

76. Vidyut Halchal
77. Telephone Agent
78. Nari Shiksha Darpan
79. Mitti Ke Rang
80. Nikhil Vani
81. Views Only
82. Swatantar Dalit Vichar
83. News Editor
84. Bharatiya Ayurved Samachar
85. New May Times
86. Punjabi Darpan

Prevention of Blindness

4425. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRÁ JHA:

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

(a) whether the programme for prevention and control of blindness is being implemented in every State with assistance from Denmark;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons benefited so far under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). DANIDA is assisting National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) by providing assistance for procurement of equipment and vehicles, training of staff, strengthening of State ophthalmic cells and development of MIS throughout the country in addition to existensive support in 5 pilot districts and the entire State of Karnataka.

Monthlies

73. Madhya Bharat Paridrishwa
74. National Lady
75. Nari Jagriti Times

(c) Under National Programme for Control of Blindness 50,44,335 cataract operations are reported to have been performed during the years 1991-92 to 1993-94.

Music and Drama Units

4426. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of Department of Publicity of his Ministry in Rajasthan alongwith the locations thereof;

(b) the details of music and drama units situated in Rajasthan alongwith locations thereof;

(c) the number of programmes presented by each of these units during 1993-94; and

(d) the details of annual expenditure being incurred on all of these units.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) List of Field Publicity Units in Rajasthan are given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(b) There is one centre of Song and Drama Division in Rajasthan situated at Jodhpur. Besides this, the Regional Centre, Bhopal utilised 21 private troupes for presentation of programme in Rajasthan.

(c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

(d) Total expenditure incurred on Field Publicity Units and Jodhpur Centre

during 1993-94 was Rs. 38.42 Lakhs and Rs. 23,73,957/- respectively. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 6,99,058/- was incurred on programmes presented by 21 registered parties.

STATEMENT I

1. List of Field Publicity Units in Rajasthan:-

1. Field Publicity Unit,
E-71 Chitranjan Marg,
C-Scheme, Jaipur-302001,
Phone: 360023
2. Field Publicity Unit,
Shiv Bhavan, 1-B Road,
Sardarpura, Jodhpur-342003.
Phone: 31286.
3. Field Publicity Unit,
Radha Krishna Pura Road,
Behind Police Line,
Sikar-332001.
Phone: 3149.
4. Field Publicity Unit,
Station Road,
Barmer-344001.
Phone 20097
5. Field Publicity Unit,
43 Hiran Magri,
Sector 3
Udaipur-313001.
Phone: 83742.
6. Field Publicity Unit,
Jagdish Bhawan,
Gokhale Marg,
Near Collector's Residence
Ajmer-305001.
Phone:53190
7. Field Publicity Unit,
Near Sadul Statue.
Bikaner-334001.
Phone: 26735

8. Field Publicity Unit,
Jai Narayan Vyas Colony,
Jaisalmer.
Phone: 2336
9. Field Publicity Unit,
580 Patel Nagar,
Purani Abadi,
Sriganganagar-335001.
Phone: 20121.
10. Field Publicity Unit,
Plot No. 156,
Lajpat Nagar,
Scheme No. 2,
Alwar.
Phone: 20776.
11. Field Publicity Unit,
Shardha Bhawan,
Ratanpur Road,
Dungarpur-314001.
Phone: 2586.
12. Field Publicity Unit,
Shree Bhawan,
Railway Road,
Kota-324002.
Phone: 25234.
13. Field Publicity Unit,
Man Town Bajaria,
Sawai Madhopur-322001.
Phone: 20341.

STATEMENT - II

Directorate of Field Publicity

The number of programmes organised by the DFP units during 1993-94 are as follows:

(i) Film shows	3,485
(ii) Photo Exhibitions	2,215
(iii) Oral Communication	3,565
(iv) Special Programmes (seminar/symposia/ healthy baby competitions etc.	362

- (v) Song and Drama Pro-grammes (Programmes from Song and Drama Division funds) 433

Song and Drama Division

- (i) The Departmental Troupes situated at Jodhpur presented 252 programmes during 1993-94.
- (ii) The private troupes registered with the Song and Drama Division presented 1251 performances during 1993-94.

Foreign Contribution

4427. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sought information from the State Governments about the voluntary organisations that are getting assistance from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have furnished information in this regard to the Union Government so far:

(c) the names of the States which have not yet furnished this information; and

(d) the time by which they have been asked to furnish the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI
RAJESH PILOT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Coal Production

4428. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp increase in the production of coal after the nationalisation of coal industry;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal produced in 1971-72 and 1992-93 respectively and the percentage of high quality coal therein;

(c) whether during the aforesaid period there was a sharp increase in the capital investment in the coal industry;

(d) if so, the total amount of capital invested in coal industry during 1971-72 and 1992-93 separately;

(e) whether steep increase in the consumer price of coal was effected during the aforesaid period; and

(f) if so, the prices of coking coal and non-coking coal in 1971-72 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal production in the country has risen from 72.42 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 238.26 million tonnes in 1992-93. The non-coking coal classified as A, B and C grades is generally referred to as high quality coal. Further coal produced in Assam, although ungraded is of high calorific value and low ash and as such is considered high quality coal. The production of such coals in Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singerani Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during

the year 1992-93 was 72.36 million tonnes which works out to 30.36 per cent of the total produced. The production of coking coal in these companies during the same period was 40.83 million tonnes which is 17.13 per cent of the total production.

(c) and (d). The total cumulative capital investment in public sector coal industry was Rs. 240.44 crores till 1971-72 and Rs. 16559.10 crores till 1992-93.

(e) and (f). As per available information the pit head prices of coking coals and non-coking coals exclusive of all levies taxes etc. during 1971-72 and 1992-93 were as under:-

Prices Effective from 16.1.1972 (All prices are in Rupees per Tonne)

Non Coking Coal**Bengal & Bihar Fields**

Grade of Coal	Price for ROM Slack & Dust	Price for Steam Rubble and S/Units
SEL A	38.05	42.75
SEL B	26.56	41.25
GR. I	33.23	38.00
II	30.54	35.34
III A	29.06	33.79
B	27.89	32.64
GR HH	30.56	35.34

Giridih Soft Coke Ranging from Rs. 55.00 to Rs. 60.00

Giridih Premium:

GR H/coke Rs. 175.00

outlying fields of (M.P. & Maharashtra)

Sl. GR.	M.P.	Maharashtra
SEL. GR.	36.69	41.00
GR. I	34.00	39.00
GR. II	31.17	36.62
GR. III	30.20	35.64
Orissa Fields		
SEL. GR.	41.54	42.52
GR. I	33.99	34.96
GR. II	31.87	32.87
GR. III	30.90	31.89

Prices for ROM, non long flame coal produced in all states except Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland effective from 18.6.93 were as follows:-

(In Rs. per tonne)

Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal	
SG-I	996	Grade A	610
SG-II	831	B	557
W-I	720	C	487
W-II	597	D	386
W-III	459	E	306
W-IV	428	F	244
SC-I	720	G	174
SC-II	597		

[English]

National Film Development Corporation

4429. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for appointment of Chairman and Members of the National Film Development Corporation;

(b) whether the Government have appointed Chairman and Members of the said Corporation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) While there are no set criteria/prescribed qualifications etc., it is the endeavour of Government to ensure that only eminent persons in the field of cinema are appointed as Chairman and non official directors on the Board of the National Film Development Corporation Ltd. (NFDC).

(b) to (d). Shri N. Basu, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, has been appointed as part-time Chairman of the NFDC. Action is under way to appoint non-official Chairman and Directors on the Board of the Corporation.

Human Rights and TADA

4430. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3261 on March 17, 1994 regarding human rights and TADA and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has since received the recommendations regarding amendments to TADA made at the Seminar held in Lucknow in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D) assigned a Research Project entitled Implementation of TADA to U.P. Institute of Judicial Training and Research, Lucknow in September '93. BPR & D have not yet formulated their comments on the suggestions made in the Research paper.

Hospitals

4431. PROF. UMMAREDDY VEKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give incentives for the non-governmental sector to set up voluntary and free hospitals in various parts of the country; 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). Assistance upto Rs. 8 lakhs is given to private voluntary organisations for setting up new Dispensaries/Hospitals (with a strength of 30 beds) in rural areas. The Centre and State Govts. and the concerned voluntary institution contribute towards the total cost of construction and equipments in the ratio of 40:40:20; the cost of construction of residential accommodation is borne in the ratio of 50:35:15.

Under another scheme, namely, Model Scheme for promotion of Small Family Norm and Population Control",

grant-in-aid is given to NGOs for setting up six bedded sterilisation ward with Operation Theatre in under-served rural and urban slum areas. The grant is upto Rs. 7,36,000/- for a rural project and Rs.7,96,000/- for a urban project. A construction grant of Rs. 3 lakhs is permissible where Revenue authorities certify that rental accommodation is not available in the project area. 10% of the project cost has to be borne by the concerned NGO and it is expected to perform 75 sterilisation operation operations per bed per a year besides promoting other methods of family planning.

Zonal Reserve Centres

4432. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force propose to raise Zonal Reserve Centres;

(b) if so, the details and the main objectives thereof;

(c) whether any fresh recruitment is likely to be made for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Reserve Force of CRPF is maintained at locations in different parts of the country depending upon the availability and exigencies of requirements.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Power to Coal Projects

4433. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total power demand of coal projects and the total power supplied to them from the Central pool during 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of power to coal projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Total power demand and supply to coal projects in subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below. The bulk of the demand is met from State/Central Government power utilities.

Company	(Data Provisional) Figs. in MVA			
	1992-93		1993-94	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
ECL	187.50	159.78	188.50	146.30
BCCL	261.00	186.80	188.00	188.60
CCL	128.50	106.30	102.70	103.00
NCL	67.83	67.15	74.67	74.29
SECL	117.57	115.80	119.16	117.96
MCL	46.76	45.82	64.00	63.04
WCL	87.00	86.56	89.00	88.64
NEC	9.00	7.20	9.00	7.74

(b) Seasonal shortage of power is being experienced in ECL, BCCL, CCL and NEC. Following measures have been/are being taken to ensure adequate power supply in these companies:

- (i) Segregation of feeders to draw direct power supply from the sources of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
- (ii) Installation of captive power plants at various locations to meet the shortage of power.
- (iii) Close coordination with generating agencies to improve the power

generation and increase the share to coal sector to its demand.

CISF

4434. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a minimum height of 167 cms, has been prescribed for the candidates for recruitment to the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the average height of an Indian is less than 167 cms;

(c) if so, the reasons and justification for prescribing the minimum height as 167 cms. for recruitment to CISF;

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce this minimum height to some extent;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the operational requirement of CISF which is a Para-military Force, the minimum height prescribed for the post of Assistant Sub-Inspector, Head Constable (Driver) and Constable in which direct recruitment is made is kept as 167 cms. However, minimum height of 160 cms. is admissible in the case of Hillmen, Tribesmen & Adivasis. In the case of Sub-Inspectors, the minimum height prescribed is 167.5 Cms., and 165 Cms. is admissible in the case of Hillmen, Tribesmen and Adivasis. These measurements apply in all regions of the country including Maharashtra.

(d) to (f). There is no proposal to reduce the prescribed minimum height further, keeping in view the operational requirements of CISF.

Displaced Persons from the Erstwhile East Pakistan

4435. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan and the present Bangladesh were given settlement under I.T.A. scheme by the then Relief

and Rehabilitation Department of the Union Government in various parts of the country, particularly in Assam;

(b) whether the Government are aware that those persons settled long ago have not yet got pattas of their land; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan who migrated to India from the time of partition till 1958 and again from 1.1.64 to 25.3.71 were rehabilitated in various States, including Assam under the pattern Scheme of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, rehabilitation schemes are executed by the State Governments who are responsible for allotment of land for agricultural and homestead purposes and grant of ownership rights thereof.

(c) Government of India have already requested the State Governments including Government of Assam to grant ownership rights to eligible families.

Upgradation of Hospitals

1436. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the upgradation of the Secondary level hospitals in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A preliminary project proposal to augment the existing Health Care facilities, specially, in the area of Trauma care, Cancer control and Tuberculosis has been received from the State Government of Assam and has been recommended to the Ministry of Finance for posing for financial assistance to the European Community.

[Translation]

Coal Projects

4437. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether till March, 1994 several projects relating to coal production were

being constructed with the financial assistance of foreign financial institutions;

(b) if so, the names of such projects;

(c) whether delay in construction of some of these projects resulted in non-utilisation/cancellation of financial assistance provided by such institutions;

(d) if so, the amount of financial assistance cancelled by such institutions which were approved;

(e) the total amount of financial assistance sanctioned by foreign financial institutions upto March, 1994 and the total amount utilised out of it; and

(f) the amount paid as 'Commitment charge' by the Government for unutilised amount during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of on-going projects, collaborating country/agency; total amount of loan/credit sanctioned and utilisation status upto March, 1994 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Company	Capacity (mty)	Collaborating Country/ Agency	Total Credit/ loan in donor currency (in millions)	Total Aid utilisation upto 3/94 in Donor Currency (millions)
1.	Rajmahal-OC (ECL)	10.5	Canada	166.00	155.300
2.	Kottadih-UG (ECL)	1.38	France	215.562	189.763
3.	Sonepur Bazari-OC (ECL)	3.00	World Bank	97.86	59.765

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Company	Capacity (mty)	Collabo- rating. Country/ Agency	Total Credit/ loan in donor currency (in millions)	Total Aid utilisation upto 3/94 in Donor Currency (millions)
4.	Piparwar Integrated Mine-cum-Beneficiation Project (CCL)	6.5	Australia	206.600	158.028
5.	Ramagundam OCP-II (SCCL)	2.0	Germany	172.387	92.117
6.	GDK-10-UG (Blasting Gallery) (SCCL)	0.25	France		
7.	GDK-8-UG (Blasting Gallery) (SCCL)	0.20	France	63.650	53.400
8.	GDK-10"A"-UG (SCCL)	0.57	U.K.	6.300	6.120
9.	Vakilpalli Block-A (SCCL)	0.45	U.K.	4.950	3.719

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The information is given in reply to part (b).

(f) Total commitment charge paid on unutilised foreign loans during 1993-94 is Rs. 1.35 crores.

[English]

Constitution of Screening Committee for T.V.

4438. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government

determined to rid TV of vulgarity" appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated July 31, 1994;

(b) whether there had been tradition of maintaining a screening Committee for TV on the pattern of Censor Board of Films Division;

(c) whether steps have been taken to appoint screening Committee or censoring Committee for T.V. with proper public representation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). All feature films telecast by Doordarshan are first previewed by a committee comprising non-officials belonging to the field of art, culture, literature, journalism etc. to ensure their suitability for family viewing. This practice has been in vogue for many years now.

[Translation]

Ground Water Institute

4439. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to set up a Ground Water Institute in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

[English]

World Bank Aid for Health Care

4440. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approached the World Bank to finance health project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any programme meant for implementation in Gujarat has been sent to World Bank for financial aid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following World Bank aided projects are under implementation:-

(i) National AIDS Control Programme;

(ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme;

(iii) Programme for control of cataract blindness.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Eradication of Encephalitis

4441. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developed countries have opined that synrazised pyrethrum is more useful than plain pyrethrum for eradication of mosquitoes causing Japanese encephalitis;

(b) whether all the developing countries are using synrazised pyrethrum at present;

(c) if so, whether it is being used in our country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) According to some available literature, synergised pyrethrum has higher bio-efficacy than plain pyrethrum.

(b) The details of utilization in developing countries are not known.

(c) to (e). Synergised Pyrethrum is already being used in some States in the country. However, the question of introducing it under the National Programme is being examined keeping in mind factors like cost effectiveness and availability of resources.

[English]

Central Board for Film Certification

4442. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for revamping of the Central Board for Film Certification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations/suggestions from various interests to include their representatives in the Board;

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

(e) the time by which a final decision regarding revamping the Board is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e). The members of the existing Central Board of Film Certification were appointed w.e.f. 7.10.91 for a term of three years. The Board is proposed to be reconstituted in October, 1994 when the term of the existing members will expire. Representations/suggestions received from various quarters for nomination of persons on the Board will be kept in view at the time of reconstitution of the Board.

Doordarshan Transposers

4443. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doordarshan transposers functioning in Uttar Pradesh as on June 30, 1994;

(b) whether the entire State is covered by Doordarshan network programme;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) There are four transposers at Churk, Mussoorie, New Tehri and Srinagar in U.P.

(b) to (d). While the entire State is covered by Satellite Service of

Doordarshan, the terrestrial transmission is available to 92.4% population living in 79% of the area of the state. To further expand TV coverage over the state, 64 T.V. Transmitters of varying powers are under implementation/envisaged to be set up.

Autonomous Bodies

4444. DR. VISHWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the existing hospitals and similar institutions into Autonomous Bodies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Doordarshan in Middle East

4445. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan is making any efforts to reach Indian Population presently living in the Middle East; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the revenue likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Presently Doordarshan does not have an external service.

(b) Does not arise.

Request for Central Assistance

4446. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have requested for Central assistance to contain terrorist activities in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought assistance amounting to Rs. 203.70 crores to combat the activities of 'People War Group' and left wing extremists. The items for which assistance has been sought include augmentation of police forces, strengthening of police stations, upgradation of SSF Regional Training Centre and for procurement of strategic equipments. No proposal from the State Government of Karnataka has been received. A comprehensive proposal for special assistance to affected States has been formulated to supplement the State Government's own efforts in tackling extremists activities.

Zonal Blood Testing

4447. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Zonal Blood Testing Centres at present in Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up more such centres in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Advertising Agencies

4448. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether several advertising agencies have not made payments to Doordarshan and AIR since long time;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the amount outstanding against each agency; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) In order to ensure timely payment of dues, All India Radio and Doordarshan are taking recourse to all the contractual provisions including encashment of bank guarantee/ deaccreditation of errant agencies, arbitration and legal action. Both All India Radio and Doordarshan have initiated action for computerisation of commercial transaction.

STATEMENT

Agency-wise outstanding dues in respect of doordarshan and AIR commercial service

Doordarshan (reconciled as on 30th June, 1994)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Amount
1	2	3
1.	20th Century	1454
2.	A.V.I. International	17000
3.	Acil	2368293
4.	AD Envoys	542764

1	2	3
5.	Adroit	139400
6.	Adsites	166887
7.	Advis	1641407
8.	Advtg. Avenues	336600
9.	Adwave Advertising	16450
10.	Adwell	24807
11.	Adwit	17850
12.	Adworld CO	614642
13.	AIR ADS	555900
14.	Ajax Advertising	61200
15.	Akshar Advertising	47600
16.	Akshara Advertising	316200
17.	Alakh Advertising	6800
18.	Ambience	595850
19.	Anand Advertising	161500
20.	Ankur Advertising	14025
21.	Anthem Comms	71400
22.	Anugrah Advertising	281350
23.	Apex Advertising	591600
24.	Aqurius Publisher	144500
25.	Aries	320450
26.	Arms Advertising	790168
27.	Arms Comms	32300
28.	Arohi	337578
29.	Art Advertising Agency	326613
30.	Art Commercial	587240
31.	Arting advertising	306850
32.	ASP CO	380674

1	2	3
33.	Associated Advertising	1420049
34.	Audio Advertising	1549955
35.	Axis	1692362
36.	Ayyappa Agencies	22440
37.	B.D. Khanna	44002
38.	B.Y. Padhye	412250
39.	Beautex Advertising	917125
40.	Bharat	8747
41.	Bidhan Advertising	917400
42.	Blaze	550800
43.	British India Corporation	1938000
44.	C.C.I.	4373
45.	Chaitra Advertising	1596001
46.	Clarion Advertising	2251050
47.	Clea Advertising	89250
48.	Commercial Advertising	499584
49.	Concept Advertising	502554
50.	Contour Advertising	262206
51.	Contract Advertising	1507775
52.	Creative Eye	552100
53.	Creative Unit	1214050
54.	Creative Workshop	53550
55.	Current Advertising	80325
56.	Dacunha Associates	336007
57.	Dart	146150
58.	Datta Ram	86889
59.	Dazzle	2142
60.	Dte. of Adult Education	11011

1	2	3
61.	Dte. of Small Savings	1017675
62.	Edge Comms	119000
63.	Efficient Pub	228120
64.	Elegant Pub	75643
65.	Emmess	303343
66.	Energy Management	510000
67.	Enterprise Advertising	2052488
68.	Everest Advertising	4707063
69.	F.C.I.	44510
70.	F.D. Steart	220613
71.	Film Craft	948175
72.	Frank Simoes Advertising	557600
73.	Friends	539396
74.	Fusion Advertising	15300
75.	G.I.C.	41336
76.	Gemini Advertising	1004400
77.	Goldwire Comms	30600
78.	Gopalaratnam	190400
79.	Govan Advertising	54825
80.	Govt. of A.P.	7650
81.	Govt. of Gujarat	487276
82.	Govt. of Maharashtra	418200
83.	Govt. of West Bengal	488750
84.	Grant	10411
85.	Graphic Art	1607
86.	H.M.T.	1676416
87.	H.P.G.	51000
88.	Hindustan Thompson Advertising	4538286

1	2	3
89.	Hansavision	553800
90.	Headstart Advertising	769250
91.	Herald Advertising	57588
92.	Hero Publicity	40800
93.	Hindustan Fertilizers	59500
94.	Hitads	113750
95.	Hyderabad Allwyn	1877225
96.	I.B. Service	5100
97.	IFFCO	37400
98.	Imageads	223550
99.	Impression	284780
100.	Incentive Mktg.	314530
101.	Indian Advertising	10735
102.	Indian Navy	7650
103.	International Advertising	50363
104.	Innovation	24650
105.	Insight Advertising	580050
106.	Interads	127361
107.	Interface Comms	28050
108.	Interpub	467500
109.	Jaishree PHC	724799
110.	Jaisons Advertising	1168797
111.	Jatiyaar Publicity	218776
112.	Jaya Advertising	234897
113.	Jelitta	192950
114.	Joint Publicity	127500
115.	K.L.I.	96407
116.	K.V.I.C.	69615

1	2	3
117.	Kamerad News	223550
118.	Kanara Advertising	311903
119.	Karishma Advertising	448129
120.	Kofl	25500
121.	Krishan Bharti	28645
122.	Kunal Ads.	207875
123.	L.I.C.	975297
124.	L.R. Swami	476804
125.	Lekha Advertising	7000
126.	Link World Company	409775
127.	Lintas	9239332
128.	M.C.A.	259391
129.	M.L. Associate	1891550
130.	MAA	1133050
131.	Maa Comms	967300
132.	Madison Advertising	196775
133.	Magnavision	1586100
134.	Mapp	23800
135.	Market Movers	1217540
136.	Market Plus	119000
137.	Markfed	56100
138.	Maruti	36159
139.	Mass Marketing	284600
140.	Mauvlis Advertising	14535
141.	Media Aid	1094250
142.	Meena Advertising	85850
143.	Mehanix	311653
144.	Mileage	436900

1	2	3
145.	Milevision	20400
146.	Modern Advertising	712400
147.	Mudra Comms	755572
148.	N.A.C.	102000
149.	N.A.S.	180804
150.	N.T.C.	3443
151.	Nandkishore Sharma	9350
152.	National Advertising Agency	35275
153.	National Advertising Ser	55084
154.	National Fertilizer	116726
155.	National Insurance	17850
156.	National Publicity Service	59768
157.	National Savings	30600
158.	Nexus Advertising	381650
159.	Nimbus Comms	367000
160.	Nova Advertising	285600
161.	Novel Ads	12750
162.	N.T.P.C.	188700
163.	Ogilvy & Mather Pvt. Ltd.	3124819
164.	Orange City	8500
165.	P.P. Ltd.	2652
166.	Padmaja	76500
167.	Pearl Publicity	3952
168.	Percept Advertising	59500
169.	Pratap	8500
170.	Pratibha Advertising	51000
171.	Press Synducate	61625
172.	Pressman	430400

1	2	3
173.	Progerrive Publicity	17000
174.	Publicity Parlour	150025
175.	Punjab National Fertilizer	13750
176.	Pumima Advertising	438498
177.	R.C.F.	161185
178.	R.K. Swamy	3290975
179.	R.K.U.M.P.	177650
180.	R.T.S.	157582
181.	R.T.V.C.	74800
182.	Radeus Advertising	186150
183.	Radio Enterprises	112625
184.	Radio Publicity Service	1637111
185.	Ranjit Sales	9259
186.	Rashtriya Advertising Agency	8500
187.	Rasik Publicity	326925
188.	Rattan Batra	242888
189.	Rediffusion Advertising	2329998
190.	Renukey Advertising	186489
191.	Response India	815300
192.	Roshan Advertising	275327
193.	Saai Advertising	248625
194.	Saraswati Entp.	26775
195.	Scooter India	236435
196.	Seasons Advertising	237150
197.	Sekari	10200
198.	Shankar Advertising	22100
199.	Shems Advertising	1556350
200.	Shilpi	4080

1	2	3
201.	Shri Prabhakar	683204
202.	Sista's (P) Ltd.	1101600
203.	Situations Advertising	902913
204.	Sky Lark	8160
205.	Small Savings	1540425
206.	Sobhagya Advertising	242250
207.	Spectrum	10625
208.	Sriraghavendra	2902124
209.	Srishti	124100
210.	Standard Publicity	445152
211.	Steel Authority of India	689000
212.	Sterling	122606
213.	Swar Sudha	46308
214.	Tara Sinha Associates	2141932
215.	T. Sankar	621088
216.	Three Brother & Films	506600
217.	Time & Space	8925
218.	Tracer Advertising	571200
219.	Trikaya Grey	622325
220.	Triton Advertising	621350
221.	Tulika Advertising	613700
222.	U.T.I.	51000
223.	Ulka Advertising	2795832
224.	Uma Advertising	244038
225.	Uptron	71400
226.	Victa	51000
227.	Vikalp	1785
228.	Vikas	797963

1	2	3
229.	Visesh Advertising	326400
230.	Vishal	3400
231.	Vision Advertising	44826
232.	Youth Inca	232475
Grand Total		121028196

ALL INDIA RADIO (RECONCILED AS ON 23RD JULY, 1994)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Amount
1	2	3
1.	VRG Agencies	1184904
2.	Radio TV Commercials	1126998
3.	Mode Advertising	805286
4.	Headstart Advertising	536341
5.	Hindustan Thompson Advertising	333709
6.	Ogilvy & Mather Pvt. Ltd.	270013
7.	Creative Units	242916
8.	Lintas	212207
9.	Contract Advertising	151585
10.	Rayer Communication	146997
11.	Srishti Advertising	125919
12.	Rediffusion Advertising	121224
13.	Musirecca Cassettees Incorporate	100376
14.	Renukay Advertising	98490
15.	Down mode	88976
16.	Pragati Radio	78939
17.	B.D. Khanna	66726
18.	Publicity Parlour	66430

1	2	3
19.	Bidhan Advertising	63962
20.	Mudra Communications	61801
21.	Satellite Advertising	61154
22.	3 Brothers	49436
23.	Jitiyar	45168
24.	Youthinca	43537
25.	Pumima Advertising	39439
26.	Vishwa Vijaya	34126
27.	Artiq Advertising	17031
28.	Kare Advertising	9652
29.	Radha Shree	9623
30.	Inter Publicity	7095
Grand Total		6200060

In addition, for advertisements booked through DAVP, the amount to be recovered by All India Radio and Doordarshan is Rs. 44.67 lakhs and Rs. 23.93 lakhs, respectively.

Identity Cards

4449. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
PROF. RASA SINGH
RAWAT:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border villages in the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangla borders; and

(b) the progress made in issue of Photo Identity Cards to the residents of border areas as on July 31, 1994, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) As per 1991 Census, there are 14135 villages in the various districts bordering Pakistan and 23235 villages in the districts bordering Bangladesh. However, all of these are not necessarily border villages.

(b) The Government have decided to introduce a scheme of Identity Cards in infiltration prone border areas of the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. The concerned State Govts. have been requested to complete the ground work urgently. The States of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Rajasthan and Punjab have already acquired the

Computerised Laser I-Card Printing Systems (CLIPS) for preparation and distribution of identity cards.

Projects under Execution in Maharashtra

4450. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the new projects under consideration for developing/modernising and strengthening broadcasting and DD network in Maharashtra during Eighth Plan; and

(b) the projects likely to be completed during the current year and

next year separately alongwith benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) During Eighth Plan, All India Radio has several ongoing/envisaged schemes as given in the enclosed *Statement I* while Doordarshan has schemes to set up 3 Programme Production Centres, 4 High Power Transmitters, 40 Low Power Transmitters/Very Low Power Transmitters to strengthen/modernise their network in Maharashtra.

(b) The projects to be completed during current year and next year as detailed in the enclosed *Statement II* would result in coverage of the whole State of Maharashtra by All India Radio, and to the extent of 90.1% by population and 81.7% by area by Doordarshan.

STATEMENT-I

Details of VIII plan schemes (ongoing as well as new) under implementation in the State of Maharashtra

1. Local Radio Station with 2x3 KW FM transmitter, MP Studio at Dhule.
2. Local Radio Station with 2x3 KW FM transmitter, MP Studio at Nasik.
3. Local Radio Station with 2x3 KW FM transmitter, MP Studio at Osmanabad.
4. 2x5 KW FM transmitter for National Channel service at Bombay.
5. 2x5 KW FM transmitter for stereo service at Bombay.
6. Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter (Regional Service) to 50 KW at Bombay.
7. Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW power at Parbhani.
8. Replacement of old 20 KW MW transmitter with a new 2x10 KW MW transmitter at Sangli.
9. Installation of Multi track Recording studio at Bombay.
10. Provision of permanent Type 1(R) studio at Parbhani.
11. Type III(R) studios for Gulf Service at Bombay.
12. Setting up of a Staff Training Institute (Technical) at Bombay.

STATEMENT II

Projects of All India Radio and Doordarshan to be completed during current year and next year.

A. ALL INDIA RADIO

Sl. No.	Scheme	Target date
1.	Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW power for regional service at Bombay.	1994
2.	Type 1(R) permanent studios at Parbhani.	1994
3.	Local radio station with 2x3 KW FM Transmitter at Nasik.	1994
4.	Local radio station with 2x3 KW FM Transmitter at Osmanabad.	1994
5.	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW power at Parbhani.	1994
6.	Replacement of existing 20 KW MW Transmitter at Sangli with a new 20 KW Transmitter.	1994
7.	2x5 KW FM transmitter for National Channel at Bombay.	1995
8.	Multi track recording studio.	1995

B DOORDARSHAN

Sl. No.	Scheme	Target date.
1.	High Power Transmitter, Bombay (DD-III)	Expected to be ready in phases, during 1994 and 1995.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Target date.
2.	Low Power Transmitters Akluj Chiplun Deorukh Hinganghat Kankauli Khamgaon/Mhasle Mehekar Morshi Sangamner Shirpur Umerga Wani Chikhli	Expected to be ready in phases, during 1994 and 1995
3.	Very Low Power Transmitters Adyal Tekdi Chikaldhara Junnar Karjat Khed Rajapur	

Coal Production

4451. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal produced during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise and Company-wise;

(b) the amount of royalty given to Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the coal companies to reduce the production cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to the data compiled by Coal Controller's Organisation, the quantum of coal production during 1991-92 to 1993-94, State-wise and Company-wise was as under :-

(Figures in million tonnes)

Coal Production in States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*
Andhra Pradesh	20.59	22.51	25.28
Assam	0.95	1.10	1.20
Bihar	69.16	71.14	73.28
Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	0.01	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	69.40	70.99	72.86
Maharashtra	18.88	19.08	20.45
Orissa	20.71	23.14	24.30
Uttar Pradesh	11.49	12.17	12.14
West Bengal	18.15	18.11	16.62
All India	229.35	238.49	246.15
Company-wise			
Production of Coal			
Coal India Limited	204.15	211.44	216.10
S.C.C.L.	20.59	22.51	25.21
Others	4.61	4.54	4.84
Total	229.35	238.49	246.15

*Data for 1993-94 is provisional

(b) The amounts of royalty paid to Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92 to 1993-94 were as under:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>			
State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Orissa	43.47	63.14	72.82
Bihar	317.80	504.31	555.05
Madhya Pradesh	240.20	384.52	369.56

(c) Coal India Ltd. have taken following steps to reduce the production cost of coal :-

- (i) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.
- (ii) Reduction in manpower through voluntary retirement.
- (iii) The concept of 'all men—all jobs' is being tried on experimental basis wherever possible.
- (iv) Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipments.
- (v) Increasing production and productivity with special emphasis in underground mines.
- (vi) A number of steps for systems and managerial improvements have been introduced in underground mines.

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

4452. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the austerity measures taken by his Ministry to curtail the expenditure; and

(b) the amount saved by adopting the said austerity measures during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The need for austerity measures in expenditure has always been kept in view by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the instructions issued by the Government in this regard are strictly implemented. This is a continuous process and hence the amount saved as a result of adopting the austerity measures has not been separately quantified. However, this Ministry has not asked for any additional funds during each of the last three financial years i.e. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively over and above the sanctioned budget grant.

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Legislation

4453. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERAPPA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has circulated the draft anti-tobacco Bill to the States for their approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States which have given their approval?

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

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

(d) whether other States have been asked to raise such battalions; and

Indian Reserve Battalions

(e) if so, the details thereof?

4454. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh to raise 4 Indian Reserve Battalions was sanctioned in 2 phases of 2 battalions each on 11.06.93 and 15.03.94 respectively.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to raise two Indian Reserve Battalions for the State;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, whether these battalions are proposed to be deployed in other States on demand;

(c) Only the standard cost of raising of these Bns will be reimbursed to the State Government by way of 50% grant and 50% long term interest free loan.

(c) whether the expenditure on this account is to be shared by the Union and the States Government equally;

(d) and (e). Indian Reserve Battalions have been sanctioned for other States as per the *Statement* attached, on the basis of proposals received from them.

Number of Indian Reserve Battalions to be raised by various States

Sl. No.	Name of State	Phase-I	Phase-II	Total
1.	Assam	2	-	2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
3.	Mizoram	1	-	1
4.	Manipur	1	-	1
5.	Punjab	5	5	10
6.	Rajasthan	2	-	2
7.	Sikkim	1	-	1
Total		13	5	18

Closure of Coal Mines

4455. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of uneconomic Coal mines at present in the country;

(b) whether the Government have recently decided to close down some of the uneconomic coal mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to review its decision and revive those uneconomic coal mines; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to Coal India Ltd., 326 of their mines incurred losses during 1993-94.

(b) to (d). Closure of some old mines becomes inevitable for reasons of (i) exhaustion of reserves (ii) adverse geomining conditions (iii) adverse mine safety conditions and (iv) economic non-viability (after efforts by way of merger, efficiency improvement, technological improvement etc. fail to improve the economic viability of operations). According to Coal India Ltd. decision to close down eleven of their mines may have to be taken for compelling reasons after examining each case in a phased manner over a period of next 3-4 years.

(e) CIL has initiated following steps to improve the economy of loss making mines wherever possible:

- (i) Merger, amalgamation/rationalisation of uneconomic units to improve production and productivity.
- (ii) Adoption of modern technological methods.
- (iii) Rationalisation of man power.
- (iv) Adoption of short term low investment schemes to improve production and productivity.
- (v) Improvement of power supply to ensure uninterrupted power supply to mines.

Potteru Irrigation Project

4456. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the completion of Potteru irrigation project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the constraint of resources is the main reason for the delay in the completion of that project; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to enhance allocation for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Project got delayed due to paucity of funds, land acquisition problems and changes in the scope of work.

(d) The Project is now scheduled for completion in June, 1996. Revised estimate of the project for Rs. 102.39 crores has been approved in September, 1993. Out of this, the share of the Centre is Rs. 94.83 crores. The Centre has released an amount of Rs. 70.36 crores to the State Government for implementation of the project. Further, Central Water Commission has been entrusted with the monitoring of this project to ensure completion of the Project as per revised schedule.

Expansion of Radio and Doordarshan

4457. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Governments plans to further augment/expand radio and the television network in Upper Assam;

(b) the capacity of radio and TV transmitters functioning at Dibrugarh with respective radius of coverage;

(c) whether one radio transmitter of 100 KW capacity is lying unutilised since long at Dibrugarh, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to start another channel utilising the said transmitter at Dibrugarh to cater to needs of large Hindi speaking population in Upper Assam; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) While All India Radio has no

scheme to augment/expand its network in Upper Assam, at present, Doordarshan has schemes to set up a High Power TV transmitter at Jorhat; five Low Power TV transmitters at North Lakhimpur, Sonari, Tinsukhia, Bokakhat and Margherita and a Low Power TV transmitter at Digboi to further strengthen its network in this area.

(b) All India Radio has a 300 KW MW transmitter at Dibrugarh providing primary day time coverage to an area of 57,700 Sq. Kms. Doordarshan has a 10 KW TV transmitter at Dibrugarh which provides primary grade service to an area of 50 Kms. radius subject to terrain conditions.

(c) An old 100 KW MW transmitter is being used as a standby for the 300 KW MW transmitter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The 100 KW MW Transmitter has outlived its useful life and cannot be utilised for regular service.

IPS Officers

4458. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Rules vary for IPS officers, cops' appearing in the Hindustan Times' dated August 8, 1994;

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

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI
P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

The article appears to refer to the case of an Additional Commissioner of Police in Delhi. The officer was under transfer to Mizoram, and his orders for relieving him from Delhi Police were issued. Meanwhile, on account of illness, the officer took casual leave for some time, and thereafter, submitted medical leave application, duly supported by medical certificates from a Government dispensary, and subsequently, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

In view of above, no remedial steps are called for.

Ayurvedic Medicines

4459. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local chemists particularly in Delhi are demurring the supply of some ayurvedic medicines including Naturolox, even on an indent being placed by the CGHS dispensaries or; then, on the authority of a prescription by a CGHS specialist, on the plea that their bills for ayurvedic are not passed by the Directorate General, Health Services; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to set matters right and help the aged CGHS beneficiaries?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Doordarshan and Akashvani Kendras

4460. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade Doordarshan and Akashvani Kendras in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All India Radio has the scheme to upgrade the existing 10 KW MW transmitter at Gulbarga to 20 KW MW power and the scheme of upgradation of this transmitter is at advanced stage of completion.

Doordarshan has the scheme of augmenting the power of existing transmitter at Gulbarga from 1 KW to 10 KW. Besides, the existing LPTs at Hasan, Mangalore, Mysore and Raichur are also envisaged to be upgraded to HPTs.

15-Point programme for minorities

4461. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the 15-Point Programme for minorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Increase in Telecast

4462. SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY: Will the Minister of
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
to increase the duration of the telecast
time of some kendras in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating
the extended duration of time of these
DD Kendras;

(c) the time by which the extended
duration of telecast time is likely to be
effective;

(d) whether any guidelines have
been laid down for utilising the extended
duration viz. entertainment, academic
programme etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH
DEO): (a) No, Sir.

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

AIDS Control

4463. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the
Government has been drawn to the
news-item captioned 'AIDS can cripple
Asian Economy' appearing in the 'The
Statesman' dated August 3, 1994;

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

(c) whether the Government have
assessed the likely impact of rapidly
spreading AIDS on our economy; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government are aware
that the spread of HIV/AIDS, if not
checked, can lead to various economic
problems.

(d) A programme to prevent and
control the spread of HIV/AIDS has been
taken up on hand in all the States and
Union Territories. The main components
of the programme are spread of
awareness and information among the
risk-behaviour groups and the population
at risk, blood safety, control of sexually
transmitted diseases, condom promotion,
better clinical management and
surveillance.

Coal Washeries in Bihar

4464. SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of Coal washeries in Bihar at present with their annual washing capacity;

(b) the basis and terms on which coal is supplied to them;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the requirements in accordance with the capacity and production of the coal mines located in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for expansion of these coal washeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The details of coal washeries of Coal India Limited in Bihar with their annual washing capacity are given below:

Name of washeries	Operable Capacity
--------------------------	--------------------------

(Million Tonnes per year of raw coal)

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

Dugda (I & II)	3.80
Patherdih	1.60
Sudamdih	2.00
Bhojudih	1.70
Moonidih	2.00
Lodna	0.40
Barora	0.42
Mahuda	0.63

Name of washeries	Operable Capacity
--------------------------	--------------------------

Central Coalfields Limited

Kargali	2.72
Kathara	3.00
Swang	0.75
Gidi	2.00
Rajrappa	3.00

(b) Raw coal from different mines and seams is linked to coal washeries to match the washing characteristics of coal with the design parameters of the washeries. Based on the analysis done at the washery end, the collieries are paid the value of raw coal despatched to them.

(c) to (e). Most of these washeries were commissioned in 1960s and 1970s. The present quality of raw coal feed does not match with the designed raw feed quality of these washeries. There is no programme for expansion of the capacities of the existing washeries. However, the work of modernisation of 10 existing washeries (6 in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and 4 in Central coalfields Limited) has been taken up in accordance with the recommendations of an Expert Committee constituted by the Government with the aim of maximising the utilisation of capacities.

Foreign Television Companies

4465. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are monitoring the programmes of 'Zee', 'M' and other foreign television companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have issued censorship guidelines to any foreign media unit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Programmes on some of these channels are monitored on a selective basis by the Central Monitoring Service of All India Radio.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The programmes telecast on the foreign satellite channels are not governed by the laws of this country.

Security Arrangements

4466. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of VIPs provided with police protection in Delhi as on date;

(b) whether the Government propose to review the security arrangements in view of reduced militancy in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on security arrangements during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) At present 502 VIPs/protected persons are being provided protection by Police in Delhi.

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

(d) During 1993-94 an expenditure of about Rs. 18.56 crores was incurred on security arrangements.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Police

4467. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned for the modernisation of the police forces in different parts of the country; State-wise/ Union Territory-wise during 1994-95; and

(b) the details of funds released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of modernisation of State police forces, the Government of India have been assisting the State Governments for supplementing their efforts for improving the functional efficiency of the State Police. No funds under this scheme are released to the Union Territories. The details of the funds allocated and released

so far during 1994-95, are contained in the *Statement* attached. It may be noted that funds are released in two instalments. The first instalment is released after receipt of the full utilisation certificate of

the last but one year, while the second instalment is released after receipt of utilisation certificate for the previous year. Funds are released against proposals received from the State Governments.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Funds allocated during 1994-95	Funds released in the 1st instalment (1994-95)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.56	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.27	23.135
3.	Assam	95.43	—
4.	Bihar	233.12	116.56
5.	Goa	58.96	—
6.	Gujarat	150.18	—
7.	Haryana	71.71	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.69	20.345
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	81.54	40.77
10.	Karnataka	150.80	—
11.	Kerala	113.99	56.995
12.	Maharashtra	251.29	118.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	237.82	—
14.	Manipur	34.63	17.315
15.	Meghalaya	25.94	—
16.	Mizoram	43.89	21.945
17.	Nagaland	38.43	—
18.	Orissa	104.61	52.305
19.	Punjab	84.65	—
20.	Rajasthan	154.92	—
21.	Sikkim	17.22	8.610

S. No.	Name of the State	Funds allocated during 1994-95	Funds released in the 1st instalment (1994-95)
22.	Tamil Nadu	196.75	98.375
23.	Tripura	46.53	23.265
24.	Uttar Pradesh	336.30	—
25.	West Bengal	174.77	—
Total:		3000.00	598.530

[English]

Vividh Bharati Programme

4468. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for introduction of Vividh Bharati programme from different AIR stations;

(b) whether there is any proposal for introduction of Vividh Bharati Programme from local stations of All India Radio at Jabalpur, Solapur, Bilaspur (MP); and

(c) if so, the scheme contemplated to be operated under the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The main criteria are :-

- (i) density of population and concomitant size of listenership, and
- (ii) market potential.

(b) and (c). Vividh Bharat service is planned to be introduced from All India Radio, Jabalpur during the 8th Plan period.

Registered private parties with Doordarshan

4469. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of registered private parties organising dramas, composite programmes, folk and mythological epics, folk recitals, puppet and magic show with the Doordarshan;

(b) whether the Government propose to take some steps to promote them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Doordarshan Kendras situated throughout the country utilise local talents available in the field of drama, folk dances/music, puppet shows,

magic shows depending upon their programme requirements. Such talents are also utilised in the National Programme. However, details of such private parties is not maintained centrally in a compiled form. However, efforts are being done to get the requisite information and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Filaria

4470. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where Filaria disease is prevalent; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the control and eradication of Filaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Filaria cases have been reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Dadar & Nagar Haveli.

(b) Steps taken for control of filaria are as under:-

- (i) Recurrent anti-larval measures undertaken at weekly intervals for control of vector mosquitoes.
- (ii) Bio-environmental control methods including use of voracious fishes.
- (iii) Reduction of malarigenous sources through engineering solutions aimed at proper water disposal etc.

(iv) Early detection and prompt treatment of cases.

ISI Activities

4471. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) has set up a control-station along the Maharashtra-Madhy Pradesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal Washeries

4472. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over some of the coal washeries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited to the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Irrigation Project

4473. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Maharashtra for on-going irrigation projects during each of the last three years and provision made for the current year;

(b) whether the work on the on-going irrigation projects has stopped due to paucity of funds;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects; and

(d) the additional land brought under irrigation after completion of these projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The expenditure/outlays approved by Planning Commission for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra since 1991-92 are as under:

Year	Expenditure/Outlays for Major & Medium Irrigation (Rs. in crores)
1991-92	311.41 (Actual Expenditure)
1992-93	457.36 (-do-)
1993-94	568.23 (Anticipated Expenditure)
1994-95	618.09 (Outlay)

(b) and (c). Project-wise allocation of funds is made by the State Government. However, the Planning Commission has started earmarking of outlays of important projects. Further, the Central Water Commission has been entrusted with the monitoring of selected major irrigation projects.

(d) The ultimate irrigation potential of on-going major and medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra is 24,60,910 hectares. Out of which a potential of 7,26,950 hectares is anticipated to be created by the end of March, 1994.

ISI Activities

4474. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has started exploiting the inhospitable terrain of Rann of Kutch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the Pak ISI's nefarious designs to utilise the coastal areas of Gujarat also for its anti-India activities. Government is vigilant and is taking all necessary steps by gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, strengthening and deployment of paramilitary forces at strategic locations, intensified patrolling, supply of boats/motor-boats for patrolling in riverine/creak areas, setting up of additional check-posts along the land and coastal borders,

supply of various equipments for effective observation during day and night etc.

Coal Reserve

4475. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated reserve of Coal in every Coal bearing State; and

(b) the schemes drawn up for the development of Coal reserve in each of those States during Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) As on 1.1.1994, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has assessed coal resources at 196891.87 million tonnes. The State-wise distribution is as under:

(in million tonnes)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6182.68	916.37	3738.70	10837.75
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	11.04	47.96	90.23
Assam	133.38	67.17	94.63	295.18
Bihar	29796.02	28632.14	6172.96	64601.12
Madhya Pradesh	10013.55	21306.88	8960.43	40280.86
Maharashtra	3194.41	1170.07	1912.05	6276.53
Meghalaya	88.99	69.73	300.71	459.43
Nagaland	3.43	1.35	15.16	19.94
Orissa	6661.44	22312.14	17553.09	46526.67
Uttar Pradesh	662.21	400.00	—	1062.21
West Bengal	11280.05	11191.95	3999.95	26441.95
Total	68047.39	86078.84	42765.64	196891.87

(b) Besides the existing mines and on-going projects, 108 new coal mining projects were identified for development during the 8th Five Year Plan depending upon availability of funds. The State-wise distribution of identified projects is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	-	8
Bihar	-	38
Madhya Pradesh	-	17
Maharashtra	-	26
Orissa	-	5
Uttar Pradesh (including 1 common with MP)	-	2
West Bengal		12
Total		108

Indravati-Multi-Purpose Project

4476. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of World Bank assistance so far been made available for Indravati Multi-purpose project in Orissa;

(b) the amount spent on the project so far;

(c) whether the World Bank has recently stopped its assistance for the project and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The upper Indravati Multi-purpose Hydro-Electric Project was sanctioned in May, 1978 for the World Bank loan of US \$ 156.4 million and credit of US \$ 170 million. On 5th December, 1991 the total assistance for both the components of the project was cancelled. However, on 24th December, 1991 credit component of US \$ 170 million was restored with the extension of credit closing date upto 31st December, 1994. There has been a cumulative drawal of US \$ 186.823 million of the credit till 30th June, 1994. The major reasons for the suspension of World Bank assistance comprise, unsatisfactory project implementation and management, resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected persons (PAPs) being far from desired level, delayed submission of audited financial reports and non-compliance with the co-venants signed by Government of Orissa with the Bank.

Assault on Woman Lawyers

4477. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of assault on woman lawyers have taken place in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of each such incident reported in July and August, 1994;

(c) the details of action taken by the Delhi Police in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government of

National Capital Territory of Delhi has stated that only two incidents of assault on women lawyers have been reported in the Capital during the period from 1st July 1994 to 15th August, 1994.

(b) to (d). The details of the two cases are as under:-

- (i) A complaint was received from Smt. Jaswant Kaur, (Advocate, Chamber No. 159, Patiala House Court) that one Shri P.C. Copra (Advocate) misbehaved with her in her Chamber. Accordingly, a case u/s 451/323/506/509/34 IPC has been registered at Police Station Tilak Marg, New Delhi. No person has been arrested.
- (ii) In another complaint by Smt. Sujata Kohli, Advocate (resident of Gagan Vihar, Delhi) it was alleged that on 10.8.1994 Shri Rajiv Khosla (Secretary Delhi Bar Association) along with one Shri G.S. Rathee and other lawyers manhandled and assaulted her and threw her personal effects. A case u/s 323/441 IPC has been registered at Police Station Subzi Mandi, Delhi.

Medical Colleges

4478. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Colleges in the country as on April 1, 1994, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Colleges which have not yet been recognised by the Medical Council of India, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of Medical Colleges which have not yet been granted affiliation by any university, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the number of Medical Colleges whose applications for recognition are pending with the Medical Council of India and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The Medical Council of India has informed that there are 146 medical colleges in the country as on 1st April, 1994. The State-wise details are given in enclosed *Statement-I*.

(b) There are 24 medical colleges which have not yet been recognised by the Medical Council of India. The State-wise details are given in enclosed *Statement-II*.

(c) This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) There are 15 colleges whose applications are pending with Medical Council of India and they are at different stages of consideration.

STATEMENT I

No. of Medical Colleges in the Country—State-wise details

State/Union Territories	No.
1. Andhra Pradesh	10
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	10
4. Goa	1

State/Union Territories	No.
5. Gujarat	6
6. Haryana	1
7. Himachal Pradesh	1
8. Jammu & Kashmir	3
9. Kamataka	18
10. Kerala	5
11. Madhya Pradesh	6
12. Maharashtra	31
13. Manipur	1
14. Orissa	3
15. Punjab	5
16. Rajasthan	5
17. Tamil Nadu	14
18. Uttar Pradesh	9
19. West Bengal	7
20. Chandigarh	1
21. Delhi	4
22. Pondicherry	1
Total	146

STATEMENT II

No. of Medical Colleges which have not yet been recognised by Medical Council of India

State/UTs	No.
1. Bihar	2
2. Gujarat	1
3. Jammu & Kashmir	1
4. Kamataka	1

State/Union Territories	No.
5. Maharashtra	15
6. Rajasthan	1
7. Tamil Nadu	2
8. Chandigarh	1
Total	24

Ratio of Doctors

4479. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of the number of doctors per thousand population in the country;

(b) the latest estimate of the number of hospital beds per thousand of population; and

(c) the position in the world scale in respect of these two health parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). As per available reports, the doctor-population ratio is 0.48 allopathic doctor per thousand population (Year-1992) and hospital bed-population ratio is 0.96 thousand population (Year-1991). However, taking into account the number of qualified practitioners in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the said ratio would be about 1.05.

(c) As per World Health Organisation report 1988-91, the lowest and highest doctor-population ratio per thousand in the world ranges from 0.002 in Niger to 4.75 in Italy. Hospital bed-population ratio

in the different countries is, however, not available.

Mentally Retarded Persons

4480. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national workshop on the Avenues of rehabilitation for mentally retarded handicapped organised by the Delhi society for welfare of mentally retarded children was held in August, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions made and decisions arrived therein;

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government have made any assessment of the number of mentally retarded persons and the problems faced by them as well by the non-Governmental and other social organisations in tackling these problems;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(g) the measures taken/proposed to be taken for tackling the problems and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded persons?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Delhi Society for the Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi held a One Day National Seminar at India International Centre on 7th August, 1994 to discuss avenues of rehabilitation for the mentally handicapped. However, the Ministry of

Welfare was not associated with the National Seminar.

(c) and (d). Suggestions made in the Seminar have not been received.

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) The National Sample Survey in its 47th round conducted a survey during July to December 1991 estimated prevalence of children having delayed development in the age group 1-14 years. State-wise details of prevalence are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

The main problems faced by persons with mental retardation are lack of proper care at home. lack of access to education and employment. Resource constraints and lack of adequate trained manpower are the main difficulties faced in tackling these problems.

(g) The Scheme implemented by the Government for the welfare of the disabled persons including the mentally retarded children are:

1. Assistance to Organisations for the disabled;
2. Scheme of assistance to Voluntary organisations for Special Schools for Handicapped Children;
3. Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for Manpower Development in the field of Cerebral Palsy and Mentally Retarded.

Besides, National Institute for Mentally Handicapped has been set up at Hyderabad to provide training of manpower in special education and rehabilitation services for people with mental retardation.

STATEMENT

Number of children with delayed developmental milestones per 1000 children for each State/U.T. reported to be show and Lagging

State/U.T.	Age: 1-14 years	
	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	25	20
Arunachal Pradesh	54	132
Assam	71	60
Bihar	36	29
Goa	5	3
Gujarat	15	25
Haryana	31	33
Himachal Pradesh	22	16
Jammu & Kashmir	40	31
Karnataka	14	17
Kerala	15	32
Madhya Pradesh	36	18
Maharashtra	31	35
Manipur	16	3
Meghalaya	19	26
Mizoram	9	2
Nagaland	92	83
Orissa	47	21
Punjab	49	18
Rajasthan	32	25
Sikkim	55	28
Tamil Nadu	38	20
Tripura	64	18
Uttar Pradesh	22	34

State/U.T.	Age: 1-14 years	
	Rural	Urban
West Bengal	44	39
Andaman & Nicobar Island	13	6
Chandigarh	1	5
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4	9
Daman & Diu	2	4
Delhi	2	47
Lakshadweep	21	28
Pondicherry	25	12
All India	31	29

[Translation]

Treatment Facilities in Government Hospitals

4481. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

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

(a) whether the Government employees/pensioners and widows are entitled to avail treatment facility in the Government hospitals or in other hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure prescribed for getting such a facility;

(c) whether there is any proposal for further extension to make this facility available to the employees, pensioners and widows at their choice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Central Government employees are entitled for medical facilities under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), or CS (MA) Rules. The pensioners and their widows are entitled for medical facilities only under CGHS.

The Central Government employees covered under CS (MA) Rules/CGHS, can avail of treatment in the Government hospitals of the Centre and the States and in private recognised hospitals, if referred to the same by the authorised medical attendant/CGHS specialist. The pensioners and their widows covered under CGHS can also avail of hospital treatment on being referred to the same by CGHS can also avail of hospital treatment on being referred to the same by CGHS specialist et cetera.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

National Centre of Films for Children and Young People

4482. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (NCYP);

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided to National Centre of Films for Children and Young People by the Government during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of films produced by NCYP during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The role of the National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (NCYP), and autonomous body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, as delineated in the constitution of the organisation is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following grant-in-aid was released to the NCYP during the last three years for its Plan schemes:

1991-92	Rs. 1,13,69,209/-
1992-93	Rs. 1,16,61,275/-
1993-94	Rs. 1,11,50,000/-

(d) Five feature films and two short animation films were completed by NCYP during 1993-94.

STATEMENT

Role/Objects of National Centre of Films for Children and Young People

- (a) To advance education and culture through the medium of films, more especially amongst children and adolescents.
- (b) To create and develop amongst the children and adolescents an appreciation of films for purposes of healthy entertainment.
- (c) To undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and coordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited to or of special interest to Children and adolescents.
- (d) To import and adapt for use films for children produced in other countries.
- (e) To make arrangements for distribution and exhibition of children's films in India and abroad.
- (f) To exchange children's films with similar organisations in other countries.
- (g) To arrange lectures, demonstrations and symposia on subjects relating to children's films and maintain a library of children's films and books.
- (h) To collect statistics and information on all matters relating to children's films.

- (i) To organise children's film clubs.
- (j) To conduct research into the reaction of children to films.
- (k) To educate the general public in matters relating to children's films.
- (l) To act as a clearing house of information on all matters relating to children's films.
- (m) To publish books, monographs, periodicals, journals, reviews, papers, pamphlets and other literature on children's films.
- (n) To establish contacts with other organisations with similar objects.
- (o) For the purposes of Society to draw and accept, make and endorse, and discount and negotiate, promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques or other negotiable instruments.
- (p) To invest the funds of, or money entrusted to the Society in such securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Executive Council and from time to time to sell or transpose such investments and to apply any income or profit so derived in furtherance of the objects of the Society.
- (q) To purchase, take on lease, accept as a gift or otherwise acquire any land or building or any movable property which may be necessary or convenient for the Society.
- (r) To construct or alter any building which may be necessary for the Society.
- (s) To sell, lease, exchange and otherwise transfer all or any portion of the properties of the Society.
- (t) To enter into contracts with producers, distributors, and exhibitors, for production, distribution or exhibition of children's films in furtherance of the objects of the Society.
- (u) In general to do such things or undertake to do such other things from time to time as shall be deemed necessary for the promotion of the ideas and the attainments of the objects of the Society.

Kuriyarkutty Karappara Dam

4483. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN:
SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any project report from the Government of Kerala on the Kuriyarkutty-Karappara dam for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when it is pending and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for early clearance of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The modified report of Kuriar Kutty Karapara multipurpose project at an estimated cost of Rs. 231.03 crores (Irrigation-Rs. 100 crores and power - Rs. 131.03 crores) envisaging annual irrigation of 39640 hectares and installed power capacity of 84MW has been received recently in March, 1994 in the Central Water Commission. The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues of the project and obtain environmental and forest clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(d) The clearance of the project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of Central Appraising Agencies and obtains environmental and forest clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Registration of Newspapers

4484. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Karnataka for registration of newspapers during the last three years;

(b) the number of newspapers registered during the said period; and

(c) the time by which the remaining newspapers are likely to be registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH

DEP): (a) and (b). The information is given below:-

Year	No. of applications received for registration.	No. of newspapers registered.
1991	148	73
1992	227	50
1993	236	80

(c) The remaining newspapers could not be registered as they had not furnished the documents required under the PRB Act for registration. Their cases will be considered as and when complete details are received from them.

Human Rights Commission

4485. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the States has set up or proposes to set up State level Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether while addressing the Chief Secretaries of Southern States at Hyderabad on August 6, 1994, the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission stressed the need for setting up of State level Human Rights Commission in each State as reported in the 'Indian Express' (Delhi edition) dated August 7, 1994; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No State Government has so far set up State Human Rights Commission as per provisions in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Earlier, a Human Rights Commission had been established in the State of Madhya Pradesh by re-orientation, re-designation and expansion of the ambit of the function of the existing State Minorities Commission. The State Governments of Haryana, Maharashtra and Kerala have informed that the matter regarding setting up of a State Human Rights Commission is under consideration of the Government. The State Government of Assam has informed that the decision has already been taken in principle to set up a State Human Rights Commission. The State Government of West Bengal has informed that a State Human Rights Commission is being set up shortly. The State Governments of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Goa have informed that they do not consider it necessary to set up a State Human Rights Commission.

(c) In the meeting with the Chief Secretaries of Southern States, the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission had stressed the need for State Governments to set up a State Human Rights Commission.

(d) As there is already a provision in the Act referred to in (a) & (b) above, to set up Human Rights Commission in the State by the State Government, it is up to the State Government to set up State Human Rights Commission, as per provisions in the aforesaid Act.

Emergency Services in AIIMS

4486. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether junior level doctors are posted to attend the patients brought in emergency services in the Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) authorities refuse to admit the patients brought in the emergency service on the pretext of non-availability of beds even when the condition of the patient is serious;

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

(e) whether the emergency services in the hospitals is far from satisfactory; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to improve the emergency services in the Government hospitals in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Both junior and senior doctors are posted in emergency departments.

(c) and (d). In case of non-availability of beds, patients are referred to nearby Safdarjung Hospital in the Ambulance of AIIMS after stabilising the patients by proper resuscitative care.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Medical Seats

4487. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry allots seats in different States to the candidates qualifying in the All India Medical Entrance Exam. conducted by C.B.S.E.;

(b) whether migration of the Medical students from other States to Delhi is not allowed, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the migration of these students from one State to another State is allowed, only in case where the students is a bonafide resident of that State where migration is required; and

(d) if so, the provision the Government made in the case of students who are bonafide residents of Delhi and desires migration from far away places to Delhi or the nearest States from Delhi viz. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana?

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

(b) Information is being collected from the University of Delhi.

(c) and (d). As per the recommendations of the Medical Council of India on migration, bonafide residency is not one of the conditions required for migration.

Charges against the Chairman of CIL

4488. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases of charges against the Chairman of the Coal India Limited; and

(b) the time by which the Government propose to dispose of the pending cases by conducting an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No case is pending against the Chairman of CIL.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2701 DATED 11TH AUGUST, 1994 REGARDING MEDICAL COLLEGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): I invite attention to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2701 answered on 11th August, 1994. Through oversight, the figure 'nine' in line 1 of part 'a' get omitted while typing. The correct reply will, thus, be read as follows:-

(a) As per report of the Medical Council of India, nine Government and one private

medical colleges are functioning
in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Hindi version is in order.
Inconvenience caused is regretted.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
(Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, by what time
a high power transmitter will be installed?

12.01 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is likely to be
installed very soon.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

12.02 hrs.

**Installation of low power
transmitter in the Lok Sabha
for televising all the proceedings
in the House**

RE: MURDER OF SHRI RAM DASS
NAIK, COUNCILLOR IN BOMBAY

[English]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have an
announcement to make.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am
distressed to give a sad news that the
Bombay Bharatiya Janata Party Chief
Shri Ram Das Naik has been murdered
this morning.

We have installed a low power
transmitter in the Lok Sabha. All the
proceedings in the House can now be
televised. The proceedings can be seen
in the areas which can be served by the
transmitter. I am told that in the radius
of about 10 to 15 kilometres, the
proceedings can be watched. People in
that area will be able to watch the
proceedings sitting at their places of work
and in their houses. All the proceedings
which can take place, as per the rules
and conventions, can be watched on the
TV. The leaders of the parties have
approved of the idea. We hope that the
House also agrees to it.

He lived in Bandra colony in
Bombay. It seems that when he set out
from his house this morning, certain
persons were waiting for him. He was
fired at. First his security guard was
killed. He was rushed to hospital where
he succumbed to his injuries.

Bombay has earned bad name due
to bomb blasts. Various mafia gangs are
active there. Some of them have also
foreign links. The situation there has
deteriorated to such an extent that Shri
Ram Dass Naik was assassinated in
broad day light as soon as he left his
house. It is a matter of grave concern.

With your approval, all the
proceedings can be televised from today.
We appreciate and thank the good work
done by the Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting.

He was a bold leader. Mr. Speaker,
Sir, you must be knowing that he was
a member of Maharashtra Legislative
Assembly. He was the leader of the
Bharatiya Janata Party in Municipal

Hon. Members thumped the desks.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, make it
a high power instead of low power.

Corporation of Bombay at present. He was a crusader against corruption. May be, the murder has been committed to suppress his voice for ever. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs was just now sitting here. You please direct the Government to collect all facts in this regard and inform the House. Moreover, I would like to urge upon the Government of Maharashtra to nab the assassins in no time. Three legislators have been murdered there during the last two years.

How long it all will continue? Is the Government of Maharashtra able to check it, or is it reluctant to do so? The Government of Maharashtra should apprehend the culprits as it is natural for the people to get agitated over such events. I would now like the people to lose their patience, and get agitated over it. And for that prerequisite is immediate action.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Ministry of Home Affairs to make a statement on it in the House and direct the Government of Maharashtra immediately for taking stringent action against the culprits.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by the Leader of Opposition is very serious one. We are political people, we are social workers. Three legislators are reported to have been assassinated. Such incidents are a matter of shame for a Government. We share their feelings. The Minister of Home Affairs should take this issue very seriously. Today, I do not want to raise any issue but this one. All the reports which have appeared about the Government of Maharashtra are related to the issues concerning Deputy Inspector General and Shri G.M. Khairnar and to other issues. It is a matter of

shame not only for a State but also for our democracy. It is a blot on all dedicated workers and leading also. But I do not want to raise other issues and I urge the Government to take action in this regard.

I would like to submit one thing more. Time and again the Chair directs the Government to take action and the latter assures to do so and to inform the House about the action taken in this regard. But the Government does not keep its words. Neither any action is taken nor any statement is given in the House. I can quote 10 to 15 such issues in which no action has been taken by the Government. I share the feelings expressed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, on behalf of my party I join Shri Vajpayee in expressing our sorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: We will follow a particular kind of procedure. We will get the information. Then, we will do it. This is an assault on Members. We are not expressing condolences. We will express our condolences in a different form.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: All right.

MR. SPEAKER: You leave that aside.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: What I want to express is that this politics of violence, if not stopped, then that will destroy our democracy. I want that the Central Government informs the House as to what has been taken; whether the culprits have been apprehended; and what other measures are necessary to see that this kind of happenings does not take place in future.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir you are right. I have seen you directing the Minister of Home Affairs to throw some light on it. The matter raised by Shri Vajpayee is of grave concern. We have been seeing in the newspapers that Shri Ram Dass Naik had always been raising his voice against corruption. Perhaps he moved High Court on some issue. I think that the present tendency of killings in the country is a matter of great concern. Not only the political leaders but also the unbiased outspoken media-persons who are raising their voice against crimes, excesses and corruption, are being attacked. The anti-social elements are also being hired to perpetrate such crimes.

I share the feelings expressed by Shri Vajpayeeji. The Government should be instructed to inform the House immediately about action taken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): What Shri Vajpayee has raised is a matter of great concern.

In politics, there will be differences. But generally murdering a politician and resorting to violence threatens the very root of our democracy. So it is not a small matter. The whole House expresses its concern on this issue.

I know that Shri Ram Das Naik was threatened before twice or thrice and that news came out in the press also. So the State Government would have been careful about it*.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): How can he make allegations against a State Government? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a serious allegation. It is off the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: My concern is that he was threatened several times before. It came out in the press. The State Government must have given protection to him. Is it not a matter of suspicion? So naturally, the suspicion should be there. It is the duty of the State Government to clear it.

The Central Government should also take this matter seriously and see that these things do not happen. We all the political parties, must see that on any account we should not encourage violence in politics, it is bad for our country, bad for our democracy and bad for everybody.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I strongly condemn the killing of the BJP leader at Bombay. This is a gruesome murder. In broad daylight he has been killed. This kind of political violence cannot be tolerated. Violence has no place in democracy. The murder of Shri Ram Das Naik means that there is no safety for political leaders in public life.

Some stringent action should be taken to prevent these kinds of gruesome murders of political leaders. I once again condemn it strongly.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I would also like to join the opposition leaders in

condemning this attack on Shri Ram Das Naik, who was a very active politician as far as Bombay politics was concerned.

An enquiry should be made as to how this attack has taken place and who are behind this attack. As early as possible investigation should be made and proper care hereafter should also be taken to protect all other political leaders, particularly, who are campaigning against corruption and such patterns as far as this is concerned. But I would also like to add that there is no basis in hastily coming to the conclusion or making aspersions against the State Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Again, which I had removed from the record is coming on the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: But indirectly he has cast aspersions on the State Government. *(Interruptions)*. So I would urge that no hasty conclusion should be drawn as far as this question is concerned.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO (Bapatla): Sir, I, on behalf of my party, condemn the brutal murder of Shri Ram Das Naik, the leader of the BJP from Bombay.

In the recent days these kinds of murders of political leaders who are very familiar in fighting against corruption are taking place at various places. This kind of brutal murder should be condemned by one and all.

And I express my deep condolences to the family as well as I wish the guilty to be punished soon.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by the Leader of Opposition is certainly of grave concern and we express our heart felt condolences to the departed leader.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this connection, I would like to submit that I met you four days back and told you that I have received an anonymous letter threatening to kill me. I had also showed that letter to you. My only fault is that I have always been opposing hooliganism and corruption which is rampant in Eastern Uttar Pradesh to which I belong. During the meeting on the 15th August, I had raised issue that goondaism and corruption have increased there. Soon after the meeting, I received a threat to my life. I was warned not to venture into making a speech in any meeting in the area and to raise the issue of corruption. Sir, the local police has made security arrangements at my home. Anonymous telephone calls were received yesterday night at my house, threatening to shoot down my entire family. Sir, these are very strange incidents. Sir, I request you to direct the Minister of Home Affairs to instruct the State Government to provide security to political and social workers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, we are in touch with the State Government. The moment we get complete information, we will

share with the House. We will come with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the initial information about the assault?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Information has come over telephone during the Question Hour. It may not be complete information. We just received information that he has been shot dead while coming out of his house. This is all the information I have received. I have not even gone to discuss with them. It is only on phone. So we will come with the complete and information.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Recently in Orissa, an ex-MLA, Shri Chadrakant Singh Deo has been killed by his own Party MLAs in the presence of a Minister. Therefore I also demand that the Minister of Home Affairs may make a statement on this, in this House as to what was the reason and why the ex-Member was killed.

Similarly, it is not that the MLAs and ex-MLAs only are being killed, but at the same time, some Ministers, who have constitutional obligations and responsibility to the people, are also involved in killing of some MLAs and Ministers. Therefore, I request that a directive should be given and some disciplinary measures taken so that everybody is warned to avoid committing such political murders.

MR. SPEAKER: We are very sorry to receive this sad information about Shri Ram Das Naik and the House has expressed its views in a very correct perspective. The Members of this House have been assaulted. Some Members have lost their lives also. A fool-proof scheme should be made to give them

protection. The Members of Parliament are likely to be greater targets. This fact should be borne in mind in providing security to them through the State Government and, if necessary, through the Central Government also, by having special arrangement and scheme for the purpose. The special arrangement made by the Government may be discussed with me. It may be discussed in the meetings of the leaders also.

Within a reasonable time, the scheme may be prepared and my please be shown to me. The Government may make a statement on this incident today itself. The incident needs very careful and expeditious investigation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, tomorrow is the last day of the Session and we are not in a position to discuss a very important issue like price rise. The prices of almost all the essential commodities have been increased. The prices of vegetables, cereals, rice, wheat, drugs—all have been increased. The plight of the poor people, the agricultural labourers and poorer sections of the society is miserable. The Public Distribution System is in doldrums in the rural areas. The essential commodities are not being supplied to the poor and the middle classes. In the name of revamping the Public Distribution System the Government is now trying to destroy that System.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, please bear in mind that this is a matter which has to be very briefly discussed and there are other Members who would like to speak on this. Do not make it a long speech.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I expected that you would allow a

discussion under Rule 193. But because of paucity of time it could not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, you have to be very brief.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is a reduction in the rate of inflation but it had no impact on the prices of essential commodities. The prices of essential commodities are increasing unabated. So, what we want is that this Public Distribution System should be strengthened.

Sir, after one month, in October, the festival season will commence.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Do not ask the Government to import sugar again.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We do not want it to happen. We want to be self-sufficient.

12.23 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

After one month the festival season will come. If sufficient steps are not taken to strengthen the Public Distribution System, and if some concrete steps are not taken against the hoarders and the speculators, the crisis will be accentuated and the condition of the poorer sections of the people and the middle class people will be miserable.

Already, a movement — the *Jail Bharo Andolan* — has been started throughout the country. Every day thousands of people are going to jail under this *Andolan* to protest against the economic and industrial policies of the Government.

Yesterday, I got a telephone message from Calcutta that the workers of the National Textile Corporation have not received their salaries for the last two months.

Industrial units are being closed down, the workers are getting unemployed and the prices of essential commodities are increasing unabated. Where will the people go? In Delhi, the Capital, tomatoes are being sold at Rs. 24 a kg! The prices of all the vegetables have been increased.

All essential commodities like potato, tomato, onion, sugar, coal, petroleum products, etc. are being sold at higher prices. Sugar is being sold at Rs. 18 per kilogram. So, the Government should take concrete steps to curb the inflation, to reduce the prices, to strengthen the Public Distribution System and to supply more and more essential commodities through PDS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, there are others also who want to participate. So, kindly allow them also to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we have been demanding that the fourteen essential commodities, like rice, wheat, medicines, cereals, clothes, etc., which are the daily necessities of the people, should be supplied through Public Distribution System and at a reduced price...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: MR. Acharia, you allow all others also to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: For that, the Government should consider giving subsidy. So, our demand is that

inflation should be curbed, PDS should be strengthened, prices of essential commodities should be reduced and the Government should take steps to supply fourteen essential commodities through Public Distribution System.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw Government's attention towards widespread rain and the damage caused by it in Rajasthan. At some places in Rajasthan, farmers have suffered heavy losses due to this rain. Crops have been damaged due to flood. I visited my constituency on 20th and 21st August. There are some rivulets in my constituency. On 19.8.94, these were in spate at night and people who were sleeping at that time suffered huge losses. There houses and shops were flooded with water any they were taken to safe places with great difficulty but all their belongings were either damaged or washed away by flood waters.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Meena, if you read a prepared speech, it will not go on record. You are going against the rules. Reading a prepared speech in the House is prohibited. If at all you want to read a prepared speech, you should take prior permission.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: There are rivulets flowing through my constituency which were in spate on the 19th. Due to this the crops of tribals were destroyed which were grown in the fields

along the rivulets. Their houses and belongings were also damaged. Similarly, flood water entered a big power house of Hindustan Zink Ltd and in the hospital, of Jawar Mines, in the bank and in the post office. Bank accounts of thousands of account holders were submerged in water and it caused loss to properties worth cores of rupees. Now it has become difficult to trace out the entries made in these accounts. At present there is BJP Government in Rajasthan. It is not taking any action in this matter. Therefore, I request the Government to take initiative in this regard for helping the people.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Meena, you are known for short speeches. Whenever you raise your hand you are given an opportunity because you speak very less. But today you are taking much time. Please excuse me.

*(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not go on record. Shrimati Kamala Kumari may speak now.

SHRIMATI KAMALA KUMARI KARREDDULA (Bhadrachalam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there have been reports of floods in recent weeks in the districts of Khammam and West Godavari due to rise in the level of river Godavari immersing several villages and causing heavy damages to properties of people living in these areas. The need for organising relief operations is still there.

Near Bhadrachalam in Khammam district, 47 villages were marooned and

57 villages have been partly marooned. In West Godavari district, Kovvur and Polavaram mandals were worst effected by floods. Some relief centres have been organised for the affected people; but the measures undertaken so far are grossly inadequate. More funds from the Centre should flow for the relief and rehabilitation of the suffering people.

Every year the rivers Godavari and Sabari are causing havoc and extensive damages in my constituency of Bhadrachalam. I want the relief and rehabilitation of the affected people to be undertaken on a permanent basis. Bhadrachalam is the worst affected area every year, due to floods.

If the Polavaram project is constructed, this problem will be solved.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu may speak now. Shri Anbarasu, reading from prepared text is prohibited.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): Sir, I am not reading from prepared text.

Sir, with much agony I would like to bring to your kind attention and also to the kind attention of this august House that the Railway Ministry is in Shambles. The Southern Railway Recruitment Board has conducted a test and nearly 1,000 candidates have passed in the test. After they passed the test, the Southern Railway has asked them to appear again in another test. Then these candidates

went to the High Court and then to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave a clear direction that all those who have passed in the Railway Recruitment Board test should be given appointment. Due to vengeance, the Railway officials have posted all these candidates at places like Amritsar and Varanasi and so many other places whereas the test was conducted only for the vacancies in the Southern Railway region.

Sir, such things are very common in Railway Department. Therefore, I urge that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to go through all these anomalies in the Railway Department and to set them right and to provide justice to these candidates who have passed out in the Southern Railway recruitment test who should be posted only in the Southern Region. Thank you.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palakkad): There is an acute shortage of new small denomination current notes in Kerala. Fresh one rupee, two rupee and five rupee currency notes are not available in the banks. Bank officials say that the issue Department of R.B.I., Thiruvananthapuram is not supplying new currency notes. Due to this only torn and soiled notes are in circulation in the State. This has created a serious problem. Quarrels between traders and customers and between bus conductors and passengers have become the order of the day. Even banks are not accepting such notes. Traders have bundles of soiled notes. The Government should direct the RBI to provide the banks in Kerala with new currency notes of small denominations and also to ensure regular supply of small denomination coins.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that for the last 32 years, the caption "Satyam Shivam Sundaram" was shown on Doordarshan at the time of telecast of national news, but for the last one or two months it has been suddenly stopped. I do not know as to under whose pressure it has been done. I would like to say that two years back the word "Shivam" was replaced by the word "Priyam" and "Satyam Priyam Sundaram" was shown on Doordarshan. It means that there is some allergy for the word "Shivam" for which it has been stopped.

Mr. Deputy Sepaker, Sir, I had raised this issue two years ago also. Then the hon. Minister said that "Satyam Priyam Sundaram" was not done and "Satyam Shivam Sundaram" continues to be there. But it was done and people had witnessed it. Later on the hon. Minister informed me through a letter that it would be continued. Thereafter, it was stopped showing suddenly. It is a matter of national importance. Sir, through you, I would like to know whether such an important decision is taken at officer's level or the hon. Minister consent is taken in such matters? I demand that an enquiry should be conducted to ascertain the name of the person under whose order it was stopped showing on Doordarshan. I also demand that it should be started showing again on Doordarshan.

[English]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Thank you, Sir. I want to draw the attention of the House, through you, Sir, to the following facts regarding...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kanaujia, you know, this is the third time I am repeating in the House that reading of prepared speeches is strictly prohibited during Zero Hour.

[Translation:]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards the results of the recent UPSC examination for civil services in which not a single candidate has been selected from among the OBCs, whereas 2693 candidates should have been selected. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and open category have been selected but no OBC candidate has been selected. All the 1225 OBC candidates have been selected through open general competition on the same standard. When I met the Secretary he told me that there was no relaxation in it. The decision for reservation for SC/ST was taken in 1949 but it was implemented in 1961. The same situation should not happen now in the case of OBCs. Their D.O. letter and Office Memorandum issued in this connection clearly state that:

[English]

Those who have taken open competition in general standard with the other students will not be counted. Even then not a single candidate has been taken from O.B.Cs.

[Translation]

If candidates belonging to OBCs are not selected there will be delay, as was made in the case of SC/ST for 13 years. Later we will not be able to fill the

quota when it will be implemented. I would like to know from the Government as to why they were not taken? I met the secretary, UPSC and Kesriji. I have also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. Yesterday, we met Alvaji...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: I want to say that 27 per cent reservation should be given to the O.B.C. candidates.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have put forth the problem and put forth the solution also. Now, it is up to the Government to solve the problem.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Central Government to the resolution passed by Uttar Pradesh Assembly on 12th August, 1991... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The list containing the names of the hon. Members is before me. I am calling their names accordingly. According to the rules, if there is any deviation, anybody can raise it as a point of order. Once it was subjected to a point of order. Probably, you are all aware of it. So, let me not deviate from the rules.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Sir, through 1991 Resolution it was

recommended to the Centre for the creation of Uttaranchal. If that had been done, the volatile situation that had taken place on the reservation issue would not have taken place. The present Government of U.P. has been repeatedly saying that they will give us Uttarakhand. But unfortunately, they have been dilly-dallying on this issue either because they were not serious about it or because they wanted to give us a *fait accompli* in the case of reservation, employment and other issues. Perforce, the people of the hill areas had to react and react in a volatile manner and perforce, the U.P. Government had, the day before yesterday, passed a Resolution recommending for the creation of Uttarakhand with a majority and only one dissension. Therefore, now I recommend to the Central Government that they should, at least, now react and react quickly. Otherwise, the things continue to be as they are... (Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): We want the Central Government to respond to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want the Central Government to implement it.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Sir, we request the Central Government that it should react and react quickly. And I hope that the Prime Minister will give a positive response as early as possibly.... (Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, you should issue a direction to the Central Government to come out with a statement on this. The Government should be directed to come out with a statement on this... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI (Nanital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole Uttaranchal is burning. The situation in my constituency for the last seven day has become very critical. Thousands of people have come on the roads. Dharnas are being staged at different places. The whole Uttaranchal is burning... (Interruptions)

DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, situation is very serious there. It is an important matter and the Government should take remedial measures immediately.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. I have called the name of the hon. Member, Shri Haradhan Roy. Please resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Injustice is being done with the people of my constituency. Many women have received head injuries. It has become difficult for the people even to take their meal for the last 15 days.... (Interruptions) I demand that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh should be dismissed. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. Is it permissible, Mr. Khanduri? I have called Shri Shah and he stated the facts. If you want to say

something, you bring it in some other forum. Zero Hour is not the only Hour where you can raise this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there is a lot of excitement among the members and that excitement is not without any rhyme and reason. An agitation is going on in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh. The life has come to a stand still there and even the Government employees are not able to attend their duties. This situation has arisen because of the policies of Uttar Pradesh Government. It is related to the reservation policy. All parties are in favour of reservation and they are supporting it, but it is very essential to think over as to what steps should be taken in view of the special circumstances in Uttaranchal.

Yesterday, also a resolution has again been adopted by the Uttar Pradesh Assembly that a separate Uttaranchal State should be constituted. When our party was in power there, we had also sent such resolution to the centre but the Central Government does not take decision on it and keeps the matter pending. On the one hand the Congress party is criticising and opposing the policies of the State Government and on the other it is extending support to the State Government and the Central Government is keeping silence over it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation has become explosive and it can pass into the hands of anti-social elements. The session is going to end tomorrow. Sir, you please direct the Government to make a statement on the deteriorating situation of Uttaranchal so that the

problems of the Members could be solved and they could be pacified.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. A movement is going on in Utranchal for a separate State. The reservation issue, which has resulted into an outbreak of the present agitation is not the sole reason of their resentment. The reservation policy cannot be divided into parts. It is a matter of entire State. It is not correct princply that the population of particular one caste in a district cannot be sent out of that district. Regarding the reservation policy one thing, I can definitely say that it cannot be divided into parts. Had the demand for a separate Utranchal State been acceded to, the principle of reservation would have been implemented there in letter and spirit and it would have not been distorted like this.

I would like to know that when two Governments – BJP Government and the Present Government had submitted a resolution to the Centre to this effect and the people of that region have made a great contribution in the freedom struggle and the present day development of our country, then, keeping in view their sentiments, why a separate State has not been constituted for them? But you are prolonging the matter to defame the reservation policy. You want to spread this fire all over the country and want to create a situation of conflict.

Today, there is a harmony and unanimity on the question of reservation in the society but if you work like this, there will be no more unanimity and harmony. When all are agree to it why do the Government not call an all party meeting to solve this problem? The principle of reservation is meant for the

people who have been oppressed and depressed for thousands of years. After a great difficulty they have got this right but today a propaganda is being made against this right.

There are very few people in the country who do not want the upliftment of these oppressed people. They are opposing it on one pretext or the other. I believe that the main demand of the people of Utranchal is a separate state. Why do not you grant statehood to them? Why are you provoking them? Shri Atalji has rightly pointed out that the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh passes the resolution and sends it to the Centre but instead of taking an action on it, they join the agitation and instigate the people. They are creating ill-will in the country in the name of communalism.

The caste system is a disease in our country. We should go ahead in finding a solution to get rid of this disease. The reservation is a way in a democratic set up which has been provided in our constitution by our forefathers. It is a very serious matter. The way this Government is evading this issue, is definitely leading to provocation. The Government is working to instigate a conflict between the pro-reservation and anti-reservation people.

I would like to demand that the Government should find a solution to this problem immediately and a separate state be constituted for them so that the agitation may not take an ugly turn.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding this matter I would also like to say that it is a very serious issue...

(Interruptions) It relates to our State. I think if a right thing is not done on a right time that would lead to the serious consequences. The same thing is happening in this problem of Uttrakhand also. Shri Atalji has rightly said that when BJP Government was there it had sent a proposal to the centre that a separate state of Uttrakhand should be constituted. Not only the present Government of Shri Mulayam Singh, but the State Assembly has also unanimously adopted a resolution for creating separate State of Uttrakhand. When all members are unanimous on this issue, the Central Government should also accord its consent to it. We are going to make an amendment in the constitution for providing 69 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu because the State Assembly has unanimously adopted such resolution. When there is unanimity on the Uttrakhand issue also then why the Central Government is delaying this matter? If a good thing is viewed from political angle, then the problem becomes more serious and complicated.

Shri Atalji is very clever. He has cleverly put Uttrakhand issue and reservation issue in bracket.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is he praising me or criticising me?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I cannot criticise you. I am praising your cleverness. It is true that there is great resentment among the people of Uttrakhand over this issue. People are unanimous that a separate State should be created. I would demand that the Central Government should fulfil its responsibility by accepting the demand. So far as the question of reservation is concerned, Atalji would agree with me...

(Interruptions)... I do not want to go into that but it should be made clear that no compromise can be made on the issue of 27 per cent reservation. The Central Government is not implementing it because of its own policies. Just now Dr. Kanaujia has given some figures. Why are you not implementing it? Because you want to restart the agitation. Because you do not believe in reservation. You are being influenced by the anti-reservation forces. You start anti-reservation movement that is why you do not implement it honestly. That is why these problems are cropping up. If this policy is not implemented it would also cause loss to the youth of hill region. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has announced that 8 per cent reservation would be provided to the students of Uttrakhand in Engineering colleges, Medical Colleges and Universities in plain areas also. Now if they would oppose the reservation, they would also be in loss.

Shri Sharadji has rightly said that the reservation has to be implemented whereas the backward classes consist of 52 per cent of the population of the country. Backward classes population is 50 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 50 per cent reservation has been given to them. After 42 years of independence, 27 per cent reservation has been given to the backward classes and that has also been done after the verdict of the Supreme Court. The Government is responsible for its delay. The Supreme Court has directed the Government to implement it within six months but till now it has not been implemented. Please do not link the reservation issue with the Uttrakhand issue. If a separate State of Uttrakhand is constituted, they would provide reservation there according to the population of backward classes and that would be a right thing.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the division of Punjab into three States i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, they have made a tremendous development. Therefore, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar should also be divided into many States...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is there are persons who have come to the office before 10'O clock, their names are listed out.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Ram Kirpal has been giving notice for the last five days but he has not been able to get an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Further, if it is taken as a debate, there are so many persons who are anxious to speak. They do not get the opportunity to speak. I call Mr. Haradhan Roy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a Member belonging to Samajwadi Party. An attempt is being made here to defame the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Why do not you give me an opportunity to speak on this?... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow me, kindly allow me. This is your House. You have made the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why are those Members being allowed to speak who have not given notices?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It cannot be taken as a general debate. Every hon. Member wants to participate in it. So, therefore, kindly excuse me. I call Mr. Haradhan Roy.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Sir, the issue of Uttar Pradesh Government has been raised here. All the members have given notice on it. When you have given an opportunity to everybody to speak, why am I not being allowed to speak?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If everybody has patience, I can call another half a dozen names. But, unfortunately we involve in a great debate with the result those who got a feeble voice, lose the opportunity to speak and those who are blessed with good voice, get the opportunity to speak...

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, also look to our own friends. My question is

if our friends names are there in the list, I will definitely call his name also. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is insisting that Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya and Shrimati Susheela to be called to speak. Unfortunately, they are not very near in the list. If I were to deviate from the list...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Sir, I am speaking with your permission.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two days back, Shri Ramesh himself has raised the objection. There should be system in it, that is why I have called Shri Haradhan Roy. He has to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Sir, you had given me an assurance that I would be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Of course, I had given you an assurance, but the things have gone haywire.

SHRI RAMSAGAR: When the topic is over, and the other Members start speaking on other matters, then what will be the use of raising this issue at that time... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Serious erosion is taking place almost every day on the left bank of Damodar river in and around Raniganj, Aundale and Durgapur P.S. in the District of

Burdwam due to drawing of sand from the nearest point of the bank of Eastern Coal Field Ltd. for stowing purposes. As a result several villages and towns are being affected and are being threatened with washing away by river erosions. Already several thousands of hectares of agricultural land and nearby habitations have been on the verge of being washed away by erosion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is on his legs.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I have drawn attention of the concerned Ministry several times, but no action has not been taken to protect the people. I demand that immediate protective measures should be taken so that the people, the farmers and the agricultural land can be saved from erosion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling the name in the end... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been requesting you again and again.

Uttarakhand issue has been raised here today.

This issue was also raised yesterday. In this connection, two important points were raised—one was regarding creation of a separate State and the other, regarding the demand for scrapping reservation. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Government of Samajwadi Party passed a resolution yesterday for creation of Uttarakhand and has forwarded it to the Union Government.

So far as the question of social justice and reservation is concerned, it is being implemented according to the recommendations of Mandal Commission. I would like to congratulate the Government of Uttar Pradesh for implementing 27 per cent reservation uniformly all over the State as has been provided for the entire country.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will leave it to you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: As Shri Sharad Yadav and other hon. Members have said, different areas cannot have different provisions. I would also like to submit that so far question of development and providing facilities is concerned, I can assert that what the socialist Government led by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has done for the development of Utrakhand, no other Government can do...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAJ PASI: Sir, the entire Utranchal is burning. The people have come out on the streets. The people of this area will be thrown out. This has been happening there for the last fifteen days... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When he is on his legs, is it right on your part to speak? You are violating the rules of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Not only this, Mulayam Singh Government is the first Government of that State which has given reservation in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to say that there is a conspiracy behind this movement. The youth are being incited by a particular group of people so that the people of backward classes do not get 27 per cent reservation there. This movement is being launched only to thwart the efforts of the Government and it is being unnecessarily overstretched. I condemn it. *(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Virendra Singh, if anybody wants to speak, they shall have to raise their hands and when they catch the eye of the Chair and when the Chair calls their names, then only they can speak. You cannot speak as and when you like. This is a House with great dignity and honour.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a couple of days ago rising above party-politics, we had opposed entry of foreign media in our country. Today, I would like to raise a doctrinal question in this House. I would like to remind one thing to those hon. Members, who were the Members of 9th

Lok Sabha. On 12th September, 1990 a resolution was passed unanimously which later became an Act. It is known as Prasar Bharti Act. At that time, there was Janta Dal Government led by Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Leader of Opposition. The Prasar Bharti Bill was passed with the mutual cooperation and consent of both the leaders. Since then, four years have elapsed. It was after 25-30 years of struggle that this Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament. I would like to know from the Government as to why this Act has not been implemented so far? I would like to remind the hon. Members that the purpose of this Act was to free T.V. and Radio from the hold of the Government machinery. After its unanimous passage, it had become the property of the nation. Today, through you, I would like to ask the Government that why has it not been implemented even after four years... *(Interruptions)* In the Consultative Committee, the Government has assured that it would bring an amendment and later on that amendment was also passed by the Consultative Committee unanimously. I have been observing that even after its passage by the Committee the Government is not doing anything in this direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that on one hand the Government is taking the excuse of invasion by satellite television and on the other hand, the Government is thinking of collaborating with C.N.N. and Star T.V. I am revealing these facts because satellite television is an excuse and there is no truth in it. The fact is that the Government has adopted the path of liberalisation and made up its mind to bid good buy to the cultural heritage of this nation. Under such circumstances, it has

become imperative, that through you, I should request the Government to implement this Act immediately.

[English]

Why is the Government not coming clean on this?

[Translation]

Sir, my question is that why does the Government not take the Parliament and the countrymen into confidence in this regard?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to state that it is the conspiracy of the Government. They will not implement this unanimously passed Act but will surrender it to the foreign multinationals. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government that Prasar Bharti Act may be implemented immediately. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Sir, I am on a Point of Order. It has been my experience that only the leaders of some parties are given time to speak and the other Members remain ignored. The whole item is taken by these leaders... *(Interruptions)* If this system continues, we will not allow the Parliament to function... *(Interruptions)* It seems that some Members are having monopoly and they think that only they will speak and no other Members will be given a chance. Will we not be allowed to express our views? When a point is raised, they are given full time to speak... *(Interruptions)* It seems as if we are second-grade Members of Parliament. For this purpose, we will go to any extent... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an announcement. Item No. 11 of today's Revised List of Business, that is, Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill of Shri Sitaram Kesri will be taken up for discussion* at 3 O'clock. So, we can sit for another half-an-hour now.

The hon. Member has raised one point. So, I will read out the names in the list. The next speakers are: Shri Manjay Lal, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri Ramesh Chennithala, Shri Virendera Singh, Dr. P.R. Gangwar, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Maj. Gen. Khanduri, Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary, and so on.

So, now I call the name of Shri Manjay Lal.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I call out the names of all the hon. Members as per the list before me. Kindly bear that in mind.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Who made the list? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only the human beings who shall have to prepare the list and not the God.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: In what order? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Still there are names.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, this is totally arbitrary... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Sir, this is not the way. Please tell us how the list is prepared and who decides the order?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can read out the names: Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Shri Lal Babu Rai, Shri Chhedi Paswan, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Shri Sharad Dighe, Shri Ram Prasad Singh, Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would like to raise an important matter here but why has my name been struck off? (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): A particular method is followed to list the Members or there is no method because there are certain names which may never appear in the list or which will always appear at the bottom of the list. Shri Shahabuddin Syed has raised whether there is any method or procedure of listing the names in a serial order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I make a suggestion to Mr. Mukul Wasnik. The proper place is the Business Advisory Committee. He can take it up in a meeting of that Committee to evolve a system which is fair to everybody.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): As you are suggesting, some method has to be evolved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are correct. Now, Shri Manjay Lal.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the office of Zonal Railway Manager of North-Eastern Railway Zone is located in the Samastipur district of Bihar and there is also one old big factory of Railways. The Ministry of Railways had given approval to the construction of 50 diesel sheds in Samastipur during the year 1990-91. Funds were also allocated for this purpose. The land for locating the sheds had also been arranged, but due to certain unknown reasons the work could not be started. Time and again it was discussed in the House but to no avail. The General Manager, Railways, Gorakhpur has requested the Minister of Railways to construct diesel sheds in Samastipur keeping in view the necessity of diesel sheds in Samastipur.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately approve the proposal to construct diesel sheds in Samastipur in Bihar and issue orders for the construction without any delay.

SHRI DEVANDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhajnharpur): What is the criteria of preparing a list?

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have called the names of a dozen Members as per the list but not a single Member from CPI figures in it. What is the matter?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have made it absolutely clear. You go before 10 O'clock and put the petition in the box...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After listing the names, it comes up here. I call the names as per the list before me...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not deviating from the rules. I am not making any pick and choose...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly excuse me. I have requested Mr. Wasnik to evolve a procedure in a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. I think, he will come forward with the procedure...

(Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): They do not lose. But we do not get any chance. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That certificate is not wanted here.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: I have submitted my notice many times. But I have not got the chance.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

thousands of textile workers of our country are facing problem of unemployment. Every other day some or the other textile mill closes down as a result of which textile mills' workers are rendered unemployed. The worker whether he works in NTC or STC or in any private mill, the Government, the Ministry of Textiles or the Department of Labour are not willing to consider his plight. Today the condition of textile mills in Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam is also bad. Vinod mill and Vimal mill have been closed down in Ujjains. It has resulted in unemployment of thousands of workers. Those mills have been closed down but no such announcement has been made. The workers have not even been paid their provident fund amounts. They have also not been paid any amount on Raksha Bandhan. The situation in Nagada is more explosive. Nobody is ready to do anything about the grievances of thousands of workers working in Grasim. We have talked with the State Government, the local Labour Commissioner and the local Commissioner but the management or the Government is not willing to solve the problem. Thousands of workers are on the point of starvation and the situation has become more explosive. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you repeat it? Why do you take somebody's time? It is very unfortunate. Please cut short and allow your friends also to participate in the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: I am submitting that somebody should take initiative for the welfare of these

workers and the workers of Grasim have been rendered unemployed and the Mill has stopped the production. A reply must be given in this regard.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI (THALA (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to raise a very important issue. Fortunately, our Environment Minister is here. Our country has got a very rich bio-diversity. We are very proud of our natural resources.

Sir, there are shocking reports about some foreign agencies which are exploiting it for making huge profits and it may not be in the interest of our country. There are reports about some international drug companies plundering our forest resources to generate millions of dollars worth of medicine. Different varieties of bacteria and marine organisms are involved in it. I shall give one example. A plant from India called RAUVOIFA SERPENTINA is the base of certain drugs which are sold annually worth Rs. 260 dollars in USA alone. Such plants are smuggled out of our country by these agencies with the help of corrupt officials.

Now, other reports are also coming, which say some Japanese and German agencies have smuggled out of the country a large number of very rare butterflies and insects. These are collected from the Himalayan region. The apprehension among the scientific community is that these insects may be subjected to genetic alteration and used in biological warfare against Indian crops. This is a very serious issue. I urge upon the Government to take all necessary steps to protect the rich bio-diversity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is here. It is very serious issue and he is ready to respond.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, it is true that our country is disturbed. We do have an international treaty on this Bio-diversity Convention which was signed in January, 1992. As a result of that my Ministry is in preparation of legislation which will stop the illegal export of bio-material abroad, that is genetic resources or genetic material, which form the basis of our biotechnology. We have considered issuing an order to our Export-Import Regulations. This has been forwarded to the Ministry of Commerce. We are entirely seized of the matter. The hon. Member is correct that a large number of companies are taking away, without proper control and restrictions, some of our valuable genetic resources. Steps are being taken in this direction and I hope by the next Session, I will be able to bring in a legislation to control this. In the meantime, we are trying to see what can be done under the Import-Export Trade Control Regulations.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak for just two minutes. I would like to highlight the unique bio-diversity of the Mahendragiri Hills in the Gajapathi District of Orissa. These hills contain a vast collection of flora and fauna, which is fast getting extinct. Earlier also, I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Environment and Forests to this aspect and I had also requested him to ensure adequate protection. Now, I would urge

upon him to take necessary steps for declaring the Mahendragiri Hills as a biosphere reserve.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue that I want to raise is a matter of concern for the dignity of our nation. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Asiad to be held in Hiroshima in November, 1994. India had to face a dismal failure in the last Asiad which was held in Beijing. We had experienced the same fate in Barcelona Olympics also. An extensive discussion had taken place in the House in this regard. A training programme was formulated for the Hiroshima Asiad and it was said that Training Camps would be organised. But the way the camps are being organised is indicative of a future defeat for the country. The sports arrangement has been divided in three departments— the Sports Authority, Ministry of Sports, whose Minister, the Hon. Mukul Wasnikji is present here, thirdly, Sports Association. But none of these three departments has a sport experts. Its live example is...* He is an industrialist who has been entrusted with the responsibility of Sports arrangement. The most surprising thing is that the work of Sports Authority of India is looked after by...* Who is its Director General, he is an IAS Officer, who has never been associated with games. Similarly...* He has never been associated with the sports.....* He is the Chairman of the Athletics Federation but he has never been associated with sports. The Chairman of the Badminton Federation is...*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These names will not go on record. Rules do not permit mentioning of names of individuals who are not present here to defend themselves.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: It is a matter of concern. It should go on record. Why it can not go on record?

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): He has not used unparliamentary language. It will be a disregard to the sports persons of the country. The Government should ponder over it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not supposed to mention names. It shall not form part of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Shri Vidyacharan Shuklaji is also the Chairman of one of the Sports Association. He has also not been associated with sports. The question of sports is not only related with our defeat in Asiad held at Hiroshima but this is the question of the dignity of the country. If this question is not solved, future will ask questions from Wasnikji and Narasimha Raoji. It will be dangerous for the future generation. When China got freedom they decided not to participate in any Olympic games etc. for 30-35 years. Today, they have produced many sportsmen of international standard and repute. Therefore, this question is concerned with the dignity of the country. It should be solved immediately.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: I would like to respond to what the hon. Member Shri Virendra Singh has just now said regarding sports and I would like to assure the hon. Member and the House that we will take every possible step to see that the standard of Indian sports is raised to a level where we can be proud of our sports-persons and their performance in international events. Here I would appeal to all the Members that it has to be an effort of the entire country and that effort will fall short of our expectations if we are in the habit of raising matters pertaining to sports just before and after the advent of an international event. There has to be a continuous dialogue and a continuous effort is required. Otherwise, if we are just going to talk about medals one month prior to the Asian Games and talk about the performance of our sportspersons one day after the event is over, it will never help in creating a good sports environment in the country.

Sir, we are a nation of almost ninety crore people. First we have to think, of the ninety crore people, how many of them are participating in sports in the schools and colleges. We will have to ensure that more and more number of children in the schools and colleges participate in games and sports popular in their areas.

At the national level, we have already approved the recommendations of the K.P. Singh Deo Committee which says that sports and physical education have to be integrated with the educational curriculum. We are also pursuing with the State Governments to see that this is integrated as early as possible. Because, until and unless, there is broad basing

of sports, sports standards at the higher level will not be raised to a proper level.

So, Sir, we are very concerned about our sports standards. We have issued instructions to the Federations to prepare long term plans spread over a period of four years, because plans spread over a period of one year will not yield results. We have also instructed them to prepare perspective plans spread over a period of ten to fifteen years so that we could have a vision of long term development in different sports discipline.

Sir, we will be discussing this matter with various hon. Members who ever come forward with suggestions and I am open to suggestions from which quarter that comes. The Federations are primarily responsible for the training of our athletes, but we will take the share of whatever responsibility is shouldered on us.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Why a national sports policy is not formulated? Why everything is for Delhi and Bombay and there is nothing for the rural areas?

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards the misdeeds of a Assistant Professors of the Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant University, Pant Nagar, District Nanital (Uttar Pradesh). Ten years ago these professors had raped a girl student named Rashmi Aggarwal of district Pilibhit and as a result she had died. After that, two years back same professor raped Kumari Anubha Gupta of Hazara Kabirganj, Poompur of district Pilibhit and she also died. Later on after some time the 20 years old daughter of Shri Anand Singh Rawat who is a student of BFSC

1st year and doing introductory computer training was summoned and she was told that as she was weak in Mathematics, she was required to take tuition alone from him. When she did not adhered to it, she was teased in the class and this is going on till date.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that both of these cases of death should be enquired into and action should be taken against the guilty professors.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising this issue with a heavy heart that yesterday the discussion was going on during the question hour to raise the Adivasis above poverty line but not to speak of raising them to above the poverty line, even two square meals are not being provided to them. I am citing an example of it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an Adivasi widow of Rajapur village in tribal district of Bastar had died due to starvation. She remained hungry for seven days. She died inch by inch due to starvation. My submission is that all the developmental works are lying pending in Madhya Pradesh. The Adivasi people are running here and there in search of employment and they are dying due to starvation as they are not getting any source of livelihood. They are surviving by eating the roots and seeds of the trees as they do not get work. That Adivasi woman was also in search of work for the last three years. Not finding anything to do she survived for some days by taking boiled seeds but her health deteriorated and she could not go to collect seeds even and at last she died of starvation. People took her dead body to Jagdalpur. Her autopsy was done so that the reality

may not be public. Therefore I would like to urge upon the Government through you that the hon. Prime Minister should pay a visit to Bastar district if he has even an iota of sympathy, as he had paid a visit to Sarguja district on hearing about a case of death due to starvation, at the time when our Government was in power in Madhya Pradesh. He should also get the starvation death cases inquired. The hon. Prime Minister should go to Jagdalpur-Bastar and see himself how the Adivasis are starving to death. It should be enquired into and it should be checked that not a single Adivasi dies due to starvation.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargaon): One Adivasi has died due to starvation in my district Khargaon also... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the problems of my constituency.

Sir, in 1970 when the then Prime Minister Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had visited Patna to lay the foundation stone of the Mahatama Gandhi Setu, which connects the North and the South Bihar, she had announced that a road would be constructed from Danapur near the banks of the river Ganga in Patna to Fatua with the help of the Centre, and with its construction the pressure of the people coming from the North will be reduced. Nearly 24 years have passed since the announcement was made by the then Prime Minister but nothing has been done in the regard. The attention of the Central Government has been drawn towards it many times, but it did not pay any attention towards the poor

people of Patna and Bihar. Likewise a big road has been constructed near the Coastal area in Bombay which reduces the pressure of traffic in Bombay. The pressure of traffic is mounting by the arrival of the people from Patna City and the North of Bihar. The population has increased many times as compared to 1970. Therefore, my submission to the Central Government, through you, is that the work on the road which is a gift by the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the people of Bihar and Patna should be immediately completed by the Central Government under a special project so that the sufferings of the people of Patna and Bihar may be removed and a beautiful road should be constructed near the banks of the Ganges which will increase the beauty of Patna and it will reduce the burden of traffic. This is my submission to the Government through you... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name was fourth in the list that you read out, how has it come down at the 9th position now? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are interested Mr. Shastri, I will send you the list that I have and if there is any deviation you can hold me responsible.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the defeat of Janata Dal candidate in Vaishali Lok Sabha constituency of Bihar.....* has become impatient and the situation is very volatile there.

During the election a supporter of the Bihar Peoples Party namely Shri Khakhan Baitha of Dharampur village in Muzaffarpur district under Sahibganj Police Station was brutally murdered by the supporters of Janata Dal. The alleged accused are moving scot-free. No action has been taken by the police so far.

Shri Bablu of village Vaishali under Vaishali Police Station who was kidnapped on 25th May during election is still untraceable. The only fault of Bablu was that he was a supporter of Bihar People's Party.

It was after the election that Shri Baleshwar Singh of village Dumari under Paru Police Station in Muzaffarpur district was kidnapped on the 29th June, by the supporter of...* Shri Singh managed to save his life while crossing the river Gandak. Similarly, Shri Navin Singh, a resident of Khirkhaua village under Bhagwanpur Police Station in Vaishali district was kidnapped. He was released later on under pressure when the Bihar People's Party workers jammed the National Highway and launched agitation. But the accused in both the cases have not been arrested. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is any objectionable word or sentence, it will be removed from the record.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND: On July 1st, 1994 a supporter of Bihar People's Party, Shri Jainarain Singh of Usti village of Paru Police Station under

Muzaffarpur district and on July 3rd, 1994 my party supporter Shri Shambhu Singh of Madhopur Hazari under Sahibganj Police Station were kidnapped by a gang of criminals headed by...* He was hanged by a tree and shot dead in Ramachandrapur village of Paru Police Station on the morning of 4th July. The accused have also not been arrested so far. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, this is a matter to be raised on the floor of the State Assembly, not in the Parliament, and also who is there to answer that here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND: Through you, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that in Bihar ...*... prompt action should be taken to check these incidents there and the hon. Minister should pay attention to it. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That does not mean you can violate the Rules.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND: I would like to urge that...* measures should be taken to end the jungle rule there and to stop the killings of innocent people and save the general public from the terror prevalent there.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is against a State, I will expunge it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND: I have given a notice in this regard. My voice is being suppressed because I am the lone member of the Bihar People's Party.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not allowed. I disallow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The dignity of the House will have to be maintained. This House will not allow any matter pertaining to the States to be discussed here. Therefore, I expunge the objectionable portions.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I demand that the reference to the persons who are not present here, should be deleted from the proceedings of the House. New convention should not be started here. A training camp should be organised for importing training to the new Members of the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have expunged the objectionable portions.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Training should be imparted to

the new Members of Lok Sabha by organising a training camp that matters relating to the States are not allowed to be raised here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, if it is pertaining to the States, such things will have to be removed. I have done it, do not worry. It will not go on record. Shri Khanduri.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the Army personnel who have been killed in Somalia. Seven people have been killed in Somalia and six of them have been injured very seriously. Sir, this is not the first time that Indian Soldiers are getting killed abroad. Four people were killed earlier in Somalia, four were killed in Cambodia and two were killed in Mozambique. Sir, it is very surprising that Indian soldier who has got enough worries within the country, who is already being used and misused within the country is being sent by this Government to foreign lands to get killed in conflicts with which we have nothing to do.

When this contingent was going to Somalia we had suggested to the Government, "please do not send it, it is not our war. Do not subject our soldiers to these unnecessary killings." But this Government did not listen to us. Now so far, we have got 17 people killed for no reason at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is over. I call Shri Salman Khursheed, the hon. Minister to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been giving notice for 3 or 4 days regularly but my name is not being called. I have a very important issue to raise here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no please.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. It is impossible. How long can it go on? It has come to an end.

13.41 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Pakistan's Nuclear Capability

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): We have carefully noted the statement by the former Prime Minister of Pakistan that Pakistan Possesses an atomic bomb. This is the first ever such explicit statement by a Pakistani leader who occupied the highest office of government Pakistan can no longer maintain a stand of ambiguity about the intentions and true purpose of its nuclear weapon programme.

We have consistently held the view for long that Pakistan is pursuing a weapon-oriented nuclear programme. The surreptitious evolution of Pakistan's nuclear weapon programme from its infancy and its clandestine development

have naturally engaged our close attention all along. We are dismayed that Pakistan not only has advanced its nuclear weapon programme to an intended conclusion but also is holding out to India a nuclear threat in settling its outstanding differences with us. This is a matter of grave concern to us.

The international community must concertedly act to ensure that Pakistan behaves as a responsible member in the comity of nations. Indeed, there has been international concern expressed over Pakistan's emergence as a nuclear weapon State. Pakistan should be forthwith compelled to abandon its nuclear weapons programme and agree to conduct itself within limits. Recent reports indicate that Pakistan is continuing to pursue its nuclear weapon programme and is clandestinely procuring materials for this purpose from whatever source available. The reality today is that Pakistan is becoming a serious threat to international peace and stability. Pakistan's deplorable record of siding and abetting international terrorism and subversion combines with its open threat to use nuclear weapon as an instrument of policy.

We are taking all necessary steps to mobilise the international community over the threat posed by Pakistan as a State-sponsoring terrorism with a declared intent to use nuclear weapons for resolving its differences with India over J&K.

I assure the House that the Government will maintain the utmost vigilance on this matter and will act with decisiveness and firmness in thwarting any danger to the country's national security.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): I am on a point of order. My point of order is this. The hon. Minister has just now made his statement. My question related to the Ministry of External Affairs. The Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Srinivasan, whose name had appeared in all the national newspapers said that he wrote a letter. After that he had contradicted that that was a forged letter which has to do something with terrorism sponsored by Pakistan in Punjab. The question is that Mr. Srinivasan, wrote a letter to British Embassy, the Canadian Embassy and to American Embassy. It has been reported that Jathedar of Akal Takht who happens to be the Pope of the Sikhs in the country was to visit these three countries.

It is a very important matter. The letter of Mr. Srinivasan states that the Jathedar of Akal Takht should be taken care of and paid Rupees one-crore and fifty-lakh and that money was to be paid in Canada, America and England. It was on the letter-head of Mr. Srinivasan. I want to know whether that was a forged letter of a real one. It was done just to malign the Sikh institutions.

Sir, the Ministry of External Affairs had been hijacked..... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, it is a very important matter. I had asked a relevant question which is of national importance. I wanted a reply from the hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter has been raised in such a manner that international community may take notice of Pakistan. My purpose of raising the issue Yesterday was to make

the Government of India aware that Pakistan can attack our country at any time. I want to draw the attention of the House that there is a need to hold discussion here. Government has rightly stated that it will raise this issue on international level. But the Government must state here as to what steps they are going to take in this regard?

13.44 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

First Annual Report on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Statement showing Seasons for delay in laying these Papers etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): On behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesri, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the First Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for the year 1990 under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the said Act.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L-T 6353/94]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L-T 6354/94]

Statement Correcting reply to Unstarred Question No. 1667. dated 13.12.93 Re: Production of Major Metallic and Non-metallic Ores etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI

BALRAM SINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 13th December, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 1667 tabled by Shri Syed Shahabuddin regarding production of Major Metallic and Non-Metallic Ores and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. L-T 6355/94]

Statement showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during various sessions of Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:

(1) Statement No. XXVIII	Fourteenth Session, 1984.	Seventh Lok Sabha
		[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6356/94]
(2) Statement No. XXXVI	Eleventh Session, 1988.	Eighth Lok Sabha
		[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6357/94]
(3) Statement No. XXX	Second Session, 1990.	Ninth Lok Sabha
		[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6358/94]
(4) Statement No. XXIII	First Session, 1991.	Tenth Lok Sabha
		[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6359/94]

(5) Statement No. XX	Second Session, 1991.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6360/94]	
(6) Statement No. XVIII	Third Session, 1992.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6361/94]	
(7) Statement No. XVI	Fourth Session, 1992.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6362/94]	
(8) Statement No. XIII	Fifth Session, 1992.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6363/94]	
(9) Statement No. XII	Sixth Session, 1993.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6364/94]	
(10) Statement No. VIII	Seventh Session, 1993.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6365/94]	
(11) Statement No. VII	Eighth Session, 1993.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6366/94]	
(12) Statement No. V	Ninth Session, 1994.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6367/94]	
(13) Statement No. II	Tenth Session, 1994.	Tenth Lok Sabha
	[Placed in Library, See No. L-T 6368/94]	

Annual Accounts of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for 1990-91 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers

the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts* (Hindi and English versions) of

[Placed in Library. See No. L-T 6369/94]

13.45 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth
Reports

[English]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA (Rampur): I beg to present the
Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Reports
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Committee on subordinate Legislation.

13.45½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF
THE HOUSE

Seventh Report

[English]

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY
(Anantapur): I beg to present the Seventh
Report (Hindi and English versions) of
the Committee on Absence of Members
from the sittings of the House.

13.46 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Twelfth Report

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATES-
WARLU (Tenali): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy (Hindi and English versions)

of the Twelfth Report of the Department-
related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Human Resource Development on
'National Policy on Culture - An approach
Paper, 1992'.

13.46½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FOURTH
AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 81, 82 and
170)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.
BHARDWAJ): I beg to move for leave
to introduce a Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I introduce
the Bill.

13.47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need to bring Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. Vellore in Kerala under direct control of Ministry of Industry**

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Vellore, Kerala is a public sector company making profits for quite some time. The company is now a subsidiary of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. This Corporation is incurring losses. The Assam Unit is inviting bidders to buy the unit. Mysore and Nagaland units have already been put for sale two years ago.

The profit of the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. is being taken away by the holding company Hindustan Paper Corporation and crores of rupees are transferred to Head Office. The present headquarter which is located far away from Kerala is unaware of the local environment and situation and this creates hurdles in decision making and implementation. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. has a separate recruitment and promotion policy considering the local manpower availability. The Corporation charges Hindustan Times Newsprint Ltd. marketing expenses to the tune of Rs.8 crore.

It is learnt that Hindustan Paper Corporation is being referred to BIFR soon and eventually Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. also. In the above circumstances, the best possible way to save Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., which is in my constituency, one of the largest Central Public Sector, is to bring it directly under the control of the central Industry Ministry.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to bring Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. under the direct control of the Ministry of Industry.

(ii) **Need to retain the original level of release of water in Indira Gandhi Canal Project in Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the water allowance in the Indira Gandhi Canal Project has been reduced from 5.23 cusecs to 3.00 cusecs which will bring down the production in this area considerably.

The reason for the reduction of water allowance has been attributed to the water logging. But the whole area of any branch or minor of the project has not been affected by water logging. Very little area of the branch or the minor is affected by water logging. The reduction in water allowance of the area will not be proper keeping in view the production there.

There has been bumper Kharif crop of paddy in this area for the last 3 or 4 years. If water allowance in area affected by water logging is reduced the cultivation of paddy will not be possible, fields will remain uncultivated and the fast growing weed named Era will grow there and the land will turn infertile. It will be very difficult to reclaim such land. This problem could be solved by using latest equipments or devices by or drain system or any other alternative measure in the area affected by water logging.

On the pretext of water logging, water allowance of first stage is being reduced and is being given to the second

stage which is not justified. The soil of first stage is loamy and the most of the soil at second stage is sandy. As the soil in this area is very fertile, the reduction in water-allowance in this area will not be justified. Moreover, if water allowance is reduced, the farmers of this region are likely to resort to mass agitation.

I, therefore, request the Government of India that status quo should be maintained in Indira Gandhi Canal Project by keeping the water allowance at 5.23 cusecs only.

(iii) Need to provide adequate Financial Assistance to State Government of Orissa for providing relief to the people affected by drought in South Orissa particularly in Ganjam District

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Ironically, while most parts of North Orissa's coastal plains are at present reeling under the impact of heavy floods and the other districts experiencing incessant rains, severe drought conditions are prevailing in South Orissa. It rained too little in June and though the rainfall was slightly more during July, the rains were very isolated to be of any help for cultivation in the neighbouring Ganjam, Gajapati and Koraput districts. The coverage of area under paddy was between five to ten percent in the Hinjilicut, Rangeilunda, Chikiti, Patrapur, Chatrapur and Aska Block in Ganjam district.

Of the 1009 lift irrigation points in Ganjam district, a considerable number of them are inoperative. It was targeted to irrigate 16,600 acres during the current

Kharif season but 2,800 acres have been irrigated. All defunct lift irrigation points should be re-energised immediately and repairs of breaches to tank bunds, canals, etc. be repaired on a war footing. Further, all blocks in the aforesaid 3 districts must be declared as 'drought prone' by the State Government who should provide adequate relief and subsidy to the hapless farmers.

As the Orissa State Government is unable to provide adequate relief and subsidy to the farming community, I urge upon the Central Government to expedite relief and assistance to Orissa.

(iv) Need to relax the Provisions of Forest Act in respect of Development Projects in Garhwal Mandal of Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Forest Act, 1980 enacted by the Central Government has become an obstacle in the developmental works in hilly region of the country. Although its objectives were good yet at present several developmental works such as construction of roads and water, power and irrigation projects are lying pending for last ten year because of this act.

People have to face many difficulties in getting approval for any project due to lengthy and complicated procedure under Forest Act. The provision of compensatory afforestation further complicates it as it takes much time to find the location for afforestation.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that the provisions made

[Maj. Gen (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri] under the Forest Act, 1980 should not be implemented for developmental works in hilly region especially in Garhwal Mandal in Uttaranchal. Besides this, a special team should be appointed to accord approval within six months for all pending developmental works.

(v) Need to construct railway overbridges at Moradabad and Rampur on National Highway No.24 in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the projects relating to the construction of two railway overbridges at Moradabad and Rampur on National Highway No.24. Over Ramganga and Kosi rivers in Uttar Pradesh, are being considered for the last few years. In the absence of these overbridges too much hurdles arise in traffic on the Highway. There had been two horrible accidents at railway crossing during the last few year, in which 70 persons were killed. The people have to face great difficulty due to increasing traffic. The Central Government should look into the subject so that people may get rid from their problem.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government for immediate construction of railway overbridges at Moradabad and Rampur on National Highway No.24 over the Ramnagar and Kosi rivers.

(vi) Need to set up a Zonal Railway Headquarters in Bihar

SHRIMATI GIRJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the

demand to set up zonal railway headquarters in Bihar is quite old. There are 9 zones of Indian Railways at present and their headquarters are situated at Bombay(1), Calcutta(2) and New Delhi, Gorakhpur, Maaligaon, Madras and Secundrabad.

According to the division of above zones the jurisdiction of four railways zonal is in Bihar State and they are Eastern Railway, Southern Railway, North-Eastern Railway and North-Eastern Frontier railway but the headquarters of these railway zones are situated out of Bihar. The problems of the State Government can be well imagined in respect of the negotiations regarding developmental works of Railway.

1. According to the data of 86-87 the length of railway line in Bihar is 5362 Km. which is 8.7 per cent of total length of railway line in India.
2. Keeping in view the population, Bihar is the second largest State of the country.
3. In the income of Railway Bihar's contribution is significant. The Eastern and South Eastern railways which carry the major part of the railway transport are mainly functioning in this State.
4. Bihar's contribution to the total income of Railway from transportation of goods comes to about 17 percent from transportation of coal alone.
5. If the income from transportation of minerals and finished goods is also included, this percentage exceeds 25 percent.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to fulfill the justified demand for setting up zonal railway headquarters in Bihar.

(vii) Need to issue licences to Scheduled Tribe People for setting up Petrol Pumps in Keonjhar District in Orissa

[English]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Sir, Keonjhar, in Orissa is a tribal area. For the last five years, petrol pump licences have not been issued to ST people in this area, whereas such licences are being given to people belonging to general category. This has resulted in great resentment among the STs for the last several years. They have protested against this. I would, therefore, request the Government to allot at least two petrol pumps for Keonjhar district immediately so that the resentment among STs could be mitigated.

(viii) Need to rehabilitate Tribals displaced due to Simlipal National Park and release allocated funds for Bio-sphere Sanctuary immediately

KUMARI SHSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj): The Simlipal National park, the most lengthiest, thickest, forest at Mayurbhanj in Orissa which had been declared as bio-sphere sanctuary is a famous tourist place. This forest consists of a National Park – Ram Trith (Jashipur). Besides this, Chahla, Nawana Upper Borokamula and Meghasani are places full of scenery which attract not only national but international tourists to. But there is no road up to the highest point-Kainburn, which is 11.45 KMs causing tremendous difficulties to the tourists.

Though this forest was full of tigers, leopards, elephants and other wild animals, the strength of all these beautiful animals is diminishing.

In 1980 this forest was declared National Park. Earlier it was declared project tiger and sanctuary in 1973 and 1979 respectively.

While declaring it as National Park, the tribal people of the area were asked to leave their places with the assurances that they would be rehabilitated somewhere else but have not been rehabilitated so far. An amount of Rs.30 lakh earmarked for rehabilitation programme is lying unutilised for a long time.

The tiger project is located at Jashipur while its office functions from Baripada, its District Headquarter which is 120 KMs away from this area. The office should be shifted to Jashipur for convenience of the tourists.

Although it has been declared bio-sphere sanctuary, the funds allocated for the purpose are not released. I request the Central Government to take up the matter and rehabilitate the tribal people without any further delay. The amount allocated should be released for the bio-sphere sanctuary for the proper protection of wild life and the beautification of National Park.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past fifteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIFTH
AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of the Ninth Schedule)

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sitaram Kesri.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESRI): I beg to move—

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, you can explain the provisions of the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, the Bill regarding Tamil Nadu Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes (Reservation of Posts or appointments in State services and reservation in Educational Institutions) Act, 1994 is put forth to include it in Ninth Schedule of Constitution. Rajya Sabha has already passed it on 24th August, 1994.

Provision of reservation was made at the end of 19th century. At that time Mysore State had provided reservation for backward classes. Provision of reservation for backward classes was made in Tamil Nadu in 1921. The Tamil Nadu Government has been raising the limit of reservation from time to time. It was done mostly in accordance with the needs of public and now it is 69 per cent which consists of 18 percent for SC, one per cent for ST and rest 50 percent for backward classes.

With reference to the verdict delivered by the Supreme Court in Indira Sahni versus Union Government of India and others, case (which is also known as Mandal case) a writ petition was filed in Madras High Court regarding reservation for other Backward Classes in which it was stated that reservation limit in institutions should be kept 50 percent by reducing it w.e.f. academic year 1994-95.

The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a special petition and subsequently, the issue came up before the Supreme Court. The Court reiterated its earlier decision that so far as admission in educational institutions are concerned, the limit of reservation should not exceed 50 percent.

In a special session of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 9th November, 1993 a unanimous decision was taken that 69 percent reservation in government services as well as educational institutions should be continued and the Union Government should be requested to carry out necessary amendments in the Constitution of India. On 26th November, 1993 an all-party meeting was held in Tamil Nadu. This issue also came up before this meeting. The Legislation passed by the Government of Tamil

Nadu in this regard was pending with the hon. President for his assent and he gave his assent to this legislation on 19th July, 1994.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had sent a proposal to the Union Government in which it was requested that the Bill passed by it i.e. Act No. 45 of 1994 be included in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution so that it could get protection under Article 31(B) of the Constitution at the time of judicial review.

Sir, with the assent of the hon. President to the legislation passed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India has already endorsed the provisions regarding State Legislation. Therefore, now it has become necessary that this Act should be brought under the jurisdiction of Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that it could not face any legal challenge and the backward classes of Tamil Nadu continue to get 69 per cent reservation in the State Government services and the educational institutions.

I would like to submit that reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes will alone not resolve the problems. However, reservation in the State Government Services and the educational institutions is an important step in the direction of giving social justice to the backward classes.

The Union Government has set up a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crore. Out of this total capital, Rs. 82 crore have already been disbursed by March, 1994. This Corporation is likely to be given an additional amount of Rs. 55.90 crore

during 1994-95. The Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 134 crore and an amount of Rs.56 crore have been disbursed during 1993-94. About one lakh people of the backward classes will be benefited by the loans sanctioned by the Corporation.

Before concluding, I would like to say that under the able guidance of our leader and Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao, we are continuously marching towards the goal of an egalitarian society. While considering the responsibility in the matter of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes as a pious duty, the Government has resolved that it will give them social justice and make them equal partner in building the nation. With these words, I request the House that this Bill may be taken into consideration.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the constitution Amendment Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha has been brought in this House. I rise to support this Bill. Though there is no need of a long speech yet many aspects are linked with this issue. As the hon. Minister has stated, this issue had been pending for

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

a long time but as soon as the Supreme Court delivered its judgement on Mandal Commission, this issue was raised from all quarters. It is since then that we have been demanding in this House that the whole issue may be decided once for all. The Supreme Court in its judgement has excluded some points on the one hand but included some points in the other. Therefore, whenever one talk about Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes, I urge that all aspects should be taken into account seriously. Now you have raised the issue of Tamil Nadu in which it has been requested that the Act passed by Tamil Nadu Assembly should be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. However, no decision has been arrived at about Article 15-4, 16-4, and 335. We have proposed an amendment that all the provisions relation to reservation may be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government gives from one hand but subsequently takes from the other hand. Shri Shankranand is sitting here. If as per Mandal Commission's recommendations 50 per cent reservation is implemented in AIIMS the governing body may approach the Court next day and it may be possible that the Court may give stay on the implementation. Similar is the case in Karnataka. The reservation limit has been raised from 73 per cent to 80 per cent there. If somebody goes to a Court there, the Court can give stay orders. Nobody has power to encroach the jurisdiction of the Court. Recently, the issue of reservation in promotion to the SCs and STs was raised. At that time, there was no such issue before the Supreme Court. Had such an issue been before the Court, a SC judge of the Supreme Court would have been included in the bench of nine judges. However, it was not done

so. When the time for judgement came up, it was stated that the provision of reservation in promotion will be not kept beyond five years. The Government immediately issued a clarification through its Personnel Department to this effect that reservation shall also be given in promotion. However, it was not implemented in between but is now being implemented. I would like to forewarn that after 1997, it would automatically stand lapsed. The Supreme Court is the only body to interpret the provisions of Constitution. Once it has declared that there would be no reservation after five years, it is binding to all, provided an amendment is carried out to that effect. The Court can give the same ruling in regard to Karnataka as has been given in the case of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that

[English]

prevention is better than cure

[Translation]

Today the issue of Tamil Nadu has not taken a violent turn. The Bill was forwarded to the Union Government in January. However, the President gave his assent to it on 16th July. As a result thereof, it was published in the Gazzete only when the President signed it. Now, when this issue has come up before the Court, the Government is thinking to bring an amendment in the Constitution. Further, the Government also want to avoid a discussion on it. Under Article 335, which deals with SCs and STs, the words "subject to merit" should be deleted. It should be added therein that this provision would also be applicable for reservation in promotion. If it is not possible, then Explanation-1 and 2 could be added in Article 54. However, if Article

164 is not amended accordingly, the shortcoming will remain forever and the Government would have to go a long way. We have been hearing about the reservation since you were elected to Parliament.

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: I was not in Parliament for eight months.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government has been declaring since 1991, inside the House as well as outside, that there is reservation for SCs and is being implemented as per the orders of the Government and not as per the law. Further, it has been claiming that a Bill will be brought in Parliament and a law will be enacted. Had this Bill become an Act and subsequently been included in the 9th Schedule, I would have been very happy. But today there is no such Act and how can we say to include it in the 9th Schedule?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that they have three Ministries. The newspapers are carrying news-items that there is a lack of coordination among the three. You are saying something else and Department of Personnel and Ministry of Law are saying something else. You say that your leader is Shri Narasimha Rao but what is the intention of the Ministry under the hon. Prime Minister? Is he with you? He says that Kesariji is in the habit of saying one thing or the other, he has nothing to do with law. That is why, I urge upon you to ensure that the Government should do something if they are sincere. You may make as many efforts as you like but you cannot stop it. Tamilnadu passed a Resolution increasing reservation to 69 per cent, you also approved it. But neither you did it as a

hobby nor you gave it as alms. They have taken it as it was their right. The persons who have been opposing it so far are now supporting it. Karnataka is also unanimously passing a Resolution providing 80 per cent reservation. So a new trend of social justice is developing you can not stop this trend of reservation. You will have to give it willingly or otherwise. In case the Central Government give assurance to the effect that the amendment they have moved does not apply on any State then it will depend on each State to follow it or not. For example, the Chief Minister of Bihar has announced that the reservation would be increased to 80 per cent for backward classes and scheduled castes in his State. If this Resolution is passed unanimously in the State, how can the Central Government oppose it? The State Governments should be empowered to do it according to their population. If a person belonging to a high-caste complains that his right has been violated then the reservation should be made according to the population of a particular caste. In this way everybody would be satisfied and there will be a representation of all the castes in the Government. Then the Government would not need to form RAF.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you should empower all the States to make amendment to the Constitution and enact laws to provide social justice to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The reservation will be made in education and Government jobs under Section 16(4) and 15(4). If it is done so, the State Governments will not have to come here again and again. If it had been provided earlier then what has happened in regard to SCs/STs would not have happened. The Ministers have been misguiding the House or getting misguided themselves regarding

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

Union Public Service Commission. You have repeatedly maintained that the youth belonging to backward classes would be given relaxation in age. You had announced it in this very House and the particular examination was conducted on 26th June but not a single candidate was selected on the basis of reservation. The 12 per cent candidates, who have been selected, have come after qualifying the preliminary test and competing with the candidates of general category. Nothing is being said by the Government in this regard. Two students have threatened to immolate themselves. This way the sentiments of the people are being provoked but the Government is keeping mum in this regard. How long can this be tolerated? That is why I urge upon you not to allure the people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes simply by giving assurances only. If the Government is sincere in this matter they should properly do it once. It is not a one-party matter. Whenever a meeting is convened to discuss matters related to SCs/STs then all the parties, be it—BJP, Janata Dal, Congress or Communist Party—try to pass a unanimous motion. They rise above the party spirit but here nothing is being done.

The constitution maintains that SCs/STs will be given reservation according to their population. As per 1991 census, their population stands at 24.56% but their reservation is only 22.5%. Neo-Buddhists, Gujars, Makarwal have also been included in their population. Several castes are being included in the list. The reservation should be proportionate. A constitution (Amendment) Bill will have to

be passed for that also. When we had called on the hon. President, he also agreed that the demand was justified because when Public Sectors are being changed into Private Sectors, the reservation should be provided in the Private Sector also. These days a conspiracy is going on to do away with the concept of reservation wherever it prevails.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Has the hon. President asked you to mention it in the Lok Sabha also?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: That is another matter. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Vajpayeeji is very wise. I agree with what Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav had said in the morning that Vajpayeeji very skilfully manages to dilute everything. I do not want to use the word 'cleverness' but we had mentioned it to the hon. President that we would openly say at least this much that had considered it justified. You are aware that the hon. Minister uses limited words and I feel that whatever Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma has said, is quite meaningful. There is reservation in Public sector, and in banks also but after the privatisation of banks the concept of reservation will be done away with in banks. Tomorrow the Railways may also be privatised and the reservation will end there also. In this country no person or organisation is above the constitution. The constitution is supreme and when the constitution has provided reservation for SCs/STs and the reservation is being provided for backward classes then the reservation will have to be provided everywhere—be it—private Sector, Public Sector or Government Sector. Sooner or later you will have to...*.....It will have to

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

be done and the Government which does not do it will be thrown out of power...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Sir,* is unparliamentary and it should be expunged...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, we expunge it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would like to make a commitment and give an assurance to House that they will bring amendment in the constitution and include these points. In this matter States should be empowered to decide about the percentage of reservation themselves independently.

Secondly, I would like to mention that there has been a conspiracy to do away with the reservation in promotions. The Supreme Court has fixed a period of five years i.e. upto 1997 for reservation and thereafter it would automatically end. I demand that there should be reservation for SCs/STs in promotions also. The Sections 33 and 35 of the constitution should be amended to remove the Efficiency Clause which has forcefully been added.

Thirdly, as you have mentioned that Act or legislation would be enacted for SCs/STs as per the G.O. Bihar Government has enacted a law to incarcerate those officers for 3 months who will fail to complete the reservation quota. The Central Government should also enact a law on the similar lines because even after 48 years of

Independence only 10 per cent reservation quota for SCs/STs in class I Government jobs has been filled up. I do not have any example to cite to substantiate this view that able candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available for IAS, IPS and other UPSC exams. But when an able candidate is found, at what ground he is declared unfit for clerical cadre. That is why, the guilty officers should get 3 months' imprisonment and a constitution amendment Bill should be brought in the House with this provision.

Besides, the reservation quota should be increased in the commensurate with increase in the population and the provision for reservation should be introduced in the Private Sector also.

Your purpose of bringing this Bill will be achieved only when a constitution amendment Bill is introduced in the House including necessary amendments covering all those 7-8 points to which I have drawn your attention. Alright, today, there was a furore in Tamil Nadu so you brought a Bill regarding Tamil Nadu and tomorrow if a similar situation is there in some other State and then you will have to bring a similar Bill for that also. This is not social justice, but social injustice. Whatever is done under pressure will not prove to be good either for you or for us.

That is why, through you, we would like to urge upon you to support and continue to work with the Prime Minister unitedly avoiding party-politics. A Constitution (amendment) Bill should be brought covering all the points which I have raised. I do not know whether the rules will permit the acceptance of my amendments and whether they would be

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

raised here for voting or not but I have suggested these amendments with an intention so as to let the Government to respond on Constitution Amendment Bill will be brought in near future? With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by the Government though it has been brought for a very limited objective. Reservation is being discussed within the country since long. The Government has hurriedly brought this Constitution Amendment Bill in view of the situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu so as to include a Bill of the State in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution. It may immediately retrieve the situation in Tamil Nadu, restore peace there as all the parties have made a demand to this effect but the Government seems to be least interested in finding a solution to the discussion and debate it has initiated through the country.

The Amendment to Constitution should not be made a day-to-day routine. All the aspects of the problem of the whole issue should be included once and then the amendment in the constitution should be made. Reservation has wide ranging dimensions. The Constitution Amendment Bill should be brought in order to remove, once for all, all the lacunae in the Constitution and all the controversies that might have arisen in question. Today, a Bill has been brought forward for Tamil Nadu, tomorrow another will be brought for Karnataka and thereafter for some other State. I suppose it a total lack of farsight on the part of the Government. The Government seems to be least interested in attaining a

positive approach on this issue by initiating a meaningful debate or solving it for ever. The Supreme Court has held in its recent verdict that the limit of reservation should not exceed 50 per cent and a very grave situation is arising out of such interpretation in the country. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government can grant more than 50 percent reservation at any cost but the situation is changing. Shri Paswan said just now that on the one hand the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people is growing and on the other the feeling that they are not getting as much reservation in employment as they should is generating a sense of indignation among the backward classes. When reservation became controversial, it was said that upper caste poor people will also be given 5-10 per cent reservation. This limit needs to be raised for that purpose.

Another issue of age relaxation also crept up. Meanwhile, the result of Preliminary exam of UPSC was also declared. Some days ago, I had raised this issue in this House and proved on the basis of figures published in the newspapers that the intention of the Government about granting reservation was not bonafide. While granting reservation to backward people, those classes are kept in backward classes which can compete on the basis of merit whereas it is a principle of a special opportunity. This provision should be reserved for those who can not compete in the general category. The way reservation is being interpreted today implies that there is 50 per cent reservation for non-backward, non-scheduled-caste and non-scheduled-tribe people. So, this situation should be changed. There was a controversy in the country and it was said that this problem should be solved once for all.

In 1931, caste based census was conducted in this country. Today, every caste claims that their population has grown so much. Therefore, caste based census should once again be conducted in this country and every caste should be granted reservation in proportion to its population. That way, nobody will have any grievance and reservation will be accomplished. Nobody will be able to divest the other person of his rights and there will be no scope for suicides. All these issues should be considered together.

I had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister about age relaxation. The other backward classes (OBC) have for the first time got an opportunity after the implementation of the Mandal Commission. We advanced many reasons. It was first implemented by the Government of Shri V.P. Singh in 1990. Had it not been challenged in the court of law, it would have been enforced in 1990 itself and they would have been getting the benefits for the past four years. Therefore, there should be age relaxation. They are not at fault in this context.

The facility of reservation in UPSC examination is given to 9 classes. They have been given the facility of age relaxation but not the OBCs. I advocated this cause on this basis. In response to my letter addressed to the Prime Minister the Minister of State for Personnel replied that it was implemented for the first time and it was to be seen what result its implementation brings. The results have come, only 12.25 per cent OBCs qualified the Preliminary Test. This way the reservation quota of 27 per cent will not be filled. It is a testimony to the Government's apathy towards it. The intention of the Government is not bonafide in this matter. It was interpreted

in the context of hue and cry that took place some where.

There is a dearth of Government jobs in Private and Public sectors. All the industries are being handed over to the Private Sector. It is like giving with one hand and taking away with the other. On the one hand, it is said that reservation will be given in the Government jobs and in the Public sector and on the other privatisation is being resorted to it in pursuit of the policy of liberalisation and the foreign companies are emerging on the scene. Not only this, the Government has struck a business deal with many institutions. They, too, have not been brought under the purview of reservation. The Railway is retrenching its labourers and its work is being done on the contract. There is no reservation for them. In such situation, private sector should also be covered under the purview of reservation. Kindly take all these points into consideration and formulate a national reservation policy, making clear provisions on which basis reservation will be provided. The leaders of all the parties should be taken into confidence for it. Then a comprehensive Constitution Amendment Bill regarding reservation should be brought forward after reaching a unanimous decision.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY *in the Chair*]

Madam Chairperson, the Government does not want to bring forward that comprehensive Bill because it has no interest in granting reservation. It is only interested in giving a limited solution to a question raised and for that they have brought in this Bill. We are compelled today. It would be injustice to Tamil Nadu if this Bill is not passed today. Therefore, in view of Tamil Nadu's demand, I support this Bill and condemn the

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

Government for its lack of will in granting reservation. I hope from Kesariji that he will express his opinion on these points when he will reply on behalf of the Government.

Madam Chairperson, I do not know what is his opinion but when I ask other Ministers, they use to say that these were the assurances of Kesariji as if his assurances are not the Government's assurances. It is not good if this is so. Kesariji's policy of misguiding people is not good. Though, we too will take advantage of his speaking anything he likes but the crux of his policy is that in reality he will not grant any reservation.

Madam Chairperson, through you, I would like to ask Kesariji that just now he was all praise for the hon. Prime Minister but the extent of access he has is imminent from the fact that the Prime Minister is not present here when discussion on such an important Constitution Amendment Bill is going on here. What is his intention in such a situation. It seems that his intention is not good and the Prime Minister keeps mum on every question. He is playing the politics of vote. He wants to get votes through you and does not agree to what you say. His is a totally malafide intention.

Madam Chairperson, with these words, I support the basic Bill while registering my protest.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform the House that there are many speakers and we have to finish this by 4 o'clock and after that we have to take up discussion under Rule 193.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Madam, I will take 3-4 minutes. I rise to support the Bill with some reservations and seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Questions have already been raised and I think, the House, as a whole is perturbed about the Reservation Policy of the Government. There are many deficiencies, many lacunae, many dark spots and I would like to know the mind of the Government. I will not repeat the points that have already been made, either by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan or by my party colleague, Shri Nitish Kumar.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I am your colleague..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It only shows on how many points there is a misunderstanding in the country at large about the policy of the Government on this question of reservation.

In a dynamic situation, in a changing situation, how can we stick to just one formulation? I think the time has come for a comprehensive review of the matter and a comprehensive amendment of the Constitution in the light of all the new factors that have developed, of all the new demands that have developed in the society and of all that social justice demands.

Madam, there are two points which I would like to make very briefly. Firstly, while I support the present move of the Government to give judicial immunity to the Tamiz Nadu Bill, there are certain questions in our mind.

I think the Minister owes it to the House to explain the content of the Bill also although that substantively is not

before us. There is a reservation of 69 per cent in Tamil Nadu. I asked for a break-up and I was told that 18 per cent is for the Scheduled Castes, one per cent for the Scheduled Tribes and 50 per cent for the backward classes. Now, the Supreme Court's decision is before us whether we agree with it or we do not agree with it. It says that the reservation shall not ordinary exceed 50 per cent of the posts and it is distributed normally according to the population. Now, here, you grant 50 per cent reservation to the backward classes alone. If you minus 19 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, you will end up with only 81 per cent. Take for example that there are 10 per cent upper caste people and minorities. I do not know what the number is. In Tamil Nadu it leaves you at 71 per cent. According to the Mandal formula, the reservation for OBCs should have been limited at 35.5 per cent but here it is 50 per cent. That is the question which needs to be resolved. It cannot be left arbitrarily to the judgement of every State Government. Some principles have to be laid down. Some guidelines have to be laid down. We are for reservation. There is no question about it. We are for reservation to the depressed sections of communities. Let there be Shri Ram Vilas Paswan's Formula of universal reservation. Let the entire cake be distributed among different communities and among different groups according to the population. There is, however, the consideration of the Constitution that apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which should get full weightage for their population, the weightage of the others shall depend upon their degree of backwardness and that is now you are left with a certain common margin. Roughly speaking, for others, we have said 50 per cent weightage. But if some community or some group is more backward compared to the others relatively

speaking, then it should have a higher weightage namely, some 50 per cent and some 60 per cent or even 90 per cent weightage for the population. Therefore, some formula has to be evolved which should universally apply and it should then be laid down by Parliament in the form of an amendment to the so that it is followed by every State whenever there is a demand for raising the limit.

Madam, my final point is this. There were a lot of legal squabble going on. I am sure that the Minister is aware of them. According to the newspapers, there was a battle royal between the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Welfare about the legality of this Amendment. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us about the legal dimensions. The present situation is that the Tamil Nadu Bill stands challenged. I recall in mind, without detracting from my support to the Tamil Nadu Bill, the situation about the Cauvery dispute. A case was pending before the Supreme Court and the State Legislature legislated on it and the Supreme Court said you cannot do it behind our back. You cannot do it when the matter is *sub judice*. I wish that the Government had taken these circumstances into account. I would not like that this House passes a Bill in all seriousness, in all gravity. This being a very important matter, if you amend the Constitution today and then tomorrow the Supreme court says "you cannot do it in this *mala fide* manner; you cannot do it behind our back, therefore, it is struck down". I, therefore, feel that the Government is acting without due seriousness of purpose and without due thoughts. It is merely trying to placate some people. It is only trying to meet a political situation. This is not the behaviour pattern of a responsible Government. I would once again appeal to Shri Kesari that he must come to the House at the earliest possible with a comprehensive

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

Bill touching all the points that have been stated by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and by Shri Nitish Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR (Dohad): Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that there are 25-26 States in our country and if every State asks for amending the constitution then how many times you will bring amendment in the constitution?

I would like to state that you leave aside the provision of reservation for the Other Backward Classes and provide 10 or 5 per cent reservation for all other castes like Brahmins, Banias etc. Therefore, my proposal is that you better withdraw this amendment bill.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Madam Chairman, on behalf of Bhartiya Janta Party we welcome the Bill introduced in the House regarding reservation quota passed by Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Union Government has introduced this Bill in the wake of the bandh observed in the State by the AIDMK party thus pressuring the Central Government though it was passed by the Tamil Nadu Government in November. The hon. members have complained that the Backward classes are not being provided 27 per cent reservation quota in UPSC examinations and they are getting only 12 per cent instead. Would Shri Kesri.....this injustice.....(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Not a single person has been taken. I have

approached the hon. Minister I have approached the Prime Minister. That was done for open competition.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU: Today the bill has been sent by Tamil Nadu. Tomorrow such a Bill may come from Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka etc and thus all the States will give vent to their feeling of resentment. Therefore, identification and the census of Backward Classes should be made at the earliest and consensus should be reached with all the political parties, the centre should formulate laws promptly in this regard. Moreover, the hon. Minister has done nothing so far on the issue of providing promotional and reservation as per the report of the Mandal Commission. He has not made any amendment in this regard. I would like to request the hon. Union Minister of Welfare Shri Sitaram Kesri to amend the Constitution regarding reservation in promotional posts immediately so that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not subjected to any injustice.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I will speak for only one minute. My party has decided to extent support to this Constitution (Amendment) Bill for 69 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu despite the Supreme Court judgement that the reservations should not exceed 50 per cent. We have taken this decision to support this Bill because in Tamil Nadu more than 50 per cent reservation was in practice much before the Supreme Court judgement. That is why we are supporting it. We do not want a feeling to be there in the minds of the poor, backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of Tamil Nadu

that the rights given to them hitherto have been snatched. If there is any other State where more than 50 per cent reservation was in practice before the Supreme Court judgement, we will extent our support to them also. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): I never really wanted to participate in the discussion because I wholeheartedly support the Bill. But, there are certain issues which warrant our immediate attention. As we are going to pass a historic Bill into an Act, namely, the Constitution (Eighty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, I endorse the various points raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan so far as the Supreme Court judgement is concerned. It was uncalled for; it was out of context; it was not in the terms of reference; it was before the Bench of the Supreme Court, but they have dwelt upon the policy of reservations with regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To that extent, I should say the judgement itself is unconstitutional and we must do something to rectify. We have given a detailed memorandum signed by all Members belonging to all political parties, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Government. So far no action has been taken.

Second point raised by Shri Shahabuddin also warrants a very serious consideration at this stage because by this Act we are going to do something which is against the earlier decision of the Supreme Court. I am sure the Government must have given full thought before this Bill is passed into an Act and we may not have one day, the Bill coming back to the House with all kinds of strictures.

One thing Madam, I will just say within a minute and that is, all those

issues which have come up from the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court relating to the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be removed. They are not warranted. They are not called for. They were not before the Bench. You take, for example, the issues like reservation in promotion, issues like application of creamy layer and issues like carry-forward quota. Now two or three things have come to light and that is the privatisation of various public sector undertakings and other undertakings by the Government of India which are partially financed by the Government. Then, in general, due to privatisation of the services in the Government Departments, namely, the Departments like the Railways, the P&T and very big Departments involving millions of labourers, they are being thrown open to the *tekedars* and private other institutions. They are depriving us of the element of reservation. Therefore, in the last meeting of the SC&ST Forum, there was a general and unanimous demand that we should go in for asking for reservation in the private sector also.

Madam, we had also asked for appropriately advancing the reservation in services according to the latest Census, namely, 1991 Census.

These are the issues which the hon. Minister must address to this House. It is because, this is only a one time legislation. I am sure, the other hon. Members will not come forward with such a proposal. Let this House not face a situation that each and every time, a State brings in a legislation for reservation and we come before the House with similar legislation. This reservation policy, so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, must be backed by law. There must be a Bill before the House which the hon. Minister

[Shri Buta Singh]

had admitted. All these issues are very pertinent and they are very, very relevant I should say. At this moment of our passing this Bill, there is no opposition to this Bill. Let us not be in a hurry. This Bill can be passed without any discussion. But these are basic issues which the hon. Minister must address, which the House must pay attention to. Otherwise, you will be doing something which is not fair and which is unjust with the weaker sections, specially, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Madam, on behalf of my party, I wish to make it categorically clear that as far as this Bill goes, we are wholeheartedly supporting it. There is no need for me to go into the whole history of the reservation policy as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned. From way back in 1921, stage-by-stage, they have arrived at the present position namely, 69 per cent.

Obviously, something which has got such a long historical background has to be seen in a different light in the sense that it cannot be suddenly dismantled now or reversed which would be palpably a gross injustice done to all those deserving people who were enjoying the benefits of this reservation so long. This is different from the position of State which may think that in future it should extend reservation beyond a certain limit. I do not agree with the proposal that every State should have the right. At least today I do not agree with it. I think what the consequences may be that every State should have the right to fix the percentage of reservation according to its own needs and desires. I think if that is pursued to its logical end, there will be no one left. Anyway at the moment,

as far as the case of Tamil Nadu is concerned, it has to be supported fully.

The only one point, Madam, on which I would like to have some clarification is this. The stand that the Government of India has taken on this Bill obviously means that the Government does not consider the Supreme Court's decision of November, 1992 which was by the way a decision of the full Bench of nine Judges of the Supreme Court as mandatory.

The Government does not consider that decision to be mandatory; it considers it to be perhaps recommendatory; I do not know. If they had considered it to be mandatory and binding, they could not have advised the President to give his assent to this Bill. Therefore, the Government has already gone one step ahead; and by their action, they have shown that they do not consider this Supreme Court's decision to be mandatory and binding.

Therefore, now, I want to know only one thing. When we are seeking to give protection to this Bill under the Ninth Schedule, is that protection really watertight? Does it prevent the Supreme Court from judicial intervention altogether? Can they not intervene even now or subsequently even after we legislate that this Bill is being put under the Ninth Schedule? Is it the 100 per cent protection? Is there not any possibility of judicial intervention hereafter, because the Supreme Court says, "No, you have violated our decision?" Therefore, they can pass some strictures; they can propose some restrictions or amendments, and we may be put in a difficult position at that time.

Therefore, I want to be assured by the Government on this. They must have

considered all these aspects before they advised the President to give his assent. We should know the exact position. It is no use going away thinking that now it is in the Ninth Schedule there is no further uncertainty or danger or risk or anything like that. I think that would be an illusion, as far as I understand. The Supreme Court can interfere if it wants to; if it feels affronted, if it feels affronted that the Parliament has sought to do something which goes against it.

Well, the basic structure is another argument which they may use against the Supreme Court's decision. So, we should know what exactly we are legislating now. As far as the reservation part of it goes in Tamil Nadu, we fully support that.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

As far as protection under Ninth Schedule goes, we would like to be assured by the government whether there is any possibility of judicial intervention or it is being completely shut out. We should know that.

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj): It is a very important question. If any doubt is raised either in this House or in the State Legislatures about the legality of the Act, I think. It is necessary that the Advocate-General should be called here. Otherwise, we will make ourselves a laughing stock.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we support in principle the amendment introduced for providing 69 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify the situation prevalent in my area and State.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not talk about the situation in your area. This is not proper. Every issue cannot be raised on every occasion.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: While discussing the reservation issue in Tamil Nadu why the same issue cannot be discussed in context of Bihar?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. You cannot raise any issue on any occasion. Please take your seat.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Backward Classes have been given 27 per cent reservation in jobs but there are many districts in my state where the benefits of reservation have not reached so far.

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion is not being held about your State at present. The discussion here is on the Tamil Nadu issue.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that the Government should introduce a uniform bill for all States and it should be put under the 9th schedule so that all the States are benefited equally. Today this Bill has been introduced under the pressure of Tamil Nadu Government. On the other hand a situation is being created in Bihar so that an agitation may start there. What will the Government do if Bihar also insists on its demands for

[Shri Suraj Mandal]

providing 80 per cent reservation and then the State Bandh is observed and coal supply, train services etc are disrupted? Such a situation should not be created in the country.

I, therefore, demand that all the States of the country should adopt a uniform policy to provide reservation to Backward classes and such a bill should be introduced here. With these words I and my party support this Bill.

[English]

16.00 hrs.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): It is an important landmark in the history of Parliament to bring such an amendment to remove the historical inequalities and to remove the historical injustices perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and the Backward Class people in this country. I congratulate the Prime Minister and also the Minister of Welfare.

At the same time, I would like to caution that it is only a piecemeal arrangement to meet a political exigency. If at all there could be a permanent solution to this problem, it is only proportional reservation as suggested by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Nitish Kumar. In fact, in 1921 itself during the British Raj, there was proportional reservation according to the population of one particular community under a very compartmental system. So, that only will solve the problem.

I would like to point out that recently a Bench of the Supreme Court gave a verdict that a Harijan who moves from

Tamil Nadu to Delhi would lose his status and that he would not be called a Harijan! I appeal to all Harijans, wherever they are, that they should rise and wake up. They should not forget this. This is an injustice being perpetrated. It is an onslaught by the Supreme Court against these forgotten Scheduled Castes, Tribes and the backward class people. This should be negated. It may even affect the backward class people also. Therefore, what I feel is that a census of the population on caste basis should be taken and we should find out what quantum of reservation should be given to each community. That only will solve the problem.

As rightly pointed out, it should be left to each State to decide the percentage of population, on caste basis, in that particular State, because that State only will be able to find out the exact number.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Welfare also to be very cautious. I have my own reservations about this Amendment that it may be questioned by the Supreme Court after it is passed here. This may not stand before the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, reservation issue in Tamil Nadu is being discussed here. I want to submit that the SC/ST's backlog which is in thousands has not been cleared so far. Moreover, while the Mandal commission issue was sub-judice in Supreme Court, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were included for providing quota in promotional posts. We have requested the hon. Minister to bring an amendment in this regard at the earliest. There are so many persons in

India who have not been promoted because reservation in promotional posts has not been enforced as yet. In the recommendation number 432 of the second annual report it has been stated that reservation should be decided on the basis of the population of class III and IV employees in the district. But the second report has not been granted recognition till date....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It was proposed to put it under the Ninth Schedule. If you talk about the district council or village panchayat how can it work?

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: (interruptions) This work has not been done in a proper manner. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be provided reservation in a proper manner. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Indian National League, I rise to support this Bill for granting 69 per cent to backward classes in Tamil Nadu. I fully, completely, wholeheartedly and undilutely support this Bill. We all know that for the last so many centuries the backward classes have suffered in this country and justice has to be done to these people.

I am sure this Bill will come as a blessing to all the backward sections of the population of the State of Tamil Nadu. It is also in the fairness of things that this Bill is being given judicial immunity by bringing it under the Ninth Schedule. I wish and hope that this will not be challenged by anybody in the Supreme Court.

Here I would like to point out one thing. I would completely agree with my colleague Shri Ram Vilas Paswan when he said that all sections of the population which are backward should be given reservation according to the population. In this connection I would like to point out that as far as Muslims are concerned, they are backward in this country socially and educationally. Because of this the Nettur Commission in Kerala has recommended that all Muslims in Kerala are enjoying this 12 per cent reservation. The Muslims in Kerala are enjoying this 12 per cent reservation. In the same manner the Gopal Singh panel has suggested that Muslims are backward educationally and socially and, therefore, on this basis the Muslims all over the country should get reservation on the basis of population. It is said that some sections of Muslims get reservation under backward quota. But it is not enough. It is not satisfactory. Because the Muslims are backward educationally and socially, they should get reservation on the basis of population on all-India level. I suggest that the quota should be fixed within the framework and both inside and outside the backward quota. That will satisfy the Muslims. That will mean that justice is being done to them.

Justice is being done to all backward sections of the population. So also justice has to be done to the Muslim community in the same manner. This community is backward educationally and socially.

I hope the Government will seriously consider this matter to satisfy this section of the population of the country.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, I support the Bill and I really congratulate the Tamil Nadu people and the political parties there and its Chief

[Shri Srikanta Jena]

Minister and the Government for passing such Bill. Now we will be putting it in the Ninth Schedule. While going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons I got a doubt. I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister about the correct position which has not been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons regarding the Supreme Court judgement in the *Indira Sawhney and others Versus Union of India and others*. In it they have said that the total reservation under Article 16(4) should not exceed 50 per cent and they put a full stop. But in the judgement there is no full stop. There is another sentence added in the judgement which says: it can exceed in special regions. That has not been mentioned here. The judgement of the Supreme Court has not been fully reflected in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Thus a misunderstanding is being created by the Union Government by this Statement of Objects and Reasons.

My hon. colleague Shri Shahabuddin said that the Supreme Court said: it shall not exceed 50 per cent. It has not been said by the Supreme Court that it shall not exceed 50 per cent. They said: it should not exceed 50 per cent. It is suggestive in nature and the Union Government has taken a different position. Once the Tamil Nadu Government went to the Supreme Court in a Special Leave Petition they said: yes, we concede it is 'shall not'. But the Supreme Court has not taken this position.

They have defined Articles 15(4) and 16(4). Article 16(4) is very clear that nothing in this Constitution states that if they consider the socially and educationally backward people who are not properly represented in the States

services and in the education, the States can go upto any extent reserving in educational institutions and in the Government service. Therefore, the position taken by the Union Government is really conflicting. What exactly is the position? The Law Minister says it is mandatory. The Welfare Minister says it is not mandatory. Why is this conflict? Let the Law Minister clarify this position as to what exactly is the position of the Government of India because this has not been stated properly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let us understand that what the legal position is will not be decided on the floor of the House. You can have a law of the kind you interpret here.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I fully agree with you. The interpretation of the Constitution of the Supreme Court is final. But I would like to know whether the judgement in the *Indira Sawhney and others Versus Union of India and others* case is binding on the State. Is it the opinion of the Government? I think it is not binding.

MR. SPEAKER: About whose opinion are you asking?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Government is saying it is binding.

MR. SPEAKER: Government cannot say so.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Government should have got it clarified from the Bench of the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let us understand. This is a law passed by the

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and today you are putting that law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. It is as simple as that.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, let me clarify. The point is, suppose it is binding because the Supreme Court's decision is 'shall' and not 'should', then you have to amend the Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution and merely putting this Bill under the Ninth Schedule will not serve the purpose. Otherwise, where from the Tamil Nadu Assembly derives the power to legislate this law when the Supreme Court's interpretation is 'shall'?

MR. SPEAKER: In fact, in your learned statement you yourself have made it clear as to what is the difference between 'should' and 'shall'. You yourself have made it clear.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The point is let this august House not proceed in a manner as stated by Shri Indrajit. Why am I putting this question? This issue has been debated at full length in the Constituent Assembly. Sir, I draw your attention to Article 164 of the Constitution.

“(i) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor:

Provided that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare

of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.”

Why this provision has been kept for only three States. This provision in the Constitution has been made applicable only for three States. I would like to draw your attention to the debates in the Constituent Assembly and the Committee headed by Shri A.V. Thakkar. There was a Committee in the Constituent Assembly under the Chairmanship of Shri A.V. Thakkar. They went around the entire country and this issue came up for discussion. They said that the tribals should get special status in these three States and that the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes should remain on par. That is why, this special provision was inserted in Article 164 of the Constitution. It means if at all any special status has to be given, it has to be given.

MR. SPEAKER: This provision is for having a Minister.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That is my point. The point is this provision was not there in respect of other States. Why is this provision meant for only these three States?

MR. SPEAKER: That is because the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, this is not your opinion in my opinion; this was the opinion of the Constituent Assembly. Sir, I will draw your attention to Shri A.V. Thakkar Committee's recommendation in the Constituent Assembly. This was debated in the Constituent Assembly. That is why, the Supreme Court said. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. It has been mentioned clearly in today's list of business that the debate was scheduled to commence at 4.00 p.m. under Rule 193 and the present issue was scheduled to be passed without any discussion. Had it been allowed, we would have also participated in it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I uphold your point of order and I extend the time for the discussion.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The point is, while making my position very clear about the intention of the Bill which was passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly, I want a total protection to this Bill. Let it not go in such a manner that tomorrow it will be nowhere; then, we will be a laughing stock.

Sir, I had given my amendment. I do not know, why it was not admitted. According to my amendment:

"Any such Act providing 50 per cent reservations for OBCs in State Government jobs and educational institutions exclusive of the statutory reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, where OBC population exceeds 50 per cent and in the opinion of the State Legislature, they remain socially and educationally backward, is passed in future.

That means, tomorrow, there will be no restriction as far as Bihar, Orissa

and Madhya Pradesh Assemblies are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Will that be included in the Ninth Schedule? What do you want?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I just wanted to know from the Minister, from the Union Government as to what is their position on this issue.

I would like to be clarified on this issue why the hon. Minister has put the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of Mandal in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in a haphazard way and not the full text of the judgement. The Supreme Court has said that reservations should not exceed 50 per cent and it can also exceed 50 per cent in special cases.

In Orissa, the population of SC and ST is 40 per cent and OBC is 54 per cent. That means there is a total population of 94 per cent SC and ST and OBC in Orissa. What is the reservation today? If 40 per cent goes to the SC and ST, only 10 per cent is left to the OBCs. Tomorrow, if their population is 42 per cent, then it will be reduced to 8 per cent. Ninety four per cent of the total population of Orissa belongs to SC and ST and OBCs. It is the same case with the State from where respected Shri Arjun Singh comes, that is Madhya Pradesh, where the reservation for OBCs is 12 per cent but the population is more than 54 per cent.

That is why, a comprehensive Bill has to be there. Otherwise, this will end in a chaos.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I wholeheartedly support

the Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill which makes a provision for 60 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu to be included in the Ninth Schedule. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that you know much better than we know that many South Indian States, specially Tamil Nadu, Kerala and even your State, Maharashtra, were the pioneering States in the social reform struggle, in social justice struggle and also in championing the cause of the weaker sections of our society and the reservation really is the result of that struggle. The weaker sections of the society were not represented in the Government machinery and, therefore, they were subjected to many injustices. It is not after Independence but much before we got our freedom that as a result of the struggle of the people of South India that reservation was accepted as one of the State policies. In Karnataka, reservation was given in the 19th century by the Maharashtra of Mysore. Then the great leader, the social reform leader, Shri Ramaswami Periyar led the struggle in Tamil Nadu and ultimately the people of Tamil Nadu got the reservation before Independence, in 1921.

Now we are talking of Supreme Court. It is unfortunate that the Supreme Court while interpreting reservation, struck down reservation in 1950 and they said that reservation is against the principle of equality and the principle of equal opportunity. Under Article 14 of the constitution, they said that reservation is not valid and they struck down.

Then this Parliament asserted the right of the people and then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself moved the amendment. The first amendment of the Indian Constitution was on the issue of reservation and was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was drafted by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

but Panditji said "You are the Law Minister. You come from the weaker section. Let me move this amendment so that the country may know that this is our national policy." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the first amendment to the Indian Constitution and Articles 15 and 16 were amended and Article 16(4) was added. Therefore, this is the result of a great struggle and because of that, this reservation policy has been accepted.

Now the question is that there are problems. Shri Arjun Singhji is here. He has been a great champion for the reservation of backward classes and weaker sections.

I would like to congratulate, first, the people of Tamil Nadu who have really fought throughout for the reservation issue. This struggle was led by Periyar, then by Shri Annadurai, and then led by Shri MGR, by Shri Karunanidhi and is now led by Shri K. Veeramani D.K. Reader also. The Tamil Nadu Assembly deserves congratulations. All Parties in the Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously passed a Resolution. They unanimously passed an Act. Then, the present Chief Minister Ms. Jayalalitha led an All-Party delegation to Government of India and met the Prime Minister and the President of India. Ultimately, all the Parties here also supported it. Because of the support of all the Parties, the President of India was able to give his assent. In view of that, now this Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward to put the reservation in Ninth Schedule of Constitution.

Sir, Shri Indrajit Gupta raised two points. First, he wanted to know whether the Government of India is sure that this provision would not be struck down.

MR. SPEAKER: That is really the germane point.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: That is the main point. That is a very major point. I was also present in a meeting where the Law Minister held a different view. He said that the judgement of the Supreme Court in connection with the 50 per cent reservation is mandatory. He also said that the Supreme Court would go into this question and judge, scrutinise the desirability of this amendment to include the provision in the Ninth Schedule at a time when the main issue is again pending before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in its interim judgement, has said that it cannot go beyond 50 per cent. Now, you are bringing this Amendment forward to put it in the Ninth Schedule. We are supporting it. It is because we thought that the people of Tamil Nadu who enjoyed the 69 per cent reservation benefit for many years even before the judgement of the Supreme Court, should not be denied that right. Therefore, we are supporting it. But the question is: Why did you not think along with that to bring a comprehensive Constitutional Amendment to amend Articles 14, 15 and 16? Why did you not bring that? That was the most important thing. If you are sincere that the reservation should be beyond 50 per cent, as we are doing it now, if you have amended that, then that will not be stopped. It will create a precedent. The other States will be justified in giving this benefit. It is not that Shri Indrajit Gupta is supporting or CPM is supporting it because the people enjoyed 69 per cent reservation and therefore that right should not be taken away. The question is that what is position of 85 per cent population what is the position in respect of reservation today? The Backward Classes, the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe and the minorities

contribute 85% of our population. Certain minorities are also going to be benefited by this reservation based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, that is, those who are treated as Muslims backwards. But what is the position today? In respect of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is to the extent of 22.5 per cent. Even after 43 years of Constitution in force, only 10 per cent of that benefit has been given. They have not enjoyed the total reservation benefit. The population of the backward classes is 52 per cent and they get only four per cent. Even today, only four per cent of them are there in Government services. The population of Muslims is to the extent of 11-12 per cent whereas their share in the administration is only one per cent. Therefore, 85 per cent people have got only 15 per cent share in the Government service. I would like to make it very clear. It is not a question of only jobs. It is a question of sharing power. In a democracy, if the people do not share power, if they do not have the share in the governance of their country, in the Bodies which make laws, policies, programmes, which implement those policies and programmes, then democracy will become only a farce.

Therefore, this is a major principle that sharing power in a democracy is a fundamental right of the people of this country. This reservation is a fundamental right of the weaker sections of the society. I will request Shri Sitaram Kesri about this matter. Today, we will pass it. I do not want to create any hurdle.

Mr. Speaker, You have rightly mentioned that we are a legislative body. We only pass the acts and laws. The interpretation is with the Supreme Court. It is important because it is a case of

justice. Therefore, we should pass it today. But the Government should come forward again with a comprehensive constitutional amendment on the issue of reservation in the next session. Otherwise, courts are going to create problems. Those who never accepted reservation as a matter of principle are trying to find out excuses, and opportunities to oppose it.

Shri Atal Bihari mentioned today that in Uttarkhand, the population of backward classes is two or three or four per cent. And because of 27 per cent reservation, the problem has now been created. We said, we cannot have reservation on a district or a *taluka* basis. There has to be a policy which has to be normally accepted.

I want to remind Shri Sitaram Kesriji that this Government has also accepted in principle that the economically poor from the upper caste people, who are not getting jobs, should also get some reservation. There was a provision of ten per cent reservation. There was a provision of ten per cent reservation. The Supreme Court struck it down. Why did it happen? Every time you say that there should be economic criterion. The Supreme Court said, "No, in the present Constitution, there is no provision." The backwardness will be decided only on the basis of social and educational backwardness and not on the basis of economic backwardness. They used these words in the judgment:

"A cluster of castes in this country becomes a class."

That is the exact phraseology used in a Supreme Court judgment. If you want to give some reservation, I support that poor people among the upper castes

should also get some reservation. You have to bring an amendment. You have to amend the Constitution. Otherwise, in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court, you cannot give reservation to them. Therefore, I am saying that there is a need to bring a comprehensive constitutional amendment.

The question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been raised. The Supreme Court has said that after five years, there will be no reservation in promotions for SC ST. You made a statement. Now you have issued a circular. Why did you not go to appeal in the Supreme Court? Why did you not go for revision that this was not the issue before the Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court should not have expressed its opinion on SC ST promotion issue. You should have gone for revision. You did not go because you did not want that the judgment should be reviewed and the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people should get benefit of promotion. Therefore, I am saying that because of the weaknesses or because of the wrong thinking or confused thinking or maybe a deliberate thinking, you want to do something. You want to do only lip-service. You want to do something only on the paper. But you do not want to sincerely implement it and give the real benefit to the people. Government is wrong approach and confusion create a lot of problems ultimately resulting in a movement. My request is let us include it in the Ninth Schedule. But in the winter session, you would have a detailed consultation and bring forward a comprehensive constitutional amendment bill so that those people, to whom reservations have been given, should get the real and full benefits.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN
(Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker Sir,

[Shri P.G. Narayanan]

this historic Constitution (Amendment) Bill is brought here with the good intention of protecting the reservation policy which is being implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu for the past several years. First of all, in order to maintain the status quo and in order to avoid judicial challenge, this Bill is a must. Moreover, this is a matter of great social concern. In Tamil Nadu, 88 per cent of the population belongs to the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes. So, to ensure social justice and upliftment of the downtrodden people of our society, the continuance of 69 per cent of reservation is absolutely necessary.

We know fully well that even if this Reservation Act were included in the Ninth Schedule, it is still open to attack or challenge. But we can get some relief through this measure. Full safety in this regard can be obtained only when the Constitution Amendment Bill under Article 15 and 16 is effected to confer powers on the States to determine the quantum of reservation according to population and other related local factors. I may mention here that for that purpose, I am going to introduce a Private Members' Bill tomorrow to amend Articles 15 and 16.

Sir, this Bill has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. It is agreed to among all the political parties that this Bill should be passed without any discussion. So, let us not enter into any controversy. I appeal to all the political parties to support this Bill unanimously.

MR SPEAKER: I wonder whether this amounts to passing the Bill 'without any discussion'!

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: I thank all the political parties. And I also thank the Government and the Prime Minister of India for bringing forward this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand one thing very clearly. A bill has been passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. And this Government is trying to put it in the Ninth Schedule. This is the relevant issue. You cannot cover the entire issue of reservations. If you are to cover the issue of reservations in Government service, private service, in trade, in industry and so on, it becomes unlimited.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: How long shall we continue with this?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. The Members should realise what I am saying.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker Sir, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, I rise to lend my wholehearted support to this Constitution (Amendment) Bill which intends to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu by giving effect to 69 per cent of reservation in the State of Tamil Nadu as passed by the Legislative Assembly. I do not wish to repeat what my friends have already said. I fully agree with the views expressed by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Indrajit Gupta and other hon. Members who spoke prior to me. I only request the hon. Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Constitution (Amendment) Bill in the coming Session, giving scope to protect reservations which are in vogue in different States with varying percentages because of the variation of population with regard to their educational and social backwardness.

So, the Government of India should take these things into cognizance and come forward with a comprehensive legislation.

I would like to mention just one more point. There is a strong feeling presently among the people of this country that economically poor people belonging to the so called advanced sections of the society must also be given the benefit of reservation. To achieve that end, the Government should request the Supreme Court to reconsider the Full Bench judgment if necessary, so that justice is done to the weaker sections of the society.

I once again congratulate the Government of Tamil Nadu for initiating this step to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes of Tamil Nadu. I also congratulate this Government for giving assent to this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I support the Constitution Amendment Bill. The Hon. Minister deserves congratulations for it. You are going to implement it in Tamil Nadu. Arrangements should be made in other States also. The Welfare Ministry should give direction in this regard and it should be included in the Ninth Schedule.

The lacunae in the reservation policy should be removed. The Railways have a separate policy in regard to reservation. There is no reservation in the Science and Technology Department. A comprehensive Bill regarding reservation should be brought after removing all the lacunae.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, on behalf of my party, Kerala Congress, I support this Bill. I would like to applaud the wisdom of the Constitution makers for making a provision in the Ninth Schedule for giving protection to such welfare measures. I am sure, even though, it is put in the Ninth Schedule, it is open to challenge. Articles 15 and 16 have been challenged because of the present move of the Government and the legislature. I am sure, the arms of Parliament are strong and long enough to frame further laws and can bring about further changes in Articles 15 and 16.

My intention is not to make a long speech, but I would like to make one point. There are other classes of people also in the society who are urgently in need of reservation, protection and other welfare measures. There are persons who have changed their faith. For example, when persons professing Christianity change their faith or religion from Hinduism are denied the rights of Scheduled Caste. This is just because he has a different faith. I think, this cannot be allowed in a secular State like India where every person has a right to profess any faith. By changing faith alone, their status as Harijans does not change. This is also an aspect, which I would like to put at this stage before this House for consideration.

I, once again, support this move. I congratulate the people of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, all the Political parties of Tamil Nadu and also the Government, the Prime Minister and all concerned for bringing forward this historic Bill. Thank you.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I congratulate the Central Government for bringing this Amendment Bill. The intention of the Government in passing this Bill is very clear. We intend to protect the Bill as passed by Tamil Nadu Government, which was challenged in the Supreme Court.

Sir, dating back to 1921, in history we find that Tamil Nadu had its own reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward people for. We are passing this Amendment Bill—amendment to the Ninth Schedule—only to protect the Tamil Nadu Bill. One thing which is very clear is that the Tamil Nadu Government and its Legislative Assembly unanimously resolved to call upon the Central Government to protect this Bill. Therefore, it is our prime duty to protect this Bill. This august House, which is the supreme legislative body, should come forward for the rescue of the Tamil Nadu Government. I earnestly appeal to the Members of Parliament to give their full support to this Bill.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, we were told that there will be no discussion on it and immediately after the Zero Hour there will be voting on it. I did not even go for lunch thinking that at any time voting may be there. And now we find that this discussion is going on in the House. I wonder what all is going on. I have no objection for a discussion but I did not even go for lunch thinking that there may be voting at any time. Let us put it to vote. All are supporting.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not show that your lunch is more important than this Bill.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our party welcomes the law regarding reservation enacted by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and we welcome the reservation also. All of us want that social justice should be there and each section of the society should have its share in the Government.

We would like to congratulate the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu and all of us also deserve congratulations. But through you I would like to warn the Government about a danger. The alluring slogans of social justice which are being raised to create vote banks are poisoning the society in the name of casteism. These are adversely affecting harmony in the entire society and spoiling its entire fabric of unity. These are creating differences among the forwards and backwards which are more dangerous for the nation than the communalism. This will disintegrate the entire society and will create a feeling of hatred among the people. While supporting the reservation and the social justice, we should also remember the countless sacrifices of our freedom fighters which were not made merely for the construction of a society based on casteism. Casteism in several cases is now becoming an obstacle in the way of democracy.

Therefore, my submission, through you to the Government is that while on one hand reservation should be for our welfare and it should provide social justice to all the sections of the society on the other hand it should not take the shape of Bhasmasur and create a ditch in the society in future.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): I rise to support this Bill. During the course of discussion today very many good points have been made by a number of my colleagues. Some of them were definite points. Both Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Nitish Kumarji made a couple of suggestions. One was that perhaps it may not be a bad idea to uniformly give quota of reservation on the basis of actual population figure of different communities of this country. It is a fair thing to do.

Apart from that, Nitish Kumarji made another very valuable suggestion, that is there should be a caste-wise census made in this country as soon as possible. This is absolutely necessary. I feel this is not such an impossible task. You will recall that a few years ago in Turkey census was conducted throughout the length and breadth of the country and it was concluded within one day.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us confine ourselves to India alone.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH: They imposed curfew throughout the country in Turkey and by 4.00 p.m. the entire picture of the population was made available. So, I feel these two suggestions are extremely valid and could be emulated here as well.

While I rise in full support of this Bill and I would like to see it as an Act, I would nevertheless feel that for the future it will be worthwhile to consider having a caste-wise census. Although it appears to be a retrograde step, it is actually not going to be so. There are some suggestions which came up during the course of the discussion. A demand

was made that the minority communities should also get a reservation of 11 per cent. In my opinion, Sir, this will create further problems because if we are going to start giving it on the basis of religion it becomes a separate issue altogether. If it is going to be on the basis of caste let it be so. But, if it is going to be on the basis of minority representation in this country, then why should we forget about the Buddhist community, the Jain community and other such communities which exist in this country? This will raise complications of many sorts. Perhaps the suggestion has come forth from the other side of the House and it may not be a bad one that while it may be too difficult to find a solution to this side of the problem. It may be easier if you just decide out of the entire cake what percentage do you really wish to give to the forward community. Decide the format. It may be 5 per cent, may be less or may be more. Settle that account first. The balance of the cake is with you and then you decide how it should be done. I feel, Sir, that that would be a fair method of doing it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to say only one thing. Those who are against reservation, raise the bogey of casteism when the question of Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes comes up and they say that it encourages casteism. Our Constitution talks of only class and not caste. Here the questions are raised about the class, about Backward Classes or about Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Such people raise the question of casteism only to derail the issue so that the reservation may not be

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

implemented, but they are supporting it due to political compulsions. Such things are going on.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker Sir, even in the meeting of all the opposition parties, when this issue was raised, I had said this much. I would not like to go into the details of the discussion held in the House. My submission is that it appears from the whole discussion that perhaps we are more confused about the social policy than any other policy. You have rightly asserted that it is concerned about the Bill which has come from Tamil Nadu, but it is also a fact of the History that the Constitution Amendment was made in the part due to Tamil Nadu only. The amendment which has been brought due to Tamil Nadu movement is being kept limited to a State only. When the discussion was held with the Government, Vajpayeeji was also present there. I had repeatedly said that a comprehensive Bill should be brought after holding a detailed discussion on it and other States should also be taken into consideration since it will not be fair if it is confined to a single State only. May be that you receive complaint tomorrow. I would like to say that our ancestors of 1952 were more wise. We people some how want to save our skin immediately from the crisis then you should do so.

I welcome this Bill and support it but I would like to warn that whatever we are doing now will make our future complicated. With these words, I conclude and support this Bill.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, I would like to begin with the last word of Sharad Yadavji. He has said that the zeal of the people has gone down as compared to

1952 and all the parties are sailing in the same boat in this regard. The second question has been raised that whether the Amendment Bill brought about Tamil Nadu will be implemented in other States or not then it is clear that it is for a State and if the other State brings it then it will be pondered over and that will be implemented there also. Thirdly, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has pointed out that Atalji has said that where there are 2 per cent Backwards, how 27 per cent can be given..... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the things which I have not said are being raised here.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Then I am to say nothing.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yadavji, has said that I had said so and now you are saying that I had said so... (Interruptions).

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: No, I am not saying. I have said that Yadavji has mentioned that Atalji has raised the issue of 2 per cent (Interruptions)....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been keeping mum throughout the discussion but my name is being mentioned time and again, so, it is an act of inciting me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree to the fact that reservation in different districts can not be different. Therefore, we are insisting that if a new policy is to be formulated regarding reservation in Uttaranchal then it should be made a separate State and that policy should be determined at that stage. So long as Uttaranchal is a part of Uttar Pradesh, the problem will remain as such but a solution has been found

that unless a separate State is formed it should be post-poned for sometime and a solution should be found out of the circumstances prevailing presently.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, my submission is that if such type of movements are not launched at present and are not encouraged, then it will reduce the social clash. The way society is heading towards social clashes, the issue of reservation is not related to a particular person or caste but it is the question of 3,700 castes and this hunger is growing among them also and you will find the differences there also.

Politics of encroachment is going on and these people wish to grab the share of reservation given to 3700 castes. All these issues are before us. Therefore, at this juncture we cannot say anything specific on it. The question raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not related to it. The question was that Supreme Court has given its judgement that reservation in promotion being given to SC/ST will be discontinued after five years. I have given assurances to the house so many times and have promised that it will be amended by consensus of the Members (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): By when it will be done? (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It will be done when you will be in your seats.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am there all the time (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It will be done when you all will take your seats. I would like to say that as Shri Paswan

has said the issue of reservation would cause tension and conflict. I doubt it, because people who are in favour of reservation and who fight for social justice are fighting with each other to the extent that I doubt that this fight for social justice can continue for long. I am a straight forward person and believe in social justice not from today but since 1930 when I joined politics. I still remember that Resolution for fundamental Rights was adopted in 1931 under the chairmanship of Sardar Patel. The issue of reservation was raised in 1932 during the period of Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to say that the issue of reservation is not new but it requires consensus. Chandrajeet Yadav has rightly said that it is a question of Missionary sentiments. Sharad Yadav ji also has rightly said that lack of enthusiasm for it since 1952 is responsible for it. It is therefore; not justified to put blame on us. Instead of raising the issue in Lok Sabha, try to get the consensus. It is not being done. I would like to say that your voice is low and raising it here is not useful. It is not being raised at appropriate place.

Thirdly I am happy that members of all the political Parties have decided to pass this Bill, without any debate and Members from Rajya Sabha have done so. I congratulate the members of the Parliament in Lok Sabha who expressed their views on it. The people of the country should not be kept in dark about any decision taken by their representatives. I thank you all for discussing this issue and raising some points about it. I request you all to pass this Bill.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote c

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

17.00 hrs.

Let the lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

17.05 hrs.]

[Division No. 1

AYES

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Bansal, Shri Pawan. Kumar

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Barman, Shri Palas

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Basu, Shri Chitra

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Ajit Singh, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Arbarasu Era, Shri

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bhoi, Dr Krupasindhu

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Ayub Khan, Shri

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Deka, Shri Probin

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Maragatham

Dennis, Shri N.

Charles, Shri A.

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Dey, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Chaudhary, Sqn. Ldr. Kamal

Devarajan, Shri B.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Chaure, Shri Babu Hari

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Choudhary, Shrimati Santosh

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Girija Devi, Shrimati	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Kuliaperumal, Shri P.P.
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Kalka Das, Shri
Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagrathrao	Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Kamal Nath, Shri
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Harchand Singh, Shri	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	Kamson, Prof. M.
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.
Imchalemba, Shri	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Inder Jit, Shri	Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
Islam, Shri Nurul	Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh
Jakhar, Shri Balram	Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy
Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur	Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal
Janghir Singh, Shri	Kesri Lal, Shri
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Kewal Singh, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Jawali, Dr. B.G.	Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan
Chandra

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kumaršamy, Shri P.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Manjay Lal, Shri

Manphool Singh, Shri

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Satyagopal

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shri Pramothesh

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara

Murugesan, Dr. N

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Nailkar, Shri D.K.	Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal
Nandi, Shri Yellaiah	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Narayanan, Shri P.G.	Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya	Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta
Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Nikam, Shri Govindrao	Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar
Oraon, Shri Lalit	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti
Pal, Dr. Debi Prasad	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Palachiolla, Shri V.R. Naidu	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Prabhu, Shri R.
Pandian, Shri D.	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panwar, Shri Harpal	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Paswan, Shri Chhedi	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Purkayastha, Shri Kebindra
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Rai, Shri Lall Babu
Patel, Shri Shivan Kumar	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Patel, Shri Somabhai	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rai, Shri Ram Nihor	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
Raj Narain, Shri	Reddy, Shri M. Baga
Rajaravivarma, Shri B.	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Rajesh Kumar, Shri	Roshan Lal, Shri
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Ram, Shri Prem Chand	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram
Ram Badan, Shri	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Ram Singh, Shri	Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu	Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Sangma, Shri Purno A.
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau
Rao, Ram Singh, Col.	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Rathva, Shri N.J.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Ray, Shri Rabi	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Reddy, Shri A. Venkata	Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Shelke, Shri Maruti Deoram	Sukh Ram, Shri
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Sur, Shri Manoranjan
Silvera, Dr. C.	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap	Swamy, Shri G. Venkat
Singh, Shri Arjun	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Singh, Shri Khelsai	Tara Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Motilal	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Singh, Shri Pratap	Thangkabal, Shri K.V.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad	Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
Singh, Shri Rampal	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Shri S.B.	Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee
Singh, Shri Satya Deo	Tiriya, Kumari Sushila
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani
Singla, Shri Sant Ram	Trivedi, Shri Arvind
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Sreenivaasan, Shri C.	Umrao Singh, Shri
Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan	Urs. Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Vandayar, Shri K. T.

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Yadav, Dr. S.P.

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Yada Shri Satya Pal Singh

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Virendra Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Zainul Abedin, Shri

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

NOES

* Shri A. Indrakaran Reddy

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction;* the result of the division is:

Ayes : 338

Noes : 001

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Lobbies have already been cleared. I shall put the clause to the vote of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the clauses to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

* Wrongly voted for NOES.

** The following Members also recorded their 'votes for Ayes'. Sarvashri B.M. Mujahid, R. Jeevarathnam, A. Indrakaran Reddy, P.C. Chacko, Swarup Upadhyay, B. Akber Pasha, Ram Saran Yadav, Shobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, Dharamabhiksham, Mohan Singh (Deoria), N.K. Baliyan, Dr. Faleezul Azam, Dileep Bhai Sanghani, Yoganand Saraswati and Kumari Frida Topno.

AYES

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajit Singh, Shri

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Amar Pal Singh, Shri

Anbarasu R., Shri

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Autulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Ayub Khan, Shri

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Buta Singh, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati,
Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Chaudhary, Sqn. Ldr. Kamal	Devarajan, Shri B.
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Dharmabhiksham, Shri
Chaure, Shri Babu Hari	Dhumal, Prof. Prem
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Diwan, Shri Pawan
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Drone, Shri Jagat Vir Singh
Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Dubey, Shrimati Saroj
Choudhury, Shri Lokanath	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	Gangwar, Dr. P.R.
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Das, Shri Ram Sunder	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Deka, Shri Probin	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao	Girija Devi, Shrimati

Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao	Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Kalka Das, Shri
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna	Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal
Harchand Singh, Shri	Kamal Nath, Shri
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Imchalemba, Shri	Kamson, Prof. M.
Inder Jit, Shri	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Islam, Shri Nurul	Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh
Jakhar, Shri Balram	Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy
Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur	Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal
Jangbir Singh, Shri	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Kesri Lal, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan	Kewal Singh, Shri
Jawali, Dr. B.C.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Jayamohan, Shri A.	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra
Jena, Shri Srikanta	Khanna, Shri Rajesh
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khursheed, Shri Salman	Mandal, Shri Suraj
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Manjay Lal, Shri
Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad	Manphool Singh, Shri
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Marandi, Shri Krishna
Krishnaswamy, Shri M.	Marandi, Shri Simon
Kuli, Shri Balin	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Kumar, Shri Nitish	Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Kumarasamy, Shri P.	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	Mirdha, Shri Ram Nagina
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari
Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra	Mukherjee, Shri Pramothas
Mahajan, Shrimati Surnitra	Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri	Murmu, Shri Rup Chand
Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Mallu, Dr. R.	Murugesan, Dr. N.
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Netam, Shri Arvind

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pundeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pandian, Shri D.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Pradhani, Shri K.

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Rai, Shri Ram Nihor

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Raj Narain, Shri

Rajaravivarma, Shri B,	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Rajesh Kumar, Shri	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.	Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram
Ram, Shri Prem Chand	Sait, Shri Ebrahmim Sulaiman
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Ram Badan, Shri	Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
Ram Singh, Shri	Sangma, Shri Purno A.
Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu	Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Ram Singh Col.	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Rathva, Shri N.J.	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shaikar	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar
Ray, Shri Rabi	Shastri, Shri Vishwanath
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Singh, Shri Arjun	Swamy, Shri G. Venkat
Singh, Shri Khelsai	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Singh, Shri Mohan	Tara Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Motilal	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Singh, Shri Pratap	Thangka Balu, Shri K.V.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad	Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
Singh, Shri Rampal	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Shri S.B.	Tindivnnam, Shri K. Ramamurthee
Singh, Shri Satya Deo	Tiriya, Kumari Sushila
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singla, Shri Sant Ram	Topno, Kumari Frida
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram	Trivedi, Shri Arvind
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Sreenivaasan, Shri C.	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan	Umrao Singh, Shri
Sukh Ram, Shri	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt	Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
Sundararaj, Shri N.	
Sur, Shri Manoranjan	

Vajpayee, Shri. Atal Bihari	Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah	Yadav, Shri Ram Saran
Varma, Shri Ratilal	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra	Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Virendra Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Wasnik, Shri Mukul	Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal	

NOES

*Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction**, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 349

Noes: 001

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: Since the lobbies have already been cleared, I think we can put this clause to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That The Bill be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided:

* Wrongly voted for NOES

** The following members also recorded there not for Ayes:-

Sarvashri M. Baga Reddy, B.M. Mujahid, A. Venkata Reddy, Roshan Lal; G.L. Kanaujia, Dr. Faiyazul Azam, Sarvashri Janardan Misra. Lakshmi Narain Tripathi, Dileep Bhai Sanghani, Yoganand Saraswati and Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha.

AYES

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri	Barman, Shri Palas
Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Barman, Shri Uddhab
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Basu, Shri Chitta
Advani, Shri Lal K.	Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar
Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar	Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram
Ajit Singh, Shri	Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Akber Pasha, Shri B.	Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini
Anbarasu R., Shri	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Anjalose, Shri Thayil John	Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Antulay, Shri A.R.	Birbal, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh
Asokaraj, Shri A.	Buta Singh, Shri
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Chacko, Shri P.C.
Ayub Khan, Shri	Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta
Azam, Dr. Faiyazul	Chaliha, Shri Kirip
Baitha, Shri Mahendra	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
Baliyan, Shri N.K.	Charles, Shri A.
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Chaudhary, Sqn. Ldr. Kamal	Devarajan, Shri B.
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Dharmabhiksham, Shri
Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari	Dhumal, Prof. Prem
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Diwan, Shri Pawan
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh
Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Dubey, Shrimati Saroj
Choudhury, Shri Lokanath	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	Gangwar, Dr. P.R.
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Das, Shri Ram Sunder	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Deka, Shri Probin	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao	

Girija Devi, Shrimati	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao	Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Kalka Das, Shri
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna	Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal
Harchand Singh, Shri	Kamal Nath, Shri
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Imchalemba, Shri	Kamson, Prof. M.
Inder Jit, Shri	Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.
Islam, Shri Nurul	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
Jakhar, Shri Balram	Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh
Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur	Kasu, Shri Venkatta Krishna Reddy
Jangbir Singh, Shri	Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan	Kesri Lal, Shri
Jawali, Dr. B.G.	Kewal Singh, Shri
Jayamohan, Shri A.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Jena, Shri Srikanta	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra

Khanna, Shri Rajesh	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Khanoria, Major D.D.	Mandal, Shri Suraj
Khursheed,, Shri Salman	Manjay Lal, Shri
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Manphool Singh, Shri
Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad	Marandi, Shri Simon
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Krishnaswamy, Shri M	Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.
Kuli, Shri Balin	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Kumar, Shri Nitish	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kumarasamy, Shri P.	Mishra, Shri Satyagopal
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Mujahid, Shri B.M.
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Mukherjee, Shri Pramotes
Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.	Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Muralee Dharan. Shri K.
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	Murmu, Shri Rup Chand
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Murugesan, Dr. N.
Mallikarjun, Shri	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Mallu, Dr. R.	Nandi, Shri Yellaiah
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar
Nikam, Shri Govindrao	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
Oraon, Shri Lalit	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti
Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Prabhu, Shri R.
Pandian, Shri D.	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panwar, Shri Harpal	Pramanik, Shri R.R.
Paswan, Shri Chhedhi	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Rai, Shri. Lall Babu
Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Patel, Shri Somabhai	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Rai, Shri Ram Nihor
Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal	Raj Narain, Shri
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar	Rajaravivarma, Shri B.
Patil Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh	Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.
Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta	Rajesh Kumar, Shri
Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.	Roypradhun, Shri Amar
Ram, Shri Prem Chand	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram Badan, Shri	Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram
Ram Singh, Shri	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu	Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
Rana, Shri. Kashiram	Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sangma, Shri Purno A.
Rao Ram Singh, Col.	Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara
Rathva, Shri N.J.	Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau
Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Ray, Shri Rabi	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Reddy, Shri A Venkata	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar
Reddy, Shri G.Ganga	Shastri, Shri Vishwanath
Reddy, Shri M. Baga	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Reddy, Shri R. Surrender	Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi
Roshan Lal, Shri	Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Silvera, Dr. C.	Sur, Shri Manoranjan
Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Singh, Shri Arjun	Swamy, Shri G. Venkat
Singh, Shri Khelsai	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Singh, Shri Mohan	Tara Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Motilal	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Singh, Shri Pratap	Thangka Ballu, Shri K.V.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad	Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
Singh, Shri Rampal	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Shri S.B.	Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee
Singh, Shri Satya Deo	Tiriya, Kumari Sushila
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singla, Shri Sant Ram	Topno, Kumari Frida
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram	Trivedi, Shri Arvind
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Sreenivaasan, Shri C.	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan	Umrao Singh, Shri
<i>Sukh Ram, Shri</i>	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt.	
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal	Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhn Singh
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra	Yadav, Shri Ram Saran
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.	Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh
Virendra Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet	Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal	

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

17.14 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Ayes: 348

Delay in import of Sugar resulting in steep rise in its prices

Noes: 000

[Translation]

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting. The Bill is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow discussion under the Rule 193. In today's agenda two issues have been listed for debate-one is on import of Sugar and second is regarding Jain Committee. I would like to know whether both the issues will be taken up today itself or discussion on Jain Committee will be taken up tomorrow.

The motion was adopted.

The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes:-

Shri V.R. Naidu Palacholla, Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak, Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs, Sarvashri Govinda Chandra Munda, Bherulal Meena, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Janardan Mishra, Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi and Yoganand Saraswati.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you are willing to sit late in the night, we are ready to take up both the things. Otherwise, we can take up the other one tomorrow.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir we want a discussion on the Joint Committee Report whether it is today or tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): I would like to know whether the Minister of Home Affairs going to make a statement regarding situation in Bombay.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will find out. Is the Home Minister going to make the statement?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it will come a little later.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole country and particularly this House has been worried about this issue. I am very much worried as to who would be replying on behalf of the Government on the issue when it is being debated here. The

Minister of Food is present here. All the Members who participated in the discussion were not confined to the particular Ministry alone. The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Commerce are also involved in it. An institution called P.M.O., which finds no mention in the Constitution of India, is also involved in it. Cabinet Secretary has been mentioned again and again during the discussion on this issue. I would like to know that who will reply to our question. This issue is not related to food Ministry only. Not only that, several other things related to this have also come to the notice and I am at a loss to understand that who will reply to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last time also when this issue was discussed by way of adjournment Motion no proper reply to the question was given. The Food Minister himself has clearly blamed others and Newspapers have blamed the Food Minister and the Minister of Food has given so many clarification in his defence. Last time when the issue was discussed in the House, the reply of the Minister of Food had made it clear that everything will be done according to the wishes of the Prime Minister. The reply given to the question raised by Shri Chandra Shekhar revealed that it was done on the orders of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is not present here and no reply has been given on his behalf. The Minister of Food has to give reply whereas the Secretary of his Department has levelled several charges against him, and several news items have also been published against him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen that earlier the Minister of Food had overruled P.M.O. This dispute would not have taken place if Kalpnath Raiji would have cancelled the global tender invited by F.C.I. This issue has been debated

upon several times but this issue took a new turn when Prime Minister made announcement that an enquiry would be conducted into it. Earlier the Government outrightly denied any such scam having taken place. But when the circumstantial evidences pointed towards the person holding the highest post then they started covering up by giving orders to hold an inquiry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, who will hold enquiry into the matter? I do not want to say anything about any person. This matter, which is called scam by the whole nation will be investigated into by a former CAG. It has also come to the notice that the said CAG had an association with a Sugar Mill. When such is the situation what will be the result of this inquiry. Earlier it was said that report of the enquiry will come within a month but now more time than that has elapsed but no report of the inquiry has been received. It seems that tenure of the inquiry Committee will be extended. There is no indication whether the inquiry is going or not?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are raising this issue with not only great anguish but with great anger also because in this country whenever an issue or a question is raised it is treated in such a way that it loses its importance. Some discussion is held, some statements are published in newspapers, the issue is debated upon in the House and the whole matter is over. But in this case a great injustice has been done to the consumers in the country and they are worse affected. And that too when we had an earlier experience of the type. Such an incident had taken place in 1989 and at that time Shri Sukh Ram was Minister. At that time also the whole issue came into light. It was inquired into

by PAC. Chairman of PAC Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee presented its report before the House during the regime of Shri V.P. Singh. At that time it was noticed that serious irregularities have been committed therefore, CBI inquiry was conducted into it. Its report has already been submitted to the Prime Minister but no action has been taken on it. I am raising this issue with a great anguish. This Ministry had given Action Taken Report on the basis of PAC report and PAC has accepted it for discussion. Nothing concrete came out during the discussion. We cannot discuss the proceedings of PAC in the House but it puts a question mark on the Parliamentary system itself. Committee was not allowed to function on such a petty issue.

The PAC had the right to discuss on Action Taken Report but on a very minor question this Committee was not allowed to transact its business. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):
Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Before he proceeds further, I would like to have a ruling from the Chair. The point is allegations have been levelled against the PMO and the Commerce Ministry. I would like to know whether the Minister of Food will reply only from the point of view of the allegations levelled against his Ministry or about the allegations levelled against the PMO and the Commerce Ministry. There is a direct allegation against the PMO and the Commerce Ministry also. Why the Prime

[Shri Srikanta Jena]

Minister, the Commerce Minister as also the Finance Minister are not present in the House during this debate? They should take the House into confidence. Where are those Ministers? Why are they not present here? First, it should be clarified.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had also raised this issue while initiating the discussion. Now the hon'ble Member has raised this question through a Point of Order. This question should be solved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your Point of Order?

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): The point, which is being raised by Mr. Nitish Kumar, has already been discussed in the House. The discussion had taken place in the House and these questions have already been replied. This is all repetition. Now there is no use of repeating all those things, you may raise any new issue if you wish.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There should be some regulation regarding this so that further discussion can take place.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, the hon. Minister is representing the Government and he will reply to the

debate. I do not think what Shri Srikanta jena and Shri Nitish Kumar have raised has got any valid argument. This discussion had taken place on an earlier occasion in this House. Then also Shri Kalp Nath Rai replied to the Debate. Now also, he will be replying to the debate.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: No. Shri Kalp Nath Rai, on the previous occasion, had said that on the direction of the PMO, there was a tender issued which he subsequently cancelled. That means, the PMO's direction was there for the global tender. How can he answer that aspect? If he says that he will answer on behalf of the PMO, that is a different question altogether. We are interested to know from the Prime Minister himself.

[Translation]

SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): The discussion has already been taken place on this issue and while replying the Minister of Food had said so many things in respect of Commerce and PMO. The Members were not satisfied and so the resolution has been brought again. If the same situation persists even today. There will be no use of this discussion both the hon'ble Ministers are not present here. General discussion has already taken place. So they should be present here positively. They should be called here. While supporting the question of justification, which has been raised here, I request you to give your ruling on it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I am sitting here. The Minister concerned will reply.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): You might remember that an adjournment motion was brought in the House in regard to sugar muddle during the last session. A discussion was held on this adjournment motion. Even today if this issue is being raised again it does not mean that same Member should give the same answer. The questions, which remained unanswered, should not be left unanswered now and the matter should be clarified. This discussion is not a mere ritual but this is being made so. I can not understand why the hon'ble Prime Minister is not present in the House on this occasion. The Public Accounts Committee was making an enquiry in this case. The enquiry was obstructed and in the meanwhile orders were issued by the prime Minister's office for conducting a fresh inquiry. What was the use of conducting a separate inquiry? What is the progress of this inquiry? Whether Mr. Kalpnath Rai can give some information in this regard? Now the time has been extended for the inquiry. Mr. Kalpnath Rai was made scapegoat in the entire matter. I can understand his position if he comes forward to save his skin I can understand but he is making all efforts to save the Government as a whole which is beyond my imagination. But I know what would be the result. Hon'ble Minister of Commerce is not present here... (Interruptions)..

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am present here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The importance of the entire matter is

being minimised. It is being made a simple issue whereas it is related to a big scandal. There was a shortage of sugar, and the same was sold on the higher rates. People were compelled to buy sugar at the rate of Rs. 20 per kg. during summer and marriage season and this matter is not being taken seriously. I do not think that any solution will come out by making discussion like this. We want to register our protest over it.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: We respect the views of honourable Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. But to say that we do not attach any importance or any seriousness to the discussion is very unfair, to say the least. As I have mentioned earlier, Shri Kalp Nath Rai will be replying to the debate on behalf of the Government. He will try to reply to all the points raised during the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the repetition of the same thing. Mr. Kalpnath has already given the reply. He is not going to say anything new. It is not fair that only Mr. Kalpnath should give reply and the other Minister remain absent from the House. It can not go like so.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question, which has been raised by Nitish Kumarji, is very important. Hon'ble Atal Bihariji has also given stress upon it. Now what more clarification will be given by Mr. Kalpnath. I want to quote the statement which has been made by the head of the PMO's office and has been published in the 'The Pioneer' of this month.

[Shri Satya Deo Singh]

[Translation]

[English]

I want to quote it. While giving an interview to *The Pioneer*, he said, "No, it was the Commerce Ministry which had to decide the entire issue."

He further says: "On the Prime Minister's bidding, FCI was told to import sugar."

[Translation]

Whether Prime Minister will not give any clarification in this regard?

[English]

He was the Cabinet Secretary very recently. He was very much whatever involvement was there – in this entire issue. The Prime Minister is not here. Who is going to explain the conduct of the Prime Minister's office or the Prime Minister's bidding? The former Cabinet Secretary says about it openly in a very important newspaper. That is why the point raised by Shri Nitish Kumar and subsequently by Shri Srikanth Jena is very important. If you want to have a serious discussion, if you want to come out with the truth from this type of muddle into which this Government is involved – earlier, scam and now sugar – then it is very important that the Prime Minister should be here. The explanations or the suggestions made by the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs holds no water.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV

(Madhepura): I also want to say something on the point of order which has been raised by Mr. Jeena and which has also been put forth by hon'ble Mr. Atal Bihari in very clear words. The matter is very serious. This session has witnessed the many scams.

Today this is a very serious matter and this matter is much more serious than that which has taken place recently. Mr. Kalpnath will reply on behalf of the Government. He himself clutching at straws. He has been intercepted in this case by the many allegations made against him and this matter has been made controversial. He can also only defend himself but CBI has also submitted its report and the Chairman of PAC Atal Bihari Vajpayee has also submitted his report on that very report of CBI. In his report he has explained the modus operandi in the matter of import of sugar in the future and Government has approved this report. In spite of the Governments' approval all these things have been violated. This matter is so relevant, that it is not fair if Mr. Kalpnath Rai alone is asked to explain the position. Whatever just has been read out by Satyadeoji includes several statements given by Minister of Food, Finance and Secretary of Food Minister and both have attended the Press Conference separately.

Therefore, on behalf of 4-5 ministries, one person could reply and it would be better if the hon. Prime Minister is present here and reply the debate. But the hon. Prime Minister is not present and Shri Kalp Nath Rai will reply on behalf of the Government.

I do not think that Shri Kalp Nath Rai is competent to do so because he, himself is involved in this controversy. If he starts covering up the whole issue to save himself that would be a great injustice with the issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise here because I know that you speak less and give rulings rarely. You are a thorough gentlemen that is why this matter has come out today through you and you have given the right direction...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It means that other persons who sit in this Chair are not gentlemen.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I mean that one who speaks rarely carries more weight. I rise to say that you should give your ruling on this issue because the Government is taking the issue so lightly that except some State Ministers, no Cabinet Minister is present here. All the five Ministers, who are sitting here, are State Ministers. You can tell me as to how the Government is serious about it. Mr. Wasnik is saying that the Government is quite serious about it.

But if the string is pulled a little he will be saying as to what he can do? Here he is saying with great enthusiasm but in the lobby he would say as to what he can do. Sir, you may not say anything but you are also aware of the fact as to how much the Government is serious about it. It has cost the poor people thousand crore of rupees. I do not know whether this country would come out of such scandals or not? They are celebrating the third anniversary of their Government with great enthusiasm but

how they have completed these three years. During this period they have given birth to scandals in quick succession one after the other as the goat gives birth to the kids.

Today's discussion is on a very serious matter. A large number of Members have left the House. We wished all of them to be here during the discussion so that the truth may come out. The truth, which has been lying buried under this dome, is not coming out of this House for the last three years. We wish that the truth regarding sugar scandal should come out of this House. We were very generous and wished them to mend themselves because after much difficulties they have acquired this position but they have done the same again. You are thinking that today also we would hold discussion, make long speeches and go away but it would not be so. Although we are less in number but even then we shall not allow you to escape. Now you are taking it lightly but we shall make you serious on this issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, therefore, I would like to request you to give your ruling and reprimand them. It is an evening time. The Prime Minister and other Ministers who are involved in it should be called to the House. Shri Gian Prakash, who has been appointed as Chairman of the Committee, has a wonderful personality. I do not know whether he was a good or bad person. Today we have to point out everything as where are these persons who have been appointed to probe into it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you should give a ruling on it so that the truth which remains buried under the scandal, may come out. It is my humble submission to you.

[English]

Secondly there are rulings...

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY

(Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I have a similar point to make. But it is somewhat different. It is different in the sense that the sugar muddle, has not only cost the people crores of rupees, but also the Government has lost crore of rupees. This will bring our budget to a very difficult position because subsidy is given.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Chair has no power to enforce the attendance of any particular Minister in the House. This is the ruling. There is also elaborate discussion on this point. Therefore, I request that the House can proceed and Shri Nitish Kumar can start.

Sir, my point is that, this issue has brought into focus the functioning of the Cabinet itself. All the Ministries are involved, beginning from the Prime Minister, the Commerce Minister, the Finance Minister and all others. Not only that, the CCPA is also involved. The dimension of the problem is very big. The whole CCPA has not met for three months. Who is responsible for that? So, if the Government wants to hear the view point of the Opposition, let all concerned be present here and give some serious thought to this. When the Government is taking it so lightly we think that they want to make this House a talking shop.
....(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):

So far as your ruling is concerned, it is final. But, there was agreement that it will be taken up under Rule 193. The issues are the same as before. That is why we are demanding that the Prime Minister should be there. Who will reply about the Cabinet Secretary's interview in the Press, who will reply to the Commerce Ministry's tender notice?

The CBI Report is lying before the Prime Minister. Who is going to reply about that?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think you are right. You have raised a Point of Order. Meanwhile, the hon. Member has risen to speak. Shri Nitish Kumar has raised the Point of Order. Shri Srikanta Jena has also raised the Point of Order. The question is that they want all Ministers to be present in the House. They demanded from the Chair to get all the concerned Ministers to be present here. For that my ruling is, the concerned Minister is present in the House. The Members can make their points more effectively and the concerned Ministers who are present here, will hear them, and at the suitable time, the concerned Ministers will answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can demand whatever you want at the time of the final reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Prime Minister instituted an inquiry.
....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no rule which provides the presence of any particular Minister in the House during the debate. Hon. Speaker also has no power to make sure the presence of any Minister in the House.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That is not the issue, Sir.... *(Interruptions)* The issue is concerned with the PMO. So, the Prime Minister has to be present in the House and he should reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At the time of final reply you can demand for that.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: If that is your ruling, Sir, and if you direct the Prime Minister to be present in the House and give reply to the debate, then we can continue with the discussion.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a principle of collective responsibility. The Minister of Commerce is present in the House. The Minister concerned is also present in the House. Let us advance our arguments. At the time of the final reply you can demand whatever you like.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): You may please read the text of the motion, Sir.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. It is up to you to respect it or not. The Chair has no power to demand for the physical presence of any of the Minister in the House. Secondly, you have every right to demand for the presence of any Minister at the time of the final reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you go on arguing like this, it will serve no purpose.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is grateful to you

for the very clear ruling that you have just now given. This House cannot be run without rules and procedure. The rule says that at 4.00 O'clock – now, we are much behind the time – Shri Nitish Kumar will raise a discussion regarding delay in import of sugar resulting in steep rise in its prices. You cannot bring hypothetical situation here, as is sought to be done today even by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Let the debate continue. Ministers are sitting here. There is what is known as the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. Most of the Departments are represented here. Let the discussion take place.

After your reading the rule, there should not be any issue left. I request you with utmost respect to ask the hon. Mover of the Resolution to continue his speech. This kind of obstinacy is nothing but the political gimmick on part of various political parties. Let us not take this as a political issue. Let us go on the merits of the issue. Let Shri Nitish Kumar continue with his speech, Sir.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I want to say a word or two in view of the opinion which you have expressed. The debate is very serious and the Prime Minister and other Ministers should also be present. We protest that the Government is not taking this debate seriously. This is a major scandal in which the common people of this country suffered because they had to pay very high prices for sugar for the three to four months. At the same time we want that the facts also should come to light. As you have said, we hope that at the time of reply the Prime Minister and other Ministers will be present. With this protest, I request you to allow Shri Nitish Kumar to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Speaker had told that the Home Minister would make a statement. At present the hon. Home Minister is present here so I would like him to make a statement... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset of the discussion I have said that a complete discussion on this issue is not possible, till a competent Minister, who could give reply on behalf of all those persons who are involved in this scandal, is present in the House and the Prime Minister can only be that competent Minister. All these things, like the questions of PMO, statement of Food Secretary, letter of Commerce Secretary, the statement of Commerce Secretary against the Cabinet Secretary etc. are very serious things. The Minister of Food is himself under cloud in this controversy. Whatever the bureaucrats have said about him is not a minor thing. It is a matter of stigma on the entire system of Parliamentary democracy. If a Minister is involved in the scandal, some punishment should be fixed for him also. I favour the practice prevalent in China that the persons involved in corruption are hanged. Similarly if we also want to adopt it here I would like to say that the corrupt politicians should be hanged first. What the Government have to say about their own Minister. The way the notes are being circulated and allegations are being made therein, is really making it a very serious matter. Keeping all these things in view, I had demanded that the Prime Minister should remain present here during the discussion and I am thankful to all those members who have supported this demand.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an interview of Cabinet Secretary Shri Saifulla was appeared in 'Pioneer' dated 8th August 1994, in which he had stated that it was done at the behest of the Prime Minister had the PMO says that the Prime Minister is not at all involved in it. The Minister goes on tour and global tenders are invited. The Minister returns from the tour and tenders are cancelled. This scandal is of a wider magnitude. This entire scandal has become intricated scandal (Jalabia Ghotala). There is also a Jalebiala valley in Bihar. There are scandals within scandal which makes it a complicated one.

That is why I had demanded the presence of the hon. Prime Minister here. Now who will reply all these queries? The V.P. Singh Government had ordered an CBI inquiry and the said report has been submitted to the Prime Minister. Last time Shri Umrao Singh was saying which has not been given due attention that all these things have already been raised here. We have not gathered here merely for the sake of convention. Two qualitative changes have taken place in situation. Firstly, the Public Accounts Committee has started its inquiry on the 'Action taken report' but it has not been allowed to work. Secondly, the hon. Prime Minister has announced that the former CAG, Shri Gian Prakash would inquire into it

Thirdly, the report of CBI inquiry has reached the Prime Minister. After this incident these three things came into light. That is why it has its own significant and it has already been discussed in the House as to what were the rates of sugar during this period.

All these points have been discussed. Therefore, we are demanding today that the hon. Prime Minister should

have been present in the House because except him no one is able to give reply to these points. We are bound to go by your ruling. You have said that you cannot compel anybody, it is true. Whenever any allegation is made against the Hon'ble Prime Minister, he disappears from the House. All this thing is happening in this Government's rule. Here, everything is done by blackmailing. Shri Kalpnath Rai has thrown the directives issued by the P.M.O. in the dustbin. I would like to appreciate him for this. A global tender was floated without his knowledge. When he came to know about it, he was told that it would be cancelled. PMO's directive has its own importance. But in this case, the Hon. Minister has shown his courage. As regards other matters, he is involved in various disputes. Who is the authority in PMO? The Hon. Prime Minister should issue directives directly and write on the file. A new precedent has been set up in the country, though there is no such provision in the Constitution or in the law and in the executive business. However, all the things are done by the Prime Minister's Office. It seems to me that the Ministers have not got any power*. Just now, they were talking about the collective responsibility. What will they do? The Ministers have no respect at all. When the so called directive comes from the PMO, the Ministers start trembling and change their decisions within two minutes. Where there is such a situation, how can we hope for an accountability or collective responsibility? Keeping these things in mind, we cannot accept the entity of the PMO. There are Government employees and officers in the PMO. The people elect their representatives and thus, they become political executives. There political executives are accountable to the Parliament, and the PMO performs behind

the scene. Who will give reply after that? That is why, I had requested that the hon. Prime Minister should have been present here. We do not want to escape from the discussion but we rather want to bring the facts to the fore. If he tries to give an evading reply, neither we nor the public will be satisfied with that. Then, whose fault is it anyway? The Ministry of Finance prepares the Economic Survey before every budget. In the report for 1993-94 it has been stated that:

[English]

"However, sugar stocks are at a comfortable level and thus there are no dangers of supply bottlenecks in the country."

[Translation]

Thereafter, the figures have been given. The copies of Economic survey are distributed among the Members in February. The sugar season starts from October and ends in September. And after that it is said that our stock position is alright. When Economic Survey gives a good picture, a fear of scarcity is created so as to enable the traders and the mill owners to earn more and more profit and thus, the outsiders are given a chance to earn through kickbacks. If the Government give the plea that it cannot be mentioned in the economic survey that the stock position is not satisfactory, and we will have to import sugar because in these circumstances the prices of sugar will be increased in the foreign markets. Keeping this thing in mind that no uncertainty remain in the minds of the people and the speculation may not start in the market though the position has been stated satisfactory in the economic survey, it was the duty of

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

the Government to go ahead with the import of sugar. The Food Secretary states that the Ministry had written a letter in November. On the other hand, the hon. Minister has already given a statement in the Rajya Sabha and elsewhere that he had written a letter on 24th January. Then, this thing came into light later on that as a Food Minister he had made a speech in the meeting of Mill owners in December that sugar will not be imported at any cost. There are different versions from different quarters and one does not know the factual position. When there is a crisis, the Food Minister says on 24th January that sugar should be imported. Then, why was it not done so? During the period from 24th January to 9th March, the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) was postponed six times. After all, why was it done? Suddenly, the meeting was held on 9th March and a decision was taken that free sale sugar should be imported under Open General Licence. The hon. Minister of Food had written that to sustain the Public Distribution System, about ten lakh tonnes sugar would be required and it should be imported so that any scarcity could not arise. However, no decision was taken on this and the option of import of sugar under open General Licence was exercised. Was the quota released in May sufficient to meet the requirement? May is the month of marriages and during the summer season the consumption of sugar increases. This month only 4.90 lakh tonnes sugar quota was released. Why? However, the quota was increased in the following months. The sugar came in the market after importing it through Open General Licence. I think it has been done deliberately. This has been done to reduce the quota in the month of May

so that the prices may shoot up. When there was no shortage of sugar under free-sale then why the quota was reduced? Government will have to give reply to it. No decision has been taken in regard to the import of 10 lakh tonnes of levy sugar but a decision is taken regarding free sale sugar. Why the shortage of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar had occurred. The shortage occurred as a result of the wrong policies adopted by the Government.

Earlier, the mill-owners used to give 60 per cent of their production in levy sugar and 40 per cent in free sale. Later on, this proportion was changed and it was fixed 50:50. Thereafter, a decision was taken to give 55 per cent for free-sale and 45 per cent for levy. Ultimately, it was changed to 60:40. The ratio of levy sugar was reduced continuously as a result, the stock of levy sugar depleted and the shortage was estimated to be ten lakh tonnes.

The Minister of Food states that at that time it was written, then why the decision was not taken. The Ministry of Finance will also have to give reply. The Ministry of Commerce was told that FCI was not authorised to import sugar.

Similar was the view of the Minister of Food. On this basis the tenders were cancelled. Last time, when the scandal had taken place the Public Accounts Committee had made an enquiry into it and suggested that sugar should be imported through State Trading Corporation and not through any unregistered company. Anyway, I do not think it proper to quote the details of that report as lot of discussion had already taken place on it during the debates held earlier. Thereafter, comes the Action Taken Report. In that Report, the Hon. Minister of Food wrote that import will be

done either by STC or MMTC and not through FCI or any unregistered company. Several promises have been made in the Action Taken Report because the PAC has suggested that a clear cut policy should be formulated in regard to import of sugar so that there would not be any possibility of any scandal or fraud. The Food Minister had wrote all these things in the Action Taken Report. But the Action Taken Report was submitted to PAC in February. Then, under which circumstances, FCI is suddenly asked to import sugar particularly when it was involved in the earlier sugar scandal. This is the reason why this situation was created. There was a recommendation of PAC and everything was made clear in the Action Taken Report even then they say pressure was exerted. I do not know how do they talk of collective responsibility? Commerce Secretary says something and Cabinet Secretary says something else and even Food Minister and Food Secretary speak in different languages. The Hon. Minister of Commerce comes in the picture only after 9th March, when a decision was taken to import sugar either through STC or MMTC. The Hon. Minister of Commerce says that in such a situation, who will bear the burden of giving subsidy? As this sugar is required to be imported for PDS and it has to be sold at Rs. Nine and five paise per Kg. In these circumstances if sugar is purchased on higher rates, then who will bear the burden of giving subsidy? Which authority decides about it? Whether these things are not discussed in the CCP meeting?

18.00 hrs.

The Finance Minister, Commerce Minister or concerned minister must be in the CCP and even they cannot decide such simple matters. Had the people at lower levels committed such lapses, they

would have been punished. The Committee simply took a decision that import will be done through STC or MMTC and the issue of subsidy was left unresolved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumar, how much time more do you need?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I need five to ten minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall we extend the time?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is ready with his statement, immediately after Shri Nitish Kumar concludes his speech, he will make the statement.

So, is it the desire of the House that we shall sit up to 7.30 p.m.?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Let us continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is better to conclude it today. Many Members want to participate. Tomorrow, it will be very difficult to accommodate all because we have got the Private Members' Business also.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce are responsible for stopping the import. Everything is communicated to the Cabinet Secretariat

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

and the decision is taken at the level of Cabinet Secretary and not at the level of Prime Minister. When the discussion does not take place at Cabinet level a scam takes place. The matter gets delayed and at first sugar is imported through OGL. When the market price of sugar gets increased in the international market then we purchase sugar on higher rate. There are two reasons behind this— one is to create a artificial shortage of sugar in the market, and to release an insufficient quota of sugar in the market. Secondly, import of sugar for PDS through STC and MMTC. It created a horrible situation. Firstly sugar is to be purchased through OGL for free sale. After all, which forces take such decisions that create problems? Which forces exercise pressure for an import of sugar through FCI? There must be a force that is why this matter came into light. When the Hon. Minister had issued an order to cancel the global tender, it was followed by a FAX message.

[English]

M/S DATAMATION INTER-
NATIONAL NEW DELHI REF TENDER
ENQUIRY FOR THE PURCHASE OF
SUGAR AND RATES QUOTED BY YOU
STOP REQUEST KEEP OFFERS OPEN
VALID TILL 2100 HRS (IST) ON 21ST
MAY 1994, SATURDAY AND KINDLY
COMMUNICATE YOUR CONFIRMATION
IN RETURN STOP THANKS

[Translation]

This letter was sent through FCI. The Hon. Minister cancels the tender but it is kept open even after cancellation upto 21st. It makes one suspect the

presence of a superior force. This force exercises pressure on Cabinet Secretary, Commerce Secretary or Secretary of Food and asks them to invite un-registered companies and let them take part in sending tenders as well or these companies should be given a chance to stake their claim in regard to the decision on this tender. Then, the whole scenario of FAC is mentioned in the ATR and that ATR is kept in the deep-freezer. What are the reasons that lead to a statement by Shri Zafarulla even after his retirement that it was done at the instance of the Prime Minister. It has been published in the news-papers that the Hon. Prime Minister is visiting the USA to meet President Clinton but at the time of his departure he worriedly takes aside his Cabinet Secretary takes an immediate decision at his own level disregarding all other matters. Then who will be answerable for this matter? The main culprit in this matter is the PMO (Prime Minister's Office) which is under the Our Hon. Prime Minister. No further action was taken during the intervening period between the rise in the prices of sugar and the import of sugar. It has been pointed out in the Economic survey.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have put forth two points and on that basis the Ministry of Finance is answerable for it. No excuse will suffice to account for the delay as STC and MMTC do not import goods, and Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Food are responsible for it. All these people are answerable to it but now all of you want to wash your hands off the whole matter. How is it possible?

When these matters are referred to PAC, though I do not want to mention it because the proceedings of a parliamentary committee cannot be discussed in the Parliament, but the

entire nation is aware how the members of a particular party started a propaganda and did not let PAC work. After all, what does it mean?

Sir, through you, I demand that the enquiry report of the CBI into the last scam be placed on the Table of the House and it should be informed about the contents of the report and the people responsible for it. When people forget one scam another scam comes into light. Shri Sukh Ramji has given a statement. This statement is in regard to the last scam. He has said everything and whatever he has said is about the then Prime Minister who is no more. He has said that the final orders were given by the Prime Minister. Everything is crystal clear. All the facts should be made clear. A new scam cannot be created in order to overshadow the earlier one. This Government creates scams. That is why we want information on all these points and demand that the last CBI report be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should have all the details regarding the points mentioned in the Action Taken Report and the negotiations took place among the concerned secretaries, and the fact that the cabinet secretary made repeated phone calls to the Secretary of commerce and pressurised him to include unregistered companies in the tender. If it is correct then all the facts as to who phoned whom and at what time, etc. must be find out from the Electronic Telephone Exchange. All these facts should be placed on the Table of the House as to how many times Cabinet Secretary of Commerce and how many times they discussed this matter and what transpired between them, etc. If you ask Shri Kalpnath Rai to stand here and give a reply then he would give replies concerning his Department that the

Ministry of Agriculture had said that production of Sugarcane is sufficient and that is why they had said in December that there was no need for importing sugar. It was not his fault because they had come to know later on that Shri Mulayam Singh had made a commitment to supply whole sugarcane to jaggery makers and khandsari makers and then only they had come to know that there was a shortage of sugar. All the sugar mill owners who had visited there also create a scam. This is not an incident.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it involves de-control of molasses also. The sugar scam was a well thought one. At the time of de-control of molasses it was said that half of its profit would be given to farmers and the second half would be added to the fund meant for reviving the sick sugar mills. We would like to know as to what percent of the profit earned from molasses was given to farmers and what percent was invested in the fund meant for sick mills. The people engaged in making molasses buy jaggery at a large scale and jaggery makers are giving good price to farmers. When khandsari producers buy a large scale sugarcane, it creates crisis. Why will farmer not sell his sugarcane to jaggery makers and khandsari makers as he gets good price from them? So, it should also be made clear as to why does farmer not get a proper price of his sugarcane and why not they get his balance payment in time? That is why the farmer is forced to sell his produce elsewhere. Shri Kalpnath may stand and defend himself by saying that they had written on 24th January. So it was not his fault. Then who will be answerable to this point?

Sir, unless a strong decision is taken by the chair regarding directing the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce to give reply to the Debate and clarify their

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

position the doubt will continue to persist. The people of this country had to spend at least Rs. 800 crore due to rise in the prices of sugar and the Government is answerable and responsible for it. That is why, through you, I demand that the whole matter should be investigated and it should not be an eye-wash.

Sir, the enquiry conducted by Shri Gyan Prakash will not suffice as he himself might be found involved in it. When he himself is associated with a sugar mill, how he would conduct an enquiry? He himself might be found to be involved in it. Therefore, through you, I demand that a judicial enquiry should be conducted about this whole matter and this should be conducted by the Supreme Court Judge. Only then everything would be made crystal clear otherwise the people in our country would go on creating scams, hurling abuses, sending negative report abroad and levelling allegations and counter-allegations. People would be divided in two groups supporting one and opposing the other resulting in suppression of justice and to protection to corrupt people. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was right in saying that this discussion should not be restricted to rituals only because most of these points were included in the last debate also. A discussion should be held keeping in view the three important incidents that have taken place after the previous discussion and suitable reply should be given to them.

At last, I demand that the whole sugar policy needs to be reviewed and a review should be conducted to know why more sugar in free sale and less sugar for distribution or levy sugar has been released and a status quo should

be maintained after the review and there must be a policy in this regard.

Today, the people who are importing sugar through OGL, are now saying that they are facing difficulties. Now it is being bought at cheaper rates, the market price has declined but we are not getting it. It is also being said that people who were associated with mill owners took all the benefits by purchasing sugar through OGL in the earlier days. They exported our indigenous sugar and then imported the same after the price hike and thus earned profit twice. So, these points should be clarified.

With these words I conclude and hope that everybody would put forth his views and eventually the Prime Minister would give his reply. If the hon. Prime Minister does not give a reply then we would be forced to believe that the Prime Minister and his people are involved in this scam.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, the gentleman sitting in the Officials Gallery is making gestures towards the lobby. The gentleman sitting in the front row of the Officials Gallery must behave properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today, in the morning, we wanted that the Home Minister should make a statement regarding the killing of Shri Ramdas Nayak at Bombay. Now the hon. Minister wants to make that statement.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): The Minister of Home Affairs has to make two

statements—one regarding the morning incident and the other regarding the sugar scam in respect of which the CBI report has been submitted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will have one statement.

18.12 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(ii) Killing of Shri Ramdas Nayak, Councillor, Bombay

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that today at about 10 AM, Shri Ramdas Nayak, Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, was shot dead by two unknown assailants near Hill Road, Bandra, while he was travelling in an Ambassador Car. His police security guard was also shot dead. The two assailants came on a motor cycle and resorted to heavy firing with automatic weapons while Shri Nayak's vehicle was negotiating a turn. Thereafter, they sped away dropping two empty magazines at a distance of about 200 yards from the scene of incident. They abandoned their motor cycle at nearby suburb called Khar, stopped an auto rickshaw, pulled out the driver of the auto rickshaw and drive away the auto rickshaw themselves. They abandoned the auto rickshaw little away from Khar Railway Station and disappeared. From the abandoned rickshaw, two AK .56 rifles and two empty magazines have been recovered. According to the description given by the driver of the auto rickshaw,

the assailants were fair complexioned having sharp features and about 5 feet 6 inches in height. Both of them were wearing shirts and jeans. The driver of Shri Nayak's vehicle and two passers-by have also received bullet injuries.

The State Administration is fully seized of the gravity of the matter and has launched a massive search for the culprits.

I was talking to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee before he left. I know this is a very serious incident and the culprit must be brought to book to set an example that State Government and I am asking the hon. Chief Minister to make a small task force. Whatever help he needs from the Centre, we will extend to him so that time bound he must get into the job and this culprit should be brought to book in future, such incidents should not recur. I am going to offer all necessary help from the Centre, especially in the form of a task sc that we can find the culprit.

Shri Ram Naik has been very vocal. He has been fighting against anti-social elements and against corrupt people. He has been raising his voice against such things. To find out the culprit will be the right tribute we pay to him who has fought such a cause.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): I want to bring to your notice the total lack of security arrangements in North and South Avenue. I have been bringing this to the notice of the Home Ministry for the last two years but nothing has been done. The way the people are staying there

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra
Khanduri]

and the way they are doing various things there, any thing can happen there. I have written three letters to the Home Ministry on the subject. But I regret to say that there has been no purposeful response.

Even the people in that area do not have any identity cards or identification arrangements. You must see that unidentified people are not allowed to stay there. Recently we had a case of bomb explosion in South Avenue in a car. Even after that, the Government has done nothing. I wish to bring to your notice that something ought to be done there quickly. A large number of M.Ps are threatened. If this sort of lack of security arrangement is going to continue, then you are going to have big trouble there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): This is brought to our notice. We will certainly take care of it and we will discuss it with the hon.Minister.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir a few boys in black dress had stolen my Jeep and were trying to drive it away from my house but on seeing me they ran away. I had lodged a report in the Police Station also but nothing has been done till date.

[English]

AN HON.MEMBER: Two cycles have been stolen from the verandah. This is the type of security you are providing. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One Member to speak at a time please. How can four or five Members speak at one time?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Members of Parliament do not have security in Delhi itself.

MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Srikanta Jena, regarding security, hon.Members are making allegations regarding security. The hon.Minister heard them and he wanted to reply to them.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I have written two letters to Home Ministry and a letter to the Hon.Speaker also. I will not disclose the kind of reply I received from the Home Ministry. If I disclose it here, you will be surprised.

They casually take the letters of Members of Parliament. That is what is happening in the Home Ministry.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): It is not a fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon.Minister is there. He will hear and he will give a suitable reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the law and order situation in many parts of the country has been deteriorating for the last so many years. Bullets were fired at me also. It is an attack on democracy. In a democratic country if anybody wants to do something fearlessly, he is not allowed to do so. Democracy is in danger today because killings of Politicians and

social workers have become a common feature. This is not the first incident which has taken place in Bombay. Previously three MIAs and 9 MICs were also killed which makes the situation very serious. I understand that hon'ble Rajesh Pilot ji must be aware of the entire matter. India is a great democracy and we are accountable to the people. If we are not able to discharge our duties and our lives are not protected, I am afraid that survival of this country will be at stake or we shall not be able to retain our democratic set up. Tomorrow, even you and other hon'ble Ministers can also be the victims of their attacks. You too are not out of danger. Our country has lost beloved Prime Ministers due to this terrorism.

I urge the Government to formulate a policy in this regard so that we do not lose our leader like this in future. You please discuss this matter with the Chief Ministers and DGs of police and chalk out a strategy to protect the lives of Politicians and social workers.

That is all I have to say.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier and I want to reiterate it now that so far as the incident of Bombay is concerned we want to constitute a task force for this purpose and that is why I used the word voluntarily, so that we could know at the earliest as to how this incident took place and who was responsible for this. We want to set an example for the future. On behalf of the Central Government I will speak to the Chief Minister and if necessary I will contact all the agencies and will constitute a team comprising the personnel drawn from the CBI, IB and RAW so that a serious enquiry could be conducted.

Second point raised by the hon'ble Members is about the security. It is true that previously also we had received complaints of certain security lapses. These complaints are particularly from North and South Avenue. When this point was brought to my notice, I had immediately called the Police Commissioner and gave him the instructions. But today I feel that the work is not being done effectively. I want to assure you that I will give them strict orders in this regard. Whatever has been said by Satya Deo ji is very important.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am sorry to state that whenever such a matter is raised the hon. Minister gives the same reply and then forgets about it after some time. It is so because there are so many problems in the country and he has so many things to do. He is always overburdened with work because he has to from one place to another in connection with the work and thus he is so busy that he hardly gets any time to look into our problems. We are not questioning his sincerity, it is beyond doubt but whatever is told to him, he forgets it the next day.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: When Shri Nitish Kumar was ghearped and attacked, I came to his rescue and issued instructions not to let it happen. He man ask Mr. Fernandes. He never told me to do so. I was on country-wide tour and got the news about this incident during the tour itself.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : When we step out for the visit of the State, we are prepared for the worst and we do not expect protection from the Government. It is a state matter and the hon. Minister cannot do anything in this regard.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is not right on your part to say that we have

not done anything. Certainly we have taken some action. Although I was on tour. I rang up from there to pay that two of our colleagues who are MPs should not be treated like this in the State and we are not going to tolerate this. You can ask George Fernandes. Nitish Kumar ji even if I am on tour to any part of the country, I always keep my duties and responsibilities in mind.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: When MPs are beaten up, the hon. Minister is invariably informed.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: So long as they do not get hurt, the hon. Minister does not take any action. In this case, he did not take any action even after the incident.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Nitish ji is right when he says that this subject is such that even if we do our level best, some lapses still remain there. This subject is such that we cannot make it fool proof. If I arrange two security guards for one person, next day I receive a letter from the same person requesting for three more security guards. They think that only five guards can provide full security. I have also some problems. Please don't take it ill. Some of our colleagues do not need security but since it has become a social status, a person who is having 10 security guards with him thinks that he has got a status in the society and a person who has no security guards with him has no status in the society. It also has a damaging effect...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, will you please review the number of black cat commando provided to VIPs in the country?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We have done a review. But when we do the review, people come with the letters that they have received 10 threats and hence they feel scared that something could happen to them. Please give me some more time. Some of our colleagues have said about North and South Avenue.

[English]

I will take action. I will certainly see that strong measures are taken.

[Translation]

We shall try our level best so that Nitish ji does not have the opportunity to complain again... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Action, we shall take up the discussion under Rule 193. Shri Sharad Dighe.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): No, Nobody wants it.

No, Sir, Nobody wants it because it is already late. Let it be tomorrow... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in view of the gravity of the situation the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has made the Statement. It is a very serious matter and we want full-fledged discussion on this issue. It is already late. I would like to request you to please take up this matter tomorrow.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The difficulty is that tomorrow there will be many speakers, and giving them three to four minutes would not look nice.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : We can forgo the lunch tomorrow because it is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ever if you were to forgo the lunch, the agenda will be very heavy. More Members have to participate in the debate.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : We can have a discussion during lunch and then up to 3.30 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Because of the importance of the discussion and the seriousness that we attach to this discussion, if we could sit late tonight, say up to 7.30 or 8 p.m., we may be able to have some more speakers who can participate in the discussion. But the hon. Members feel that we should not sit late tonight. So, I will just request you that tomorrow being the last day and it also being a Friday — there will also be Private Members Business it will still be difficult to field all the speakers tomorrow. Let us have at least one speaker today and then we can continue the discussion tomorrow.... (Interruptions)
We think that Shri Nitish Kumar has

participated in the discussion extremely seriously. We consider it to be a serious discussion.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Would you kindly request the Prime Minister to be here?... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At least let Mr. Sharad Dighe speak...

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that we shall sit for at least another half-an-hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My request is that those Members who could not get the opportunity can participate in the debate. Though sugar is sweet, for some hon. Members it has turned bitter because they do not get a chance to speak.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 26th August, 1994 at 11.00 a.m.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 26, 1994/Bhadra 4, 1916 (Saka).
