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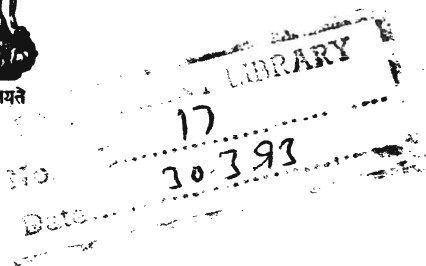
LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 28, 1992/Sravana 6, 1914
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

AIDS Cases in North Eastern Region

*285. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the findings of the North Eastern Institute of Anthropological Research, Shillong, the North Eastern Region accounts for one-fourth of the total AIDS patients in the country;

(b) whether this fact has been corroborated by the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to contain the spread of this dreaded disease in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government have not come across any investigation report from North Eastern Institute of Anthropological Research, Shillong regarding the extent of AIDS cases in North-eastern States. The I.C.M.R. is also not aware of any such investigation done by the Institute. However, according to the reports received from State UT Governments, about one fifth of total HIV positive cases (and not AIDS cases) in the country are being reported from North Eastern States i.e. out of a total of 8309 HIV positive cases reported, 1611 (198) are from North Eastern States.

Following are the measures/steps taken by Government to check the spread of AIDS in the region:

Safety of blood and blood products has been ensured by establishing zonal blood testing centres in all the seven states. At present there are five zonal blood testing centres (one each in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) and eight surveillance centres where HIV testing facilities are available (three in Assam, three in Nagaland and two in Manipur).

Surveillance of people practising high risk behaviour i.e. Intravenous Drug Users, Commercial Sex Workers and Blood Donors has been mounted.

In view of the strong linkage between drug abuse and the incidence of AIDS in the North Eastern Region, 5 drug de-addiction centres have

been started with a view to detoxify the drug addicts and reduce their dependance on drugs.

measures. The assistance & cooperation of NGOs will be sought in the endeavour.

- A coordinating mechanism has also been established under the Ministry of Home Affairs to integrate, review and monitor the plans and action programmes of the various departments under the Government to tackle the problems of drug abuse which has close linkages with the spread of HIV infection in this region.

- All the states in the North-eastern Region have been advised to, set up a dedicated organisation to deal exclusively with the problems associated with AIDS. Three states namely Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram which are most affected have already set up the required organisation. States have also been advised to constitute Empowered Committee to coordinate and monitor the programme. Such a committee has already been constituted in Nagaland.

The following are the actions proposed to be taken to strengthen the programme:

- Programmes to control Sexually Transmitted Diseases, would be intensified through the establishment of more S.T.D. clinics, training the requisite manpower, and providing the necessary drugs.
- Additional Surveillance/Zonal Blood Testing Centres would be established in the North-eastern region as per the work-plans of the states which are under preparation.
- Intensive and innovative Information, Education and Communication activities would be taken up with a view to improve general awareness and to motivate people to take necessary preventive

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply has been evasive because the grim message that has surfaced at the conclusion of the Eighth World AIDS Conference in Amsterdam is that HIV/AIDS is a global epidemic and is going out of control. The magnitude of the pandemic has increased hundred-fold since AIDS was discovered in 1981. In view of the reply given by the home Minister, I would like to know whether the States of Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya have assumed epidemic proportions in HIV positive cases. Under such circumstances controlling the quality of blood in blood banks is not sufficient, since the fastest mode of spread of AIDS is through sexual contact. So, what are the steps that are contemplated by the Government to do away with this social menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): Sir, I do not minimise the problem of HIV or AIDS in the North-Eastern region. And I have not in any way evaded the reply to the question. He has particularly asked as to whether any particular organisation had given some finding on this. I said, "No." But, the magnitude of the AIDS problem or HIV Positive cases in the North-Eastern States is very serious; and we have taken some measures to control its spread. But I cannot say that it can be controlled immediately. The problem in Manipur as also in Nagaland or Mizoram—mainly in Manipur—is due to the prevalence of drug users, the prevalence of drug trafficking on the border. So, it is the drug abuse that has become the cause of HIV Positive or HIV sero-positive cases in the North-Eastern States. I must say with humility that the Government has taken a serious note of it and last year we have tried to evolve an integrated as also a coordinated efforts between the various Ministries of the Government of India. We have formed a Committee in the Home Ministry where different Ministries of the Government of India are involved — the Ministry of Social

Welfare, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Home Affairs as also the Ministry of Defence — so that the drug trafficking is controlled. Once drug trafficking is controlled, we will be able to attend to this problem very positively.

The second thing is that we have to create a massive awareness among the people that this drug abuse is the cause of HIV positive which is likely to annihilate the population or those people who become addict to it and do not change their behavioural attitude.

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the methods adopted to dispose of the materials suspected to contain AIDS infected materials, particularly hospital wastes, such as needles, syringes and similar other materials.

Is any strict supervision kept in disposing of these materials to ensure that these materials may not come to the market again for sale, which would endanger the lives of people?

Are blood testing facilities of all kinds available in the three Medical Colleges in Assam, i.e. Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Silchar?

If all such facilities are not available in those Medical Colleges, how long will it take to make available these facilities?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, the hon. Member is right in asking about the measures that we are taking about the blood banks. I think, the next question is coming. I will reply to that - in different States what we are doing and what we propose to do or what we have done. I would have requested you to take up the questions simultaneously. But I thought that the North-Eastern States required special consideration.

I feel that in the North-Eastern States, the main cause is the use of one syring by different drug-abusers. That has to be checked. After checking that, we will be able to, to some extent, prevent the spread of this

disease. We have issued the necessary guidelines that all the syringes which are available there should not be used by the other persons. The State Governments have been advised appropriately. The Chief Secretaries have been directed that they should head the committee in the States so that the Police is involved, the local Finance Ministry, the Health Ministry and the Social Welfare Ministry also get involved.

At the present moment, the situation is very serious in Manipur. It is likely to spread to some other States unless the hon. Members from the North-Eastern States also cooperate with us and cooperate with the State Governments there in checking drug trafficking and also the drug abuse.

MR. SPEAKER: Now this question relates to North-Eastern States. The Members from the North-Eastern States are likely to have more information. I will request other Members to show the courtesy so that they are able to ask the questions.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the important aspects to be taken care of for controlling the AIDS cases is the proper rehabilitation of the HIV positive and the frank AIDS cases because until and unless the AIDS cases are not rehabilitated properly, they go on spreading the disease.

To our knowledge, there is not a single rehabilitation centre in the entire North-East sponsored or aided by the Government for rehabilitation of the AIDS patients. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the deaddiction centre. But deaddiction centre does not guarantee the rehabilitation of the frank of open AIDS cases.

So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any step has been taken for establishment of a rehabilitation centre for AIDS cases in the North-East.

He has already mentioned that the AIDS cases are directly proportionate to the intravenous drug-users, drug-trafficking, commercial sex shops and other social problems. The hon. Minister has already

mentioned about some coordination with the Home Department and other departments. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a comprehensive master plan has been chalked out for controlling AIDS cases in the North-Eastern States.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: As far as North-East is concerned, we have said that HIV positive patients or the AIDS patients should not be isolated from their families we are a signatory to the World Health Assembly Resolution that there will be no discriminatory treatment towards such patients. We have directed the State Governments to take appropriate measures and create the necessary awareness. So far as the rehabilitation of the HIV positive cases or the AIDS cases which are mainly in the North-East are concerned, I said that we have formed a committee under the Home Ministry where all these things will be looked into. This aspect of rehabilitation of AIDS cases in the North-Eastern States is being looked into by the Ministry of Social Welfare. We have taken up this matter with the Social Welfare Ministry and said that after they are treated or after they go through deaddiction programme they should try to rehabilitate them as appropriately as they can. The matter is under the consideration of this high level committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Sir, the AIDS route is invariably identified with the drug route and in the case of the North-Eastern region, it is linked through Myanmar to the South East Asia according to the WHO (World Health Organisation) the greatest increase in HIV cases is recorded, besides Myanmar being the potential drug source. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government, in addition to the mandatory intervention strategy from the medical point of view would also consider sealing off the entry points on the Indo-Burma border since AIDS is a multisectoral problem and Health Ministry alone can accomplish little?

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to ask

this question to the Health Ministry?

SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Appropriately, Sir.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I have taken note of the suggestion given by the hon. Member and I will refer it to the Home Ministry to intensify the surveillance in the border region.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister had informed in his written reply:-

[English]

"One fifth of the total HIV cases in the country are reported in the North-Eastern States."

[Translation]

I would like to know the reasons of the one fifth cases being reported in north-eastern States. The Director General of WHO has stated in an international conference held in Amsterdam that in future AIDS can attain a form of epidemic in India. Is it in the knowledge of the minister and what are the preventive measures the Government is taking if any to check this in the north-eastern States and in the country so that it may not attain epidemic form.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The best preventive measure that I can think about checking or preventing HIV positive of town AIDS full cases is that one should interact only with a person with whom the person is legally entitled to. That is the basic point. That is why, I say....

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You increase the awareness. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I will explain. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may have seen the statement of Shri Fotedar in which he has said that there is no cause of concern and this disease will not spread in India. But WHO reports that it is going to spread like an epidemic. Therefore, I would like to know as to what preventive measures are being taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

In view of the warning given by the WHO Director General?

[Translation]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with him that WHO has stated so and on this basis only we have prepared an action plan during the last eight months of one year. About the blood bank I have submitted that this will come in the second question which is about the blood bank and the preventive measures to be taken. The best thing we can do in North-Eastern Region is to give wide-publicity about the ill-effects of drugs, Heroin and use of same syringe by five six or seven people at a time due to which cases of HIV positive, Seropositive and AIDS are on the rise in the Manipur. This is the only reason. We have tried our best and have discussed it with the different ministries and administration of that area and have told the people and NGOs of that place so that this may not spread more and is controlled effectively. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KABINDRAPURKAYASTHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that the main causes for spread of AIDS are: Hetrosexual promiscuity, use of contaminated blood and Intravenous drug intake? Is it a fact that 46.20 per cent of the infection is due to hetrosexual promiscuity, 18.46 per cent for use of contaminated blood and 18.28 per cent for intravenous drug intake?

MR. SPEAKER: You need not give the

information. You ask the question.

SHRI KABINDRAPURKAYASTHA: Sir, I would like to know out of these three cause which is the main causes responsible for the rapid growth of AIDS in the North-Eastern States.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI KABINDRAPURKAYASTHA: In his reply the Minister has stated various measures which he has taken in this regard. I would say that these are very meagre. Sir, considering the rapid growth of AIDS in the North-Eastern region will the Minister take further steps to stop this disease?

MR. SPEAKER: His question is; will you take effective steps to prevent this, and naturally the reply will be, yes.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: All appropriate steps, not only appropriate but all effective steps, to prevent this have been initiated and will be taken in cooperation with the State Government, people of the States as also the NGOs.

[Translation]

Blood Banks

*286. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether a uniform standardised procedure for handling, labelling transporting the blood samples has been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether facilities for testing HIV infection have adequately been provided at all the Zonal blood testing centres and particularly at the commercial blood banks; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken to ensure that the blood supplied by the commercial blood banks and professional donors is free from HIV anti-bodies?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). A uniform and standardised procedure for handling, labelling and transporting the blood samples has been worked out for the purpose of HIV screening. Necessary instructions have already been issued to all the zonal blood testing centres during 1989 that the blood banks would collect a third sample of blood of 3 cc quantity, label it with proper donor number, screw cap the container and seal with a adhesive taps for sending the same to the identified zonal blood testing centre for HIV testing. The details of the donor would be maintained in the blood bank. Required facilities like testing equipments, testing kits and trained man power have already been provided in the 128 zonal blood testing centres. 52 more such centres are being established. The zonal centre would screen the blood for HIV and if found Elisa positive, instruct the concerned blood bank to discard the blood. State Government and State Drug Controllers have been instructed to link all blood banks including commercial blood banks to the identified zonal blood testing centres. HIV testing for Blood Safety has already been notified under the Drug & Cosmetics Rules, on July 11, 1989 as a mandatory test.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that there are one thousand and eighty six blood banks in the country and Government has admitted in Rajya Sabha that six hundred and sixteen blood banks are running without licence. There are a total of

six hundred and two blood banks in twenty two States and Union territories and out of them two hundred and fifty two blood banks are running without licence. This means that sixty percent of blood banks in the whole country and more than fifty percent in various States are unlicensed. National Medical Journal of India has reported that All India Institute of Medical Sciences has conducted a survey which reveals that almost all the commercial blood banks have neither any equipments as per norms, nor facilities or accommodation. How are these blood-banks running? (*Interruptions*) I would like to ask the Government whether it will take steps to identified those un-recognised blood banks as also the banks which are running secretly and launch a campaign to keep a regular check on them.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a total of one thousand and eighteen blood banks in the country. Out of them six hundred and eight blood banks come under the public sector. If these figures are wrong, then I may be corrected. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: This information has been given in Rajya Sabha (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am giving you the figures. In the Rajya Sabha what I have said is this. There are 608 Blood Banks in the public sector. Since, you have asked about these 1018 Blood Banks, I am just giving you the break-up of all the Blood Banks. There are, as I said, 1018 Blood Banks, out of them, 608 Blood banks are in the public sector viz. both in the States as well as in the Centre. There are private hospitals which are having Blood Banks, their number is 151. There are commercial blood banks, their number is 203. Then, there are voluntary organisations which are having Blood Banks, their number is 56. So, the total comes to 1018.

The hon. Member has asked a question

whether, the Blood Banks are licensed. I can tell him that many of the Blood Banks, even, in the public sector are not licensed. Now, we have issued a Notification. We propose to make it mandatory that all Blood Banks in the country, whether in the private sector or in the public sector or even voluntary organisations which are having Blood Banks, it will be mandatory for them to get the licence not from the Drug Controller of the States but the Drug Controller of the Government of India. If any Blood Bank does not conform to the rules indicated or made by the Health Ministry or the Drug Controller of the Government of India in this regard, the power of the Drug Controller of the Government of India will be that, after due notice, cancel the licence. So, we are already at it. We have issued necessary instructions that all Blood Banks should be licensed and those which are not licensed so far will get licence subject to the specifications.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: What about registration? Why should it be done by the Central Government and why not by the State Government?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: So far, the State Governments were doing the registration. The State Drug Controllers have also said that this authority should rest with the Central authority because if any Blood Bank contravenes the rules, the Central authority will have the power to cancel, after adequate notice is given to them.

So, before we cancel that, we have to see that they conform to the rules mentioned or indicated or circulated by the Drug Controller of the Government of India. So, the licence will be given on the condition that they use the latest modern technique or get the blood from the blood donors, preferably, those who are voluntary donors.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Red Cross Society and other commercial blood banks had issued a notification and under that they have

demanded financial assistance from the Central Government. The demand of the Indian Red Cross Society is lying pending with the Government. Would the Government provide any financial assistance to such commercial blood bank or Red Cross Society. According to the records of Delhi Administration the samples which had been issued safe certificates out of them 499 samples were found to be having HIV Virus which infected the people. The Government has said that according to the Rao Committee in 1962 and Fergusan Committee in 1982, the commercial blood banks are meeting the requirements of 43 percent patients in Delhi. The Medical report is that their samples are not upto the mark. What stern action the Government will take against it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you will ask so many questions, you will not get proper answer and that will create problems.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: People acquire so many dangerous diseases through the blood of professional donors who are drug addicts and who are selling their own blood because of poverty. May I know whether the Government is formulating any law so as to prevent the habitual donors from donating the blood and insisting blood of the relatives only would be given to the patients?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: There is a need of nearly 40 lakh units of blood in our country, but with great difficulty we hardly get only 20 lakh units of blood and the professional donors provide only 29 per cent. The hon. Member has rightly said that the professional blood donors or such blood banks which accept their blood, shall be declared illegal and should be closed down. But the difficulty is that if we close them absolutely, there will be shortage of blood in the country, because it is required in hospitals. That is why we have tried to regulate the blood banks. Through this, action would taken against a bank if it does not follow the rules laid down for the blood bank. The hon. Member mentioned about the Redcross. There are 50 blood banks in Orissa and 49 blood banks belong to the Indian Red Cross. Of these, 22 are unlicensed. The third point

mentioned by the hon. Member was whether any grant or allowance would be paid to such banks. I would say that other than the public sector, we shall help such organisations by giving some grants to voluntary organisations. There is no question of giving such grants to non Governmental organisations and to professional blood donors.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: The hon. Minister has just stated while answering to the question that Government has made it mandatory on the part of Blood Banks to have testing facility for HIV-positive; otherwise their licences will be cancelled. May I know from the hon. Minister, when this was made mandatory how many Blood Banks they have confirmed as per the guidelines issued to them.

So far as Zonal Laboratory Testing Centres are concerned, how many of them have testing facilities for HIV positive as well as AIDS? In the State Government sector how many Blood banks are functioning in the Government hospitals? Do they also these testing facilities for HIV-positive as well as AIDS cases?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Two questions arise from the question of the hon. Member. One is about the testing facilities. This HIV testing has to be done where the blood has to be transfused into a patient. Once it is deposited in a bank, it goes to the blood bank, from there it goes to the zonal centre and in the zonal centre in case it is proved that it tests HIV positive, then that blood has to be disposed off. We have made all the arrangements in the zonal banks for HIV positive testing. So far as the blood banks at the lower level are concerned, by the end of the financial year we will have in all the district of the country blood banks equipped with most modern equipment.

At this time — I think I have already given the figures — we have a large number of blood banks in different parts of the country in different hospitals. In addition to

that, to save blood we are just having blood component separation facilities available in the country. We propose to have about 30 such units in the country in the coming three years. This year we are proposing to have four such units in the country in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Next year, we will be having nine and in the third year we will be having 17 such facilities available in the country. This will save lot of blood and our demand for blood, I think, according to this facility, will be met to a large extent.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: In the recently held International AIDS Conference in Amsterdam the head of the Micro-biology Department of K.E.M. Hospital, was also a participant. He has observed that the virus HIV-II which also causes AIDS, which was not found in India during the last one year, has also been found in India now. This is going to have grave implications on our AIDS control programme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the regional laboratories and the commercial blood banks set up by the Government are fully equipped to detect the presence of HIV-II virus; if not what does the Government propose to do thin this regard?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : I am happy that the hon. Member takes note of what happens at the international level and it is a matter of period for us that one of our Indians has investigated this thing. We are aware of this. Till this time we have ordered for such kits which would test only HIV-I. Now we have ordered others and those kits have come in Bombay which will test HIV -II also. For the information of the hon. Member, medical science is not static. It is very rapidly advancing. Today we have HIV -II, may be tomorrow we will have HIV -III and the day after HIV -IV. We are taking care of it. As the medical science advances we will make available in the country kits which can test HIV -I, II, III and so on. That will be taken care of.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, as far as blood is concerned, it is an essential item and most of the diseases are transmitted through blood. In all the metropolitan cities, the number of Blood Banks is more, and it is through these Blood Banks that diseases are communicated. I would like to tell you that the blood of villagers is more clean but the Indian Government has not set up a blood bank in any block so far. I would like to know whether the Government intends to set up blood banks in each block headquarter?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Perhaps the Member is also hailing from a village. Even I take pride in having a rural background. Such diseases do not affect the villagers, and these diseases are mostly spread in the cities. Once the disease spreads in the city, by and by it spreads, in the villages also. So, first of all we will control the hubs in the city. Later on, in case the spokes of the hub travel to rural areas we will be supplying modern equipment to every district Hospital for H.I.V. positive test.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Please inform us the time by which the task would be completed, i.e. would it be done according to a time-bound programme?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: We would be able to complete the time bound programme by the end of March, 1993.

[English]

DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Sir, I would like to know about this HIV 2 virus that has been recently harnessed by the Microbiologist from Bombay. And the kit that was recently supplied was only with respect to HIV 1. These groups have not yet reached us. I would like to know whether he is going to issue the kit for HIV 2 virus, which has been harnessed in India recently.

SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR: We have already ordered for such kits.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a blood bank is an essential

prerequisite of a modern hospital and it was so even before this AIDS alarm began ringing. However, Sir, there are many districts in the country which do not have a blood bank facility in the public sector and even in the district hospital which is the key link in the chain of the health services of the country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of such districts in the country today, which do not have a blood bank in the district hospital, that is to say, in the public sector; and the time limit for the modernisation of the existing blood bank facilities in the public sector that the Minister has just talked about, installing modern equipment without which licensing shall not be permitted. He has already given a time limit for the establishment of new blood banks. I would like to know the time limit for the modernisation of the existing blood banks and the number of districts which do not have a blood banks as of today.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to tell the hon. Member and share with him that fortunately I have not received any case of AIDS from Bihar so far. It is a happy news.

The second thing is that I have not said that we are going to open new blood banks. I do not say by that that there may not be any AIDS patient of HIV positive. But no report,, no surveillance report suggest this so far.

The hon. Member has asked whether we are going to have new blood banks. I did not say that we are going to have new blood banks. All I said was that by March 1993, we are going to upgrade all the district level blood banks in the country, in the public sector. That is what I said. And I adhere to that, and in your State also, we will see the list. I know your problem, you will be having three districts. I will also take note of that.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, my question has not been answered. I wanted to know the number of districts which do not have any blood bank at all... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I have got the list.

Control of Diabetes

289. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

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

(a) whether the National Medium Centre and Diabetic Self Care Foundation have jointly organised a seminar on diabetes recently;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the policy and strategy recommended for the control and prevention of diabetes in this symposium; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Diabetic Self Care Foundation, New Delhi in collaboration with National Media Centre organised a Seminar in New Delhi on 27.6.92 to discuss various problems related to diabetes. The above seminar was attended by medical experts, social scientists and media persons, who called for a massive campaign to create awareness for effective control of the disease.

(d) The Government is stepping up health education programmes for all major diseases including diabetes.

SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Central Government conducted any survey to assess the number of diabetes patients in the country, and their age group? If so, what are the statewise details?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: We do not have such figures.

SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: May I know whether the number of people afflicted with diabetes is greater in cities or in villages? Has the Government set up any organisation for the welfare of diabetics or has the opinion of experts been sought? If so, the details thereof and the amount of assistance provided so far? Secondly, in any help being provided by the W.H.O.? If so, the way in which they are rendering help?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: May I tell the hon. Member clearly that diabetes is not for the poor people, mainly the affluent class is a victim of this disease ..(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Hon. Minister, are you a diabetic? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Hon. Ministe, please get himself re-examined immediately, the survey conducted already is wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to tell the hon. Member, please listen to me first...(Interruptions) The hon. Member said that I am diabetic perhaps. I am not a diabetic. By the grace of God I am not a diabetic so far..(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSJHI: Hon. Minister please correct yourself, because whatever you are saying about the poor, is not right.

Aasya sukham swapan sukham dadhini

Gramyod a kaanuparsa payasi,

Navan panam guna vaikritam cha,

Prameh hetu kaf kritva sarvam...
(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Please don't worry. In fact I am coming to point regarding Ayurvedic treatment.

As regards diabetes I have said that incidents of this disease are more in urban areas than in villages. But the present question is related to Self Care Foundation. It means that one should take care of oneself. No cure is necessary. There are some yogic exercises in Aurveda for this...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please stop your running commentary.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: That can control diabetes. Secondly, he has asked as to what help do we give? As far as help is concerned we can provide monetary help for imparting training in yogic exercise and educating people about it. (can be extended) This help to N. G. O's only.

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Diabetes Self Care Foundation and the Indian National Diabetes Association, Bombay are working together. The main objective of Diabetes Self Care Foundation is to create awareness among people for effective control of this disease. It has also been included alongwith other Government programmes. This programme is specially implemented under the National Diabetes Eradication Programme. This institution also does the same work. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether financial assistance will be provided to these institutions which do the same work as the Government does. Secondly, initially some districts were identified under the national Diabetes Eradication Programme. I would like to know whether the Government is going to implement this programme in the whole country? Thirdly, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this programme is organised by the United Nations on 27th June every year. I would like to know as to why this programme is not being organised

in India while India is an important member of the U.N.O?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The Hon. Member said that this Diabetes Self Care Foundation has organised it in collaboration with one such foundation of Bombay. I would like to say only this much that this Self Care Foundation should take care of itself. If they have organised such a programme to demand money from the Government, then I shall verify whether the foundation wants money or wants to impart medical education. I will make a thorough probe into it. Secondly, as far as health education is concerned, health is a State subject and diabetes is a subject which should be handled by the States.

[English]

I do not think central intervention for such a subject is necessary now.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the person I am asking to put question to a Member who is not suffering from diabetes but knows much about the disease.

SHRIDAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that there are 20 types of 'Prameh' disease in Ayurveda. Allopathy speaks of diabetes only. It is said that "Sarvev prahmehastu kalen pratikarin.

MadhumehatvMayanti Tadasadhya-bhavantih."

With the passage of time all types of ' Prahmeh ' turn into diabetes and becomes incurable. The 'shloka' I have quoted here is 1700 years old. The sage of yore used to conduct research and then treat the ailment. At that time there were no blood or urine cultures. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if all out help would be provided for research on diabetes in Ayurveda. There is no cure for it in allopathy and there is no medicine also in allopathy which can cure this ailment. As such will the hon. Minister provide all out help to conduct research on this disease in Ayurveda.

MR. SPEAKER: A very good question.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think so.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that there is detailed description of it in Ayurveda. If we resort to Ayurvedic treatment, I understand that diabetes can be controlled fully. I myself follow the rudiments of this system of medicine.

So far as research on it is concerned, I have already said that research should be conducted on it. Ayurveda is a very ancient science of our country and there is everything for self care in it. I have already said that we will do everything possible after the results of the research is received.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a question the Government has stated that the incidents of diabetes is less in villages than in cities. I would like to know from the Government whether it knows that 25 out of 100 people in the villages cannot reach hospitals for treatment. They do not have money to meet transportation charges and reach hospitals. Mostly, they depend on quacks and exorsists.

Sir, the fact is that this disease is spreading in the villages more rapidly especially in Adivasi areas and in areas inhabited by backward people. There is no blood bank. There are dozen such areas in Bihar where there are no blood banks at all and where there is a blood bank, it is out of the reach of the villagers. As such, will the Government look into matter and make necessary arrangements so that villagers do not fall victims of diabetes. Besides, does the Government know that the patients of this disease are more in number in villages?

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Is it necessary for me to reply, Sir?

[English]

Literacy Rate

* 290. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
DR. RAMESHCHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) the literacy rates in the country as per 1951 and 1991 census;

(b) whether the rate of growth of literacy has consistently increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the rate of growth of female literacy has gone up as compared to male literacy during the last decade;

(e) if so, the factors that are responsible for achievement of female literacy; and

(f) the steps taken to bring the states which are below the threshold level of literacy at the All India level of literacy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SHELJA): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Regarding Literacy Rate

(a) to (c). The literacy rate in the country has continuously increased since 1951 as is clear from the following table:

Year	Literacy rate	Decadal increase in literacy rate
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1951	18.33	-
1961	28.31	9.98

Year	Literacy rate	Decadal increase in literacy rate
1971	34.45	6.14
1981	43.56 (41.42)	9.11 (6.97)
1991	52.11	8.55

Notes: 1. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961, and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 and 1991 relate to the population aged seven years and above. The literacy rates for the population aged five years and above in 1981 have been shown in brackets.

2. The 1981 rates exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted. The 1991 Census rates exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census is yet to be conducted.

(d) Yes, Sir. The female literacy rate for persons aged 7 and above, increased from 29.75% in 1981 to 39.42% in 1991, registering an increase of 9.67 percentage points.

(e) The important factors which have contributed to an increase in female literacy rate during the last decade include creation of increasing awareness among women about the need and relevance of literacy through print and non-print media, greater emphasis on enrolment and retention of girls in schools through various incentives, appointment of additional women teachers under the Operation Blackboard programme, various steps taken for mobilisation of girls and women and active participation in the programme and more particularly in the districts where campaigns for total literacy have been launched, emphasis given to participation of women in the decision making process in various operations in the campaigns, greater emphasis on women education in the non-formal education programme for illiterates in the age group of 9-14 and organisation of programmes relating to women empowerment and literacy under the programme of Mahila Samakhya and Integrated Child Development Scheme etc.

(f) Universalisation of elementary

education non-formal education for dropouts and the National Literacy Mission (NLM) which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the age-group 15-35 by 1995, form part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country, with special efforts being made in the educationally backward States/UTs. Efforts are being made to secure progressive increase in coverage of districts in these States/UTs under total literacy campaigns which will also simultaneously ensure mobilisation and participation of girls and women in the literacy programmes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, It has been mentioned in the reply that there has been a continuous increase in the literacy rate from 1951 to 1991. Through you Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what are the reasons of such a high fluctuation in the growth rate of literacy as has been shown in the statement. viz., literacy rates for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 were 9.98, 6.14, 9.11 and 8.55 respectively and what were the targets fixed for increasing the rate of literacy; whether the targets have been achieved; if not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

the figures shown in the statement and to which the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House explain the position that there has been a sizable increase in percentage of literacy rate, since the literacy campaign has been launched. You have rightly pointed out that there has been no decadal increase in the year of 1971. But if you see the figures of every decade, you will find that there has been a constant increase from 1951 to 1991. The information stalling the reasons can be supplied to you separately.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Although there has been an increase in female literacy rate during the period from 1951 to 1991, yet no mention has been made regarding percentage of increase in female literacy rate. I could not get the reply of this point. The Government has fixed a target that the total literacy will be achieved by the year 2000 and the Government has also made attempts to achieve this target under a scheme. I would like to know from the Government, as to what steps have been taken by it to achieve this target and what are the plans therefor.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: As the hon. member has asked about increase in female literacy rate, I would like to inform that it is 9.67 per cent. So far as the target to achieve total literacy by the end of this century is concerned, various measures taken are explained in the reply and I think these are sufficient enough. In addition to, all this if you like to know any other information, you please tell me. I shall definitely try to make it available.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the achievements of National Literacy Mission till now? What are its targets to achieve total literacy in the country? What are the schemes prepared for the purpose? There is need of sufficient funds to implement these schemes. How much allocation has been made for this purpose in the next five year plan?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Everything has been given in detail in the statement including

the measures taken and to be taken.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: It has not been mentioned in the Statement as to what are the achievements made by the National Literacy Mission..

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: It is the achievement which has increased the literacy rate. When there is constant increase in the literacy rate and now it is 51 per cent, is it not an achievement?....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the reply which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: While replying to a supplementary it has been stated that the target of total literacy will be achieved by 2000. But as per the survey conducted by the World Bank, if we continue to carry on the literacy campaign with this speed, the number of illiterates in India during 2000 will be more than half of the total number of illiterates throughout the World. Has the Government paid its attention towards this survey? If so, whether the Government takes this survey report seriously and upto what extent.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The survey report of the World Bank in regard to the literacy campaign is a separate issue. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of this campaign, the Government has made it's own programme to review the position continuously so that the loopholes of this campaign can be plugged and we hope that we would be able to achieve our target by the end of this century. We would also keep in mind the points raised in the report of the World Bank.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Though increase in the literacy rate as per the percentage is concerned, is quite appreciable, in absolute numbers the number

of illiterates in the country today is more than the total population of the country at the time of Independence. Our changing goals of universalisation of elementary education have turned out to be more of a mirage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would take steps to introduce some sort of wage compensatory allowance to attract children of the poorest of the poor to come to the schools.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the question on literacy and universalisation of education, though may be complementary to each other, but are not the same thing. The suggestion made by the hon. Member for introducing certain incentives can certainly be taken into account. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are a 'Shikshak

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have understood what I wanted to say.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May put the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question which I wanted to ask hon. Bansalji has already asked it but partly and the reply is also incomplete. It appears that as the expansion of literacy and making the primary education compulsory are on the way of confrontation whereas they should be complementary to each other. Is it not a fact that we are lagging behind in making the primary education compulsory? The required attention is not being paid towards this programme. Adequate resources are not being mobilised for it. Since the expansion on of literacy programme is full of production and that is why more emphasis is being laid on this propaganda. I would like to ask the Government whether it is a correct situation and how far it is correct.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member is a fundamental question, keeping in view the entire problem. But I would like to assure him that the Government does not treat the literacy campaign or compulsory education as the substitute of universalisation. Both these are complementary to each other, Keeping in view the above, our campaign for universalisation and literacy is also going on. Our attempts for universalisation of education are not at all less. We are marching ahead in this direction.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The 'teacher Member' now. Let us know that you are a teacher by your question also.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, the national average of literacy stands at 52.4 per cent or something whereas in Bihar it is only 33 per cent. Similarly in the case of weaker sections of the society the figures are 21 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes, 16 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes etc. So far as female literacy is concerned, in spite of all the National Literacy Mission and other efforts, it has not improved and it has gone down or I may say it has remained at 10 per cent case of Scheduled Castes and 7 per cent in case of Scheduled Tribes. So far as the minorities are concerned, it is much below the national average.

In view of the above, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what measures he has undertaken in order to improve the standards of these down-trodden and weaker section of the society particularly in regard to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities because these sections of the society stand at much below national average.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has drawn the attention to two factors. One is the situation in Bihar and the other is the general situation so far as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and

minorities are concerned. The situation in Bihar is definitely not only encouraging. It is so not only in Bihar but in some other States like Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya and Orissá. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member wanted the other kind of figures so I gave the other kind of figures. (*Interruptions*) I know that in these States the literacy mission or the campaign for universalisation of education has not been to the optimum, for various reasons. The State Governments want to go ahead. But there are certain things in which they are not able to overcome the handicaps, as of the moment. I have the assurance of all the Chief Ministers that they will put up the utmost effort in this regard.

So far as the question of minorities, SC/ST, are concerned, the hon. Member is quite correct. Much more effort is needed in a much more pointed way to increase the literacy in these communities and I can assure him that in the new Education Policy there will be special emphasis on increasing the literacy percentage amongst these sections of the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously, the Government was running the adult education programme and now it has been initiated in the name of literacy campaign. I would like to know from the Government what type of education is being imparted to the old people under literacy campaign as especially when the children are not studying are not properly. It is the apprehensive of the hon. Members that it is causing wastage of money whether it is in the name of adult education or literacy campaign. I would like to know from the Government whether it has some plans to make education free. Unless the Government makes education free, the target of compulsory education cannot be achieved. Since the education falls under the concurrent list, a meeting of all the Chief Ministers should be concerned and a discussion in this regard should be held. That is why I want to know whether there are some plans for

providing free and compulsory education. Have you any idea in this regard and what steps are you going to take?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, there is already free education, more or less throughout the country, upto 11th standard. So the question does not arise to evolve a new method to make it free. Where there is no free education, there it can be arranged. I have mentioned in my answer about all the attempts being made in this direction.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Health Care

*287. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the per capita expenditure on health care in India is less than that of other Asian countries;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better health care facilities to masses; and

(c) the amount allocated in the Eighth Plan for Health and Family Welfare?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):

(a) to (c). No reliable published statistics on per capita expenditure on health care in Asian countries is available. However, the public expenditure on health as a percentage of the GDP is given in the statement.

Whereas health is primarily a state subject, the Centre has been providing interventions thorough financial assistance in all critical areas which affect health services

and disease control. The major thrust areas identified for development in the 8th Plan inter-alia include consolidation of infrastructure set up in the rural areas, control/eradication of major communicable and non-communicable diseases afflicting the population, health manpower development, impetus to bio-medical research and augmentation of the Indian System of Medicines and Homeopathy. The

containment of population growth with special emphasis on 'Child survival and safe motherhood programmes' is the twin plank on which the health strategy initiatives have been based.

During the 8th Plan (1992-97) the allocations for health and family welfare (including States/UTs) are Rs. 7575.92 crores and Rs. 6500.00 crores respectively.

STATEMENT

Public Expenditure on Health as a Percentage of GDP - 1987.

Countries

Malaysia	1.50
Thailand	1.10
China	1.40
Sri Lanka	1.70
Indonesia	0.50
Pakistan	0.20
India	0.90
Bangladesh	0.60
Nepal	0..80

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 1992.

Child Trafficking

*288. PROF. UMMAREDDY
.. VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

(b) if so, the effective steps taken to combat this menace;

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a firm policy on this subject;

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep increase in Child trafficking;

(d) whether a comprehensive national programme of action on children as a follow up of the World Summit on Children and the World Declaration on the survival, protection and development of children, has been finalised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Some instances of child trafficking have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Provisions under substantive law such as the Indian Penal Code and special laws such as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 provide stringent punishments for crimes relating to trafficking.

Government regards such incidents with grave concern and considers the economic, social and cultural upliftment disadvantaged sections to be the basic requirement for preventing their exploitation. Towards this end, the Government has been implementing several schemes for their economic empowerment, education and awareness generation.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has alerted the immigration officials to exercise more vigil at the exit points.

(d) A National Plan of Action for Children has been approved by the Government for implementation upto 2000 A.D. as part of its commitment to the United Nations World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children.

(e) The Plan of Action would cover Child Care and Development in the fields of health, nutrition, education, water supply, sanitation, welfare, environment and disadvantaged children including girls.

"State pollution Control Boards"

*291. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for upgrading State Pollution Control Boards with World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Under the on-going World Bank assisted "Industrial Pollution Control Project", a sum of US \$ 10.4 million would become available for the strengthening of facilities of the Pollution Control Boards of the major industrialised States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, with the objective of strengthening their monitoring and enforcement capabilities.

In addition, the project also includes a sum of US \$ 2.2 million for the training of personnel of Central and State Pollution Control Boards of all States.

Indian Scouts and Guides

*292. SHRI VIJAY PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Indian Scouts and Guides participated in various international meets in foreign countries during the last two years;

(b) if so, the countries visited by them;

(c) the outcome of their visits; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make them more active in social services?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The countries visited by the

representatives of Bharat Scouts & Guides, National Headquarters and All India Boys Scouts Association are Singapore, USA, Japan Australia, Mexico, Pakistan, New-Zealand, Thailand, Korea (South), Sri-Lanka, Philippines, Switzerland, Costa Rica, U.K. and Canada.

(c) The experience and skills gained by them would obviously be useful in the promotion of various Social activities viz. educational movement, leprosy awareness, sanitation awareness, protection of environment, etc.

(d) With a view to making them more active in social services, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports is providing assistance to Bharat Scouts & Guides under its various schemes like promotion of adventure, National Integration, etc. in addition to assisting them in their normal activities.

" Pollution Control "

*293. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the 15-point Action Plan, the Government have initiated action to control pollution in the 17 categories of major polluting industries;

(b) if so, the broad details of the action plan; and

(c) the steps taken against the major polluting industries identified so far particularly in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A 15-point action plan was formulated in consultation with the States for the abatement of pollution in the country. The essential elements of the action plan have been

incorporated in the Policy Statement for the Abatement of Pollution notified on February 26, 1992. A copy of the Policy Statement has been laid on the Table of the House on March 3, 1992. The board objective is to integrate environmental and economic aspects in development planning; stress the preventive aspects in pollution abatement; promote technological inputs for reducing industrial pollutants and increase reliance on public cooperation in securing a clean environment. The State Pollution Control Boards have been directed to ensure compliance of standards by the polluting industries within a time-frame.

(c) Steps taken to control pollution by the major polluting industries, include the following:

- i) Effluents and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii) A network of ambient air quality and water quality monitoring stations have been set up;
- iii) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;
- iv) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;
- v) A scheme is in effect to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment facilities;
- vi) Standards on water consumption

for major polluting categories of industries have been notified under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977;

- vii) Environmental audit for industries have been made mandatory from 1993;

In Orissa, steps have been taken for compliance of the prescribed standards by major polluting units, namely, thermal power plants, a steel plant and fertiliser units.

Cancer Institutions

*294. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any regional cancer

institutions have received financial assistance from foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount of such assistance, institution-wise; and

(c) the number of cancer institutions proposed to be opened during the Eighth Five Year Plan, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

(a) and (b). Out of the ten Regional Cancer Centres in the country the following two have reported receipt of financial assistance from foreign countries during the last three years as indicated below:-

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Financial Assistance Received from Foreign Countries</i>
1. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.	Rs. 4.19 lakhs from Switzerland.
2. Cancer Institute, Madras	US \$ 8409.09 from USA, INR 7790.30 from USA, 46 from U.K. a and INR 400/- from Saudi Arabia.

(c) This Ministry does not have any proposal to open cancer institutions during the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, we have initiated a new scheme under with financial assistance upto Rupees One Crore is provided in phases, to Govt. Medical Colleges/Hospitals located in those areas where Cancer treatment facilities are not available at present, for development of Oncology Wings in them. Under this scheme nine institutions have been provided with financial assistance during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93

Recruitment in U.G.C.

*295. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE::
SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items regarding

appointments/promotions in U.G.C. appearing in the "Times of India" dated June 18, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the policies followed for appointment/promotion of Education Officers and other higher posts in UGC;

(d) whether any irregularity has been detected in appointments/promotions in UGC during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to observations, made by the Delhi High Court in their verdict of April 25, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by UGC, certain writ petitions were filed in the High Court of Delhi by some of the employees of the Commission against the ad-hoc promotions/appointments made in the past in the U.G.C. Secretariat in various grades. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, by a judgment delivered on 7th April, 1992, while dismissing the writ petitions, directed the UGC to observe the relevant rules in service matters.

(c) Appointment to the posts of Education Officers is by direct recruitment. For the higher Posts of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretaries, appointments are by promotion. posts of Deputy Secretary are filled 75% by promotion and 25% by direct recruitment. These provisions of the rules are being followed.

(d) to (f). Ad-hoc appointments were made in some cases for posts which were

required to be filled up by promotion. According to the information furnished by UGC, in the light of the observations made by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi necessary action has since been taken by the Commission to make regular appointments through duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees following the recruitment Rules. Government have also advised the Commission not to make ad-hoc promotions in future except in accordance with the relevant Government orders.

Suspension of Trains in Saurashtra

*296. **SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several trains of Saurashtra in Gujarat have been suspended recently due to shortage of water,

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of trains suspended throughout the country during this summer season on account of shortage of water, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Government had made any assessment earlier about this problem; and

(d) if so, the details of the efforts made to solve this problem permanently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Planning was done for developing source for water supply and digging of bore wells. However, due to drought conditions, the ground water table went down and for the water supply railways had to depend on Municipal Committee & Water Supply Board who curtailed the supply of

water to railway which led to cancellation of the trains.

North Eastern Railway - NIL

Northeast Frontier Railway - NIL

Southern Railway - NIL

South Central Railway - NIL

South Eastern Railway - NIL

STATEMENT

(b) Central Railway - Narrow Gauge:

1. 633/634 Murtajapur - Yavatmal Passenger

2. 639/640 Murtajapur - Achalpur Mixed.

Western Railway - Metre Gauge:

1. 253/264 Bhavnagar - Palitana Passenger

2. 305/306 Mahuva- Dhola Passenger

3. 355/366 Wansjaliva - Jetalsar passenger

4. 313/314 Rajula City-Rajula Jn. Passenger

5. 345/346 Junagadh - Jetalsar Fast Passenger

6. 359/360 Veraval- Khijadiya Mixed

7. 277/278 Botad - Surendranagar Mixed

8. 155/156 Mahesana- Kheralu Passenger

9. 109/110 Ranju-Kadi Mixed

10. 249/250 Randeja-Kalol Mixed

11. 255/262 Mahesana-Viramgam Fast Passenger

12. 195/196 Ajmer-Marwar Passenger

Eastern Railway - NIL

North Eastern Railway - NIL

Suburban Train Fare

*297. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many disparities in the suburban fare structure ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to rationalise the suburban fare structure and remove the disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. The fare structure is uniform in suburban sections of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

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

" Social Forestry Projects "

*298. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from certain State Governments for World Bank assistance for social forestry projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are

likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have prepared comprehensive forestry projects for obtaining assistance from the World Bank. The tentative cost of the Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project is Rs. 335 crores. The project would cover the entire State and be implemented over a five year period. The tentative cost of the Madhya Pradesh Forestry Project is Rs. 388 crores. The project would cover the entire State and be implemented over a five year period. These project proposals have been posed to the World Bank, which will follow its usual procedure of appraisal and approval of such proposals. This is expected to be completed within one year.

The State Governments of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka have also prepared proposals for obtaining World Bank assistance. These proposals are under examination. It may be mentioned that World Bank assisted social forestry projects are under implementation in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kerala, which will conclude in March, 1993.

Greater National Lake Region Integrated Project

*299. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a revised proposal of Greater Nainital Lake Region Integrated Project for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b). The project on Greater Nainital Lake Region Integrated Environmental Project was received from Government of Uttar Pradesh. Water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, erosion control and Catchment afforestation are among the activities proposed in the project with an outlay of Rs. 55.15 crores.

(c) Considering the nature and scope of the proposed project; it has been recommended for support under bilateral assistance programme.

[Translation]

Railway Claims Tribunals

300. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of railway claims tribunals has been reduced resulting in inconvenience to public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the details of tribunals functioning before reduction, zone-wise; and

(d) the places where these tribunals have been discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Universalisation of Primary Education

301. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA
WASNIK:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) the latest figures in respect of

enrolment, retention and dropouts of children at the primary level of education, State-wise;

universalisation of primary education expeditiously;

(b) the allocation made by the Government for primary education, State-wise;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

(c) the present teacher-pupil ratio at the primary level, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f). A statement is enclosed

(d) whether there is any proposal to call a national conference for achieving

STATEMENT

The latest figures in respect of enrolment, drop-out rate and teacher-pupil ratio at primary stage are as follows:-

Enrolment (1990-91)

Boys		Girls		Total	
580.94	lakhs	410.23	lakhs	991.18	lakhs

Drop-out rate (1987-88)

Boys		Girls		Total	
43.35%		49.42%		46.97%	

Teacher: Pupil Ratio (1990-91)

1:42

The State-wise details for enrolment, drop out rates and teacher-pupil ratio are given in Annex-I, Annex.II and Annex. III respectively.

2. Data relating to retention is not collected separately and it is presumed that those who have not dropped out remain in the school system.

3. The State-wise financial earmarked for 1992-93 for Elementary Education (Classes I-VIII) are given in Annex-IV. Rs. 284 crores have been allocated for centrally sponsored schemes of Elementary education for the year 1992-93. The allocations among States/UT Administrations will be decided on

the basis of project proposals received and their past performance.

4. In pursuance of the revised policy formulations tabled in the Parliament on 7th May, 1992, a resolve has been made to ensure "that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is provided to all children upto 14 years of age before we enter the 21st century". The revised programme of action is proposed to be discussed in a meeting of the Centrally Advisory Board on Education, which is an apex advisory body on education. This meeting is scheduled to be held on 8th August 1992 to be preceded by a meeting of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education of all States and Union Territories.

ANNEX I

Enrolment at Primary Stage (Classes I-IV)

1990-91

(In lakhs)

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	43.02	32.34	75.36
Assam	18.93	16.56	35.50
Bihar*	57.23	28.41	85.65
Goa	00.71	00.64	1.35
Gujarat	32.22	24.50	56.80
Haryana	9.54	7.34	16.89
Himachal Pradesh*	3.71	3.19	6.90
Jammu & Kashmir**	4.50	2.88	7.38
Karnataka	30.64	26.17	56.82
Kerala	16.23	15.32	31.55

(In lakhs)

State/UT	Boys			Total
	1	2	3	
Madhya Pradesh		48.63	31.31	79.94
Maharashtra		53.97	46.24	100.22
Manipur		1.43	1.21	2.62
Meghalaya		1.24	1.10	2.42
Mizoram		00.63	00.57	1.20
Nagaland		00.78	00.66	1.45
Orissa		21.74	14.46	36.20
Punjab*		11.08	9.47	20.55
Rajasthan		31.41	13.71	45.13
Sikkim		00.38	00.33	00.72
Tamil Nadu		41.82	35.81	77.63
Tripura		2.21	1.81	4.02
Uttar Pradesh		88.89	50.50	139.40

(in lakhs)

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
West Bengal**	53.13	38.00	92.74
A & N Islands	00.21	00.18	00.39
Chandigarh	00.26	00.23	00.49
Daadra & Nagar Haveli	00.09	00.07	00.16
Daman & Diu	00.05	00.04	00.09
Delhi	4.90	4.30	9.20
Lakshadweep	00.04	00.04	00.08
Pondichery	00.55	00.50	1.05

* Figure relates to 1999-00.

** Figure relates to 1988-89

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1990-91 Ministry of Human Resource Development..

ANNEX-II

Drop-out Rates in Classes / to V. (1967-68)

State/UT's	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	52.42	58.52	55.03
Andhra Pradesh	58.75	58.43	58.63
Assam	51.59	59.47	55.01
Bihar	63.88	68.93	65.63
Goa	2.19	8.78	5.33
Gujarat	38.06	46.87	41.92
Haryana	24.35	31.61	27.32
Himachal Pradesh	28.06	29.32	28.63
Jammu & Kashmir	28.08	41.45	33.44
Karnataka	43.28	57.36	50.16
Kerala	5.12	-3.62	-4.39
Madhya Pradesh	36.64	48.04	41.04
Madharashtra	34.69	45.71	39.82

State/UTs	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Manipur	71.35	72.84	71.67
Meghalaya	31.43	33.40	82.35
Mizoram	37.28	38.72	37.98
Nagaland	37.22	33.43	35.45
Orissa	40.05	37.32	38.97
Punjab	36.81	87.81	37.27
Rajasthan	53.12	60.75	52.25
Sikkim	60.19	58.51	59.86
Tamil Nadu	19.44	24.46	21.78
Tripura	59.14	58.02	58.66
Uttar Pradesh	47.84	47.24	47.65
West Bengal	62.35	65.76	63.81
A & N Islands	18.60	22.74	20.54
Chandigarh	21.00	24.41	4.78

State/UTs	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.37	45.58	36.14
Daman & Diu	2.24	8.82	5.34
Delhi	14.40	25.40	19.76
Lakshadweep	-2.96	11.38	4.02
Pondicherry	-11.55	0.83	-5.59
India	43.28	49.42	46.97

Enrolment in class I in year (x-4) - Enrolment in class V in year x

Drop out rate in year x = $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}} \times 100$

Enrolment in class I in year (x-4)

Ry = En x 4 - EN X 100

En x 4

ANNEX - III*Teacher-Pupil Ratio Primary Stage
(Class-I-V) 1990-91*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
1.	Andhra pradesh	53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
3.	Assam	40
4.	Bihar *	50
5.	Goa	21
6.	Gujarat	36
7.	Haryana	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh *	41
9.	Jammu & Kashmir **	31
10.	Karnataka	46
11.	Kerala	32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42
13.	Maharashtra	39
14.	Manipur	18
15.	Meghalaya	35
16.	Mizoram	28
17.	Nagaland	22
18.	Orissa	35
19.	Punjab	39
20.	Rajasthan	42

*Figure relates to 1989-90. **Figure relates to 1988-89.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
21.	Sikkim	15
22.	Tamil Nadu	45
23.	Tripura	27
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51
25.	West Bengal *	41
26.	A & N. Islands	21
27.	Chandigarh	21
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45
29.	Daman & Diu	35
30.	Delhi	31
31.	Lakshdweep	31
32.	Pondicherry	26
	INDIA	42

*Figure relates to 1989-90.

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1990-91 Ministry of Human Resource Development.

ANNEX IV

Statement showing Outlay Earmarked for 1992-93 (State sector)

For Elementary Education

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Elementary Education</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2377.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2280.00
3.	Assam	7689.00
4.	Bihar	9040.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Elementary Education</i>
5.	Goa	540.00
6.	Gujarat	1537.96
7.	Haryana	3440.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1826.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3000.00
10.	Karnataka	7194.00
11.	Kerala	436.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11708.00
13.	Maharashtra	3946.00
14.	Manipur	502.12
15.	Meghalaya	1080.00
16.	Mizoram	457.00
17.	Nagaland	306.00
18.	Orissa	3000.00
19.	Punjab	853.00
20.	Rajasthan	9995.00
21.	Sikkim	644.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3050.00
23.	Tripura	1500.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9992.00
25.	West Bengal	4540.00
Total - 15 States)		9163.00

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Elementary Education</i>
UNION TERRITORIES		
26.	A & N Islands	438.00
27.	Chandigarh	132.20
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90.00
29.	Daman & Diu	86.87
30.	Delhi	5262.70
31.	Lakshdweep	34.21
32.	Pondicherry	215.00
Total - (UTs)		6258.98
Total - (States & UTs)		97872.06

Source: Planning Commission.

Privatisation of Catering Services

302. SHRI S.B. SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether privatised catering services on important railway stations have deteriorated;

(b) if so the steps the Government propose to take to improve the position;

(c) whether catering services in all long distance important trains have since been privatised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Improvement in catering service is an on-going and continuous process.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Eradication of T.B.

303. SHRI RAMSINGH KASHWAN:
PROF. RITA VERMA:

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

(a) the total number of tuberculosis patients in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have fixed any

target to wipe out T.B. completely from the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOEDAR): (a) It is estimated that approximately 1.5% of the population in the country is suffering from radiological active pulmonary T.B.

(b) and (c). Considering the epidemiological nature of TB, eradication of the disease is not possible. However, under the National TB Control Programme, States, are being assisted to control the problem of TB and to bring down its incidence and prevalence

[*Translation*]

Alleged Mismanagement in Navodaya Vidyalayas

304. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints against Navodaya Vidyalayas regarding alleged mismanagement in providing accommodation and meals to the children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether committees have been constituted to monitor the functioning of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which such committees are likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Samiti sometimes receives complaints regarding the provision of accommodation and food to the children in particular Vidyalayas. Whenever such complaints are received, the matter is looked into and such measures as seem appropriate in the particular case are taken. At the same time, the Samiti has increased the expenditure on providing food to the children. As regards accommodation, the Samiti has programme of construction and., in the Vidyalayas where the relevant phase is complete, the accommodation is satisfactory.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

There is a Vidyalaya Management Committee in each Vidyalaya consisting of the following:-

1. District Magistrate/Collector
Chairman
2. District Education Officer
3. Executive Engineer of State
Public Work (Department
(Building))
4. Principal of a local college or
Senior Secondary School
preferably a residential school.
5. Senior most teacher of Navodaya
Vidyalaya.
6. District Medical Officer.

7. Principal, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya as Member Secretary. [*English*]

Modernisation of Sugar Mills in Bihar

2947. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise fifteen sick sugar mills under the Bihar State Sugar Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Government has no proposal for modernisation of fifteen sick sugar mills themselves have to prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get from them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down.

M.G. Lines in Aliparduar

2948. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DASA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the metre-gauge railway lines of the Aliparduar Junction has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Allocation from Railway Safety Works Fund

2949. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount allotted out of Railway Safety Works Fund to different States during the last three years, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Funds Allotted to the State Governments out of Railway Safety Works Fund during the years 1988-89 to 1990-92 (Total)

(*Rs. in thousands*)

States

Andhra Pradesh	55,74
Arunachal Pradesh	03

States

Assam	12,33
Bihar	63,82
Goa	63
Gujarat	44,60
Haryana	12,46
Himachal Pradesh	83
Jammu & Kashmir	4,93
Karnataka	24,48
Kerala	25,30
Madhya Pradesh	43,71
Maharashtra	1,48,93
Manipur	12
Meghalaya	31
Nagaland	1,17
Orissa	11,62
Punjab	24,77
Rajasthan	34,89
Sikkim	06
Tamil Nadu	50,00
Tripura	29
Uttar Pradesh	1,19,04
West Bengal	55,02
Total	7,35,08

[English]

Medical Health Centres in Madhya Pradesh

2950. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and Community Health Centres actually functioning in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken to cater to tribals residing in hilly areas at far fetched distance to get medical assistance within a reasonable perimeter of their cluster of huts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per information available in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the number of Centres functioning as on 31.3.1992 in Madhya Pradesh is given below:-

i) Sub-Centres	11,910
ii) Primary Health Centres	1,182
iii) Community Health Centres	175

(b) With a view to providing health-care facilities at nearer distance to the people of tribal and hilly areas, different norms are applied for establishing Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centers and the Community Health Centres from those applied in plain areas. A Sub-Centre is established for 5000 population

1) Director of Education	- Chairman
2) Three Addl. Directors of Education, (i) Admn. (ii) Adult. Edn, (iii) Schools.	- Members

in plain areas and 3000 population in tribal and hilly areas. A Primary Health Centres is established for 30,000 population in plain areas and 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas. A Community Health Centre is established for 1,20,000 population in plain areas and 80,000 population in tribal and hilly areas.

[Translation]

Official Language Implementation Committee

2951. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a committee for the implementation of the Official Language in the Directorate of Education in Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of meetings held by the committee during the last two years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KM. SELJA): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. The composition of the Committee for Implementation of the Official Language in the Directorate of Education in Delhi Administration is as below:-

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 3) Three Jt. Directors of Education, (i) Admn. (ii) Planning (iii) Finance. | - Members |
| 4) Five Dy. Directors of Education of all Educational Districts | -Members |
| 5) A representative of Official Language department, Ministry of Home Affairs. | - Members |
| 6) Dy. Director, Language Dept., Delhi Administration | - Member |
| 7) Accounts Officer | - Member |
| 8) Special Executive Officer | - Member |
| 9) Hindi Officer | - Member Secy. |

(c) : One

(d) : Does not arise.

Mankhurd-Nerul-Kasaraghat Railway line

2952. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of railway line from Mankhurd (Bombay) to Nerul has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the line up to the Kasaraghat which would reduce the distance between Bombay and Pune by 50 kilometers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) So far only Mankhurd-Vashi section of Mankhurd-Nerul-Belapur rail line project has been completed..

(b) to (d). No, Sir. However, Railways have approved a proposal for acquiring land from Panvel to Karjat for extending, in future, Mankhurd-Belapur rail line upto Karjat, which will shorten the rail distance between Pune and Bombay by about 30 kms. Construction of the line will, however, depend on approval of the Planning Commission and availability of resources in the coming years.

Laprosopic Surgery

2953. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any workshop had been organised to popularise Laprosopic Surgery in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the recommendations made by medical scientists; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise Laproscopic Surgery, keeping in view of the recommendations made in the workshop?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOEDAR):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Due of Reply on Tuesday,
the 28th July, 1992**

“ Killing of Elephants ”

2954. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the unscrupulous killing of elephants for their ivory tusks in the different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the number of elephants killed by the poachers during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Chief Wildlife Wardens the number of elephants killed by poachers in different parts of the country during the last three years is as follows:

State	Number of Elephants Killed during			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
	2	3	4	
Assam	04	05	05	
Kerala	04	03	15	
Karnataka	07	12	10	
Orissa	16	19	07	
Tamil Nadu	07	04	05	
Uttar Pradesh	03	.	.	
West Bengal	.	.	01	
Total:	41	43	43	

Repair of Bridges in Bihar

2955. SHRIMOHAMMADALIASHRAF
FATMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway bridges in
Zonal railways covering Bihar;

(b) the number of bridges out of them
which needs repairs;

(c) the expenditures incurred on repairs
during 1990-91; and

(d) the names of the bridges for which
repair work is likely to be taken up during the
current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) 8092 Bridges.

(b) 17

(c) Accountal of expenditure is not
maintained statewise.

(d) The work of major repairs on the
following 17 bridges is under execution:-

<i>Bridge No:</i>	<i>Section on which located</i>
274 Dn.	Tatanagar - Jharsuguda
235 Dn.	Tatanagar - Jharsuguda
218]	Muzaffarpur - Bettiah
254]	
45]	
60-B]	Narkatiaganj - Sitamarhi
78]	
52]	
14	Samastipur - Khagaria
57]	
48]	Saharsa - Purnea
50]	
48]	Mansi - Forbesganj
41]	
	Bhiknathori - Bihariganj
28]	
29 &]	Katihar - Joghani
32]	

Study by Voluntary Agencies on Family Welfare

2957. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount provided to voluntary agencies during 1990-91 and 1991-92 for conducting studies regarding statistical and social research in the field of family welfare;

(b) the details of the guidelines and the procedure set for entrusting of work to voluntary agencies for getting such types of studies done;

(c) the criteria followed for allocating such amounts to these agencies; and

(d) whether the reports submitted by each of these agencies are examined by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). During the years

1990-91 and 1991-92, two ad-hoc studies in the field of Family Welfare costing about Rs. 19.66 lakhs were approved/commissioned. Besides, a National Family Health Survey, has been sanctioned as a part of the USAID assisted project for strengthening Population Research Centres in the country. The revised cost of the entire project is US \$ 3.3 million. In this survey, besides International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay and the Population Research Centres, selected Consultancy organisations are also involved. The States are entrusted to agencies/organisations on the basis of requisits experience in the area of study, infrastructure and organisational ability based on recommendation by specific Committee(s) that may have been appointed for the purpose. The amount payable for the agencies various from study to study depending upon the sample size, questionnaire design, survey methodology type of respondents, area to be covered and other relevant parameters. The report/ findings of such studies are being circulated among the Programme Officers and the State Governments for appropriate use in programme implementation. The study details and the salient findings are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of study</i>	<i>Main Findings of the Study</i>
1. Assess the demand supply of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) in the Country (Rs. 19.00 lakhs)	<p>1. The current demand of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) is estimated to be 61 million packets out of which 70% are used for children below 5 years.</p> <p>2. The current supply and production capacity of ORS is estimated as 67 and 101 million packets respectively.</p> <p>3. The major constraints in ORS production have been found to be lack of demands, taste/flavour and packaging.</p> <p>4. 61-62% of diarrhoea patients avail services of private practitioners, 15-18% of government health facilities while 14-18% of government health facilities while 14-18% have</p>

<i>Name of study</i>	<i>Main Findings of the Study</i>
	<p>been found to have managed the diarrhoea episodes at home.</p> <p>5. Prescription of ORS by private practitioners is only 14-18% while at government facilities it is 22-23% which is extremely poor particularly so in the case of Government health facilities, where a good percentage of functionaries, who did not recommend ORS, were found to be not actually aware of it.</p> <p>6. Recommendation of ORS during an episode of diarrhoea and availability in rural areas are two major factors that promote the use of ORS. Mere awareness of ORS does not seem to effect its use - while knowledge and motivation combined with awareness have a positive effect on the use of ORS.</p> <p>7. It has been found that free or affordable supply of ORS is likely to have a positive effect on the use of ORS.</p> <p>8. The study has projected a demand of 86-121 million packets for 1996. The estimate of 86 million packets is based on the assumption that there is no change in the current scenario while that of 121 million packets is based on the assumption that there is a conscious change in strategy to bring about an increase in awareness of ORS, Home available fluid, availability and prescription of ORS.</p>
<p>2. Attitude towards Planning in respect of teen-age boys and girls of Tamil Nadu</p> <p>(Rs. 0.66 lakhs)</p>	<p>2. Majority of 550 respondents felt that the population was increasing. Females were more aware of the fact that early marriage, illiteracy, poverty, and number of children were the reasons for population explosion.</p> <p>97.8% of females and 81.8% of males were aware of Family Welfare Programme. Most of them felt that the ideal age for marriage is 23 years for boys and 19 years for girls. A higher percentage of teenagers among boys liked to get married between 24-26 years of age, and girls preferred 18-20 years.</p> <p>86.7% males and 67% females knew the legal age for marriage accurately.</p>

<i>Name of study</i>	<i>Main Findings of the Study</i>
	<p>Most of them were not aware of risk period. 5% respondents had the correct idea of length of reproductive span in life of a woman.</p> <p>Majority of the respondents favoured 2 or more years of spacing between two children. 22% of them, preferred more than 3 years of spacing.</p>
<p>3. National Family Health Survey (A component of USAID assisted project at a revised total project cost of US \$ 3.3 million for strengthening Population Research Centres).</p>	<p>3. 'The Survey is being taken up in a phased manner. While in some States, field work is just completed/nearing completion, in other States preparatory activities are being taken up.</p>

[English]

Opening of CGHS Dispensary

2958. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under its consideration for opening CGHS dispensary to benefit thousands of Government employees residing in West Enclave, Pitampura particularly in the Ten Group Housing Societies near Sansad Vihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce at least medical assistance to thousands of Government servants of these colonies through Mobile CGHS dispensary twice or thrice a week in view of non-availability of any CGHS or any other medical dispensary in the nearby area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARA DEVI

SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The priorities for establishment of new dispensaries are drawn up keeping in view the various factors which inter-alia include the needs of the largest concentration of Central Government Servants, proposals pending for many years and the availability of resources. CGHS is not operating any mobile dispensaries.

[Translation]

Fatuah-Islampur Railway Line

2959. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a broad-gauge railway line from Fatuah to Gaya via Islampur for the convenience of passengers and economic development of the area; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct a survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Harappan Script Deciphered

2960. DR. R. MALLU:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether Harappan script has been
deciphered;

(b) whether the same has been
authenticated by the experts in the field; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to
reward and provide adequate financial
assistance to persons who deciphered the
script?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b).
Attempts have been made to decipher the
Harappan script by various scholars in India
and abroad. However, the decipherment
made by scholars so far have not been
proved to be fully convincing. Therefore,
many experts on the subject are not inclined
to authenticate, so far, any system of
decipherment.

(c) Does not arise.

Recognised Public Schools in Delhi

2961. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the
Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recognised private public
schools functioning in Delhi charge exorbitant
fees from the students but pay much less to
the teachers;

(b) if so, the check exercised by the
Government in this regard;

(c) whether the teachers recruited in
these schools, are issued the appointment
letters;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be
taken by the Government against the
management of such schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e).
Complaints are sometimes received against
the un-aided private schools for charging
high fees, payment of lower salaries and not
issuing appointment letters to the teachers.
The managements of such schools are
competent to enhance the tuition fee at the
beginning of the academic session for which
prior approval of the Govt. is not required. As
regards payment of less salary and not
issuing the appointment letters to the
teachers, Delhi Administration takes
necessary action on receipt of specific
complaints in this regard. Delhi Admn. also
issues instructions to the private recognised
schools from time to time to follow the
provisions of the Delhi School Education Act,
1973 and the Rules made there under.

The checks which can be exercised by
the Delhi Admn. under the Delhi School
Education Act, 1973, in regard to un-aided
private schools, include:-

(i) Under Section 5, the managing
Committee of a recognised school,

- with the previous approval of the appropriate authority, formulates the scheme of management conforming to the Act and the Rules.
- (ii) Under Section 8 Administrator is authorised to make Rules regulating qualifications for recruitment and conditions of the service etc.
- (iii) Under Section 8 (2), no employees can be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank except with the prior approval of the Director of Education.
- (iv) Under Section 16, Delhi Admn. is authorised to make Rules for regulating admission in recognised schools.
- (v) Section 17(3) requires that except with the prior approval of the Director no such school can charge any fee in excess of that specified in the annual statement of fees to be filed with the Director before commencement of each academic session.
- (vi) Section 20 provides that where a school neglects to perform the duty imposed on it under the Act, or the Rules, the Management can be taken over.
- (vii) Section 24(1) authorises Delhi Admn. to arrange inspection of every recognised school at least once in year.

Conversion of Santipur-Nabadwip Railway Line

2962. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to

conduct a survey for conversion of Santipur-Nabadwip narrow-gauge line into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A survey has been included in the Budget for 92-93, and work has been taken up.

(c) Does not arise.

Engineering Colleges

2963. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges and other equivalent degree awarding institutions in the country, Statewise, as on April 1, 1992;

(b) their total admission capacity;

(c) their total output for the academic year 1990-91;

(d) whether all the colleges are recognised by the National Council for Technical Education; and

(e) if not, the brief particulars of these colleges which are not recognised and whose applications are pending with the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The number of recognised technical

Institutions imparting degree in Engineering technology, Pharmacy and Architecture was 204 as on 1.4.1992. The State-wise details are indicated in the enclosed Statement. the total admission capacity of these institutions is of the order of 40,000.

The total output for the academic year 1990-91 was 24,000 approximately. Recognition of technical institutions by the All India Council for Technical Education is an ongoing process and hence the position of pendency of proposals changes from time to time.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Institutions (Including Engineering Technology, Pharmacy & Architecture)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chandigarh	5
5.	Delhi	7
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	14
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
11.	Karnataka	13
12.	Kerala	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15
14.	Maharashtra	33
15.	Orissa	5
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Punjab	5
18.	Rajasthan	6

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Institutions (Including Engineering Technology, Pharmacy & Architecture)
19.	Tamil Nadu	22
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17
22.	West Bengal	17
Total:		203

Cancellation of Trains in Rajasthan

2964. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cancelled certain trains in Rajasthan during the last two years;

(b) if so, the names of those trains;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these trains are proposed to be restored; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

"Poaching in Chilka Lake"

2965. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of poaching of birds in the Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, the direction given to the State Government to stop poaching of birds in the lake; and

(c) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve the ecology of the Chilka Lake and its adjoining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No report of any sizable poaching of birds in Chilka lake has been received from the Wildlife authorities of Orissa.

The responsibility of protecting the wildlife in the State rests with the State Governments. Advice is given to the States of effective implementation of Wild Life (protection) Act from time to time, to prevent poaching of animals. The measures taken to prevent the poaching of animals include:

(1) Extent of legal protection available to all wild animals, including birds, has been enhanced by stringent provision of the Wildlife (protection) Act..

(2) An area of 15.53 sq. Kms. in the lake has been declared as Wildlife Sanctuary.

- (3) Anti-poaching infrastructure in the States has been strengthened. Assistance was provided to State Governments for Strengthening the anti-poaching infrastructure under the Centrally sponsored Scheme "Control of poaching and illegal Trade In Wildlife". From the financial year 1992-93 the scheme together with funds for its implementation has been transferred to the State sector. The State Government has deployed staff to protect the Chilka lake from poaching and other disturbances.
- (4) A system of cash awards has been introduced for getting intelligence about the poachers and illegal traders.

(c) Following schemes have been taken up for the development of the ecology of the lake:

- (1) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, an amount of Rs. 2.495 lakhs and Rs. 5.16 lakhs were sanctioned for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively for the development of Chilka lake.
- (2) Chilka lake has been identified as one of the sixteen wetlands for conservation by National Wetland Management Committee. An amount of Rs. 112.40 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa since 1988-89 for habitat improvement of Nalbana area, soil conservation measures, environmental education awareness etc. under the Wetland programme.

Short Stay Homes for Women, and Girls

2966. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are assisting voluntary organisations and institutions to establish and run short stay homes for women and girls;

(b) if so, the objective thereof; and

(c) the extent of assistance rendered to the number of such agencies during the last two years along with achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Scheme for Short Stay Homes primarily aims at providing shelter to women and girls exposed to moral danger or who are victims of family discord or emotional disturbances especially of the disadvantaged and under privileged groups. Its important functions are to provide maintenance and institutional services like counselling and guidance, medical and psychiatric check up and treatment facilities for development of skills and relationships which would facilitate them to rehabilitate themselves within a short period of time.

(c) There were 115 Short Stay Homes till the end of 1990-91. 62 more Short stay homes have been added in the year 1991-92. The total expenditure incurred on these homes during the last two years was Rs. 3.72 crores.

Discovery of India Tour

2967. SHRI SONDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report captioned 'Discovery of India tour plan flops-because the NRIs never came around' appearing in Indian Express dated July 6, 1992.

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

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to make it a success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The three-week tour for the children of NRIs starting from the last week of June, 1992 to various places of historical interest, scientific and technological establishment, and educational institutions in the country was programmed to facilitate educational and cultural interaction between such children and their mother-country. The tour was to be financed by the NRIs desirous of sending their children for the tour. Despite the best efforts of the government to give wide publicity of the tour through Indian Missions and Consulates abroad, the response from the NRIs was not encouraging and so the tour programme did not materialise.

Modernisation of Stations

2968. SHRITHAYILJOHANNALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations modernised during 1991-92 and the names of the stations in Kerala modernised during that period; and

(b) the names of stations zone-wise proposed to be modernised during 1992-93 along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 67 Railway Stations all over the Indian Railways were selected in 1986 for extensive modernisation under the 'Model Station' scheme. Accordingly work at Trivandrum Central, in the State of Kerala, has been taken up.

(b) No further stations are proposed to be taken up for extensive modernisation under the 'Model Station' scheme. However, modernisation of railway stations is a continuous process and the same is regularly undertaken wherever so warranted by the growth in traffic subject to availability of funds.

Ancilliary Activities

2969. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have a plan to privatise ancilliary activities like catering and running retiring rooms and rail yatri niwas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A policy decision has since been taken to privatise catering services on the Railways. No decision has been taken

regarding privatisation of existing retiring rooms and yatri niwases.

(b) The objective is to improve the overall efficiency of the Railways and to provide greater customer satisfaction.

(c) It has been decided that catering services will be privatised in phases. All the staff rendered surplus as a result of privatisation will be suitably redeployed/adjusted in various categories.

[*Translation*]

Model Sanskrit Colleges

+2970. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the model Sanskrit colleges functioning in the country especially in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert the Harijan Sanskrit College, Barha in Madhubani district of Bihar into a model sanskrit college;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have not received any such proposal.

STATEMENT

List of Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Sodh Samsthas

Bihar

1. Jagdish Narain Brahmchari
Ashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
Lagma, Via: Lohna Road,
Rambhadharpur,
Distt. Darbhanga (Bihar).
2. Lakshmi Devi Shroff
Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
Kali Rakha,
Distt. Dooogarh - 814 112.
3. Rajkumari Ganesh Sharma,
Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,
Kolhanta Patori (Bihar).
4. Swami Prankushacharya Adarsh
Mahavidyalaya, Hulasganj,
Distt. Gaya (Bihar).

Haryana

1. Dewan Krishan Kishore S.D.
Adarsh Sanskrit College,
Ambala Cantt. (Haryana).
2. Haryana Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
PO: Bhagola (Palwal),
Distt. Faridabad (Haryan).

Himachal Pradesh

1. Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit
Mahavidyalaya, Jangla,
Rohru (H.P.).

Kerala

1. Calicut Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Baslusery, PO: Balusery, Distt. Calicut (Kerala).

2. Bhagwan Das Sanskrit M.V. PO: Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, Distt. Saharanpur (U.P.)
3. Shri Ekarasanand Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Mainpuri (U.P)

Maharashtra

1. Mumbadevi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya C/o Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, K.M. Munshi Marg, Bombay-7.
2. Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala, Tilak Vidyapeetha Nagar, Poona-9 (Maharashtra).

[English]

Sugar Mills in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

2971. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals to set up sugar mills in the Allahabad and Fatehpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared for setting of sugar mills in these places?

Tamil Nadu

1. The Madras Sanskrit College & S.S.V.I Pathshala, 84, Royapeetha High Road, Mylapore, Madras (T.Nadu).
2. Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, 84, Royapeetha High Road, Mylapore, Madras (T. Nadu).
3. Sri Chendrasekharendra Saraswati Naya Sastra Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, No. 3, East Made Street, Little Kancheepuram (T. Nadu).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). As on 30.6.1992, 04 proposals have been received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar mills in the districts of Allahabad and Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh. The details of these applications are given in the enclosed Statement.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Shri Rang Laxmi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Vrindabdan (Mathura) U.P.

In view of the large pendency of unimple mented Letters of Intent/Licences already issued, proposals for setting up of new sugar factories have not yet been taken up for consideration.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of proposal with location	Date of receipt of application in the Ministry of Food	Sector	Remarks
District Fatehpur:				
1.	Shri R. Vijya Kumar, At Dhata, Teh. Khaga.	26.3.90	Pvt.	
2.	M/s. Maharshi Heaven and Earth Development Corpn. Ltd., At Unnaur.	24.5.90	Pvt.	
District Allahabad				
3.	U.P. Coop. Sugar Factories Fedn. Ltd., Phoolpur*.	20.3.89	Coop.	*A prima-facie rejection letter has already been issued on 30.4.1990
4.	M/s. Khoday Eshwara & Sons At Pratappur, Teh., Handia.	16.8.90	Pvt.	
				*30.4.90

Construction of Museum at Ratnagiri

2972. SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of ASI museum at Ratnagiri (Orissa) is running much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the progress made so far in its construction and the steps being taken to expedite the work; and

(d) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). No Sir, the construction work of the site museum building at Ratnagiri, district Cuttack, Orissa has been completed.

Foodgrains Stock in Kerala

2973. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains stocked in FCI godowns as on June 1992 in Kerala as compared to last year; and

(b) the details of the foodgrains likely to be stocked during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The stocks of rice and wheat

with the Food Corporation of India in Kerala were as under:-

	<i>(In '000 tonnes)</i>	
	<i>As on</i>	
	<i>30.6.92</i>	<i>30.6.91</i>
Rice	345.1	297.7
Wheat	13.0	28.9
Total	358.1	326.6

(b) The month-end stocks of rice and wheat with the FCI in Kerala during the current year were as under:-

	<i>(In '000 tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
January	276.7	71.9
February	293.6	51.7
March	373.2	26.9
April	375.9	16.5
May	364.9	7.7
June	345.1	13.0

Adequate quantities of rice and wheat will be stocked by the Food Corporation of India in Kerala in the remaining months of the year to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System in the State.

Tamluk-Digha Railway Line

2974. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Tamluk-Digha railway line;

(b) whether the work on the project is going on with a slow pace; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 12.25% upto June, 1992.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Work is being progressed as per availability of resources.

Conversion of Ganga Action Plan into National River Action Plan

2975. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Ganga Action Plan into a national river action plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the proposal incorporated in this regard in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A National River Action Plan for abatement of pollution in the identified polluted stretches of some major rivers of the country is under formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out.

[*Translation*]**Bihar Education Project**

+2976. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of Bihar Education Project;

(b) if so, its impact noticed on the overall socio-cultural situation; and

(c) the programme of its expansion to cover more districts in 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Bihar Education Project was launched after Government's approval on 25.2.1991 in the three districts of Bihar, namely Ranchi, Rohtas and West Champaran. A number of educational activities were initiated in these districts. As the project is recently launched, it is too early to assess its impact on over-all socio-cultural situation.

(c) In 1992-93, the Project is being expanded to four more districts namely, East Singhbhoom, Chatra, Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi.

[*English*]**Import of Pesticides**

2977. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether untested toxic pesticides in large quantity has been imported through private sources despite clear instructions to

the country by the Central Insecticides Board,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]**Tour of Hockey Team to European Countries**

+2978. SHRIVISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Hockey team had toured to European countries during May, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of matches played; and

(c) the objective of the tour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information given by the Indian Hockey Federation, the details of matches played are shown in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The tour was planned to give exposure to the Indian team in preparation for the Olympics.

STATEMENT**I. *Brussels - Against Belgium XI***

- (i) **Friday 8 May** at Bedouin at 1900 hours 4-0 in our favour.
- (ii) **Saturday 9 May** at La Resento at 1700 hours 3-2 in our favour.
- (iii) **Sunday 10 May** at Baudouin at 1700 hours 3-2 in our favour.

II *Great Britain*

- (i) **13 May** Vs England at Bisham Abbey 2-0 in our favour.
- (ii) **16 May Test** vs. Gt. Britain at Milton-Keynes 3-1 in our favour.
- (iii) **17 May Test** Vs. Gt. Britain at Reading 3-1 in our favour.
- (iv) **19 May Test** Vs. Welsh XI at Cardiff 3-2 in our favour.
- (v) **20 May Test** Vs. Welsh XI at Cardiff 4-0 in our favour.

III. *Spain (Madrid) four Nation Tournament*

- (i) **22 May** Vs. Argentina at Club-de-Campo 2-0 in our favour.
- (ii) **23 May** Vs. Egypt at Club-de-Campo 3-2 in our favour.
- (iii) **24 May** Vs. Spain at Club-de-Campo 0-0 Drawn.

IV. *Germany (Cologne)*

- (i) **26 May** Practice match against Dusseldorf Hockey Club 4-0 in our favour.

(ii) **27 May Test** Vs. Germany at Huerth 2-3 against us.

(iii) **28 May Test** Vs Germany at Neuss 3-3 Drawn.

V. *Netherlands*

(i) **30 May** International Match Vs. Holland 2-1 in our favour.

(ii) **31 May** International Match Vs. Holland 2-1 in our favour.

[*English*]

Women Weightlifters Participated In World Championship

2979. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some women weightlifters of the country participated in Women World Weightlifting Championship held in Bulgaria in May, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of participants, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the criteria followed for selection of the participants;

(d) whether the passage cost of each participant has been paid by the Government;

(e) whether a sum of Rs. 16,500/- each towards boarding and lodging has been recovered from each participant;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the proposal of Indian Weightlifting Federation, Govt. had cleared seven Women Weightlifters for taking part in the Championship. The details are as indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Selection Committee set up by

the Federation in terms of Govt. guidelines selected the Weightlifters on the basis of Sixth Place results of the last championship.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government did not bear Boarding and Lodging expenses in respect of the participants. As per the information given by the Federation, it requested its member units to arrange for boarding and lodging, pocket expenses, kitting etc. Govt. is not aware of any recoveries made in this regard from the participants.

(f) and (g). Does not arise.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory Category			
1.	2	3.	4
1.	Ms. N. Kunjarani	Manipur	44 Kg.
2.	Ms. Shalcupose	Kerala	44 Kg. (did not participate)
3.	Ms. Chhaya Adak	Delhi	52 Kg.
4.	Ms. K. Malleswari	Andhra Pradesh	56 Kg.
5.	Ms. L. Anita Chantu	Manipur	60 Kg.
6.	Ms. K. Narasamma	Andhra Pradesh	60 Kg.
7.	Ms. Jyotsna Datta	West Bengal	+82.5 Kg.

**Voluntary Organisations Involved In
Gap**

organisations are functioning?

2980. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary organisations involved in the Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) the States/Cities in which these

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A list of voluntary organisations which have participated in programmes under the Ganga Action Plan along with their places of work enclosed is Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Voluntary Organisations Involved in Ganga Action Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Town/City	State
1	2	3	4
1.	INTACH (Delhi); 71 Lodi Road New Delhi	Rishikesh, Haridwar, Kanpur Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Calcutta.	U.P./Bihar/ West Bengal
2.	Centre for Environmental Education, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rishikesh, Farukhbad, Fatehgarh, Varanasi, Patna, Barraekpore.	U.P./Bihar/ West Bengal
3.	Himalayan Vanya Jeev Sansthan (UP)	Rishikesh, Haridwar	U.P.
4.	Sunil Sangh, Chandernagar (W.B.)	Hooghly	West Bengal
5.	Konnagar Kalyan Sangh, Hooghly (W.B.)	Hooghly	West Bengal
6.	Gora Bazar Behrampur Town Club (W.B.)	Behrampur	West Bengal
7.	Academy of Environmental Sciences Farukhbad (U.P.)	Farukhbad/Fatehgarh; Kannauj	U.P.
8.	Academy of Environmental Sciences, Garhmukteshwar (U.P.)	Garhmukteshwar	U.P.

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Town/City	State
1	2	3	4
9.	Spastic Society, Calcutta (W.B.)	Calcutta	West Bengal
10.	Ganga Seva Shivir, Allahabad, Allahabad University, Allahabad (U.P.)	Allahabad	U.P.
11.	Dr. Ambedkar Mela Society, Barrackpore.	Barrackpore	West Bengal
12.	Gandhi Mela, Ganchi Jannotsav Udyapan Committee, Naihati (W.B.)	Naihati	West Bengal
13.	National Council of Development Communication, Varanasi (U.P.)	Varanasi	U.P.
14.	Shri Kashi Ganga Chat Sudhar Samiti, Varanasi (U.P.)	Varanasi	U.P.
15.	School of Fundamental Research, Tollyganj (W.B.)	Bakhtyarpur, Mokemeh, Monghyr, Sultangari, Bhagalpur, Rajmahal, Farraka, Krishna Nagar, Calcutta, Ganga Sagar.	Bihar/West Bengal
16.	Jaiprakash Narain Jannotsav Committee, Nadia (W.B.)	Nadia	West Bengal

Sl. No.

*Name of the Voluntary
Organisation*

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
17.	India and Rajiv, Chinsura
18.	Centre for Study on Man and Environment, Calcutta (W.B.)
19.	Bengal Fine Arts College North 24-Parganas
20.	North 24-Parganas District Manimela (W.B.)
21.	Committee for National Integration, Calcutta (W.B.)
22.	Canning Millan Chakra, South 24-Parganas (W.B.)
23.	Sankatmochan Nidhi, Amar Bhavan, Varanasi (U.P.)
24.	Rashtriya Grameen Sodha Sansthan, Allahabad - 211004 (U.P.)
25.	Sabuj Swapna, North 24-Parganas (U.P.)

Town/City	State
3	4
Chinsura	West Bengal
Barrackpore	West Bengal
North 24-Parganas	West Bengal
North 24-Parganas	West Bengal
Calcutta	West Bengal
South 24-Parganas	West Bengal
Varanasi	U.P.
Allahabad	U.P.
North 24-Parganas	West Bengal

[*Translation*]

Buffer Stock In North-Eastern States

2981. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-availability of railway-wagons have badly affected the supply of foodgrains in North-Eastern States and the common consumer is forced to purchase wheat and rice from the local market at increased prices;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering to have 'Buffer-stock' in these States in order to control the distribution system; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). There is no problem regarding availability of rail wagons to FCI for transporting and delivering the foodgrains to States in the North-East against their monthly allocations. FCI is holding sufficient stocks of foodgrains in North-East to not only cater for requirements against current month's allocation but is also maintaining some buffer stocks. It is also continuing its endeavour to increase the induction foodgrains stocks in the North-East so that adequate buffer stocks are maintained by it.

Export of Levy Sugar by Sugar Mills

2982. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of levy sugar exported by the sugar mills during 1990-91, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed in regard to export of levy sugar during 1990-91;

(c) whether the targets have been achieved and if so, to what extent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Commercial exports are not undertaken from levy sugar. However, Government decided to supply 20,000 MT consumption, out of which a quantity of about 19,998 MT of levy sugar to Nepal during 1990-91 for their internal has been lifted. The balance of about 2 MT which could not be lifted is an insignificant quantity.

[*English*]

Subject of Insurance Introduced in Schools

2983. SHRI ANANTRAODESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools where the subject of 'Insurance' has been introduced by the General Insurance Corporation for the purpose of providing employment;

(b) the criteria fixed for selection of these schools by General Insurance Corporation;

(c) the number of students in each of these schools; and

(d) the norms followed by GIC to check the student strength in these schools as per stipulated guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education.

(b) The schools were selected by a Committee keeping in view the overall standard of the school, the infrastructure and facilities available.

STATEMENT

(a) The vocational course in General Insurance has been introduced in 18 schools

(c) The number of students in each school, who appeared in 1992 examination, are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>No. of students</i>
1.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Chander Nagar, Delhi.	34
2.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 1 B-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	38
3.	Govt. Boys Model School Gulabi Bagh, Delhi.	25
4.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 2 Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi.	36
5.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Qutab Road, Delhi.	35
6.	Bal Bharati Public School Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi	35
7.	G.G. Sr. Sec. School Sector-10, Chandigarh.	40
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sector-31, Chandigarh.	20
9.	Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School Sector-35, D, Chandigarh.	36
10.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Ford William, Calcutta.	18
11.	P.S. Sr. Sec. School Alarhelmanga puram, Madras.	40
12.	Padma Sec. Bala Bhawan Sr. Sec. School, Nungam Backam, Madras.	40

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>No. of students</i>
13.	Kendriya Vidyalaya IIT Campus, Madras.	19
14.	Vijayantha Sr. Sec. School HVF Avadi, Madras.	40
15.	S B O A Sr. Sec. School Anna Nagar, Madras.	36
16.	K M S Junior College Patel, Bombay.	40
17.	IES Modern English School Dadar West, Bombay.	33
18.	Gokhale Education Society, Gergaon, Bombay.	39

(d) As per norms laid down, the schools are required to admit not more than 40 students in the course in an academic session.

Conversion of Gondia-Jabalpur Railway Line

2984. SHRIMOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work pertaining to the gauge conversion of railway line from Gondia to Jabalpur is likely to commence; and

(b) whether the railway lines from Mandla to Nainpur and from Mainpur to Chhindwara Prasia have also been included in this gauge conversion work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Work on Gauge Conversion on Gondia-Jabalpur is likely to be taken up during the VIII Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

Teesta-Torsha Express

2985. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run the tri-weekly Teesta-Torsha Express daily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational & resource constraints and lack of commercial justification.

Conversation of Bankura-Damodar Railway Line

2986. SHRIPURNACHANDRAMALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for

133 *Written Answers*
conversion of Bankura-Damodar railway line;

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(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

Illegal Feeding of Trees

2987. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of
illegal felling of trees in the forest area in
certain States;

(b) if so, whether any Central Team has
visited such States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of States visited; and

(d) the suggestions/recommendations
made by said team to prevent such incidents
in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). On receipt of complaint of
illegal felling of trees, a Central team headed
by Additional Inspector General of Forests
visited Bastar in madhya Pradesh.

(d) The recommendations of the team
are under consideration.

Vacation of Schools and Colleges

2988. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the
Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether schools and colleges in
India remain closed for long intervals during
the year as compared to schools and colleges
in other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
remedial steps proposed to be taken in the
matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
(DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b).
Comparative information about the duration
of period for which Indian schools and colleges
remain closed vis-a-vis schools and colleges
in other countries is not compiled in the
Department of Education.

[Translation]

Railway Sleepers

+2989. SHRI UPENDRA NATH
VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway sleepers
manufactured during 1991-92;

(b) whether the production of railway
sleepers is less than the requirement of the
Railways; and

(c) the total number of sleepers required
by the Eastern Railway during 1992-93 and
the number of sleepers to be procured from
different companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Manufactured sleepers viz. Concrete, Steel & Cast Iron procured by the Railways during 1991-92 were 65 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Eastern Railway's requirement of the sleepers of three types on 1992-93 is 8.5 lakhs and the same quantity is proposed to be procured from various sources.

[*English*]

Corporate Plan

2990. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
PROF. RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised corporate plan;

(b) the salient feature of the plan, the total length of railway lines to be constructed under it and the zonewise distribution of those lines;

(c) the steps being taken for the execution of the plan on priority basis; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to rehabilitate/compensate the persons likely to be affected on account of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Corporate Plan does not contain intricate details of new lines, rehabilitation/compensation etc. Corporate mission i.e. salient feature is to be a modern

railway system with sufficient capacity to meet the country's transport needs both for passenger & freight traffic, based on an optimal inter modal mix and to provide this transportation at least cost to the society while maintaining financial viability of the system." Plans are prepared to meet the above objective within the available resources.

[*Translation*]

Railway Lines in Tribal Areas

+2991. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are making special efforts to lay railway lines in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of new railway lines laid under this policy, State-wise; and

(d) the works Government propose to undertake during next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Contaminated Drug

2992. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: 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 "Dava Ki Shishi Me Kida Nikala" appearing in the Jansatta dated July 2, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard so as to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). As per information available, the complainant has not reported the matter either to the Punjab Government or to the Central Government. However, he has filed a complaint with the District and Session Judge, District Consumer Forum, Bhatinda. Therefore, the matter is sub-judice.

Increase in Price of Foodgrains

2993. DR. LALBAHADUR RAWAL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the prices of foodgrains (wheat and sugar) and cereals during the last six months;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the hike in prices of these essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The index numbers of wholesale prices of wheat, sugar and cereals at the end of June, 1992 show an increase of 0.4%, 11.5% and 7.5% respectively over past six months reckoned from December, 1991.

(b) The main reasons for rise in prices of foodgrains are decline in production of Kharif

cereals increase in the minimum support prices/procurement prices, increase in the Central issue prices, general inflationary trends in the economy etc.

As regards sugar, increase in the open market prices has mainly been on account of general inflationary trends in the economy and increase in the retail issue price of levy sugar.

(c) Open market prices of foodgrains are dependent on the relative position of overall supply and demand of foodgrains in the market. On account of lower procurement this year of wheat and rice, the holding of these foodgrains in the open market is comparatively larger, which should have a sobering effect on the open market prices. Adequate quantities of wheat and rice are, however, being supplied to States/Union Territories for PDS.

In respect of sugar, Government has released a freesale quota of 6.15 lakh tonnes for the month of August, 1992 as against 5.75 lakh tonnes for the month of July, 1992 to check the rising tendency in prices.

Taj Mahal Renewal Project

2994. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government for launching short term Taj Mahal Renewal Project under a coordinated authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF

EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has received a suggestion to set up a short term TAJ MAHAL Renewal Project under a coordinated authority for improving the general upkeep of TAJ MAHAL and its environs besides providing basic amenities to the tourists.

(c) A co-ordination committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, Agra is already functioning which looks after and coordinates the various aspects under reference, as such the setting up of another committee for the same purpose is not necessary.

[*Translation*]

CCTVs at stations in Maharashtra

+2995. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Railway Stations in Maharashtra where Close-Circuit Television sets have been installed; and

(b) the Railway Stations where such television sets are proposed to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). In the State of Maharashtra, Close-Circuit Television System has been installed at Dadar, Nasik Road and Miraj Railway Stations. This system is proposed to be installed at Aurangabad Railway Station.

Railway Communication System

+2996. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional income is

proposed to be earned by allowing private sector to utilise communication system set up by the Railways;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether there is any scheme to improve the existing railway communication system with a view to ensure that no inconvenience is caused to railway communication work even after allowing private sector to utilise it; and

(d) if so, the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Contraceptive Norplant-6

2997. SHRI KESRI LAL: SHRIMATI DIL KUMAR BHANDARI:

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

(a) the number of trials of contraceptive Norplant-6 made so far;

(b) the outcome of such trials;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce the contraceptive in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received representations from the Women's Organisations against the trial;

(f) if so, the particulars of these

organisations; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR):

(a) Extensive clinical trials of Norplant-6 have been conducted in many developed and developing countries other than India after which it has been in use in these countries. In India, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has carried out phase-II randomised trial of Norplant-6 and Norplant-II and thereafter phase-III clinical trial and pre-programme introductory study in respect of Norplant-II,

(b) The trials have indicated the safety and efficacy of the devices.

(c) and (d). It has been decided that the ICAR would conduct phase-III clinical trial of Norplant-6 in 10 medical colleges before its introduction in the National Family Welfare Programme can be considered.

(e) and (f). The women's organisations which have represented to the Government against introduction of Norplant in the country include - Action India, All India Democratic Women's Association, Ankur, AIDS Bhed Bhav Virodhi Andolan, Jagori, Karmika, Kali, ISST, Centre for Women's Development Studies, Saheli, Y.W.C.A., National Federation of Indian Women, P.U.D.R., Purogami Mahila Sangathan, Sabla Sangh, Mahila Dakshata Samiti, Shakti Sahalini and Joint Women's Programme.

(g) Their representation has been examined and it has been decided that phase-III clinical trial of Norplant-6 would be undertaken by the ICMR in 10 selected medical colleges with proper care pertaining to insertion, counselling, follow-up and monitoring before its introduction in the

National Family Welfare Programme can be considered.

[*Translation*]

Railway line from Shahjahanpur to Badaun

+2998. SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH AYDAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for laying a railway line from Shahjahanpur to Badaun via Kheri Lakhimpur and Farrukhabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[*English*]

Wagons for Kotdwara

+2999. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Starrex Question No. 470 answered on 31.3.92 and state:

(a) whether 'rake and piecemeal' supply for carriage of foodgrain to Kotdwara Station is continuing;

(b) whether the Ministry have received any fresh demand for supply of wagons for Kotdwara;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All the demands for movement of foodgrain to Kotdwara were met in full and no demand is pending.;

[*Translation*]

Sick Sugar Mills

3000. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick sugar mills in the country during 1991;

(b) whether there has been a sharp increase in the number of the sick sugar mills during the last six months;

(c) if so, the number thereof;

(d) the details of the schemes formulated for making these sick sugar mills financially viable; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board

for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). These provisions have now been extended to cover public sector undertakings also. BIFR had intimated that 21 cases relating to sugar industry have been registered with them. BIFR had further reported that out of these, 9 cases were not maintainable. As regards the remaining cases, further action is being taken by the BIFR as per the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

Information regarding sick sugar mills in the cooperative sector is not maintained.

"Environmental and Forests Projects"

3001. DR. P.R. GANGWAR:
PROF. RASA SINGH
RAWAT:

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

(a) the names of the projects for improvement of environment of forests which are being executed with the assistance of the World Bank and other countries; and

(b) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The details of on-going projects receiving assistance from the World Bank and under bilateral programmes are given in the Annexure.

STATEMENT

Projects in the Environment and Forestry Sectors being executed with World Bank and under Bilateral programmes:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Social Forestry Project, Kerala. (1984-85 to 1992-93)	World Bank	"O": Rs. 59.91 crores. "E": Rs. 61.82 crores. till 12/91
2.	Forestry Development Project, West Bengal (1992-93 to 1996-97)	World Bank	O: Rs. 114.7 crores. E: Just commenced.
3.	Forestry Sector Project, Maharashtra. (1992-93 to 1997-98).	World Bank	O: Rs. 431.51 crores. E: Just commenced.
4.	Ganga Action Plan - STPs in Kanpur, Haridwar, Allahabad and 12 Pumping Stations in West Bengal (1987-1996)	World Bank	O: Rs. 86.00 crores. E: Rs. 15.23 crores till 9/92.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Progress
1	2	3	4
5.	Industrial Pollution Control Project. (1991-97)	World Bank	O: Rs. 404.56 crores. E: Rs. 123 crores (approx)
6.	Ganga Action Plan, Integrated Sanitation Works in Kanpur and Mirzapur. (1987-1993)	The Netherlands.	O: Rs. 60 crores. E: Rs. 18.59 crores till 5/92.
7.	Environment Impact Assessment Workshops, Phase I (1989-92)	The Netherlands.	O: Rs. 0.15 crores E: Rs. 0.12 crores till 1992.
8.	Social Forestry Project, Tamil Nadu. (1988-89 to 1992-93)	Swedish International Development Agency SIDA	O: Rs. 0.6540 crores E: Rs. 59.87 crores till 12/91.
9.	Social Forestry Project, Orissa. (1988-89 to 1992-93)	SIDA	O: Rs. 78.34 crores. E: Rs. 49.92 crores.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Progress
1	2	3	4
10.	Dungarpur Integrated Watershed Development Project, Rajasthan. (1992-93 to 1996-97)	SIDA	O: Rs. 28.14 crores. E: Just commenced
11.	Strengthening of Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal (1989-93)	SIDA	O: Rs. 3.18 crores by SIDA E: 0.70 crores
12.	Environmental Protection, Training & Research Institute, Hyderabad. (1991-96)	SIDA	O: Rs. 6.00 Crores E: Just Commenced.
13.	Afforestation of Aravalli Hills, Rajasthan. (1992-93 to 1996-97)	Japan.	O: Rs. 166.9 crores E: Project just commenced
14.	Afforestation along Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan. (1990-91 to 1994-95)	Japan.	O: Rs. 107.5 crores. E: Rs. 5.87 crores upto 1291.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Progress
1	2	3	4
15.	Aravalli Hills Afforestation, Haryana. (1990-91 to 1997-98).	EEC	O: Rs.48.15 crores. E: Rs. 7.19 crores till 12/91.
16.	Strengthening of Central/ State Pollution Control Board Laboratories (1989-1992).	Germany	O: Rs. 2.3 crores E: Rs. 2.00 crores
17.	Ganga Action Plan Technical Assistance and Equipments. (1986-1992)	UK	O: Rs. 4 crores. E: Outlay almost exhausted.
18.	National Social Forestry Project (Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan) (1985-86 to 1992-93)	World Bank/ USAID.	O: Rs. 387.29 crores. E: Rs. 529.45 crores. upto 12/91
*19.	Ecology of Endangered Grasslands and their Fauna. (1990-95) BNHS.	USA	O: Rs. 0.54 c crores.
*20.	Ecology of Indian Elephant. (1987-1992), BNHS.	USA	Rs. 0.14 crores

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Progress
1	2	3	4
*21.	Faculty Development of Wild-life Institute of India. (1988-93).	USA	0: Rs. 0.87 Crores
*22.	Ecology of Large Carnivores of Nagarhole National Park. (1988-1993).	USA	0: Rs.0.10 crores.

*Expenditure figures maintained by respective institutes. Progress of the projects indicates that the research activities envisaged are being carried out according to the objectives and scope.

**0 - Outlay in crores of Rupees.

E - Expenditure in crores of Rupees.

Expenditure is in excess of outlay at Sl. No. 1 and 18 due to changes in exchange rates.

[English]

Youth Policy

3002. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the National Youth Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Oral Medicine for Rabies

3003. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of National Institute of Communicable Diseases have made any research to develop an oral medicine instead of painful injection to treat rabies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Station on Mysore-Arsikere Section

3004. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for construction of new railway station by removing the existing two railway stations in Holenarasipur on Mysore-Arsikere line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was examined, but not found justified.

Reservation Quota of Trains in Gujarat

3005. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands from Members of Parliament, Chamber of Commerce, Railway Passengers Association & Other Organisations to increase the reservation quota of Jamnagar, Hapa, and Rajkot Stations on Western Railway for various trains passing through these stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Representations have been received for enhancement of reservation quota at Rajkot, Jamnagar and Hapa stations by 9018 Saurashtra Janata Express. The following additional second class reservation quotas have been provided at these stations in 9018 Saurashtra Janata Express since January, 1992:

Rajkot	-	66 berths
Jamnagar	-	40 berths
Hapa	-	34 berths

Besides, on extension of Sarvodaya Express upto Rajkot once a week, the following additional reservation quotas have been allotted at Rajkot and Jamnagar stations by 2983 Sarvodaya Express train.

	AC 2-tier	II Class
Rajkot	7	30
Jamnagar	4	20

Conversion of Bangalore-Arsikere Section

3006. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up Bangalore-Arsikere Broad-gauge conversion work;

(b) if so, the amount allocated therefor during 1992-93;

(c) the total amount required to complete this work;

(d) the number of kilometers to be completed during 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Bangalore-Arsikere (166 km) forms part of Bangalore-Hubli (459 km) gauge conversion project included in the Budget for 1992-93;

(b) The amount provided for the above

project as a whole in the Budget for 1992-93 is Rs. 62 crores.

(c) Approximate cost of Bangalore-Arsikere conversion is Rs. 85.41 crores.

(d) 166 Km.

(e) During the financial year 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

"Aravalli Hills"

3007. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the afforestation projects for the Aravalli Hills;

(b) the names of the districts included in these projects;

(c) the achievement made so far; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). For the Aravalli Hills, two important afforestation projects have been taken up, apart from the ongoing State-level activities.

The first project is for the Aravalli Hills of Haryana. The project is titled 'Rehabilitation of Common Lands in the Aravalli Hills, Haryana,' and is being provided assistance by the European Economic Community, (EEC). The total cost of the project is Rs. 48.15 crores. The project is to be implemented over eight years in the districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mahendragarh and Bhiwani. The implementation of the project started in 1990-91. Upto March 1992, an expenditure of Rs. 12.52 crores has been incurred and an area

of 5050 hectares has been covered.

The second project is for the Aravalli Hills of Rajasthan. The project is titled 'Afforestation Project for Aravalli Hills, Rajasthan,' and is being provided assistance by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan. The total cost of the project is Rs. 166.9 crores for covering an area of 1,15,000 hectares and distribution of 750 lakh seedlings. The project is to be implemented over a five year period in ten districts of Rajasthan viz. Alwar, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur. The implementation of the project started in April, 1992 and the work of establishing the infrastructure is in progress. The project would conclude in March, 1997.

[English]

Implementation of ICDS Projects

3008. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres established for ICDS functionaries in Maharashtra;

(b) whether training centres are proposed to be established in Sindhudurg or Ratnagiri Districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of balwadis sanctioned for the above two districts; and

(e) the criteria adopted for establishing balwadis in backward and hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) There are two Middle Level Training Centres and eighteen Anganwadi Workers Training Centres in Maharashtra for the training of ICDS functionaries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present, eleven Balwadis are running in Sindhudurg district and seven Balwadis in Ratnagiri district under the Balwadi Nutrition Programme.

(e) The Government release grants to Central Social Welfare Board and four national level Voluntary Organisations to run the Balwadis in backward areas keeping in view the nutritional needs of children in the group of 3-5 years.

Railway line from Sonarpur to Basanti

3009. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway line from, Sonarpur Railway Station to Basanti to connect the Sundarban Area with Calcutta and to encourage the tourism in Sundarban Area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[*Translation*]**Stoppage of Jammu Tawi Bound Trains at Shamgarh (W.R.)**

+3010. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to provide stoppage of Jammu Tawi-Bombay, Jammu Tawi-Hapa and Jammu Tawi-Ahmedabad Superfast trains at Shamgarh Station of Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Examined but not found feasible at present.

[*English*]**Production of Wagons**

3011. SHRIDHARMANNA MUNDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the production and demand, including from abroad, of railway wagons upto the end of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a result of wide gap between production and demand his Ministry is considering expansion of existing wagon manufacturing factories and also setting up of new factories during the next three years; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 89756 wagons were manufactured against a target of 90,000 wagons (in terms of 4 wheeler units) based on traffic projections in the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c). Adequate capacity exists for manufacture of wagons.

Maternal and Child Health Programmes in Gujarat

3012. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on maternal and child health programme in Gujarat during each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the target fixed and the achievements made thereof during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(A) Universal Immunisation Programme - Targets and achievements for the Years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 of the State of Gujarat

Year	Target		Achievement in absolute terms					
	Infant	P.W.	DPT	OPV	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1989-90	346300	1115800	993572	1025113	1042134	893546	1041589	
1990-91	1010145	1101607	1051018	1062732	1072771	1020560	1077554	
1991-92	1110557	1240780	1021920	1029200	1044100	969800	1063300	

(B) Prophylaxis Schemes - Targets and Achievements for the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 of the State of Gujarat.

Year	Absolute figures						
	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children	Prophylaxis against blindness due to 'A' deficiency among children	Target	Achievement
1989-90	1055000	1128849	2000000	1423113	2000000	3901760 (Doses)	
1990-91	8813000	1105087	2079000	1461756	1300000	3261812 (Doses)	
1991-92	1300000	1352444	1730000	1478993	1730000	2400847 (Doses)	

Khurda-Balangir Project

3013. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal for taking up of Khurda-Balangir railway project during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of a new line from Khurda Road to Balangir (289 Kms).

(c) The survey was got updated and the proposal for taking up this line was sent to the Planning Commission in February, 91 but keeping in view the acute resource constraint and the unremunerative nature of the project. Planning Commission have not approved taking up of the project.

[*Translation*]

Railway line from Shahganj to Amethi

+3014. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Union Government to lay a railway line from Shahganj Junction of Northern Railway to Amethi via Kadipur and Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any survey was conducted in this regard; and

(c) the details of action taken for acquisition of land for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey conducted in 1982-83 indicated insufficient traffic potential. The work could not be taken up.

[*English*]

Inclusion of Social Justice and Secularism in Educational Courses

3015. SHRIRAM VIALS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include subjects regarding social justice and secularism and to exclude subjects of communalism from the courses of educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the instructions issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 envisaged a national system of education based on a National Curricular Framework containing core components including, inter-alia, secularism and removal of social barrier. Pursuant to the guidelines in the Framework the NCERT revised the school curriculum, syllabi and its textbooks. Based on the revised curriculum, syllabus and textbooks of NCERT, the State Agencies

also have undertaken measures for revision of school curriculum, syllabi/textbooks and their introduction in the school system in a phased manner. In addition, there is an on-going programme of NCERT for evaluation of new textbooks published by the State level agencies and private publishers, from the point of view of communal harmony, esularims and social justice.

In regard to College/University level, there is no centralised system of production of textbooks. Each University is academically autonomous and prescribes its own courses of study on the recommendation of its Academic Council/Board of studies. However, the University Grants Commission has issued guidelines for restructuring of courses with a view to making the first degrees courses more relevant to the community. These guidelines provide for a Foundation Course which inter-alia, include national integration, value system, resolution of conflict in society and growth of moral and spiritual ideas.

The Minister of Human Resource Development has addressed all Chief Ministers on 25.2.1992 to protect secular values and promote national integration through education.

Smuggling of Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore

3016. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the photo copies of the valuable paintings of Rabindra Nath Tagore has been smuggled out of the country from Vishwa Bharati, Bolpur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) According to the report received from Visva-Bharati, there is no information of any smuggling having taken place from Visva-Bharati of photo copies of Tagore's paintings out of the country.

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

Drinking Water Facility In Trains

3018. DR. AMIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water facility has been provided on all long distance trains;

(b) whether this facility has been removed from some of the trains on Western Railway; and

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Drinking water to passengers in long distance trains is supplied by providing flasks in IAC coaches, containers in AC 2-tier coaches and jerrycans in first/second class coaches.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Grants for Higher Education

3019. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

decided that grants to institutions of higher education will remain static for the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether alternative sources of funding have been proposed to such institutions; and

(c) whether this would lead to closure of many colleges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Central Universities are fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission (UGC). A major share of UGC's Non-Plan budget is made available to Central Universities and Delhi Colleges for their maintenance expenditure. Keeping in view the present constraint on the availability of financial resources, Government decided to maintain the level of Non-Plan expenditure of all Ministries/Departments and autonomous bodies during 1992-93 at the level of last year. This has imposed resource constraint on UGC as well as Central Universities.

According to information furnished by UGC, during March-April, 1992 the Commission held a series of consultations with Vice-Chancellors, Registrars, and Finance Officers of Central Universities and principals of Delhi Colleges to identify measures for effecting economy and augmenting income. The economy measures identified in these meetings include reduction of expenditure on telephones, electricity, transport, water, stationery, etc., to the extent of 20% curtailment in expenditure on hospitality, travel, study leave, teaching and non-teaching posts, etc. These measures are intended to contain the annual maintenance expenditure of the Universities/Colleges within the budget grants of the

Commission for 1992-93.

The Minister of Human Resource Development held consultations with Chairman, UGC and Vice-Chancellor of Central Universities to consider measures to mitigate the financial difficulties being faced by them. On the basis of these consultations, UGC have withdrawn its earlier orders in regard to freezing of the maintenance grants to the above institutions during the current financial year.

(c) Does not arise.

"Committee on Konkan Railway Project"

3020. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted to go into the details of conversion of reserve forest land for Konkan Railway Project in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has been constituted in consultation with the Ministry of Railways;

(d) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(e) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A Standing Committee constituted under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, considers proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. The Ministry has recently constituted an expert

Committee to examine and evaluate the environmental aspects including socio-cultural and heritage relating to the proposed Konkan Railway Line.

(c) The Committee constituted includes representation of the Ministry of Railways. Prior to the constitution of the Committee, it had been indicated to the Ministry of Railways about the setting up of such a Committee.

(d) The composition of the Expert Committee is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Committee is likely to submit its report by 3rd September, 1992.

STATEMENT

Composition of the committee referred to in reply to part(D) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 3020 Due for reply on 28th July, 1992

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Kamla Chowdhry
New Delhi.
2. Shri V.A. Pai Panandikar,
Director,
Centre for Policy Research
New Delhi.
3. Dr. J.B. Sardesai,
Director (Projects),
Ecologist, Wildlife Protection Group,
Goa.
4. Ms. Usha Albuquerque,
New Delhi.
5. Shri Shyam Chalnani,
Bombay Environmental Action Group,
Bombay.
6. Shri Manohar Shetty,
Editor, 'Goa Today',
'Panaji', Goa.
7. Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India,

Janpath, New Delhi.

8. Dr. B.N. Desai
Director, National Institute of
Oceanography,
Goa.
9. Dr. Kesavan Nair,
Director, National Transportation
Planning
and Research Centre,
New Delhi.
10. Dr. E.F.N. Ribeiro,
Director,
School of Planning & Architecture,
New Delhi.
11. Shri M. Parabrahmam,
Adviser (RE),
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
New Delhi - 110 003.
12. Representative of the Ministry of
Railways.
13. Representative of stte
Government of Goa.
14. Representaitive of State
Government of Karnataka.
15. Representative of State
Government ofr Maharashtra.
16. Shri T. George Joseph,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
New Delhi.

Credit Card Facility at Bangalore City Railway Station

3021. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABAH
URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
introduced credit card facility for train
reservations at Bangalore city Railway
Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

"Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"

(c) whether this facility has been extended to Mysore and Hubli Railway Stations also; and

3023. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether all the States have been actively involved in the Animal Welfare activities as well as the implementation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960;

(b) Credit Cards of Vijaya Bank, Canara Bank, Andhra Bank and Bank of India are accepted at Bangalore City Reservation Office for purchase of reserved tickets.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) No, Sir.

(c) whether people are cooperating with animal welfare activities especially while they are transported from one city to another;

(d) No nationalised bank has come up with a request for acceptance of their Credit Cards for purchase of tickets at Mysore and Hubli stations.

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to amend the existing Act to make it more stringent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

Introduction of Local Trains

3022. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Most of the State Governments have framed Rules under the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Eighteen State Governments have also appointed Nodal Officers for coordination of animal welfare activities.

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce local trains on Kalwa-Thane-Belapur route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kalwa-Belapur is a goods siding line, developed by M/s. CIDCO to clear the freight traffic to/from the industrial belt of New Bombay. The line on completion will have no infrastructure to run local trains.

(c) to (e). Generally, people endeavour to ensure that animals are transported safely from one place to another. However, very often it is observed that during the transport, attention is not paid to avoid overcrowding, ensure hygiene, etc. which results in infliction of suffering on the animals. Sensitivity to animals' well-being requires a lasting change in the people's attitude towards animals which can be attained only through sustained efforts at creating an awareness and not merely through amendment of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act although that too has

place in the overall efforts to attain the desired objective. However, no decision in this regard has been taken.

**Expenditure on harvesting and
Transportation by Cooperative Sugar
Factories**

3024. SHRIANKUSHRAORAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Maharashtra and the National Sugar Federation to include the expenditure incurred on harvesting and transportation by the Cooperative Sugar Factories in the statutory minimum price of sugar.

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane (not of sugar as mentioned in (a) above as recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) includes harvesting and transportation charges incurred by the farmers. Transport charges incurred by sugar factories are accounted for in the conversion cost schedules recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP).

Transfer Committee in KVS

3025. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been

constituted to monitor transfers of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms of reference and tenure of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). A committee has been constituted which is headed by the Additional Secretary, Department of Education cum-Vice-Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and with Commissioner, KVS and Shri V.D. Kaushik, President, Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh as members to process the requests for transfers from various categories of teachers including Principals/Vice-Principals in terms of the approved guidelines for transfers.

**Doubling of Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi
Line**

3026. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling of Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi railway line;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doubling is taken up when the sectional capacity of the existing single line

is saturated. The traffic on this section has not yet reached this stage.

[*Translation*]

Geo-Hydrology Course In Universities

+3027. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Geo-hydrology course in various Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) University Grants Commission do not prescribe courses of study in Universities and Colleges. Universities are autonomous bodies and courses of study in various subjects are prescribed by the Universities themselves on the recommendations of their Academic Councils.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Trivandrum Division

3028. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of maintenance works like track; stations etc. to be undertaken on Trivandrum division during 1992-93; and

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Maintenance works cover attention to track geometry, track fittings of all lines, periodic repairs to buildings, formation, bridges etc. In addition, the renewal of tracks are taken up on condition basis on identified stretches.

(b) For the above maintenance works in Trivandrum Division, an amount of Rs. 11.13 cr. has been allocated in 1992-93. An amount of Rs. 11.38 cr. allocated for track renewals is in addition.

[*Translation*]

Grants to M.P. for Development of Colleges

+3029. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of University Grants Commission, visited Madhya Pradesh in November 1991 to consider the proposals of State Government to sanction grants for the development of 195 Government Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the teams visit;

(c) the amount sanctioned and the Grant released so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by UGC, a team comprising of academics and UGC officials were deputed to M.P. in November, 1991 to examine the 8th Plan

Development proposals of all eligible colleges including Government Colleges.

(b) The team finalised the 8th Plan development proposals of 262 colleges of which 195 are Government colleges. The total 8th Plan allocation approved by this committee for all colleges is Rs. 20.63 crores out of which the share of the Government colleges is Rs. 12.65 crores. The Commission accepted the recommendation of the committee.

(c) Against the approved allocation, the Commission has till date sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 3.72 crores, the share of Government colleges being Rs. 2.60 crores.

(d) Grants to colleges are released in installments depending on the availability of resources with the UGC and subject to receipt of utilisation certificate and audited statement of accounts in respect of grants paid earlier. As and when such documents are received next installments are released.

[English]

Lalitpur-Singhrauli Railway line

3030. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys were conducted to construct the Lalitpur-Singhrauli railway line;

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

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Survey for Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Satna, Mahoba-Khajuraho and Rewa-Sidhi-Singraul (491)

kms) has been taken up. Further action will depend on results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

Admission in Sports Schools

3031. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH
CHAUDHARI:

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

(a) the number of sports students from Punjab sponsored by the Sports Authority of India under NSTC and SPDA Schemes during the last one year;

(b) the number of students from Punjab who have been offered admission in various schools of Punjab only; and

(c) the number of students presently studying in Punjab who have now been offered admission in distant states like Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Under the NSTC Scheme 4 boys and 2 girls and under the SPDA Scheme 54 boys were selected by Sports Authority of India in the year 1991-92.

(b) and (c). All the 60 students selected from Punjab were admitted in Punjab only.

Examination Reforms

3032. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

introduce reforms in examination at secondary school level in collaboration with the NCERT;

(b) if so, whether the modalities, time frame, sample size, staff component etc. have been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial implication of the examination reforms proposed by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). In June, 1992, the Government have set up Task Forces to suggest revision of the Programme of Action (POA) for implementation of the directives of the National Policy on Education, 1986 keeping in view the Revised Policy Formulation adopted by the Parliament during the last Budget Session. One of such Task Forces on 'Evaluation and Examination' has recommended various examination reforms measures at all level of education, including the Secondary level. Implementation of the Task Force recommendations in collaboration with the NCERT and the Boards depends on the views of the Central Advisory Board of Education and adoption of the POA by the Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Computerised Reservation at Surat

+3033. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to introduce Computerised reservation

system at Surat railway station on Western Railway; and

(b) the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided there and details of the concrete steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facility has already become functional with the commencement of Computerised reservation on few trains. It is expected that remaining trains will be covered by Dec.' 93.

[*English*]

Import of Hazardous Substances

3034. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to improve oil sludge and lead waste;

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

(c) the steps Government contemplate to prevent such trains-boundary movement of hazardous substances, particularly in the form of wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Proposals for import of 4,000 metric tonnes of oil sludge from Singapore, 5,000 metric tonnes of oil sludge from Hongkong and 720 metric tonnes of lead waste from Canada have been received by the Government in the last one year. The import

of these hazardous wastes has not been permitted by the Government.

(c) According to Rule 11 of Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, import of hazardous wastes is not allowed for dumping and disposal and is only allowed if required for processing or re-use as raw materials after examination of each case on merit. Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is also regulated by the Basel Convention to which India is a signatory. According to this Convention import of hazardous waste cannot take place in any country without the consent of the importing country. Even for transit purposes, the consent of the country concerned is required. These provisions give adequate powers to the Government to prevent transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Doubling of Quilon-Trivandrum route

3035. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in doubling of the railway line between Quilon and Trivandrum; and

(b) by when it is expected to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Land acquisition has been taken up.

(b) Will depend upon availability of resources in the coming years.

Environment and Forests Protection Programme

3036. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enter into by-lateral environment and forest protection programmes with other third world countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government has programmes of cooperation for promoting and supporting the protection, management and enhancement of environment in third world countries particularly in the South Asian region through the multilateral framework provided by the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), an organisation in which India is a member along with other countries of South Asia namely: Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives and Iran. In addition, under the auspices of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), active programmes of cooperation exists for studying the causes and consequences of natural disasters and protection and preservation of the environment, and the impact of greenhouse effect and sea-level rise, with reference to the SAARC region. These programmes of cooperation are in addition to technical cooperation between India and the third world countries in the areas of forestry research and training.

Coach Factory at Chitradurga

3037. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Coach Building Factory at Chitradurga in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**World Bank Aided Projects
in Punjab**

3038. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have started or propose to start the World Bank Aided Project to promote family welfare programme in Punjab;

(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 (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). With a view to strengthen the infrastructure for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services, to upgrade the knowledge and skill of the medical and para medical staff and to reduce birth rate, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, India Population Project (IPP-VII) has been launched in Punjab with World Bank assistance at a project cost of Rs. 43.66 crores. The project commenced w.e.f. 2.11.1990 and will continue for 5 years. The project covers the entire State. Besides, another programme called 'Child Survival

and Safe Motherhood' has been initiated from 1992-93 for implementation during Eighth Plan with partial assistance from the World Bank. The Programme aims at reducing maternal and child mortality by integrating and strengthening the existing Universal Immunisation Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme and the prophylaxis schemes for control of anaemia in pregnant women and prevention of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency in children. During 1992-93 three districts of Punjab viz. Hoshiarpur, Ropar and Faridkot are covered under the programme.

[*English*]

Child Welfare Schemes in Orissa

3039. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary agencies/ organisations in Orissa are implementing schemes pertaining to child welfare;

(b) if so, the name and the number of those agencies;

(c) the amount of UNICEF grants and foreign grants received by those voluntary organisations/agencies;

(d) whether the accounts of those agencies are audited every year; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Yard at Pathardih

3040. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for remodeling of the Yard at Patnardi, South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The work of Pathardih-Sudamdih - Upgradation of facilities for introduction of passenger services is already in progress. This will include additions and alteration in Pathardih Yard.

Maintenance of Track between Vijayawada and Madras

3041 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents and derailments that have taken place on Vijayawada-Madras section during last one year;

(b) whether poor track maintenance is one of the main reason for the increase of these incidents;

(c) if so, the steps taken to keep track in perfect condition in this section; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There were seven consequential train accidents between Vijayawada and Madras Central railway stations during 1991-92.

(b) There was no increase in train accidents between these two stations during 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise. All the same, steps taken include completion of 62 Kms. of track renewals in 1992-93, increased level of attention to and monitoring of track geometry and testing of rails.

(d) Rs. 23.68 crores has been provided for track renewals during 1992-93.

Operation Black Board

3042. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of achieving universal elementary education through 'Operation Black Board' has received a set back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount released and spent so far for various phases of Operation Black Board in the country, phase-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the amount allocated during 1992-93; under this programme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

The scheme of Operation Blackboard has already covered 4.13 lakhs primary schools (77%) for providing minimum essential facilities. It is proposed to continue and expand this scheme in the 8th Plan.

(c) The amount released and spent phase-wise and state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) An amount of Rs. 99.14 crores has

been allocated under this programme during 1992-93. No State-wise allocations are made under the Scheme. Proposals of the State Governments are sanctioned depending on the pace of implementation of the phase sanctioned earlier.

STATEMENT*Release and Utilisation of funds under the scheme of Operation BlackBoard**(Rs. in lakhs)*

	Phase - I		Phase - II		
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.	5
1	2	3	4		5
Andhra Pradesh	1816.06	1491.32	5903.85	4540.63	
Assam	1247.17	800.52	692.41	661.07	
Bihar	6143.36	4746.95	1959.63	847.67	
Goa	29.34	29.34	37.76	35.49	
Gujarat	2261.62	2256.07	55.05	55.05	
Haryana	95.97	67.52	118.45	96.14	
Himachal Pradesh	584.09	584.09	508.89	508.89	
Jammu & Kashmir	542.74	542.74	869.04	816.30	
Karnataka	865.43	661.25	1866.72	557.47	

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Phase - I		Phase - II		
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.	Util.
	2	3	4	4	5
Kerala	151.11	151.11	223.44	223.44	223.44
Madhya Pradesh	2884.95	1678.20	1789.79	1188.51	1188.51
Maharashtra	2680.02	2062.30	631.02	72.04	72.04
Manipur	30.03	35.05	99.11	89.89	89.89
Meghalaya	269.90	137.94	-00	.	.
Mizoram	28.16	28.16	48.54	48.54	48.54
Nagaland	34.95	25.66	24.67		
Orissa	2370.13	2048.78	2494.59	1874.76	1874.76
Punjab	820.15	696.59	428.32	356.67	356.67
Rajasthan	3698.00	2992.13	2276.02	1234.68	1234.68
Sikkim	75.56	63.80	.		
Tamil Nadu	806.73	801.29	1485.57	1246.45	1246.45

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Phase - I		Phase - II	
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.
1	2	3	4	5

Tripura	56.80	42.12	55.58	49.59
Uttar Pradesh	3662.82	2134.72	2579.11	2059.58
West Bengal	733.80	385.69	140.02	.
A & N Island	12.09	8.26	-00	-00
Chandigarh	1.17	1.17	-00	-00
D & N. Haveli	6.13	8.17	8.17	.
Daman & Diu	-00	-00	1.19	1.19
Delhi	64.78	30.27	53.59	27.27
Lakshadweep	0.48	0.47	-00	-00
Pondicherry	58.24	57.66	-00	-00

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Phase - III		Phase - IV	
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.
1	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	74.32	67.49	1360.00	.
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	-00	.
Assam	.	.	.	.
Bihar	.	.	.	.
Goa	30.84	27.51	22.70	14.78
Gujarat	.	.	.	.
Haryana	177.26	92.95	192.14	.
Himachal Pradesh	547.93	329.15	.	.
Jammu & Kashmir	175.22	.	.	.
Karnataka	746.41	225.39	654.49	.
Kerala	156.12	.	82.90	.
Madhya Pradesh	692.31	.	.	.
Maharashtra	1430.00	.	.	.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Phase - III		Phase - IV	
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.
1	6	7	8	9
Manipur	47.55	31.03	57.30	.
Meghalaya	.	-00	.	.
Mizoram	42.39	40.29	.	.
Nagaland	39.54	.	.	.
Orissa	824.20	.	.	.
Punjab	346.54	-00	.	.
Rajasthan	1351.28	341.00	199.53	.
Sikkim	-00	.	.	.
Tamil Nadu	1218.64	1039.07	.	.
Tripura	51.44	.	-00	.
Uttar Pradesh	1679.14	1227.98	-00	.
West Bengal	.	.	.	.
A & N Island	-00	-00	-00	-00

	Phase - III		Phase - IV	
	Rel.	Util.	Rel.	Util.
1	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	-00	-00	-00	-00
D & N. Haveli	.	.	-00	.
Daman & Diu	.	.	-00	-00
Delhi	.	.	.	-00
Lakshadweep	.	.	.	-0
Pondicherry	.	.	.	.

Rel: Released

Util: Utilised

[*Translation*]**Rail link between India and Nepal**

+ 3043. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start railway service between India and Nepal and to convert narrow-gauge line between Muzaffarpur and Raxaul into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this scheme;

(d) whether the Government propose to lay some other railway line besides Muzaffarpur to Raxaul (Nepal) which can link the country directly with Nepal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to start railway service between India and Nepal. However, conversion of Muzaffarpur-Sagauli-Raxaul section has been included in the Budget for 1992-93 and the work has been taken up. The Project is targeted for completion in 1993-94.

(c) The anticipated cost of the conversion project "Muzaffarpur Narkatiaganj-Sagauli-Raxaul" is Rs. 87.20 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

I.I.Ts.

+ 3044. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recognised Indian Institute of Technologies in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether a number of posts of Directors are lying vacant in I.I.Ts.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; I.I.Twise and

(d) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are five Indian Institutes of Technology located at Kharagpur, Bombay, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi.

(b) At present there is no vacant post of Director in any of the Institutes.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

[*English*]**Overbridge at Devagram Railway Station**

3045. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time bound programme has been undertaken to construct one over-bridge at Devagram Railway Station in Sealdah division of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of construction of a foot over bridge at Debagram has already been taken up and is expected to be completed by March, 1994.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Accidents on Delhi-Agra Line

3046. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents occurred on Delhi-Agra railway-line during the last three years and since January, 1992;

(b) the number of persons killed in each accident and the details of the damages caused to the private property and the railway property;

(c) the amount of compensation provided to each of the persons killed in these accidents; and

(d) the number of cases pending before the claims tribunal for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There were 12 consequential train accidents between Delhi and Agra Cantt. railway stations during the period 1-1-1989 to 30-6-1992.

(b) 8 persons lost their lives in these accidents -2 on 22-1-1989, 4 on 24-3-1991 and 2 on 26-5-1992.

Cost of damage to railway property has been assessed at Rs. 1.51 crores.

Information regarding damage to private property in train accidents is not maintained.

(c) No compensation has been paid.

(d) One.

Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests from Biotic Interference

3047. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for the Development of Infrastructure for protection of Forests from Biotic Interference; and

(b) the amount provided to each State/ Union Territory under the scheme during each of the last three years; State-wise and Union Territory wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme "Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests from Biotic Interference" was started during Seventh Five Year Plan period to provide financial assistance for protection of forests. The financial assistance was 100% for the Union Territories while it was 50% for the State Govts, on certain non-recurring items. The main objective of the scheme is to strengthen the existing infrastructure of protection in the States/Union Territories, by providing fund for items such as arms, wireless sets, vehicles, fencing materials etc.

(b) Funds released to the States and Union Territories under the scheme during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Released in 1989-90	Released in 1990-91	Released in 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	.	.	5.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.00	9.655	15.40
3.	Assam	.		12.3984
4.	Bihar	.	.	
5.	Gujarat	16.325	7.90	12.50
6.	Goa	1.52	1.59	3.894
7.	Haryana	22.66	3.48	2.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.
9.	Karnataka	54.375	52.285	17.60
10.	Kerala	.	.	10.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22.50	11.31	22.82
12.	Manipur	.	.	5.3775
13.	Meghalaya	6.77	.	1.0

Sl. No.	Name of State	Released in 1989-90	Released in 1990-91	Released in 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Mizoram	.	5.875	10.79
15.	Orissa	.	10.0	48.0
16.	Punjab	10.37	12.50	15.0
17.	Rajasthan	.	.	3.50
18.	Sikkim	5.665	.	4.93375
19.	Tamil Nadu	13.20	40.00	7.92
20.	Tripura	.	3.95	11.43
21.	Uttar Pradesh	.	18.42	34.78
22.	West Bengal	4.057	.	5.747
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	13.53
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	6.25	.
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.122	.	.
26.	Nagaland	8.0	.	.
Total:		183.964	185.215	276.82065

Medical Colleges

3048. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: 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, 1992, State-wise;

(b) the number of Colleges which have not yet been recognised by the Medical Council of India, State-wise;

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

(d) the number of Medical Colleges whose applications for recognition are pending with the Medical Council of India, their brief particulars and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Medical Council of

India has informed that there are 144 medical colleges in the country as on April 1, 1992. The State-wise details are enclosed as statement - I

(b) There are 27 medical colleges which have not yet been recognised by the Medical Council of India. The State-wise details are enclosed as statement - II

(c) There are 7 medical colleges which have not been granted affiliation by any University.

Maharashtra	4
Bihar	2
Manipur	1

(d) The Medical Council of India has informed that applications of 7 medical colleges are pending for recognition. These relate to medical colleges in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra. In these cases, either the compliance report overcoming the deficiencies pointed out at the time of inspection have not been furnished or a re-inspection has become due which is being arranged.

STATEMENT -

Number of Medical Colleges in the Country State-wise details

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Andhra Pradesh	10
Assam	3
Bihar	11
Goa	1
Gujarat	6
Haryana	1

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Karnataka	18
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	28
Manipur	2
Orissa	3
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	14
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	7
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	4
Pondicherry	1
Total:-	144

STATEMENT - II

<i>States</i>	<i>No.</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	2
Gujarat	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1

<i>States</i>	<i>No.</i>
Karnataka	4
Maharashtra	13
Manipur	1
Tamil Nadu	3
UNION TERRITORY	
Chandigarh	1
Total:-	27

Area of Operation of Eastern Railway

3049. SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the jurisdiction and area of operation of Eastern Railway in different States with locations of its major offices;

(b) whether Eastern Railway propose to extend its area of operation, carry out goods and passenger traffic movements particularly to Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Eastern Railway's operations extend from Howrah/Sealdah in West Bengal to (i) Mughalsarai and Chopan in Uttar Pradesh; (ii) Asansol, Bargaon, Budge-Budge, Canning, Dankuni, Diamond Harbour, Gede, Hasnabad, Lakshmi-Kantapur, Lalgola and Malda Town in West Bengal (iii) Barauani, Barkakana, Chandrapura and Gomoh in Bihar; and (iv) Mahadhya in Madhya Pradesh. The Railway's

Zonal headquarter is located at Calcutta. The other major offices (Divisional headquarters) are also located at Asansol, Danapur, Dhanbad, Howrah, Malda, Mughalsarai and Sealdah.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Orissa is primarily served by South Eastern Railway and not Eastern Railway.

Ambalappuzha Over-Bridge

3050. SHRI THAYIL JOHNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) to (c): whether the construction work for road-overbridge at Chaingaga (Ambalappuzha) on National Highway No. 47 has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule fixed for its completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Maintenance of Konark Temple

3051. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for upkeep and maintenance of Konark Temple (Orissa) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether meeting of high level expert committee has been held to review the progress work of this temple;

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and conservation of the Sun Temple, Konark during the last three years is

1989-90	Rs. 7,08,800-00
1990-91	Rs. 6, 45,772-00
1991-92	Rs. 5,99,630-00

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Regarding the conservation and preservation of this temple, there are no such technical problems on which expert opinion of specialists is required.

Alleged Mismanagement in Yoga Institute in Maharashtra

3052. SHRI SANDIRAM BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding financial irregularities and administrative bungling by the Management of Yoga Institute at Lonavala, District Pune, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring officials; and

(d) the steps likely to be taken to monitor the functioning of such Institutes on regular basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Complaints have been received from the Kaivalyadhama Employee's Association against the Management of Kaivalyadhama Shriman Madhava Yoga Mandira (KSMYM) Samiti, Lonavla. The allegations made include mal administration, favouritism in appointments and misuse of power. Enquiries have revealed that the allegations are baseless. It is understood that an agreement has since been reached between the Management and the Association and the latter has withdrawn its complaints.

(d) The KSMYM Samiti has a Governing Body and a Finance Committee which meet regularly to monitor its functioning. The Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra are represented on these bodies. In addition, a Review Committee is

appointed by the Government of India from time to time to review its functioning and suggest its future development.

Clearance of ' Imigran' for Sale

3053. DR. R. MALLU: 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-items captioned " Glaxo drug given health warning " appearing in the Times of India dated 22 June, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the in-take of ' Imigran ' the drug for the treatment of migraine. causes dangerous side effects in heart patients; and

(c) whether the Government have cleared the drug for sale in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported in the newspaper, the U.K. Committee on Safety of Medicines, has warned the doctors that it has received reports of patients who suffered pain or tightness of chest after being injected with the drug ' Imigran ' of M/s Glaxo. The newspaper further adds that studies had shown that ' Imigran ' might cause constriction of the coronary arteries. The Committee has called on all doctors to report adverse reactions to the drug.

(c) No, Sir. However, permission has been granted to M/s Glaxo India for conducting limited clinical trials (Phase II) on

Glaxo 43175 which is indicated for Migraine.

Operation Blackboard in Assam

3054. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools, district-wise, in Assam covered during the first three phases of Operation Blackboard;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Assam regarding the fourth phase;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) the total outlay under the Operation Blackboard so far, the amount sanctioned to Assam and the amount released upto March 31, 1992?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Only two phases have been sanctioned to Assam under the schemes of Operation Blackboard and the district-wise information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) A sum of Rs. 708.95 crores has been sanctioned so far under the scheme of Operation Blackboard. Against this, an amount of Rs. 19.40 crores has been sanctioned and released to Assam upto 31.3.1992.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of schools First Phase	covered under Second Phase
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhubri	316	315
2.	Goalpara	.	573
3.	Kokrajhar	348	485
4.	Kamrup	817	597
5.	Nalbari	211	475
6.	Berpeta	496	473
7.	Darrang	570	476
8.	Sonitpur	230	414
9.	Lakhimpur	633	802
10.	Nagaon	473	547
11.	Jorhat	413	380
12.	Golaghat	.	371

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of schools First Phase	No. of schools Second Phase
1	2	3	4
13.	Sibasagar	809	629
14.	Dibrugarh	424	618
15.	Caohar	136	471
16.	Karimganj	1138	255
Total:		7014	7881

[*Translation*]**Effects of Gulf war on Environment of India**

3055. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the effects of Gulf war on the environment of India;

(b) whether it has affected or likely to affect rain in the country;; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to mitigate its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). There has been no adverse effect on environment weather conditions or rainfall in India due to Gulf war.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Conversion of Burdwan-Katwa Railway Line**

+3056. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR::

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for gauge conversion of Burdwan-Katwa railway line in view of difficulties being faced by the public due to inefficient running of trains on this route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

Tenali Railway Station

3057. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to modernise Tenali railway station on South Central Railway in view of inadequate Passenger facilities there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Modernisation of stations is done as per norms, based on traffic requirements. Tenali has already been provided with three platforms, waiting hall, upper class waiting room, cover platforms, toilet facilities drinking water arrangements, etc. As these facilities dealt with, no further modernisation is proposed for the present.

Railway Projects In Gujarat

3058. SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the railway projects in Gujarat taken up during the last three years which have been completed or are

under execution;

(b) the date of completion of each such project and the status thereof till date; and

(c) the estimated and the revised cost of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) (i) B.G. rail link between

Godhra-Dahod-Indore and Dewas Maksi (316 kms, 81 kms in Gujarat).

(ii) B.G. conversion/new line to create rail route from Viramgam to Jodhpur (448 kms, 248 in Gujarat).

(b) Completion will depend upon availability of resources in the coming years.

(c) The position of cost is as under :-

<i>Project</i>	<i>Anticipated cost</i>	<i>Revised cost</i>
1. Godhara-Dahod-Indore & Dewas-Maksi	Rs. 297 crores	No revised cost
2. Viramgam-Jodhpur	Rs. 423.49 crores	santioned.

[*Translation*]

Freight Rates

3059. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have increased/revised freight rates of various commodities;

(b) if so, the details and names of those commodities;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaint from Saurashtra (Gujarat) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Apart from the revisions effected from 1.4.1992 consequent on the Budget proposals, no general

increase/revision in freight rates for various commodities has been effected during the current financial year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Difficulties of Suburban Commuters

3060. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties of the commuters in suburban sections on account of mismanagement in train services, particularly in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Corrective actions

on mismanagement of services are taken as and when noticed. Inspections are conducted at all levels to ensure that there is no mismanagement.

**Sanjay Gandhi post Graduate
Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow**

3061. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into an agreement with Japan for obtaining financial assistance for the upgradation of Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said grant has been obtained; and

(d) if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). As per the Agency (JICA), Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, was provided with equipment worth Rs. 34,00 crores. There is an agreement for technical cooperation also under which the following assistance is being provided:

- (i) Exchange of experts at the rate of six per year from Japan and training of five Faculty Members of SGPGIMS, Lucknow in Nagoya University, Japan.
- (ii) Supply of equipment to the tune of 30 million Yen till 1995.
- (iii) Every expert from Japan is also entitled to supply grant of equipment worth 300,000 Yen.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sanskrit Universities

3063. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit Universities in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance provided to these Universities, University-wise;

(c) the purpose for which it was sanctioned;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up new Sanskrit Universities in the country particularly in U.P.;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, there are, at present, 3 Sanskrit Universities set up by Acts of the concerned State Legislatures and 2 Deemed Sanskrit Universities in the country.

UGC provides development grants to the eligible State Universities for purchase of books, journals and equipment, appointment of staff, construction of academic buildings and hostels. The commission does not provide grants on a year to year basis but for a five year plan. The details of the grants sanctioned by UGC to the Sanskrit Universities during the 7th Plan are as follows:

Name of University	Grants in the 7th Plan
1. Sampoomand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi	93.00
2. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga	72.62
3. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri	30.00'

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, were declared as Deemed Universities in November, 1987 and are provided grants directly by the Department of Education. The grants released to these two Deemed Universities in the last 3 years are as follows:-

Name of Deemed University	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	6.95	22.19	103.00
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	6.00	79.00	80.00

(d) and (e). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up a new Sanskrit University in U.P.

(f) Does not arise.

(a) the criteria followed by the Government for introducing new passenger, express and superfast trains from one station to another; and

[English]

Introduction of Trains

3064. SHRI KESRI LAL:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
KUMARI SIMON MARANDI:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:

(b) the names of the trains alongwith their originating/departure station and arrival destination introduced during last six months and proposed to be introduced in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Traffic justification, operational feasibility and resource availability.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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

[*Translation*]**Legislation to Stop Copying**

+3066. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)
SHRI BHUWAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring forward a legislation to stop mass copying in examinations throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether views of all the States Governments are to be considered before the enforcement of such legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Japanese Assistance to Railway Projects

3067. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has proposed to provide financial assistance to three railway projects relating to places of Buddhist pilgrimages in India;

(b) if so, the names of these projects and the amount of assistance proposed to be provided; and

(c) whether the subject matter figured during the discussion held between the Indian authorities and the Japanese delegation which visited India during last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For seeking Economic Assistance, discussions are held by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance and the Government of Japan on a year-to-year basis. However, Japan have not picked up any Railway Project concerning pilgrim traffic for assistance during 1991-92 & 1992-93.

Additional Trains during Summer Vacation

3068. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional trains run by the Government to ease the rush during the summer vacation; and

(b) the additional income earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) About 1300 special trains.

(b) No separate account of earning from individual trains is maintained.

[*English*]**Import/Export of Wheat**

3069. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have exported wheat during the last six months;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof alongwith the names of the countries; and

(c) the reasons for importing wheat when it is being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The STC exported 1.25 lakh tonnes of wheat during January to June, 1992 to Philipines, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Asian Ports.

(c) The decisions to export wheat were taken in August, 1990 and April, 1991 by the Government in order to generate foreign exchange resources for meeting the critical balance of payments situation. Subsequently, the procurement of wheat during April-June, 1991 declined sharply and the supply position was reviewed on a continuing basis. Finally, it was decided in January, 1992 that no further export of wheat may be undertaken beyond the firm contractual obligation already entered into by the STC/MMTC.

Some balancing import of wheat became unavoidable due to factors like fall in production of foodgrains, especially coarse grains, during 1991-92 as compared to the production during 1990-91 with consequent imbalance in demand-supply, lower level of procurement of wheat during 1991-92 and 1992-93 marketing seasons and the consequent need for building up stocks in the Central pool for maintaining supplies in PDS and achieving food security.

Expenditure on Railway Stations in Western Railway

3070. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on various railway stations between Rajkot and Okha, Rajkot and Hapa and Rajkot and Porbander railway lines on Western Railway from January, 1989 to June, 1992 year-wise alongwith the works on which the amount have been spent;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints about corruption by railway officials and staff with the connivance of contractors and of using inferior quality of means and materials; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against contractors and railway officials and staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railways do not maintain statewise of expenditure.

(b) A complaint was receive in March, 1992 regarding poor quality of construction of pit line at Hapa over Rajkot Division.

(c) Recovery has been effected from the contractor for inferior quality of work. Disciplinary action is contemplated against delinquent railway officials.

Population Clocks

+3071 SHRI. G. MADE GOWDA:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

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

(a) the number of population clocks fabricated so far for installation at the strategic locallons in the country;

(b) when the clocks are likely to be installed and locations of their installations; and

(c) the amount incurred/proposed to be incurred for the purchase of these clock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Two population clocks have been fabricated.

(b) These two population clocks have since been installed at the Health Pavilion in the I.I.T.F. 1991 at Pragati Maidan in November, 1991 and at I.S.B.T. Kashmere Gate, Delhi on 19th July, 1992.

(c) The total cost involved in the procurement of the above two clocks is about Rs. 16.00 lakhs approximately, which is inclusive of installation cost and taxes, and is being funded by U.N.F.P.A.

Railway Line between Bidhan Nagar and Salt Lake Stadium

3072. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a railway line between Bidhan Nagar Railway Station and Salt Lake Stadium to facilitate sport persons and spectators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This being a new urban transportation scheme for commuter traffic for Calcutta area, it is for the State Government of West Bengal to take action in the matter.

Limb Fitting Facility in Medical Colleges

3073. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Colleges in the country having facility for the fitting of artificial limb, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to introduce such facility in all the Medical Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extension of Nimach-Kota Train upto Delhi

3074. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received regarding extension of passenger train between Nimach and Kota upto Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Examined but not found feasible at present.

Operation Blackboard in Maharashtra

3075. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the districts in Maharashtra have been covered under Operation Blackboard scheme;

(b) if to, the names of the districts not covered so far;

(c) the steps/proposed to be taken to cover all these districts during the current year and next two years;

(d) whether any target has been fixed for Maharashtra and amount earmarked for implementation of this scheme; and

(e) the extent to which these targets have been achieved, district-wise especially in backward region of western Maharashtra upto June, 1992?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) All the districts in Maharashtra have been covered under the scheme of Operation Blackboard.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

(d) and (e). No Statewise or district-wise targets are fixed under the scheme, the phasing of the scheme depends upon the pace of implementation by the State Govts. So far, an amount of Rs. 47.41 crores have been sanctioned to Maharashtra against which an expenditure of Rs. 19.34 crores

have been incurred.

Awards to Sindhi Language Literatures

3076. SHRI K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the awards given to the literatures of the Sindhi language by the Sahitya Akadami;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to introduce such awards in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Sahitya Akadami has given Awards to 25 Sindhi books since 1959 when the Sindhi language was recognised by the Akadami, as per statement attached. These Awards are given annually. However, if in a particular year no book come up to the desired standard, no award is given that year.

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

STATEMENT

Sindhi (Since 1959)

Year	Book	Author
1959	Kanwar (Biography)	Tirth Basant
1964	Anokha Azmooda (Reminiscences)	Ram Panjwani
1966	Surahi (Poetry)	Lekhraj 'Aziz'
1968	Shah Jo Rasalo (Mujamal) (Evaluation)	Kalyan B. Advani

<i>Year</i>	<i>Book</i>	<i>Author</i>
1969	Sindhi Nasr Ji Tarikh (History of Sindhi prose)	M.U. Malkani
1970	Wari-a Bharyo Palaand (Poetry)	Narayan ' Shyam '
1971	Kimach (Poetry)	Krishin Rahi
1972	Aparajita (Short stories)	Quno Samtaney
1973	Pyar Ji Pyas (Novel)	Gobind Malhi
1974	Hunaje Atam Jo Maut (Novel)	Lal Pushp
1976	Jee-a-Jharoko (Poetry)	Laxman Bhatia ' Komal '
1978	Cheekh (Poetry)	H.I. Sadarangani
1979	Pal Pal Jo Parlaao (Poetry)	Hari Daryani ' Dilgir '
1980	Yad Hikaa Pyar Ji (Novel)	Krishin Khatwani
1981	Surkh Gulaab Suraha Khwaab (Poetry)	Prabhu ' Wafa '
1982	Muhinji Hayati-a-Ja Sona Ropa Warq (Autobiograophy)	Popati R. Hirannandani
1983	Andho Doonhon (Poetry)	Arjan ' Shad'
1984	Uha Shaam (Short stories)	Mohan Kalpana
1985	Mero Siju (Poetry)	Arjan ' Hasid '
1986	Vichoro (Short sttories)	Sundri A. Uttamchandani
1987.	Challiha-Chorasi (Literary- criticism)	Harish Vaswani
1988	Se Sabh Sandhyam Saah Sen (Travelogue)	Moti Prakash
1989	Bahi Ja Warisa (Poetry)	M. Kamal
1990	Shishe Ja Ghar (Poetry)	Goverdhan Mahboobani
1991.	Socha Joon Sooratoon (Poetry)	Harikant Jethwani

(No Awards in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965 1967, 1975 and 1977)

Railway over Bridges in Orissa

3077. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct the railway-over-bridges at Bolangir, Titlagarh, Kantabanji and Kharian Road in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Construction of road overbridge at Bolangir has been completed. Construction of a road overbridge at Titlagarh is an approved scheme for 1992-93. There is no proposal from the State Government for construction of road over bridges at Kantabanji and Kharian Road.

Inclusion of Biography of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Text Books

3078. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include the biography of Baba Saheb Bheemrao Ambedkar in the text books of school education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the instructions issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Biographical details of and reference to Dr.

Bheemrao Ambedkar are already included in the textbooks in language and social sciences brought out by the N.C.E.R.T. for various stages of school education. Particular attention has been paid to Dr. Ambedkar's struggle against caste tyranny and his contribution to the making of the Indian Constitution. The N.C.E.R.T. textbooks are primarily meant for use in the schools affiliated to the CBSE.

(c) School Education is primarily looked after and managed by the State Governments. The State Govts. and State Boards of Secondary Education are responsible for prescribing curriculum, syllabus and textbooks for all subjects. At the national level, the NCERT frames model schemes of study, syllabus and textbooks. The materials so developed by NCERT have been made available to State educational authorities for adoption or adaptation.

Import of Wheat

3079. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantity of wheat imported during the last three years from overseas country-wise, year-wise and the prices thereof;

(b) the details of the quantity of wheat exported during the above period country-wise, year-wise and the price thereof;

(c) whether there is any price hike in wheat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No wheat was imported during the last three years.

(b) There was no export of wheat during 1989-90. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 STC and MMTC were allowed to undertake commercial export of wheat. The required information in respect of wheat exported by these organisations is given in the statement

attached.

(c) and (d). International market prices of wheat are different for different types and origin of wheat and vary greatly depending on a number of factors like overall production, demand, availability of credit/subsidies etc.

STATEMENT

Exporting Organisation	Country to which exported	Quantity exported (in Lakh MTs)	Price (US \$ per MT)
1	2	3	4

1990-91

STC	North Korea	0.28	92 Bulk (FOB)
STC	Sudan	0.36	100 Bags (FOB)
MMTC	Jordan	0.89	94 Bags (FOB)
MMTC	DPR of Korea	0.48	115 (C&F)
			118.50 (C&F)

1991-92

STC	Sudan	0.35	92-93. 50 Bulk (FOB)
STC	Dubai	0.25	93 Bulk (FOB)
STC	UAE	0.23	93-96. 50 Bulk (FOB)
STC	Philippines	0.33	94 Bulk (FOB)
			101 Bags (FOB)

Exporting Organisation	Country to which exported	Quantity exported (in Lakh MTs)	Price (US \$ per MT)
1	2	3	4
STC	Asian Ports	0.47	95-102 Bulk (FOB)
STC	Malaysia/Singapore/ Sri Lanka	0.19	109 Bags (FOB)
STC	Malaysia	0.85	94-99.50 Bulk (FOB)
MMTC	Jordan	2.74	93-102 Bulk (FOB)-100. 109Bags (FOB)
MMTC	DPR of Korea	1.39	115-118 (C&F)
MMTC	Oman	0.06	100 (FOB)
			118.50 (C&F)
			95.50 (FOB)

Hariz Station

3080. DR. AMRAIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hariz station of Mehsana district has been closed by the Railways;

(b) whether the work pertaining to dislocating/picking up of the railway line at Hariz Station has been started;

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

(d) whether the present railway line is being replaced or being closed for ever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Chansma-Harij being an uneconomic line has been closed for traffic.

(d) This line has been closed for ever.

[*Translation*]

**Rural Health Services in
Uttar Pradesh**

3081. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented in Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Health Services, district-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made under the Rural Health Services during the last three years; district-wise and

(c) the amount proposed to be provided to the State under these schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Visvesvariah Industrial and Technological Museum

3082. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of additional complex of the Visvesvariah Industrial and Technological Museum at Bangalore has been taken up;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far and the amount required to complete the same; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far Rs. 125.00 lakhs have been spent and an amount of Rs. 21.69 lakhs (Approx.) will further be required to complete the same.

(c) It will be ready by the end of this year.

Disbursement from Sugarcane Development Fund

3083. SHRI ANKUSHRAO AOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the amount accumulated so far in the Sugar-cane Development Fund;

(b) the amount so far sanctioned and disbursed from Sugar-cane Development Fund, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints that sanctions and disbursement are slow; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) As on 31st March, 1992 a total sum of Rs. 1021.00 crores, out of sugar cess collection from sugar undertakings., had been credited to the Sugar Development Fund.

(b) The State-wise position of loans sanctioned and disbursed to the sugar undertakings for sugarcane development and for modernisation/rehabilitation as on 31.3.1992 is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Such complaints have been received. In certain cases sanction/ disbursement of loans had been slow due to non-completion of stipulated legal formalities like signing of Tripartite Agreement, submission of bank guarantee/State Government guarantee, furnishing of utilization certificate and non-receipt of impact reports in case of earlier loans by the State Government. However, steps have been taken to expedite disbursement of sanctioned loans.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned			Amount Disbursed		
	Loans for Modernisation/Rehabilitation	Loans for Cane Development	Total	Loans for Modernisation/Rehabilitation	Loans for Cane Development	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2445.00	2952.57	5397.57	755.00	2024.93	2779.93
Assam	-	118.24	118.24	-	104.31	104.31
Bihar	926.02	600.54	1526.56	726.02	333.12	1059.14
Gujarat	1214.40	544.45	1758.85	684.00	147.39	831.39
Haryana	-	1618.63	1618.63	-	1520.22	1520.22
Karnataka	486.08	2956.29	3442.37	42.00	806.97	848.97
Madhya Pradesh	435.00	627.09	1062.09	310.375	227.32	537.695
Maharashtra	8128.27	6191.10	16259.37	5147.50	5803.715	10951.215
Uttar Pradesh	15687.46	6754.63	24442.11	10281.79	4388.52	14670.31

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned				Amount Disbursed			
	Loans for Moder- nisation/Rehab- ilitation	Loans for Cane Deve- lopment	Total		Loans for Modernisa- tion/Reha- bilitation	Loans for Cane Deve- lopment	Total	
	2	3	4		5	6	7	
Tamil Nadu	794.00	4336.39	5130.39		794.00	3170.37	3964.37	
Punjab	930.00	2149.02	3079.02		930.00	1254.31	2184.31	
Pondichery	.	85.54	85.54		..	40.13	40.13	
West Bengal	.	287.55	287.55		.	.	.	
Rajasthan	.	404.57	404.57		.	.	.	
Total:	31046.25	33566.61	64612.86		19670.685	19821.305	39491.99	

**Recommendation of Tikku Committee
on C.G.H.S. Doctors**

3084. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of Tikku Committee on C.G.H.S. doctors;

(b) whether the Government have implemented all the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement Committee's report in toto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A statement giving the details of the recommendations made by the Committee is attached as statement- I

(b) and (c). Government carefully considered the Tikku Committee report and announced its decisions vide memorandum dated 14th November, 1991 (copy enclosed as statement -II). These decisions are being implemented. However, as the Joint Action Council of Service Doctor organisations continued to agitate even after the announcement of the decisions, a Committee of Officers under the Chairmanship of additional Secretary (Health) was appointed to look into the grievances of services doctors. The Committee had a series of meetings with the representatives of the Joint Action Council of Service Doctors Organisations, the Specialists Associations and Dr. V.P. Malik and others (Petioners in Writ Pettion No. 683/90 in Supreme Court). The Committee has submitted its report on 16th March, 1992.

STATEMENT - I

1. Officers if the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be promoted to the grade of CMO after they have put in 10 years of service on seniority-cum-fitness basis without linkage such promotion to vacancies.
2. The Government may consider bringing in uniformity in the pay scales of Senior Medical Officers and Specialists Gr. II.
3. Officers of the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be promoted to the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 on completion of 14 years of service without linkage to vacancies. The selection for such promotion will be the same as for selection to the grade Rs 4500-5700 recommended for the Specialists Grades.
4. Over a period of time the ratio between the posts in the GDMO Sub-Cadre to posts in other Sub-Cadre may be brought down to 1:1
5. 250 posts of Medical Officers may be transferred as Specialist Gr. II posts in the non-teaching sub-cadre. As a one time measure these pots may be filled by internal recruitment from amongst the eligible post Graduate Degree and Diploma holders in the HDMO Sub-Cadre.
6. 100 posts may be created in the senior scale of Specialists Gr. II in the non-teaching Specialists Sub Cadre for internal recruitment after formally amending recruitment rules.
7. The number of posts vacated by

- the PG GDMOs on their appointment as Specialist Gr. II in the non-teaching Sub-cadre may also be transferred to non teaching Specialist Gr. II for recruitment in the normal course.
8. The Recruitment Rules for Specialist Gr. II in the non-teaching Sub-Cadre may be amended to provide for 75% by promotion and 25% by direct recruitment. Eligible Post-Graduate GDMOs with one year service in the CHS may be made eligible for promotion to the post earmarked for promotion quota.
 9. Post-Graduate GDMOs who are now eligible and willing may be appointed as Teaching Specialist Gr. II after proper screening and the posts vacated by them in the GDMOs Sub-Cadre by be abolished.
 10. As a very special case an option to revert the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be given to those who had in earlier years moved over from GDMO Sub-cadre to Specialists' Sub-Cadres.
 11. In future Post-Graduate Degree holders who join the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be granted 2 years ante-dated seniority. Similarly Post-Graduate Diploma holders may be given on one year ante-dated-seniority. Post Graduate allowance may be abolished for future entrants.
 12. Specialist Gr. II in the Teaching Sub-Cadre who are granted the senior scale of Rs. 3700-5000 may be promoted to the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 after they complete 4 years of service.
 13. Recruitment rules for the post of Asst. Professors in the Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre may be reviewed and suitably amended taking into account the MCI regulations. If the rules are amended in such a way that no experience after acquiring PG degree is required for appointment as Asst. Professors, Asst. Professors may be placed in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 after 4 years as against the present requirement of 2 years.
 14. If a doctor with qualifications of DM, MCH or equivalent qualifications is recruited to the CHS, he may be granted two advance increments in the grade in which he is recruited.
 15. The functional grade of Rs. 4500-5700 and non-functional placement grade of Rs. 4500-5700 in the three Specialists Sub-Cadre may be merged. Specialist Gr. II Officers in the Senior time scale may be promoted to the merged grade of Rs. 4500-5700 on completion of 4 years. The promotion shall be by selection. Officers may be considered for promotion in order of their seniority subject to their clearing the bench mark of " Very Good ". There will be no zone of selection.
 16. CHS rules may be amended to provide for lateral induction at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as Rs. 3700-5000 in the Specialists Grade and posts may be created on yearly basis to the extent and necessary for direct recruitment.
 17. As a one time measure officers who have been brought on to Group A CHS services on 1.1.1973, may

- be promoted to the SAG in - situ basis (as personal) in the phased manner so that all of them who are selected by a DPC may be in SAG by the middle of 1993. In CGHS 120, 75, 50, and 50 officers may be given promotion in-situ during 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993. Similarly, 250, 100, 75 and 75 officers may be upgraded in Railways Medical Services during the corresponding periods. Sufficient number of posts as are functionally justified may be created in SAG within a period of 6 to 9 months. The number of SAG posts in CHS identified on functional justification may be of the order of 15% of the total cadre. The officers who are given promotion in-situ may be adjusted against the sanctioned posts. The posts held by others which cannot be so adjusted will revert to the original grade of their ceasing to hold those posts.
18. 30 posts in the Teaching Sub-cadre, 46 posts in the non teaching sub-cadre and one post in the Public Health sub-cadre may be upgraded to SAG from the functional grade of Rs. 4500-5700 during 1990-91 and 1992 to improve the prospects of promotion of specialists.
19. The posts of Professor in the grade of Rs. 5900-6700 may be designated as S Senior Professors and any post sanctioned in the Teaching Sub-Cadre in the grade of Rs. 7300-7600 may be designated as Director- Professor.
20. 8 posts of SAG in the CHS may be upgraded to the Grade Rs. 7300-7600 and 3 new posts of Addl. DG may be created. Where functionally
- justified HAG posts may be sanctioned upto 1% of the total cadre strength.
21. 5 posts of Addl. DG (existing 2 plus new creations) may be operated in the pay scale of Rs. 7300-8000 on the lines of posts in the Postal Board, Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise & Customs.
22. The cadre management relating to CHS should be and large rest with the Directorate General of Health Services subject to what is stated in this para.
23. The Director General of Railway Medical Service may be upgraded to the scale of pay Rs. 8000 fixed. Nine posts of SAG may be upgraded to pay scale of Rs. 7300-7600. Two posts in the grade Rs. 7300-8000 may be created by the Railway Board by abolishing one post in Rs. 7300-7600.
24. The guidelines for creation of post of SAG as one time measure as well as up-grading posts in the pay scale Rs. 7300-7600 may also be applied for posts in Indian Ordnance Factories and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
25. As a long term measure, Government may examine the introduction of a modified flexible complementing scheme for the officers of the CHS and Allied Cadres to ensure prospects of promotion to them as the conventional method of sanction of higher level posts in these cadres for careers progressing is difficult.
26. On merits of the demand considered

in isolation, we recommend increasing the age of retirement of doctors to 60. The Govt. may, however, take a decision in the matter in the context of the general policy of the Government.

27. 'The benefit of added years of service' available under rule 30 of CCS (Pension) Rules may also be made applicable for recruitment to the GDMOs Sub-cadre even in respect of MBBS degree holders by suitable amendment of rules.
28. The formation of the Indian Medical and Health Service should be taken up for implementation even if all the State Governments do not participate initially.
29. All new entrants to the CHS should undergo a basic course of training of 8 to 12 weeks' duration. Refresher course should be arranged at 3 levels viz. Executive, Advisory and Higher Administrative.
30. Adequate opportunity should be provided to the doctors to ensure continuing Medical Education.
31. Study leave provisions may be amended to provide for Study Leave for 3 years instead of 2 years as Post-Graduate courses are of the 3 years duration in the medical field.
32. A High level Expert Group should be appointed to examine the whole structure for provision of Medical and Health Services which may go into such matters like converting Central Health Service as one unified cadre and measures to restrict the intake of the officers at the entry level by operating a percentage of posts at base level

by deputation and short-term contract.

STATEMENT - I

No.A. 45013/13/60 - CHS.V

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

New Delhi, November 14th, 1991.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Recommendations of the High Power Committee (Tikku Committee) on service doctors - Decisions thereon.

A Committee had been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Tikku, Secretary (Co-ordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India, to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring of the doctors of the Central Health Service. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The various recommendations contained in the Report have been carefully considered and the Government of India have taken the following decisions:-

(1) Two additional posts of Additional Directors General of Health Services (Rs. 7300-7600) shall be created by upgrading two of the existing common Senior Administrative Grade posts (Rs. 5900-6700). Appointment to these additional posts of Additional Directors General will be made on the same lines as the existing posts of Additional Directors General.

(2) Four additional posts in the scale of Rs. 7300-7600 shall

be operated under Rule 4(9) of the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, by upgradation of 4 posts in the Supertime scale of Rs. 5900-6700.

(3) 34 additional posts of Director-Professors (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.

(4) 35 additional posts of Consultants (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Non-teaching Specialists Sub-cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Specialists Grade I (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.

(5) The distinction between the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) and Functional Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) will be eliminated in the Central Health Service. All Associate Professors in Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as professors from 1-12-1991. All Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadres) in the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Specialists Grade I w.e.f. 1-12-1991.

(6) All Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) and Specialists Grade I officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres) will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs. 5900-6700) subject to availability of vacancies, provided

they have completed at least 3 years of regular service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 irrespective of whether the said service was performed in the Functional Grade or Non-functional Grade of Rs. 4500-5700. The Associate Professors and Specialists Grade II officers presently in the Non-functional Selection Grade and to be designated as Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively from 1-12-1991, shall *en masse* be placed below the existing Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively for the purpose of preparing eligibility lists for consideration for promotion to Senior Administrative Grade level posts (5900-6700).

(7) As in the case of Teaching Sub-cadre, so also in the Sub-cadres of Non-teaching Specialists and Public Health Specialists, the minimum essential qualification for recruitment as Specialist Grade II officers (Rs. 3000-5000) shall, *inter-alia*, be a postgraduate degree with three years' experience after obtaining the postgraduate degree, or postgraduate diploma with five years experience after obtaining the postgraduate diploma. All Specialists Grade II officers, recruited in accordance with the modified Recruitment Rules as mentioned above, shall be promoted to the scale of Rs. 37000-5000 on completion of 2 years of service in the scale Rs. 3000-5000, subject to seniority-cum-fitness.

(8) Recruitment to the posts belonging to Super-Specialities, for which the essential minimum qualification is, *inter-alia*,

DM or MCH or equivalent, shall be made in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 in the Teaching/Non-teaching Specialists Sub-cadres.

(9) In all the three Sub-cadres, (Teaching, Non-teaching, and Public Health,) officers with 6 years service in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000, or total 8 years service in the scales Rs. 3000-5000 and Rs. 3700-5000, shall be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 according to existing guidelines (which inter-alia, provide for overall good performance and at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years). On such placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, the Associate Professors will stand designated as Professors, and the Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health) shall stand designated as Specialists Grade I officers.

(10) The Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) will be promoted as Chief Medical Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) on completion of six years of regular service as Senior Medical Officers or on completion of ten years of combined regular service as Medical Officers and Senior Medical Officers of which at least two years shall be as Senior Medical Officers on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness subject to their clearing the bench mark of 'Good' with non zone of selection and without linkage to vacancies. The promotions shall be *in situ* and personal to the officers promoted. Incidentally, this will provide a second time-bound promotion to General Duty Medical Officers, as the first time-bound promotion from the level

of Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) to the level of Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) on completion of 4 years of service, on seniority-cum-fitness basis, has already been implemented. As at present, the placement of Chief Medical Officers in the Grade Rs. 4500-5700 to the extent of 15 per cent of all the senior duty posts of General Duty Medical Officers Sub-Cadre, on the basis of the existing guidelines (overall good performance with at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years) will continue. Chief Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 with 3 years service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, or total 17 years of Group A service will continue to be eligible for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs. 5900-6700), subject to availability of vacancies.

(11) All the posts occupied by the Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers/Supertime Grade Officers of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre of the Central Health Service in the various hospitals and teaching and other institutions, where the functions to be performed are predominantly of specialised nature normally required to be performed by Specialist doctors, shall be converted into Specialists posts, which shall be filled as per the existing provisions in the recruitment rules for Specialists. From the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre, posts equal to the number of Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Super Time Grade Officers posts that would be converted into Specialists posts

shall be abolished. The conversion of such posts of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre in the hospitals and teaching and other institutions to those of Specialists posts will open up opportunities for qualified officers belonging to the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre to enter the Specialists Sub-cadres through open competition.

(12) Direct recruitment at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as Rs. 3700-5000 can be depending on the identification of the posts.

(13) The benefit of added years of service available under Rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pensions) Rules 1972, shall be available for all the members of the Central Health Service.

(14) The disability of transferring any part of the work relating to Cadre Management of the Central Health Service to the Directorate General of Health Services and providing more training facilities to the Member of the Central Health Service shall be examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(15) **The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Defence, and other organisations shall separately process proposals for restructuring the Cadre and providing greater avenues of promotion in the light of decisions taken for the Central Health Service Cadre by the Government.**

(16) **The question of increasing the age of superannuation for doctors from 58 to 60 years is deferred for more**

detailed examination by the Department of Personnel and Training regarding its implications and repercussions.

(17) The Department of Personnel and Training (All India Services Division) shall examine, in due course, the question of formation of an All India Medical and Health Service in consultation with the State Governments.

2. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects have not found it possible to accept other recommendations of the High Powered Committee.

3. The amendments to the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, wherever necessary, consequent upon the above decisions, shall issue in due course.

Sd/-

(S. HARIHARAN)

Dy. Secretary, to the Govt. of India.
(Tel. No. 3014495)

Recognition of Colleges in M.P.

3085. SHRIMATI SUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications from several colleges in Madhya Pradesh regarding grant of recognition are pending with the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). University Grants Commission has notified regulations for recognition of institutions under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, 1956. The Regulations specify certain conditions for grant of recognition.

According to the information furnished by UGC, proposals relating to 84 colleges in Madhya Pradesh for recognition by the Commission are under processing. Efforts are being made to clear the proposals expeditiously. Additional information/documents have been called for from the colleges wherever necessary.

"Disiltation of Chilka Lake"

3086. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the State Government to Orissa for financial assistance to disilt Chilka lake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa proposed a project with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores for the conservation and development of Chilka lake, which included desiltation of the Magarmukh channel. The proposal has been posed for assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Trichur-Guruvayur-Kuttippuram Railway Line

3087. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for

extension of Trichur-Guruvayur railway line upto Kuttippuram-Tirur in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Based on survey for Trichur-Guruvayoor-Kytippuram, construction of Trichur-Guruvayoor has already been taken up while construction of Guruvayoor-Kuttippuram could not be taken up due to constraint of resources. As regards extension of Trichur-Guruvayoor to Tirur, it forms part of on-going survey for doubling of Mangalore-Shoranur section. Further action would depend upon results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

Operation Eden

3088. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Operation Eden has been launched by the Army under Eastern Command in Manipur to check deforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such schemes are proposed to be initiated in other parts of the country with the help of Army Command of the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The 'Operation Eden' was launched in August 1989 with the aim of conducting afforestation. Ranga pahar in Dimapur (Nagaland) was selected as the Pilot project area of 'Operation Eden' where 1.5 lakh trees have been planted to date. It is intended to plant another 25,000 trees by the end of this year. In addition to executing the pilot

project at Ranga Pahar, extensive afforestation is being conducted in cantonment areas of certain Corps HQ as part of ' Operation Eden '

(c) and (d). While it is not proposed at the moment to extend ' Operation Eden ' to other parts of the country, the Army continues to pursue afforestation of land held by them.

Educational Facilities to Weaker Section

3089. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any special schemes for providing education facilities to the weaker section in the country during Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following schemes for the education development of SC/ST have been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

i) **Special Educational Programmes for girls belonging to SCs of very low literacy levels**

ii) **Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas.**

iii) **Vocational training in**

Tribal Areas.

Bed Strength in Hospital of Delhi

3090. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Delhi and the total bed capacity available in the Hospitals in Delhi, hospital-wise;

(b) whether the capacity is sufficient to meet the needs of the people of Delhi;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation;

(d) whether there is any proposal to keep a balance between the number of health centres/hospitals and the population of Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). The total population of Delhi as per the 1991 census is 93,70,475. The total bed capacity, hospital-wise is given in the enclosed statement

Although the bed strength in Delhi is comparatively better than the population served comes not only from the city but from neighboring States also. In order to meet the growing demand one 500 bedded hospital and six 100 bedded hospitals, under the Delhi Administration are under various stages of establishment.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<i>MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI</i>		
1.	Hindu Rao Hospital, Hindu Rao Marg, Subzi Mandi, Delhi	880
2.	Infectious Diseases Hosp., Kingsway Camp., Delhi	267
3.	Mr. Girdhari Lal Maty. Hospital, Ajmeri Gate,	115
4.	Rajan babu T.B. Hospital., Kingsway Camp., Delhi	1155
5.	Swami Dayanand Hosp., Shahadara, Delhi	230
6.	Kasturba Gandhi, Jama masjid, Delhi	450
7.	Balak Ram Hospital, Timarpur, Delhi	30
8.	Civil Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi	14
9.	Hudsom Lines Maty. Hosp., Kingsway Camp., Delhi	35
10.	Kalkaji Hospital, Kalkaji, New Delhi	31
11.	Lajpat nagar Hospital, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	41
12.	Malvia Nagar Hosp, Malvia Nagar, New Delhi	35
13.	Moti Nagar Hospital, Motinagar, New Delhi	31
14.	Patel Nagar Hospital, Patel Nagar, New Delhi	25
15.	Tilak Nagar Hosp. Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	47
16.	TB Clinic & Hosp., Klokari, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi	56
17.	T.B. Clinic, Narela, Delhi (Rural)	28
<i>II. New Delhi Municipal Committee.</i>		
18.	N.D.M.C. Hosp., Moti Bagh, New Delhi	15
19.	Palika Maty. & Gynae. Hosp., Lodhi Road, New Delhi	40

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<i>III. Delhi Cantonment Board.</i>		
20.	Cantonment Board General Hosp., Delhi Cantt., Delhi.	30
<i>IV DELHI ADMINISTRATION</i>		
21.	Din Dayal Upadhyaya Hosp., Hari Nagar, New Delhi	500
22.	G.B. Pant Hosp., Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, New Delhi	380
23.	Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdra, Delhi	578
24.	L.N.J.P.N. Hospital, J.L. Nehru Marg, New Delhi	1480
25.	Jail Hospital, Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi	84
26.	Dr. N.C. Joshi Memo. Hosp, Tihar, New Delhi	30
27.	Civil Hospital, Rajpur Road, Delhi	48
28.	Guru Teg Bahadur Hosp., Shahdara, Delhi	748
29.	Guru Nanak Eye Centre, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Marg New Delhi.	160
30.	Poor House Hospital, Kingsway Camp., Delhi	69
31.	Kasturba Niketan Home, Lalpath Nagar, New Delhi	20
32.	Sanjay Gandhi Memo. Hospital, Mangolpuri, Delhi	100
33.	Rao Tula Ram Memo. Hosp., Zaffarpur, Delhi	-
34.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hosp., Khichripur, Delhi	-
<i>V. Central Government.</i>		
35.	CGHS Hosp., New Police Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi	16
36.	CGHS Hosp., Old Police Lines, Rajpur Road, Delhi	50
37.	CGHS Maty. & Gynae. Hosp., R.K. Puram, New Delhi	46
38.	CGHS Maty. & Gynae. Hosp., Sriniwaspuri, New Delhi	82

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
39.	Safdarjung Hospital., New Delhi.	1535
40.	Sucheta Kripalani Hosp., Panchkuian Road, New Delhi	775
41.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi	959
42.	Kalawati Saran Children's Hosp., Panchjukan Road, New Delhi	284
43.	Base Hospital, Delhi Cantt., Delhi	873
<i>VI Railways</i>		
44.	Northern Railway Central Hospital, Con. Place, N. Delhi	416
45.	Northern Railway Divisional Hosp., New Delhi	25
<i>VII Statutory Bodies</i>		
46.	ESI Hospital, Basai Darapur, New Delhi	400
47.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	300
48.	V.B. Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi	60
49.	I.I.T. Hospital, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	14
50.	A.I.I. M.S., Ansari Nagar, New Delhi	871
51.	E.S.I. Indra Gandhi Hosp., Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi	200
52.	Leprosy Clinic, Tahirpur, New Delhi	150
Grand Total		14940

VIII Voluntary Organisations

1.	All India Blind Relief Society (Model Eye & Maty.) Hospital, F-Block, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	40
2.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memo. Hosp., Pusa Road, New Delhi	150
3.	Dr. Shroff Charity Eye Hosp., Daryaganj, Delhi	94

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
4.	Holy Family Hospital., P.O. Jamia Nagar, Okhla, Delhi	311
5.	Lala Ram Sarup TB Hosp., Mehrauli Road, New Delhi	450
6.	New Delhi, T.B. Centre, J.L.N. Marg, New Delhi	15
7.	R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hosp., Karol Bagh, New Delhi	84
8.	Jain Trust Charitable (Eye) Hosp. Community Centre, Industrial Area, Lawrence Road, Delhi	21
9.	Sant Paramanand Blind Relief Mission, 18 - Alipur Road, Delhi	86
10.	Sir Ganga Ram Hosp., Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi	506
11.	Sant Paramanand Blind Relief Mission, 18//53, Ramjas School Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	10
12.	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hosp., Ashok Vihar, P-III, Delhi.	133
13.	Shri Multan Sewa Samiti Eye Hosp., Frash Khanna, Delhi	48
14.	Sunder Lal Jain Eye Hosp., Deputyganj, Badar Bazar, Delhi	13
15.	St. Stephen's Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi	585
16.	Tirth Ram Sainal Hosp., Battery Lane, Rajpur Road Delhi.	180
17.	Mata Chanan Devi Arya Charitable Eye Hosp., Janakpuri, Delhi/	60
18.	Barter Hosp., & Medical Research Centre, I-Tughalakabad Industrial Area, New Delhi	234
19.	Indian Red Cross Society maternity F.W. & Child Care Hospital, Seemapuri, Delhi	53
20.	Leprosy Mission Hospital, Nand Nagri (Shahdara) Delhi	36

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
21.	Escort Heart Instt. and Research Centre, Okhla, N. Delhi	153
22.	Mool Chand Hosp., New Delhi	317
23.	Mazlin Hosp.	150
24.	Dr. B.R. Sur Hospital	50
25.	Gujarmal Maty. Hospital	52
26.	Vasant Ram Hospital	30
27.	Meharaja Agarson Hosp., Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	70
Grand Total		3932

Contd.

List of Private Nursing Home and Private Hospitals Registered with this Directorate Under Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
1.	Dr. Sethi's panchsheel Mat, & Nursing Home, 24/56, Sakti Nagar, Delhi	6
2.	Captial Nursing Home, C-3/7 A, Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi	10
3.	Arora Nursing Home, J-75, Rajouri Garden, N. Delhi.	6
4.	Delhi Nursing Home, 1-Ansure Road, Darya Ganj, Delhi.	25
5.	Sondhi Nursing Home, 82-A, Kamal nagar, Delhi	9
6.	Puri Mat. & Nursing Home, 2/21, Roop Nagar, Delhi	4
7.	Temple Nursing Home, 1-Ansari Road, Darya Gand New Delhi	19
8.	Dr. Mehra Mat. & Nursing Home, 57 WA, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	7
9.	Trehan's Nursing Home, Opp. Plaza Cinema, Connaught Place.	2
10.	Vchra Nursing Home, A-6, Rajouri Garfden, New Delhi.	19

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
11.	Shin Institute, N-Block, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	32
12.	Dr. Sethi Nursing Home, 74-F, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.	6
13.	Rana Nursing Home, J-1/6, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.	12.
14.	Jeewan Nursing Home, 2-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi.	16
15.	Talwar Nursing Home, 11/5-B.Pusa Road, New Delhi.	16
16.	Dr. Malik Mat. & Nursing Home,F-4/2,Model Town Delhi.	3
17.	Delhi Clinic & Surgical Nursing Home, 119-E, Kamala Nagar,	8
18.	Dr. Srivastava Mat. & Nursing Home, 5/3-B, Roop Nagar, Delhi	5
19.	Dr. Sharma Nursing Home, A/19/A, Kailash Colony, New Delhi.	20
20.	Sham Lal Eye Hosp. Malka Ganj, Delhi.	10
21.	Jeewan Hosp. & Nursing Home, 67/1, Rohtak Road, New Delhi	32
22.	Deshraj Nursing Home, 77-Daryaganj, New Delhi.	8
23.	City Clinic, 17/A/1, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	35
24.	Dr. Sen's Nursing Home, 4, Darapulla Road, Nizamudin East.	10
25.	Dr. Sanghe Nursing Home, B-40, Kailash Colony, New Delhi	10
26.	Dr. Marwah Nursing Home, C-26, Green Park Extension. New Delhi.	4
27.	Dr. Butani Nursing Home, A/1/77, Saldarjang Development Area, New Delhi.	9
28.	Sohgal's Nursing Home, B-21, Kailash Colony, New Delhi	32

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
29.	Jeewan Hospital & Nursing Home, Jeewan Nagar, New Delhi.	115
30.	Dr. Lal's Mat. & Nursing Home, 727/2-A Gandhi Nagar, Delhi	9
31.	Dawan Clinic, 45-A/II, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	5
32.	Aggarwal Nursing Home, A/22. Vishala; Enclave, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.	9
33.	Dr. Gupta Nursing Home, Chand Tara Building, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi	18
34.	Kamla Nursing Home, 13/1, Kalkaji Extension, New Delhi.	5
35.	Grover Nursing Home, ER-42, Inderpuri, New Delhi.	10
36.	Comprehensive Model Family Planning, Sector-IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	25
37.	South Delhi Poly Clinic & Nursing Home, C-1/14, Sakdarjung Development Area, New Delhi.	8
38.	Roshan Lal Bajaj Memorial Hospital, 1/C/3, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.	4
39.	D.R. Maty. Home & Nursing Home, G-2/3, Ashok Vihar-II, Delhi.	10
40.	East West Medical Centre, 38, Golf Links, New Delhi.	20
41.	Dr. R.L. Nursing Home, L01, Navin Shahdara, Delhi.	9
42.	Sai Nursing Home, A-3/8. Janakpuri, New Delhi.	6
43.	Dr. Lekha Nursing Home, E-8, Hauz khas, New Delhi.	6
44.	Ashok Vihar Nursing Home, Ashok Vihar Delhi.	5
45.	The Private Clinic, S-480/A, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.	8.
46.	Mahabir Nursing Home, 49/B/41, Punjabi Bagh New Delhi	10

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
47.	Gayatri Nursing Home, C-1/A , Model Town, Delhi.	6
48.	Dr. Gupta's Community Mat. & Nursing Home, 23 Community Centre Ashoik Vihar, Delhi	4
49.	Mohan Eye Hospital, 11/D, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, New Delhi	20
50.	Gouri Nursing Home, 32-D, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi	7
51.	South End Nursing Home, 205, Lazmi Bhavan, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	5
52.	Kataria Nursing Home, 71, Friends Colony West, New Delhi	5
53.	Jankidass Kapoor Memorial Hospital, Naraina Road, Ranjit Nagr, Khanpur, New Delhi	32
54.	Bir Nursing Home, 19, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi.	5
55.	Kailsh Nursing Home, 49-South Patel Nagar, New Delhi	15
56.	Hemraj jain Hospital, N.H.I. Block , C-1, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	12
57.	Gupta Nusing Home, 25-Raj Block Navin Shahdram Delhi.	100
58.	Rukmani Hoispirital, A-44, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi	10
59.	Ashok Nursing Home, F-3/15, Karishan Nagar, Delhi	30
60.	Dector's Clinmic, 703, ssurya Kiran Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	1
61.	Jivodaya Hospital, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	65
62.	Nazar Kanwar Surana Memorial Hospital, 219/2, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi.	20
63.	Dr. Khera Hospital, Pandav Nagr, Shadiপুর, New Delhi	44
64.	National Heart Institute, 49, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi.	40

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
65.	Aggarwal Charitable Hospital, 24/9, Shakti Nagar, Delhi	20
66.	Sakhda Nursing Home, Local Shopping Centre, R-Block, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	25
67	Sachdeva Nursing Home & Ear Nose Throat Hosp., 2/8 Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.	10
68.	Sumit Clinic, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar N. Delhi.	18
69.	Sujan Mohinder Singh Memorial Nursing Home, Friends Colony, New Delhi.	20
70.	M.M.R. Eye Institute of Optalogy , B-15, Swasthya Vihar, Vikas Marg, New Delhi.	10
71.	Bansal Nursing Home, 3590-91, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi	8
72.	Maan Hospital, 1-37, Roop Nagar, G.T. Road, Delhi	30
73.	Shyam Lal Nursing Home & Research Centre, 19, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.	36
74.	Nirmal Nursing Home, F-14/2, Model Town, Delhi	4
75.	Friends Medical Centre, 62, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar- II New Delhi.	10
76.	Northend Medical Centre, Lusa Tower, A/2/3 Azadpur, Complex (Nainwala Bagh), Delhi.	25
77.	Saroj Nursing Home, 4/19, Roop Nagar Delhi.	7
78.	North Delhi Nursing Home, 3-Community Centre-II Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.	14
79.	Raheja Nursing Home, 10223, Gurudwara Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	10
80.	Ashok Nursing Home, 25-A, Community Centre, Sardarjung Enclave, New Delhi.	20
81.	Friends Medical Centre, (Kalindi Branch). F-1, Kalindi Ring Road, New Delhi.	30

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Name and Address of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
82.	Model Eye Hospital, 2-F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	40
83.	Shri Marwari Aushadalaya, Kinari Bazar, Delhi.	25
84.	Ram Chand Memorial Nursing Home, H.N. 28, Road No. 61, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	8
85.	Anju Maty & Nursing Home, 28, Community Centre, Saket, New Delhi.	5
86.	The Delhi Clinic, 7-Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	12
87.	Medical Research Centre & Hospital of Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Charitable Trust., 1-Tuglakabad Instt. Area, M.D. Road, New Delhi.	216
88.	Walia Nursing & Mat. Home, G-60, Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur 35 Delhi.	
89.	Roop Nagar Hospital & Research Centre, 4/40 Roop Nagar, Delhi.	12
90.	Sanjivan Medical Research Centre, 4869/24, Ansari Road, Darya ganj, New Delhi.	30
91.	Holy Child Nursing Home, East Krishan Nagar, Delhi	18
92.	Veeranali International Hospital , Chander Gupta Road, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.	20
93.	Sahi Hospital, Jangpura, New Delhi.	20
94.	Sanjivani Nursing Home, D-19, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.	12
95.	Deepak Memorial & Medical Research Centre, 5 Institutional Area, Vikas Marg, extention, Delhi.	50
96.	Sri Sumermal Eye Hospital 69/5A Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.	10
97.	Venu Eye Institute, C-40, South Exten. Part.II, New Delhi.	24
98..	Mohinder Hospital, C-5, Green Park Extension, New Delhi	35
99.	Holy Angle's Hospital, Plot B, Community Centre, Basant Lok New Delhi.	30

Sl.	No. Name and Address of Hospital	No. of Beds
100.	Jeewan Charitable Hospital, Jeewan Nagar, New Delhi.	221
101.	Sita Ram Jiwarika Hospital, Gautam Nagar, Opp. to Niti Bagh, New Delhi.	14
102.	Indra Deep Nursing Home, 31, Wazirpur Industrial C. Centre.	25
103.	Delhi Mid Town Rotary Eye Clinic-cum-Hosp. Trilokpuri.	15
104.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2-Institutional Area, sector-3, Rohini, 98 Delhi.	
105.	Chopra Hospital & Nursing Home, DDA Community Centre, 30 Gulmohar Enclave, Yusuf Sarai, Delhi.	
106.	Sharvan Nursing Home, 1st Floor, H-Block, Market, Ashok Vihar.	4

Extension of Kozhikode-Shoranur Express upto palakkad

3091. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for the extension of 516 Kozhikode-Shoranur passenger train upto Palakkad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Representations in this regard were received from Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan, MP and from the Secretary, Palakkad-Kozhikode Railway Passenger Association, Palghat.

(c) Examined but not found operationally feasible.

Profitability of Rajdhani Express

3092. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study of the profitability and economic viability of the different pairs of Rajadhani Express; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A specific study of Rajadhani Express trains (c. Bombay and Howrah) indicated that they were financially viable.

Running of patna-Tata Express via Adra

3093. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the general public suggesting that the Patna-Tata Express may be run via Adra on public demand;

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

(c) the reasons for not implementing this long standing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Examined but not found feasible due to operational difficulties.

[*Translation*]

Conference of Chief Engineers

3094. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of Chief Engineers of Railway Factories and Research and Standard Organisations of different railway divisions was organised by his Ministry in May, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken and suggestions made in this conference; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There was no Conference of Chief Engineers of Production Units of Indian Railways and Research and Standard Organisations organised by the Ministry of Railways in May, 1992.

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

Doubling of Itarsi-Nagpur Railway Route

3095. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for laying double line between Itarsi and Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the cost of the said scheme and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Work of doubling of the following single line sections on Itarsi-Nagpur has been approved at a cost of Rs. 101.72 cores.

Kiratgarh-Kala Akhar	-	22.25 kms.
Narkher-Met-anujara	-	34.34 kms.
Kalmeshwar-Metpanjara	-	27.60 kms.

The entire doubling work is likely to be completed during 1994-95 subject to availability of resources.

[*English*]

Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapiths

3096. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students and students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapiths under the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan during the academic year 1991-92 course-wise;

(b) the procedure for admission to various courses;

(c) the total grant-in-aid to the Sansthan since its inception, actual; grant for 1991-92 and the proposed grant for 1992-93;

(d) the total number of teachers and the teacher belonging to Schedules Castes/ Scheduled Tribes under the Sansthan during the academic year 1991-92; and

(e) the total number of Grduates/Post Graduates Degrees and Doctorates awarded by the Sansthan since its inception?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)(KUMARI SELJA): (a) A statement is attached as Annexure-I

(b) A statement II is attached.

(c) So far the total grant of Rs. 3267.91 lakh was sanctioned to the Rashtriya Sanbskrit Sansthan. During 1991-92 the actual grant sanctioned was of Rs. 405.79 lakh. For 1992-93 a grant of Rs. 466.00 lakh has been proposed.

(d) During 1991-92 the total number of teachers in the sansthan was 121, of which 3 teachers belonged to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes categories.

(e) A statement III is attached .

STATEMENT - I

Number of Students (Coursewise) for 91-92

			SC/ST
1.	Prathama (three Years course)	96	.
2.	Purvamachyama I year	335	.
	-do- II year	209	
3.	Uttamachyama I year	96	.
	-do- II year	88	
4.	Prak Shastri I even year	546	.
	-do- II Year	381	
5.	Shastri I year	642	3
	-do- II year	450	
	-do- III year	360	
6.	Bridge Course	174	2
7.	Acharya I year	312	3
	-do- II year	357	
8.	Shiksha Shastri	450	18
9.	Shiksha Acharya	Nil	.
	Research Students	204	.
Total:		4700	26

STATEMENT - II**Criteria for Admission of Student to Various Courses****1. Minimum age and qualification**

Course	Age	Qualification
Prathama	10	Class V Class VIII with Sanskrit
Purva Madhyama	13	Prathama or equivalent examination recognised by Sanskrit.
Uttara Madhyama	15	Purvamadyama, Matric with Sanskrit or equi- valent examination.
Prak-Shastri	15	Class X (of Board Examin- ation) subject to passing the entrance test in Sanskrit.
Shastri.	17	+ 2 with Sanskrit; Ultra Madhyama; Prak Shastri or equivalent.
Acharya	20	B.A. with Sanskrit, Shastri, or equivalent.
Vidyavandhi	22	Acharya or equivalent.

Course	Age	Qualification
Shiksha-Shastri	20	Shastri or Acharya or equivalent exam in Sanskrit.
Shiksha-Acharya	21	Shiksha-Shastri.

Application forms duly filled in must reach the Principals of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas and affiliated institutions concerned latest by 31st July, and before 15th August with last fee. Attested copies of the following Certificates should accompany the application

(a) Certificate of last Examination passed (Provisional in the absence of regular)

(b) Marks Sheet

(c) Character Certificate

(d) Certificate in support of date of birth.

In case of a Scheduled Caste/tribe candidate, an affidavit in the prescribed form may be produced.

A student for the Shiksha-shastri,

Acharya or Vidyavaridhi Course migrating from another University shall produce a migration Certificate before admission. Delay in submission might be condoned by the Principals on merits of each case, but the student will not be allowed to appear for the exam without its submission, and his name shall be struck off from the rolls.

A student shall have to pay the required fees at the time of admission.

Admissions shall be in the first year of a course. The Principal shall satisfy himself that the student possesses the required knowledge of Sanskrit for pursuing a particular course of study.

The principal may, depending on the local conditions and other exigencies, relax a particular rule, under intimation H.O. office.

STATEMENT - III*No. of degrees awarded year-wise*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of degrees awarded year-wise				
		Shastri	Acharya	Ph.D.		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	1973	8	.	.		
2.	1974	40	41	.		
3.	1975	165	61	1		
4.	1976	204	38	2		
5.	1977	114	42	3		
6.	1978	117	107	8		
7.	1979	121	85	9		
8.	1980	141	82	17		
9.	1981	233	112	7		
10.	1982	381	171	31		
11.	1983	276	166	13		
12.	1984	348	178	19		

Sl. No.	Year	Shastri	Acharya	Ph.D.
1	2	3	4	5
13.	1985	136	318	12
14.	1986	220	275	46
15.	1987	191	178	31
16.	1988	226	247	41
17.	1989	263	334	47
18.	1990	282	256	42
19.	1991	75	152	22
20.	1992	.	.	8
Total:		3541	2843	399

Assistance for Ambedkar University

3097. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR SHARAM:

SHRI SURENDERA PAL PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government for providing fifty per cent financial assistance for the setting up of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Act to set up the Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University at Lucknow was passed by the U.P. State Legislature in October, 1989. According to the information furnished by the State Government, 244 acres of land had been acquired by the State for establishing the University, and the work on construction is in progress. UGC would consider grant of financial assistance to the University only after the University has created minimum infrastructure and appointed the prescribed minimum number of teaching and nonteaching staff, and fulfilled other essential conditions in accordance with the provisions of UGC Act and Regulations.

[*English*]

Atrocities Against Women

3098. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities against women referred to the National Commission for Women during 1992, State-

wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPEMNT (SHRI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The number of cases/complaints of atrocities against women received by the Commission during 1992 State-wise are as follows:

(i). Delhi	: 13
(ii) Gujarat	: 2
(iii) Maharashtra:	: 5
(iv). Orissa:	: 7
(v). Rajasthan	: 1
(vi) Tamil Nadu	: 1
(vii). Tripura	: 1
(vii). West Bengal	: 2
(ix). Uttar Pradesh	: 2
(x). Goa	: 1

(b) The Commission has taken action thereon in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (1) (e) and (f) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Institution of Asian Studies

+3099 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set

up an Institute of Asian Studies at New Delhi;
and

[English]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE): (KUMAN SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**“Workshop on Sulabh Shauchalaya
Technique”**

+3100. SHRI ATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BJUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH:

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

(a) whether recently concluded two day
workshop organised by Sulabh International
REcommended adoption of the technique of
Sulabh toilets to check environmental and
water pollution;

(b) if so, the whether the Government
propose to adopt this technique in order to
check environmental and water pollution;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The
two day workshop on provisions fo Sulabh
Sauchalaya in Delhi homes recommended a
to, e-bpund action plan for providing sanitation
facilities to every house in Delhi during the
Eighth five yer Plan to reduce the pollution of
the river Yamuna.

(b) and (c). The technique recommended
by Sulabha Internation is the twin leach-pit
system which has been in use thrioughout
the country and is being advocated by the
Governemnt for conversion of dry latrines
under the liberation of of Scavengers
Scheme.

Food Adulteration Detecton Kit

3101. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister
of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether an inexpensive food
adulteration detection kit has been developed
by an Indian scientist of Stella Marris College
of Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by
the Government to introduce such kits for
the detection of food adulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI;Y
WELFARE (SHRIAMTI D.K. THARA DEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A home kit for
detction of aduternation in 21 aricles of food
has been developed by Stella Maris College
in the year 1990.

(c) Such type of simple kit for detection
of adultgeration in common ly used food
articles has already been developed by the
Government of India and put into use for
demonstration amongst the consumers.

New Routes in Madhya Pradesh

3102. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to
state:

(a) The numnber of new routes
introduced in Madhya Praæesh during the
last six months;

(b) whether Governemnt propose to
introduce new rputes in Madhya Pradesh
during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) Gwalior-Panihar (22.80
kms.)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Stana-Rewa (50 kms).

Birlanahgar-Sanichara (15.56 kms.)

Sports Talents in Tribal Areas

3103. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any effort to search out and develop the sports talent available in the tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) was launched in the VII Five Year Plan with the objective of scouting and nurturing talent for excellence from remote rural and inaccessible areas of the country especially those inhabited by the tribal people. The Scheme also scouts talent from areas where the genetic characteristics of the population are suitable for modern sports disciplines. The talent has been scouted from various parts of the country and is being nurtured at 11 SAG centres. Apart from the provision of diet and coaching facilities, the children, who are normally scouted young are also given requisite academic and vocational training at the SAG centres. The Scheme has produced several talented sportsmen in a short time-span of just over 5 years. The

major achievers are the two archers S/Shri Liba Ram and Shamlal.

National Board on Food Quality Administrations

3104. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANMAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Board on Food Quality Administrations for better co-ordination among various agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Infant Mortality Rate

3105. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the infant mortality rate of the top ten countries; and

(b) the average infant mortality rate in India in comparison to those countries during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The names of top ten countries; ranked on the basis of Infant Mortality Rate during the year 1988, 1989, 1990 with average infant Mortality Rate in India during the same years is given in enclosed statement I II and III.

Statement-I

*Source: The State of World
Children. UNICEF 1990*

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Infant Mortality rate</i>
INDIA	94*
1. Mozambique	172
2.. Angola	172
3. Afghanistan	171
4. Mali	168
5. Sierralene	153
6. Ethiopia	153
7. Malawi	149
8. Guinea	146
9. Burkinafaso	137
10. Niger	134

* Source: Register General of India, SRS

STATEMENT-II

*Source: The State of World
Children. UNICEF- 1991*

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Infact Mortality Rate</i>
India	91*
1. Mozambique	173
2. Angola	173
3. Afghnistan	169
4. Mali	158
5. Sierrialeone	151

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>
6. Malawi	147
7. Guinea	142
8. Burkina faso	135
9. Ethiopia	133
10. Niger	132

*Source: Register General of India SRS

STATEMENT-III

Source: The State of World Children, UNICEF — 1992

<i>Country</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>
India	80*
1. Mozambique	173
2. Angola	173
3. Afghanistan	167
4. Mali	164
5. Sierraleone	149
6. Guinea Bissau	146
7. Malawi	144
8. Guinea	140
9. Liberia	134
10. Burkina faso	133

* Source: Registrar General of India

Indian Institutes of Technology

3106. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding alleged

mismanagement of the Indian Institutes of Technology this year;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amounts of grants made to the Indian Institutes of Technology during 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)(KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). There have been some references about the mangement of IITs. Such references are examined whenever received and necessary remedial measures are taken depending upon the nature of complaints.

(d) The amounts released to the Indian Institutes of Technology were Rs. 10652.45 lakhs (Rs. 1618.98 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 9033.47 lakhs under Non- Plan) during 1990-91 and Rs. 11202.20 lakhs (Rs. 1668.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs.9534.20 lakhs under Non-Plan) during 1991-92.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Production in Uttar Pradesh

3107. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the share of U.P. in the total production of Sugare produced in the counry till the month of June of the current year; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the production thereof as compared to that of last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The sugar factories located in Uttar Pradesh produced 35.59 lakh tonnes (provisional) of sugar out of 130.76 lakh tonnes (Provisional) of sugar produced in the counry upto 30th June, 1992, which was 27.22% of the total production.

(b) As on 30.6.1992, production of sugar in Uttar Pradesh was higher by 19.95% over last year on the corresponding date.

[*English*]

Legislation on use of Human organs

3103. SHRIRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bill on use of human tissues and organs and their donation for therapeutic use is proposed to be introduced by the Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in introducing the bill which will be deterrant in clandestine sale and pchae of human organs and illegal kidney transplantations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The introduction of the bill has to be preceded by the requisite number of Resoultions being passed under Article 252 of the Constitution of India by the State Legilatures, which is in the process of being completed.

[*Translation*]

Bridges in Bombay

+3109 SHRI YUASHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to construct bridges at 11 places from Churchgate to Borivali in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take inm this regard so that the traffic could be managed properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) State Government of Maharashtra/Bombay Muncipal Corporation had proposed seven Road overbridges in replacement of level corssings between Churchgate and Borivali. While four of these

have been completed, the remaining three are at different states of planning construction.

(b) Management of road traffic during construction period of Road overbridges is organised by the State/local authorities.

Family Planning Centres in Gujarat

3110. SHRI CHHITUBHAL GAMIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres in Gujarat at present, district-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government thereon during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons undergone family planning operations so far during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Forged Physically Handicapped Certificate

+3111 SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people are causing revenue losses to the Railways by producing forged physically handicapped certificates in collusion with the Medical Officers;

(b) if so, the whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No case of misuse of concession certificates in collusion with medical Officers has come to the notice of the Ministry of Railways.

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

[English]

Conversion of Poona-Miraj Line

3112. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to convert Poona-Miraj railway line into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its estimated cost and expenditure incurred thereon upto June, 1992; and

(c) the time schedule for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Pune-Miraj is an existing BG line.

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

Performance of Rolling Stock Production Units

3113 SHRI N.J. RATHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the production in each rolling stock unit of Railways during 1991-92;

(b) whether the production was higher than the target fixed therefor;

(c) the number of railway coaches, electric engines and diesel engines manufactured during this period; and

(d) the number of diesel engines and electric engines repaired and the number of

engines out of them employed for normal functioning?
attached.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is

(d) Reparis are carried out on all Diesel and Electric Locomotives in any year. However, the figures for Periodical Over-hauls, which is a major Over-haul/repari and Special repari is as follows:

<i>Locolotives</i>	<i>Periodical Over-haul/special reparis</i>
Diesel	583
Electric	231

After reparis, all the Diesel and Electric Locomotivs are made available for traffic use.

STATEMENT

Details about Target and production of Rolling stock during 1991-92

Production Unit	Item	Target	Production
1	2	3	4
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:			
	Locomotives		
	Electric	105	115
	Diesel	44	45
	Locomotives		
	Diesel	150	150
	Coaches (including EMUS)	1000	1016
	Coaches	750	915
	Wheels	66054	69632
	Axes (in Box 'N' Units)	35605	43624
	(a) New manufacture and Component Repairs.	Rs.41.66 Crores	Rs.49.26 Crores
	(b) Re-building of locos	48	53
Production of all the items has been higher than the targets.			

[Translation]

due to export of sugar?

Export of Sugar

3114. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which sugar has been exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the rate at which it has been exported;

(c) the foreign exchange earned by the Government from the said sugar export, country-wise;

(d) the reasons for exporting sugar by the Government on lower rates; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to make up the losses incurred

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The countries of which sugar has been exported during the last three financial years, i.e., 199-90 1990-91 and 1991-92, the rate at which exported and the foreign exchange earned from the fore said exports, countrywise., are given in the statement at enclosed statement

(d) and (e). Commercial export of sugar and preferential quota exports to USA/EEC are being undertaken under the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 and the profit/loss on such exports is borne by the sugar factories as per the relevant provisions of the said Act. profit or loss on export would depend upon the rate prevailing in the international sugar markets.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Country	1989-90			1990-91		
		Qty. (MT)	FExch. (Rs. crores)	Rs. per MT	Qty. (MT)	FExch. (Rs. crores)	Rs. per MT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Holland	10,000	8.82	8820.00	.	.	.
2.	USA	7,843	6.16	7854.14	12176	9.74	7999.34
3.	Belgium	.	.	.	20000	23.02	11510.00
4.	Sri Lanka	.	.	.	12500	7.39	5912.00
5.	Jordan	.	.	.	.	.	.
6.	Indonesia	.	.	.	.	.	.
7.	Libya	.	.	.	.	.	.
8.	Yemen	.	.	.	.	.	.
9.	Egypt	.	.	.	.	.	.
10.	Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.
11.	Maldives	.	.	.	330	0.25	7575.75

1991-92

Sl. No.	Country	Qty. (MT)	F/Exch. (Rs. crores)	Rs. Per MT
1	2	9	10	11
1.	Holland	.	.	.
2.	USA	15208	13.00	8548.13
3.	Belgium	10000	12.98	12980.00
4.	Sri Lanka	136650	97.29	7119.65
5.	Jordan	102800	74.78	7274.32
6.	Indonesia	96329	60.53	6283.67
7.	Libya	40750	30.00	7361.96
8.	Yemen	36800	26.83	7290.76
9.	Egypt	31600	23.46	7424.05
10.	Turky	13000	10.00	7692.31
11.	Maldives	.	.	.

Note: The above statement does not include levy sugar exported to Nepal.

Import of Sugar

3115. DR. LAXMINARYAN OANDEYA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar imported during the last six months;

(b) whether in spite of imported sugar on lesser price, the price of sugar in open market has gone up; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check this price increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No imports of sugar have been undertaken during the last six months.

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

[Translation]

New Trains between Churchgate and Virar

+3116. SHRI UYASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce more trains between Churchgate and Virar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Introduction of suburban trains in the metropolitan area is a continuous process. 3 additional trains in Down direction and 4 additional trains in UP direction have been introduced in Churchgate-Virar section w.e.f. 1.7.92.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Assistance from IDA for Slum Dwellers

3117. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHES TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has announced a credit of 79 million Dollars from the International Development Association to help the urban slum dwellers in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the urban slum dwellers where the above amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The World Bank has approved a Credit of SDR 57.7 million (equivalent to 79 million dollars) from the International Development Association in June, 1992 for the VIIIth India Population Project proposed to be implemented in the urban slums of four cities, namely; Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The project aims at providing integrated Family Welfare and Primary Health Care services to the urban slum population in these cities to achieve reduction in fertility, maternal and infant mortality and morbidity levels.

(c) The Project is expected to benefit 72.93 lakhs of urban slum population living in the four cities as per details given below:-

<i>Name of City</i>	<i>Population (in lakhs)</i>
Calcutta	38.00
Delhi	12.5
Bangalore	14.85
Hyderabad	7.58
	<hr/>
	72.93

Indian Students in Erstwhile Soviet Union

3118. SHRIDHARAMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students studying in the erstwhile Soviet Union, State-wise;

(b) whether these students have sought Government's help for returning to their native palce; and

(c) if so, the measres taken/proposed to be taken to bring them back to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOPURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)(KUAMRISELJA);(a) The State-wise position of 16 Indian Students sponsored by the Minsitry of Huamn Resource Development under the Indo-Soviet Culture Exchange Prgramme is as follows:-

Russia	-	13
Ukraine	-	2
Uzbekistan	-	1

Besides, quite a large number of students had gone to USSR either onm their own or through non-Governmental agencies for prusuig mostly pfessional courses inmedicine, engineering, etc. According to the infoamtij available from the Ministry of External Affairs/Indian Embasies in different Republics of the erstwhile Soviet Union, the number of Indian students studying in various Republics of the erstwhile Soviet Union is as follows, Republic-wise:

(1)	Armenia	160
(2)	Azerbaijan	86
(3)	Belarus	124

(4)	Georgia	104
(5)	KazaKkstan	21
(6)	Latvia	49
(7)	Moldova	49
(8)	Russia	1961
(9)	Tajikistan	107
(10)	Kirgiystan	7
(11)	Turkmenistan	-
(12)	kraine	750
(13)	Uzbekistan	450

(b) Students in some of the Republics have sought the help of the Indian Embassy in Tashkent to obtain reservations on TashkeNt-Delhi Flight on Tuesdays on the eve of their vacations.

(c) Indian Embassy in Tashkent have interced with the Civil Aviation Department of Uzbekistan aion Uzbek Air Lines Weekly Commercial Flights on the Sector Tashkent-Delhi.

Moreover, in order to generally facilitate the rftgurn of students wishing to come back, their families have been permitted to send Pre-paid Toicket Advice to them for their return to India by Air India filights.

Project Envisaged for Bombay Subrban Traffic

3119. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of RALIWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects envisaged for Bombay to cater the subrban traffic;

(b) whetehr the expenditure of subrban rail traffic is shared by the local boidies, State Governemnts and the Union Government;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance given by the Union Government during the last 3 years for this purpose?

12.00 hrs

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Following Project are under execution:

- (i) A new Broad Gauge rail line from Mankhurd to Belapur to extend suburban rail services from Greater Bombay to New Bombay.
- (ii) An additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri, to augment suburban rail services on Bandra-Andheri section of Western Railway.

(b) and (c). Capital cost of Mankhurd Belapur line is being shared between the State Government of Maharashtra and the Railways in the proportion of 67%. 33% respectively. Capital cost of additional pair of line between Bandra and Andheri is being fully borne by the Railways.

(d) (i) Mankhurd-Belapur Rail Line;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds allotted by the Railways</i>
1989-90	Rs. 9.20 crores
1990-91	Rs. 15.00 crores
1991-92	Rs. 19.00 crores

(ii) Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds allotted by the Railways</i>
1989-90	Rs. 0.10 crores
1990-91	Rs. 13.40 crores
1991-92	Rs. 12.50 crores

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday it was decided that we will take up Ayodhya issue at 12 Noon today. But now I have received a letter saying that all the leaders and Members have agreed that it should be taken up at 3.30 p.m. and the rest of the business, i.e. discussion on the drought and other matters should be taken up from now onwards so that at one go we can have the discussion on it from 3.30 p.m. onwards. If it is agreeable to you, we can proceed accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have agreed that it should be taken up at 3.30 P.M. Since it was agreed in the House that the discussion on Ayodhya shall be taken up from 12.00 noon to 1.00 P.M. Then drought situation shall be discussed from 2.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Then Ayodhya issue will be discussed at 3.30 P.M. Keeping this agenda in view, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has put up a proposal and we all in its favour. But we would certainly like to have a ruling from you that the Ayodhya issue shall be taken up 3.30 P.M. sharp and time shall not be extended.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed, Now Advaniji.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has discussed it and the change has been made with his consent. But I would like to submit that the statement regarding the incidents of Kerala and Maharashtra should be completed before starting discussion on the next issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In fact, I have received a letter from the Home Minister saying that he is seeking time to lay the statement on the

Table of the House at Four O' Clock. If he can do before, it will be better.

12.05 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): He can do it before also.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can ask him to come and do it, I will allow.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Kamal): Sir, I beg to move:

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He can do it any time before that.

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the joint Committee on Officers of Profit in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shrimati Kailashpati and Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu from the membership of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, unlisted business.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir....."

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing this kind of statement. For this kind of statement you shall have to give notice to the concerned person and then only you can raise it. Please sit down now.

Now, presentation of Petition - Shri Mohan Sing.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

12.03 hrs.

PETITION RE: PROBLEMS AND DEMANDS OF WORKERS OF RAILWAY SHRAMIK SANGHARSH SAMITI, MORADABAD

"that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shrimati Kailashpati and Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu from the membership of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I present this petition signed by Shri Shyam Bihari Lal, Convener Railway Shramik Sangharsh Samiti on problems and demands of workers of Railway Shramik Sangharsh Samiti, Moradabad.

The motion was adopted.

349 B.A.C. Report
12.06 hrs.

SRAVANA 6, 1914 (SAKA) Matters under Rule 377 350
see as to how it can be adjusted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventeenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI
RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir,
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the
Seventeenth Report of the Advisory
Committee presented to the House
on the 27th July, 1992."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the
Seventeenth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee
presented to the House on the 27th
July, 1992."

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dum Dum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a
suggestion that the Draft Eighth Five year
Plan be discussed in the House. As far as I
recollect, the understanding was that we
utilise 19th and 20th for that discussion. But
in this Business Advisory Committee Report,
I see no mention of that. I want to know how
the position stands.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM: Sir, that was agreed upon. If
we can add now in the BAC report, there is
no problem.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
Sir, the draft had to be circulated, as far as
I recollect.

MR. SPEAKER: I think your suggestion
is very valid and we will discuss it in the next
Business Advisory Committee meeting and

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the
Seventeenth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee
presented to the House on the 27th
July, 1992,"

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) **Need to set up a Central
University in Mizoram**

[English]

DR. C. SILVERA (Mizoram): Sir, the
North Eastern Hill University (N.E.H.U.) has
a campus at Aizawl. But due to various
reasons this arrangements has not been
found workable and does not meet the
Mizoram's need. Due to the same reason
the constituent states of North Eastern Hill
University like Nagaland and Arunachal
Pradesh have already had their own
Universities. Mizoram also would, therefore,
like to have a separate University of its own.
The 1986 Mizo Accord also speaks of a
separate University for Mizoram. The State
Government had moved to the Union Ministry
of Human Resource Development for
opening a Central University in Mizoram.
Government of India may kindly approve the
setting up of a Central University in the State
during the Eighth Plan period. This proposal,
in fact, was accepted in principle by the
Government.

(II) **Need to take steps to stop further
deterioration of N.T.C. Mills**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North
Central): Sir, the National Textile Corporation
(NTC) is running 124 textile units in the
country which include 15 taken over units
(two in Uttar Pradesh and 13 in Maharashtra)
and is employing about 1.5 lakhs of workers.

Despite repeated assurances from the Government that there would be no retrenchment and no closure, proposals to close 14 NTC mills and amalgamation of 49 mills into 21 which will result in unemployment of about 65,000 NTC workers are afoot.

The budget has suddenly withdrawn from the budgetary support of NTC to a large extent. This action forced many NTC mills to short various raw materials. Eighty per cent production activities in many NTC mills have been stopped and workers are paid for sitting idle for want of adequate cotton supply. This will push the losses still further for no fault of workers.

I urge upon the Government to take steps to stop further deterioration of NTC mills. Efforts should be made to ensure maximum utilisation of their production capacity.

(iii) Need to clear all Pending Power Projects of Karnataka

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Karnataka is reeling under severe power crisis. Very often power cuts to the tune of 70 per cent for high tension industries, 60 per cent to the low tension industries and up to 50 per cent for agricultural and domestic consumers is imposed. The new industrial units seldom venture to set up the factories in Karnataka for want of power supply. They are being asked to have captive power generation or to diesel generators.

Therefore, there is urgent need to augment power supply to Karnataka by clearing all the pending projects immediately. Sufficient funds must be made available for the Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project which is supposed to generate 2240 M. W. of power by 1996.

(iv) Need for early approval to the Construction of Bridge on the River Ujhar on Highway No. 19 in Jhalawar district, Rajasthan

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE (Jhalawar): Sir, there has been an inordinate

delay in the construction of a bridge on river Ujhar on Highway No. 19 in the district of Jhalawar of Rajasthan State. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 78.00 lakhs when it was proposed for Central assistance under Road/Bridges works of Inter-State importance. The location of the proposed bridge is on the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Construction of this bridge will provide an all-weather route between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and will provide connection to Indore, an important commercial and cultural city of Madhya Pradesh. A number of backward districts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan can be directly provided with road communication with Indore. This will also facilitate the movement of goods to Indore which will ultimately give a boost to trade between both the States.

The proposal was submitted by the Rajasthan Government to the Centre in 1987 and it is since awaiting approval of the Government. Hence the construction of the proposed Ujhar bridge project should be considered as an important inter-State bridge, as the project will go a long way in the growth of the backward areas in the two States. It should, therefore, be given priority.

In view of this, I demand that the proposed bridge on the river Ujhar on Highway No. 19 in the district of Jhalawar should be approved without any further delay.

(v) Need to Increase the Quota of Kerosene Oil to Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL: (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar Kerosene is utilised for the purpose of lighting, cooking of food and also in pumps for irrigation purposes.

But the quota of Kerosene sanctioned to this state is very low as compared to that of other States. A total of 38287 metric tonne of kerosene had been supplied to the state for the month of July, 1992, which comes to 0.55 litre per person. The population of Bihar is more than ten per cent of the total population

country, but the kerosene quota sanctioned to this state is less than six percent of total requirements of the State. Keeping in view the population of the state, the monthly requirement of kerosene for the state is about 67474 Metric tonnes. In monsoon, the consumption of kerosene oil goes up.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to supply maximum kerosene to the State for this month.

(vi) **Need to introduce Value Added Tax Patterns for Cigarette Industry**

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, in the interim report submitted by the Tax Reforms Committee to the Government certain very important recommendations have been made, both pertaining to direct and indirect taxes. The matter has been discussed at length on the floor of the House during the Budget Session. The Tax Reforms Committee has recommended to the Government the introduction of *ad valorem* or value added pattern of Central excise duty for all commodities, though no specific mention has been made of every commodity in detail. Based on the details submitted by the Tax Reforms Committee and on the basis of the representations received from various quarters, a suggestion was made to the hon. Finance Minister to introduce value added tax pattern for cigarette industry or alternatively it could be a blend of specific-cum-*ad valorem* in public interest and from the point of view of raising more Government revenue.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take necessary steps in the matter.

(vii) **Need for construction of a flyover at Changsari Railway gate on National Highway No. 31, Assam**

SHRI PROBEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Sir,

the people of Assam are agitating over the construction of a flyover at Changsari - 1 railway gate on national highway N. 31 connecting Barpeta and Guwahati. This stretch of road is the busiest in the whole of Assam. For want of a flyover at this railway gate, vehicles plying on the national highway No. 31 remain stranded for hours together, since the railway gate remains closed for passing trains one after another. On many occasions, it so happened that patients in critical condition breathed their last before reaching the Guwahati Medical College Changsari. The city of Guwahati is expanding very rapidly towards Changsari. The proposed IIT buildings are also being constructed near Changsari.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to make necessary arrangements for the construction of a flyover at Changsari railway gate.

12.15 hrs.

DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193

Drought Situation in Various Parts of the Country - *CONTD.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will have further discussion on prevailing drought situation in various parts of the country. Shri Rajveer Singh, you will continue your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVERR SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I had initiated a discussion on the drought situation and today also you have ordered me to continue the discussion. Sir, even yesterday, I had submitted that we have not been able to utilise water properly. For the last ten years or so there had been some changes in weather and the percentage of rain is going down every year. We assembled to discuss the drought situation when such a situation arises. Yesterday I had submitted that even through the discussions are held in the House,

every time the problem is not being checked, it keeps growing. We have expressed our concern in the Agriculture consultative Committee and today again I would like to express my concern that drought situation would not be solved by discussions alone.

Have we devised any matter plan to check the problem of drought for the last forty-five years? I believe every year discussions are held on drought situation, then statements are being made that such and such amounts have been sanctioned to such and such state, but mere distribution of funds to various states is no solution to the problem of drought?

Even yesterday, I had submitted that rivers are in flood during rainy season the water flows to the sea and it is not utilised,

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in Chair*]

remember when Dr. Rao was the Minister of Irrigation, he had prepared a plan, but it did not come out of the files. Then no Government paid my attention towards it. Misuse of water will continue until and unless we construct a water grid. The water flowing in rivers is a source of life and there will be a continuous loss of water which is an essential element of life.

Today we talk of installing small pump sets and undertaking some boring. The situation of drought has become so critical that the water in bore-wells has dried up. Likewise, tubewells are getting dried up. Pumpsets are providing useless as the water level has gone down.

I am not talking of irrigation sources alone. You will see that the tubewells have proven to be useless. Poor people somehow manage to get installed a pump-set with great difficulty. But after the passage of one year, people come to know that the water level has gone down. Then people have to spend more money to dig out of the pipes and install a new pump-set. Every year the

water level is going down. Every year the water is going down. The evil consequences that follow are scarcity of drinking water as well as water for irrigation purposes. Present situation is so horrible that water is so scarce, that even the animals do not get water to drink. Man can manage to quench his thirst by one mean or another but the scarcity of water is creating severe problems in case of animals.

Our friend was saying that the rainy season has set in, but has started very late. The country has suffered a loss due to the belated rains. Government should take steps to check such loss. The Agriculture Minister is sitting here and it appears to me that the lack of coordination between the various ministries is also a big reason for the poor condition of the farmers. The Agriculture Ministry will assess the situation created by the Irrigation Ministry will provide water and the Power ministry will provide electricity. The result is that the farmers' condition is that of Draupadi, the wife of many husbands. When we tell the Agriculture Minister that drought conditions have occurred, he says that he is unable to do anything as he is not getting electricity. Why is electricity not available? Power cut is resorted in villages. During the past 45 years you have not been able to generate electricity enough to meet the requirement of water of every farmer.

The Jamrani dam was proposed to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh. That proposal was approved, but it could not be constructed. At first a canal was constructed. Crores of rupees were spent on canals but the dam was not constructed because the Environment Ministry objected to it. Through you, I would like to ask the Government that if it had not sought prior permission from the Ministry of Environment then why were the canals constructed before the construction of Jamrani dam the canals are breaking down, they are drying up and their stones have reached the houses of many people. Last time when I had met the hon'ble Irrigation Minister, he had given an assurance that the dam would be constructed. But the construction of the dam has not yet started and the water is going

waste. There will have to be proper coordination. The agriculture ministry shrugs off its responsibility by saying that the Irrigation department is not with it. A new ministry should be formed to look after the work of Agriculture and welfare of farmers. One department should be made responsible for all this. We are unhappy and pained. Today the position is that the farmer does his work by securing a loan from one source or the other and he sets a pump set by getting the boring done. The pump set fails within two years, because the water level goes down within that period and then he needs more money. The Government should not allow to take water from the upper level. If water is taken from 25-30 feet, the water level will further go down and after that water will have to be brought from 300-400 feet. The Government should get boring done for that and set up tubewells. The situation is this that the tubewells being installed with the assistance of world bank by the Government are failing. When the Government is approached, it is said that there is a paucity of funds. when we ask the Agriculture ministry to do something, the Agriculture Minister says that the Finance minister does not agree. The Agriculture Minister should tell us as to how the system will work. You are entangling us in the problem, you should rather work for the welfare of the farmers. The hon'ble minister says that there is a paucity of funds. We are paying taxes. The farmers are filling up your coffers with his hard earned money. You are wasting that money in promoting culture 5 star hotels and the farmers are not being helped. The Government and the Hon. Minister are responsible for that...
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):
During the time of Devial ji farmers were allowed concession to visit five star hotels....
(Interruptions)...

THE AGRICULTURE MINISTER (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I do not have the department of food under my charge.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: It was for the dhoti wearers that is why I have started

wearing a pant. People used to say that I wear Dhoti because I want to visit five star hotel. (Interruptions)

This is serious topic. This should not be taken lightly. It is discussed in every session but it remains restricted to the files. You came into power one year ago, what scheme have you chalked out to deal with the drought conditions? Country faced drought conditions last year also as a result of which people are passing through very hard days. Rice eaters in Delhi are facing a lot of difficulties because there has been very low production of paddy and prices of rice have gone up. The plight of the farmer has become so bad that he does not get the price of his production, he is drought stricken. If he mobilises additional resources for irrigation, he has to incur additional expenditure. The prices of Fertilisers have increased considerably, electricity is not made available, tubewells are lying idle. When electricity is not supplied, he is compelled to install a diesel pumpset. His condition has worsen so much that even the Agriculture Minister says that it does not concern his department, but it is a fact that the Petroleum Ministry has failed to supply diesel to Uttar Pradesh today. Hon'ble Minister, I invite you to visit Uttar Pradesh and for see yourself that even today there are long lines on petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh for diesel as farmers not getting and are planting paddy crop by installing a pump sets. Electricity is not available, diesel is not available, who should take the responsibility for all this? This is not the responsibility of the State Government, it is your responsibility. The quota of diesel of Uttar Pradesh has been reduced. Your public distribution system has failed and its consequences are being faced by the farmers. You have failed to make diesel available. The crop has dried up due to its unavailability. It is not raining enough to meet the requirement of paddy crop and, if a pumpset is installed, diesel is not available for that. If you cannot give electricity, you cannot give diesel, then why are you sitting here? You should resign forthwith and go to the people. After all you also we some responsibility for this. It is not proper for us also to decide the fate of farmers by sitting

here in this air conditioned hall and in the offices. The farmers are leading a very miserable life. Tomorrow the country will be on the verge of starvation. Although this is correct that if the production of wheat goes down the Government will get an excuse to import it. Some people will earn profit in this business. It seems that they have hatched a plan to kill the poor farmers and consumers of this country. You import at the rate of Rupee 41/2 per kg i.e. four hundred and fifty rupees per quintal while you procure it from the farmers of the country at a rate of Rupee 260 a quintal. After all, what the wrong has done the farmer of the country. My friend is saying that they have increased that prices slightly. The increase might have been effected to justified the rate of Rs. 450. But the increase is not enough to meet his requirements. You seem to be the more well wisher of farmers of foreign countries than the farmers of the country. This will not do.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the Government to chalk out a master plan to deal with the drought conditions, under which a parliamentary committee and a committee of experts should be formed and a fresh discussion should be held on the report of the Doctor K.L. Rao and that report should be implemented. In this way, the farmers will be benefited.

In the end, I would like to say another thing. This discussion should be taken seriously. Work should be done on a war footing basis to tackle the drought conditions. If the Government does not work in a war footing basis to deal with the drought conditions, it will fail in its attempt. The rainfall is decreasing, every year. One cannot say anything about the next rainfall. That is why I request you not to leave us at the mercy of the weather. The farmers of this country should not be left at the mercy or vagaries of nature. You are making much progress and has made a lot of development. How long will you continue to depend on Nature? You should ask your scientist to develop seeds for a crop which may needs less water. Now a days farmer has to water the wheat crop five or six times? Have you

able to develop such a variety of seed which may have to water only twice. Can you not develop such a seed, which may need less water? Today, there are many high yielding varieties of seeds which need more water and fertilisers. I would like to ask the Agriculture minister to make clear asto what ICAR is doing, which is like a white elephant for the Government. What has it done? How many varieties of seeds has to developed, so far? No new seed has been developed so far, which may need less water. You are talking about the achievements made during the last five years. Those achievements are so poor that it is shameful even so talk about them. The hon'ble minister will say that he has been occupying this portfolio only for the last one year, but what has been his achievements in one year?

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I shall not say much about I.C.A.R. but I shall only say that those who are scientists there should develop such Varieties of seeds which may need less water so that water is saved. Recently, I was reading in the newspaper and this issue came up in the House as well, that the Urban Development Minister has said that more drinking water cannot be supplied to Delhi. So you do not have enough water, you can neither supply water for drinking nor for irrigation. So this Government is, Government without water. In my views the Government which cannot supply water, should drown itself in a handful of water.

ONE HON. MEMBER: They do not have even that much of water.....

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: One of my friend is saying that they do not have that much of water to drown themselves. That is why a simple speech will not do as they say that minister has made a very forceful speech. The minister is an expert in giving a reply. But after the debate, this matter should not be treated as closed. That, I shall request you to direct the Government to prepare a master plan regarding this. So long as we do not make efforts on a war footing, the farmers and the people of the country will not be benefited. The producers as well as the consumers of India are

unhappy, that is why a master plan should be prepared to remove their difficulties.

[English]

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool): Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the drought situation prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This was mainly due to the late commencement of the monsoon in which only 50 per cent of the area was sown. Nearly 12 districts have been affected by this drought situation, as per the information of the State Government. The first district which was affected is Mahbubagar and the second district which was affected is Nalgonda.

Even during the normal commencement of the monsoon, from the district of Mahbubnagar where Nagar Kurnool, which is my Parliamentary constituency, falls there will be lot of migration of labour or different parts of the State and to the country, in search of their livelihood, leaving their old parents there and without the essential commodities to them to live on. This is all due to lack of rainfall. Only ten to twenty per cent of the area is sown in Mahbubnagar district and lot of crops are drying up for want of rainfall. Most of the people are migrating to different parts of the State and this has been become a chronic habit of the people of this district.

I would also like to bring to your kind notice that in the district of Mahbubnagar, there is neither surface water resources nor there is any ground water resources. Unfortunately, through the Krishna river is passing through this Mahbubnagar district, there is no source of using that water for irrigation in the Mahbubnagar district.

Sir, I, therefore, request through you, the Central Government to find out the chronic drought affected districts of the State and provide amenities to face the drought situation on a permanent basis rather than attending to the drought situation temporarily.

As you know, there is no source of water for irrigation. I, therefore, request the Central Government to find out a way to establish some small scale industries in the Mahbubnagar district and to go in for a research and development centre from the Agriculture Ministry, so that they can find out variety of crops, fruit-bearing trees and horticulture etc. which can be established in the district and that way, this drought which is continuously affecting the district, causing lot of problems can be avoided.

Yesterday while speaking on the drought situation of Andhra Pradesh the hon. Member from Telugu Desam Shri Sobhanadeeswara Rao Vadde told that the State Government and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh are not doing anything on the drought relief measures. In this regard I would like to bring to the notice of the House that as long back as 2nd May of this year the Secretary of Agriculture, all the Departments of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Agriculture University, have drawn up a contingency plan to tackle the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh.

A continuous review is being done under the Secretary Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh. As a matter of fact the Relief Commissioner of Andhra has visited Nagar Kurnool Parliamentary Constituency of Mahbubnagar district. He has also visited a number of drought affected district. The Secretary of Agriculture has visited Nalgonda district which is affected very much. For that matter the Secretary, Agriculture is planning to visit the Mahbunagar district on the 30th.

The State Government has already intimated the drought situation of the State to the Central Government on the 10th of July giving particulars to the Union Agriculture Ministry. But unfortunately a wrong information is given to the House saying that the State Government has not intimated to the Central Government about the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. Continuously the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Relief, the Secretary of

Agriculture are monitoring and reviewing the situation. They are touring the districts which are affected. All the affected districts are visited by these three officers of the State Govt.

On 17th of July the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh called for a review meeting where he reviewed all the Departments, not just Agriculture but all the Departments, and has given instructions to take appropriate steps to tackle the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh. When there was scarcity of water in Andhra Pradesh, the State Government had released Rs. 10 crore to provide drinking water.

As you know, there is Rs. 80 crore provision at the State Government's disposal to spend for giving relief to the people affected by drought and other natural calamities. From that the State Government has been working. My request to the Central Government is to find out the chronic drought affected districts of the State and find out a permanent solution by establishing small scale industries, going in for irrigation facilities which will provide some sort of a permanent solution to the backward and drought prone districts of the State.

I convey my thanks for giving me a chance to bring the drought situation of my State to the notice of the august House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: (Barasat); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India remained an idle spectator, callous and indifferent when a vast part of our country was under the spell of - let me use the phrase used by the hon. Minister himself I will take recourse to that again - rare severity. Of late, this has been a new phrase which we have been taught. Severity and now he adds rare to it.

As a matter of fact I have got certain information gathered by a non-governmental agency which is generously relied upon. According to that over 70 million people and 18 million hectares of crop area spread over seven States were under the grip of severe drought. The drought caused

a loss in terms of kharif foodgrains and the loss is placed at Rs. 3000 crores. For cash crops like cotton and oilseeds, it is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 5000 crores. Therefore the magnitude of the crisis is to be properly understood and it is to be taken into account that it not only been severe, but it has also been a rare severity. The problem has been made all the more critical because of the new economic policy thrusts of the Government. This is not the time for me to discuss the economic policy of the Government, but so far as the sufferings due to drought of the people are concerned I would only mention that the Eighth Plan - as far as we could know - has given a relatively lower priority to the agricultural growth; it has given a relatively lower priority to the rural development and poverty alleviation. If the Eighth Plan gives low priority to these areas - areas of agricultural growth, rural development and poverty alleviation - naturally it is a matter of grave concern for the people who understand the economy of our country to the least extent. The present Budget policies are also causing great hardships to the people because there has been less allotment in these areas. There has been severe cut in certain areas which directly concern the people who are living in millions in the rural areas and who have become the victims of this drought. Therefore this matter is very serious one, in this respect.

I am very much concerned about the attitude of the Government of India towards the State Government in respect of giving financial aid to them to meet the drought situation. On the 9th July this year, a question was raised in this House and the hon. Minister was very kind to give a very detailed answer to this, I found from that reply that several Governments have requested the Government of India to provide financial assistance to meet the situation arising out of the drought condition in their States. The State of Gujarat requested for Rs. 650 crores of Central assistance; Karnataka requested for Rs. 50 crores only. This is the amount that they wanted. Kerala requested for Rs. 138 crores; Madhya Pradesh requested for Rs. 295 crores; Maharashtra

requested for Rs. 789 crores; Manipur requested for Rs. 3.15 crores and Rajasthan requested for Rs. 1.71 crores.

This is the request made by these State Governments affected by the drought for getting the Central assistance. But, what has been done so far? Respected Agriculture Minister was very polite, but frank. I quite appreciate his frankness. He said politely that the Ninth Finance Commission has given an Award and according to that Award, Calamity Relief Fund has been created; it has already given certain amount for these State Governments also; therefore, whatever might be the drought, whatever may be the extent of natural calamity. Whatever may be the extent of fire, whatever may be the woes, anxiety, difficulty and misery of the people, nothing can be given; and that the Central Government will not and shall not give any money to any of the drought-affected States. We are also very much concerned about this attitude of the Central Government. Ultimately what has happened? The State of Gujarat has been given Rs. 63 crores by way of advance by way of advance plan payment and advance instalment of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). In the case of Kerala, it is Rs. 17 crore, Madhya Pradesh Rs. 20 crore and Maharashtra Rs. 33 crore. I have already mentioned what has been the requisition made by these State Governments. I plead that this strait-jacketed formula formulated by the Ninth Finance Commission should be reviewed. This is unworkable. This is inhuman.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Parliament will be with you because there cannot be a calamity. You cannot just calculate the calamity in terms of your kitty. What is your kitty? You cannot expect the nature will be so kind to have the calamity designed according to the kitty. Therefore, I strongly feel that it should be on record. If he has not yet reviewed, then it needs a review. I hope the House will be with the Agriculture Minister. I should not say that we should wait for the Tenth Finance Commission. The Central Government must take into account that there should be central assistance extended to the affected States.

Here he has introduced an element to answer. Some State Governments will be given some assistance by way of advance payment for CRF and by way of advance payment towards the Plan - that too on the condition that the State Government has to prove that there has been drought and drought has been of rare severity. It should not only be severe but it should be a 'rare severity'. Who is there to know that there is a rare severity. What is the criterion for determining severity, rare severity and less severity? Therefore, this is very very indifferent and callous. I think, the Government should take note of it. The House should take note of this indifferent and callous attitude towards the suffering millions in different States of our country.

The last point is about the public distribution system. I think the Government should take note of it. It is going to collapse because of the wrong policy pursued by this Government. The offtake from the PDS is increasing. I have got figures to substantiate it. The off take of foodgrains by the public distribution system during the eleven month period ended February last was of the order of 17.3 million tonnes against 13 million tonnes during the previous corresponding period. There has been a larger amount of offtake from the public distribution system in the current year because there has been a rise of prices in the open market. Last year the offtake was of about 14 million tonnes. Now in the eleven month period, it has been 17.3 million tonnes. Therefore, there has been an increase in offtake of more than three million tonnes.

On the other hand, what has been the procurement? The Agriculture Minister should be concerned that there has been a decline in the procurement for feeding the public distribution system. Just for his information, I want to say that the procurement of foodgrains during the eleven month period beginning April 1991, declined by 21 per cent to 18.1 million tonnes compared 22.9 million tonnes procured during the previous corresponding period. The result is that the Central pool has only 13.4 million tonnes of foodgrains in stock as on 1st

March, 1992 compared to 18.8 million tonnes on 1st March, 1991. I think, the Government has now come to the conclusion that the Government would import more than 4 million tonnes of foodgrains from outside the country. Here, an important point has been raised. Sir, I will conclude in one or two minutes. The Government should understand this point. If you feel that the Government should not understand, then what shall I do? I will be happy if you could contradict what I am going to say. A contract had been entered into wherein imported wheat would cost the Government Rs. 5260 per tonne where as domestic cost will be cheaper at Rs. 4410 per tonne. When higher price is given to the India farmer which will cost them Rs. 4410 per tonne, they have contracted to import wheat from outside at the cost of Rs. 5260 per tonne. why? The Government should make it clear as to why foodgrains are being imported at a higher price than the indigenous price. The Government does not come out with full facts. I want to know the facts.

My last point is about starvation deaths. There have been starvation deaths in Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

AN HON MEMBER: There were no starvation deaths in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: All right. I know that the Government of MP has denied. The Government of Orissa denied two years ago about starvation deaths but subsequently, the High Court gave a judgment accusing or shifting the responsibility upon the Government officials. Whatever might have been said by our Chief Minister, the fact remains. Defend our Government. It is your duty to defend our Government. But you should also understand that if this is the procedure adopted by the Parliament that there will be an impartial agency to go into the facts as to whether there have been starvation deaths or not, then there is no future for the poor. There have been starvation deaths in several States which has been established by non-official agencies, by evidence given even by a Press including that of Tripura. Would the Parliament remain silent? Would the Parliament remain indifferent and callous on

these starvation deaths which are taking place in increasing number in different States of our country, even though the State Governments deny? Therefore, Sir, it is a suggestion from me that some kind words should fall from your lips so that the Government can fulfill its responsibility and I think the Parliament should constitute a committee of its own to go into the case of starvation deaths. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, almost all the Members of the House have expressed their concern over drought situation since yesterday. However, it appears that the hon. Minister of Agriculture is not at all concerned about it. Had he been concerned, or even aware of the factual position, he must have had declared all the areas as drought affected areas from where the reports to this effect have come. But this Government has always been following dual policy. The way of providing compensation to the big capitalists is some what different while the way of providing compensation of the poor farmers is different. The Government adopts the indifferent attitude in providing assistance to the poor farmers in case of fire, flood or drought. Earlier the farmer grew crops to fulfill his own needs but now he grows to fulfill the requirements of the whole country. The hon. Minister must have been very well aware of the drought affected States. The hon. Member have already mentioned about them. Today, thousands of people and animals have died and crops have damaged due to drought. But our Agriculture Minister is unaware of the situation. At the moment, he is not in a position to give the statistics in regard to the number of people and animals who died and the crops damaged due to drought. The great poet Tulsidas has said, "Ka Varsha Jab Krishi Sukhane" It means "what is the use of rain when the crop have already dried up"

The hon. Minister himself is a farmer. So he should know the problem of the farmers. Nowadays, the farmers are facing a typical problem, They are unable to get diesel and

petrol for their pumping sets. It is not a matter for which the Central Government or State Government, may be accused. What is the alternative left with farmers, if the State Governments cannot provide diesel or petrol at the time of severe drought. In that situation, the farmer becomes helpless and frustrated, where the Government tube-wells are installed their drains are damaged. When he goes for water power is not available for most of the time. On papers the work regarding the repairing and construction of drains is done but in fact, the work does not even take material shape. The concerned officials embezzle the funds. When there are floods, the officials get a large amount of funds sanctioned in the name of relief work but the work is done only on papers. If the hon. Minister is really a farmer and the well-wisher of farmers, he must understand their problems. I feel that in Delhi water is wasted just for luxury purpose while in rural areas the crops are dried up for want of water. When the Members of the House express their anguish over the starvation deaths due to drought situation, the Government refutes the charges and the doctors certify that those deaths were due to certain diseases and not for want of water and these deaths are not starvation deaths.

Even the big cultivators who engage field labourers to work in their fields are also finding themselves in a difficult situation. How can they engage the labourers when they do not have water in their fields. In such circumstances, the field labourers fail to earn their livelihood and thus they are forced to move to cities on large scale to earn their livelihood. The field labourers work in the fields to look after their families. Such a severe drought, forces them to move to cities thus making the rural areas completely deserted.

In addition to all these problems, your distribution systems is also defective. The supply of commodities right from sugar to kerosene through Fair Price shops is totally discriminatory.

13.00 hrs.

The Government has never taken measures to rectify the distribution system. As per the information available to me throughout the Government of Uttar Pradesh, diesel quota has been curtailed. So far as the total process of providing relief at the time of drought is concerned, it is also defective. The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are hit by drought. The rain was very scanty and thus there is no scope of good crop. However, in future there is every likelihood of flood, and when there will be floods, then the plans will be prepared. The officials will visit the affected areas and make the estimates of the total loss and the whole process will remain only in papers. The procurement prices of the wheat fixed by the Government is not remunerative and its result is that the wheat is not reaching at the purchasing centres in adequate quantity.

The Government itself can make an assessment of the quantity of the food grains that has reached at the purchasing centres. The farmers do not supply the wheat to the centres perhaps because they have to supply it at the rate of Rs. 275/- per quintal. While the Government imports the same from Canada, at the rate of Rs. 526/- per quintal. Despite this, it won't be justified to blame the farmers for not supplying wheat to the purchasing centres. Is it not an act of extracting commission?

Through you, I would like the hon. Minister of Agriculture kindly to issue directions to ensure the supply of electricity to farmers round the clock. So that the country may be protected from drought and starvation. I directly level the allegation of taking commission on the hon. Minister and would submit to him that if he is really a farmer, and has kind feelings for the farmers in real sense, he must give directions for 24 hours supply of electricity to the farmers. All the damaged drains should be repaired. On one hand people are suffering due to drought, while on the other hand, they are being asked to pay the dues; the Government should stop all the recoveries and make

provision for the livelihood of the unemployed youths labourers running from villages to cities for the purpose.

I hope that the hon. Minister of Agriculture would protect the farmers of the country; and if you fail in doing so, the victims would raise their voice against him. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 14.00 hrs.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

1405 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up the papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Salar Jung Museum Board for 1990-91 and statement for delay in laying these reports etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) **A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board for the year 1991-91.**
- (ii) **A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi**

and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) **A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board for the year 1990-91.**

- (2) **A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above**
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2350/92]

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Amendment Rules, 1992 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) **A copy of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1992 under sub-section (2) of the section 53 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT2351/92]
- (2) **A copy of the Hazardous Wastes Management and Handling Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 380 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1992 under section 28 of**

the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2352/92]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 227(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1992 specifying the quantities for which or exceeding which every owner handling the hazardous substance as mentioned in the Table annexed with the notification shall take out insurance policy as per the provision of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, issued under section 2 of the said act.
[Placed in the Library. See No. LT .2353/92]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi for 1990-91 and statement for delay in laying these Reports.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE), I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT 2354/92]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Govt. (No. 16 of 1991) (Commercial) - Hindustan Latex Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA), I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 16 of 1991) (Commercial) - Hindustan Latex Limited under 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 2355/92]

Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 1992 and Annual Report and Review on the Working of Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi for 1990-91.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA), I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 435 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 78 of the copyright Act, 1957.
[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 2356/92]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 2357/92]

14.07 hrs.

DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193

Drought Situation in Various Parts of the Country - *CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief. If each Member confines himself to three minutes, more Members can participate. We have to take up next item at 1530 hrs. For this cooperation of all the members is solicited.

SHRISIVA, IIPATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): I will be very brief. This year, because of late arrival of monsoon, a number of States are reeling under drought. Weather forecast also shows less rainfall this year. This has created panic. Prices of foodgrains have gone up. Public distribution system has collapsed. That apart in large number of areas drinking water is not available. This is the State of affairs after 44 years of independence. It speaks a lot about our planning, management of water resources, food policy and the so called new economic policy, which is based on structural adjustments, etc.

Earlier, the attention of the House was drawn towards the starvation deaths in Tripura. It was sought to be explained a way as if it was something like an epidemic. Attention of the House was also drawn towards a starvation deaths in Kalahandi district of Orissa, Thane and other tribal areas of Maharashtra and Sarguja of Madhya Pradesh. The case of Orissa is a flaring example of the bankrupt planning

during these years. In the coastal parts of the four districts of Orissa, there is flood and in the nine districts as well as in the upper part of the coastal districts also there is a drought. This is the situation prevailing there. The State of Orissa in toto is having 20 per cent less rainfall this year. In the nine districts, other than the coastal districts, it is still less. Normal rainfall by this time would have been something like 1499 mm. This year it is 20 per cent less as a whole.

As per the report of the Special Relief Commission of Orissa, Nuapara sub-division of Kalahandi district is the most affected.

Kalahandi district is a drought-prone district. To some extent it is also manmade because of heavy felling of trees by the ruling party backed contractors. Sometimes they are also Ministers and MLA in this of that ruling party and they, in the way, clean the forest there.

The price of rice has gone up to Rs. 7 per one kg. There where there is no work for the poor people; there is no chance of earning for them. Only 20 percent of the land is irrigated in Orissa. So, it is natural that even a small shortfall of rainfall creates this type of situation there.

Had there been proper planning and proper management of water resources this drought and flood, both could have been controlled, because they are inter-linked. There is no dearth of rivers or water resources but there is dearth of water management, and dearth of planning. Thus flood and drought are regular visitors to the State of Orissa.

Now a situation has arisen where unless proper steps are taken immediately particularly in the western districts things will be very acute there. As it happens repeatedly, the same situation will recur. To face the situation immediate steps have to be taken to provide lift irrigation, and take the water through diesel pumps to the fields and supply seeds and fertilizers to the farmers at subsidised rates. This work has to be spread over the districts through a special programme. The public distribution system

has to be revamped. For that a proper supply of foodgrains is also required.

This is required not only for Orissa but in the entire drought-affected areas of our country. These steps are to be taken immediately. No. State Government can cope up with this situation if they are left to themselves. So, the Central Government should come to the aid of the State Governments in a big way for that a special plan needs to be drawn to face this situation.

14.13 hrs

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy - Speaker, Sir, agriculture in our country depends on the monsoon. With a disruption in its schedule, the agricultural system is affected. During this year, due to uneven spread of rainfall, there has been an unbalanced agricultural production.

Part of Orissa is also under the spell of drought, this year. The tragedy is that excessive rainfall leads to washing away of the crops by floods and scanty rainfall leads to drought. The story of Bolangir is not new. It is under the specter of drought for a decade. Despite launching of centrally sponsored anti-drought programmes the tardy implementation at ground level has compounded to the misery of the people. There is severe soil erosion leading to a decline in the productivity of land. Due to lack of irrigation facilities the land use pattern is changing abruptly.

The State Government is reluctant to provide lift irrigation facilities at Bolangir despite vast potential of ground water being available in the region. Vast tracts of degraded forest are turning too barren land, in the absence of an integrated approach to wasteland development.

The money channellised through Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is not reaching the beneficiaries, the weaker sections of the society. The local M.P is not involved in the monitoring and implementation of the programme. There is no generation of

employment, no infrastructure to sustain land capability and there are no soil and water conservation measures. The *ad hoc* measures taken to provide relief are not the answer to the problem. There is an urgent need to generate technology-extension for increasing agricultural productivity in Bolangir district of Orissa and other drought prone areas of the country.

It was published in the newspaper, *The Times of India* that due to starvation in Bolangir district a woman had sold her eight months baby to a vendor for Rs. 20 and that vendor had again sold the baby to another lady for Rs. 50. The drought situation is so worse in Bolangir district, which is the western part of Orissa. That is why, I request the hon. Minister to take care of this district carefully and also show special interest to Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Korput district of Orissa. Centrally sponsored special programmes should be implemented in these areas.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a drought situation in many parts of the country including Bihar. There was rainfall here but it came at a time when samplings were just planted in the paddy fields and consequently they have all been destroyed. There are many region in Bihar, which are drought-stricken. many regions in my district are also drought-affected. Drought is such a problem which occurs annually, but it is always treated casually. A serious note is taken only at the moment, they are confronted with the problem. It is my humble suggestion that, in order to bring about a permanent solution, the Central Government should formulate a plan on an all-India level.

There is no scarcity of water in our country and rainfall also takes place in some or the other part of the country, throughout the year. In the northern regions adjacent to Himalayas and other parts also, there is no scarcity of water. Most of these rainwater's drain into the ocean. It would be really beneficial, if this outflow is checked and

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

arrangement made to utilise this water, for it had been often observe that while the rivers are overflowing with water, the land nearby is drought stricken. There is drought despite the presence and water because rivers get water from the upper regions, and rainfalls don't occur in specific areas and those regions become drought affected. Therefore, some plan should be formulated to make arrangements for irrigations and combat the drought.

If there is any state, which has the largest number of pending irrigation projects, awaiting clearance, it is Bihar and I would like to say something about it. Bihar has great potential, but its projects are not being completed. There is paucity of time and I would not like to take much of it. I will conclude after making a mention of few irrigation projects in the state. The areas adjacent to my constituency my district, are drought -prone and the Dhadhar-Tilaiya irrigation projects and the Upper Sakari irrigation project are pending for a long time now. I am a Member of Parliament since 1980 and I have demanding for a long time that a canal from Ganges river be diverted up to the foot hills of the Rajgir hills and reservoir constructed as it would enable the construction of many irrigation projects in many districts. Similarly, if a reservoir is built in the vast expanse of land, south of the Rajgir hills, it would enable the irrigation of many districts.

Apart from this, there is the Lokayan river. The Sone river flows through Patna and many other districts. An agitation is going on for harnessing the river waters, construction of reservoirs and repair of canals, to facilitate irrigation in many districts. Electricity is a basic necessity. There is a super thermal power grid of the N.T.P.C. in our district. You will be surprised to know that the farmers whose lands were acquired for the power grid are yet to be compensated through employment and also through supply of power in the Nalanda district. A massive agitation has been launched in the region. It

is true that it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure the equitable distribution of power supply, but there is such an acute shortage of power in the State that it is not able to maintain adequate power supply. There is a serious drought in many districts. I would like to submit to the Central Government that more electricity should be allocated to the N.T.P.C Super Thermal Power grid to enable it to maintain adequate supply power to the needy areas. Along with it, I would like to mention here that both drought and floods are simultaneously occurring in the country, while in some areas there are heavy floods, in others, a severe drought situation exists. If we just go on debating these problems, it won't provide any solution. Therefore, the need of the hour is to formulate a concrete plan on an all-India level and by associating all the political parties and State Governments, and to thrash out a permanent solution. With these words, I conclude.

DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM
(Tiruchengode): I heartily thank Hon'ble Deputy Speaker for having provided me with an opportunity to speak in this august House on drought situation prevailing in the country.

It gives me great pleasure to render my speech in my mother tongue Tamil which can be linked to Nectar and our life-breathe.

In order to usher in a welfare state and also to overcome drought ensuring development an abundant growth, Agriculturists in Tamil Nadu get free supply of Electricity. Despite heavy loss that might occur, this measure is being carried out to benefit farmers who form the backbone to our economy and country as well. I gratefully acknowledge the thoughtful scheme being implemented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and our leader 'Puratchi Thalavi' (Revolutionary Leader) and seeking her blessing, I continue further to address this forum.

Science has its advancement urban centres have their growth in civilisation, but still agriculture is the axis to the wheel of

progress and food for hunger has to come from our rural areas and our nation is aware of this basic factor fully well. Today we find in Russia rampant food scarcity. We hear of long queues to procure even meagre quantity of Milk and a loaf of bread. The alarming situation is due to drought conditions prevailing there. We must learn from such problem situations and we are well aware of this fact.

India is basically an agricultural country and it is also vast united country. Majority of us feel that this cherished country of ours should continue to be united and prosperous. One of the brethren meets a watery grave in floods but another of our brethren die of thirst with no water to his parched throat one and the same time. We hear of floods in Assam and drought in Andhra Pradesh at the same time. Why this contradiction? This is today's India. If these problems are momentary that may not last long, we could bear them. But if these problems persist they could even shatter the spirit of fraternity which is the basis of our unity. I bring this to the notice of the Government. Our Minister for Agriculture and the leader of the ruling party should contemplate overcoming these problems. National integration shall be strengthened only when a state of plenty shares its abundant resources with another state that is devoid of such natural wealth. The very same idea was mooted by our great Tamil poet Subramania Bharati when he wrote on linking of major rivers of the country. He said that we would be able to irrigate our central plains with the abundant water that flow in the Bangia region. Led by their great leader Lenin, Soviet people took part in the great revolution and after establishing their government accomplished their developmental dreams like linking of river VOLGA with another major river in a short span. Why should I point out too such a venture when we have our own success story in our own homeland? With the construction of a 650 km long canal in the midst of our great Indian desert in Rajasthan, we have given rise to a fertile cultivable land on either side of them.

Hence I urge upon the Central

Government to go in to the fruits of these well meaning ventures. I would request the Union Government to nationalise all major rivers and go about linking them. This could be our permanent solution to our ever continuing water scarcity problems and drought conditions.

We may have acute shortage of water even of drinking water in rapidly growing industrialised towns in twenty five years from in rapidly growing industrialised towns in twenty five years from now. The very thought of it unnerves us. I would like to impress upon you a saying in Tamil that increased irrigational facility alone can increase food production which may ultimately result in ensuring good governance of the country. Hence I urge upon the Government to take upon itself as its prime concern and important duty the process of nationalising all major water resources and to ensure better distribution of irrigation upholding a viable and sound water management policy. This alone could pave way for a lasting solution to our vexed problems.

Out tillers of the soil who toil and toil perpetuating the life cycle should have better deal. Our farmers may derive contentment from the fact that they contribute to grow food though they are denied even a single meal a day. An effective water management policy alone can give peace to the lives of our farmers. On behalf of the agriculturists of this country, I request the Government to attach importance to this prime need of the farming community. When these measures and schemes are taken up, then it would be handy to our Indian farmers to produce in abundance which may go surplus and can rest of the world. Our great leader PURATCHI THALAIVAR (Revolutionary Leader IGR) once said, "when natural resources are available in plenty why should we be looking forward to foreign donors. If we make concentrated efforts in Agriculture our creditability will soar high in the comity of nations". This seed of thought was sown then by our leader years back.

I feel proud to add a word of praise to our

[Dr. Shrimati K.S. Soundaram]

farmers of Tamil Nadu. Those tireless able men look forward to enough water potential. They are prepared to convert dry lands into fertile cultivable lands. Even if the water resource is available some miles away say about 50 kms they are prepared to channelise the same.

THUPPARKKU THUPPAYA
THUPPAKKI THUPPARKKU

THUPPAYA THOOVU MAZHAI - is a celebrated line form ' TIRUKKURAL ' which glorifies the compassion of the rain gods. But still we have a vast stretch of dry land that remain rain fed in many parts of Tamil Nadu. When are we to evolve a lasting solution to the unending problems faced by districts like THIRUNELVELI, KANYAKUMARI, RAMANATHANPURAM, DHARMAPURI, COIMBATORE and SALEM?

If we could complete the ALIYAR - PUNNAMPUZHA Project, drought prone districts like Coimbatore and Dindigul could heave a sigh of relief. If we could redirect and rechannelise the west flowing rivers, we can make THIRUNELVELI, TUTICORIN, KANYAKUMARI, districts more fertile with more lands brought under cultivation. If they cannot grow paddy our farmers never lose heart and they are skilled enough to convert coconut and Palm tree growing into a viable cash crop cultivation.

Paddy production was so abundant in Tamil Nadu that our ancient literatures have mentioned that it was not cattle like bulls elephants were required to thrashing. But now we have to depend on a neighboring state even to cultivate single crop a year. We have been driven to a precarious condition as of now.

Nature was kind to us this year. Our Mettur reservoir had enough catch of water. And the executive order from our Chief Minister ensured the opening of water in time for cultivation. ' Kuruvai ' crop cultivation has just started but the culmination of our farmers' labour and its successful harvest depend

much on the Union Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the success story of Isreal in agricultural production. This manifests the fact that nothing is impossible if there could be united effort on the part of human kind. Isreal gets rain to the tune of about one third of our total rainfall. But by way of employing innovative water management methods like Drip irrigation and Springler irrigation, they could reap a good deal., They grow flower plants, fruit bearing trees and pulses which need less water. Though they have about 80% of their land is desert or desert like, Jordan has attained self-sufficiency in food production. They use water sparingly with the conviction that it is enough water us supplied to plants and it need not be allowed to flow free on the land surface. That is the reason for success.

In our country, Drip irrigation could be taken up but our Agricultural Universities and other agencies should come forward to evolve certain indigenous novel methods to adopt this technique. This process should be made simple and economical to suit our agriculturists taking into consideration the ground realities. Precious rain water is wasted. To conserve this windfall resource as suggested by water management technocrats. We must Contemplate constructing cross walls in riverbeds to enable at least 2 or 3 feet deep water to flow down the waterbed throughout the year. By adopting this method we could have enough saving of water that go waste finding its way to the sea. Centre should provide enough funds to State Governments to carry out effective water management programmes and schemes. This could help the State Governments to overcome drought conditions.

State Governments are required to spend heavily on maintenance of tanks that can save rain water and desilting of canals. Hence they need to be allocated more funds to ward off hurdles posed to water management.

Growing of trees contributes to more

rain and our Government should take to itself to drive home this point. In 1980, an International Seminar on Neem Tree and its uses was organised in Germany. It is interesting to note that there is no neem tree in Germany. Likewise a Neem based Pharmaceutical unit was established for the first time in America which does not have even a single Neem tree of its own.

Neem trees can be grown in drought prone areas. They withstand drought conditions. Neem products are used in the manufacture of Soaps and certain pesticides. I would also like to point out the miraculous ability of dry Neem to convert dry land into cultivable land.

We must also consider recycling the water used in urban areas. Experts have estimated that the per capita consumption of water in a town is about 107 litres a day. By way of collecting them and treating them to remove toxic substances, if any, with the back-up of a viable and tamper proof sewerage system, the water so gathered could be used for industrial purposes, to grow trees on highways and to grow cattle feeds. This will also contribute to pollution free environment in urban areas.

We should also create an awareness in the minds of the common people especially farmers to conserve water for better utilisation.

I would like to point out that Red Triangle signifies Family Planning but inverted green Triangle signifies green Revolution. Hence, it is needless to emphasise the point that our concerted efforts to bring down population can also ward off the ills of drought and the cause-factors for drought havocs.

"Times has come; we must know our responsibilities; let us perform our duties; let us strive to give a face lift to this country. Let us contribute to its growth. This is how various State Governments should be enjoined in a spirit of comradeship to give a better deal to farmers. To effect this Centre must ensure allotting adequate funds to alleviate the problems of inadequacy. I urge

upon the Minister for Agriculture to look into this factor of allocating adequate drought relief funds with all seriousness it warrants. To a poor farmer.

Mud bund is the pillow
Hay stock is the bed
Sweat is for the bath
Bare body is the silk cloth.

Such of the farmers, the poorest of the poor would benefit from the drought relief activities carried out by the State authorities. Hence, it is needless to stress again that Centre should allocate more of drought relief funds to states to effectively manage the situation.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the drought situation in the entire country is on such a large scale that it has already affected about nine crore people in at least 75 districts in about eight states and we cannot say as to how many were districts are likely to be affected, as the rain gods have turned away their face from many of the states. Therefore, we would like the Administration to take a serious look at this crisis. As Shri Rao mentioned in his speech, it seems from the answers given during the Question Hour that the present situation is akin to the situation wherein Emperor Nero fiddled, while Rome was burning. Everybody including the Politicians seem to be unsympathetic towards the lot of the people affected by the drought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had discussed that issue of drought in the State of Maharashtra during the Zero Hour on April 27 and May 8. After that a delegation led by our respected leader Shri Lal Krishna Advani also met the Prime Minister. The latter gave an assurance that he himself would visit the drought affected areas in Maharashtra, but he did not get the time to fulfill his promise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had requested the hon. Minister of Agriculture to send a study team. The team did visit the areas, but according to the hon. Minister, the team had to say that.

[Sh. Anna Joshi]

[English]

"It has been decided that no additional Central assistance over the above the provisions of the Calamity Relief Fund is required to be provided, as the situation in the State cannot be treated to be of 'rare severity' warranting handling at the national level".

[Translation]

The Maharashtra Government had requested the Central Government that its total Central assistance was to the tune of Rs. 789.41 crore and I am really puzzled by this new system under which the assistance to be provided is determined much before the onset of drought or any other natural calamity. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it strikes me above the head as to how can more fix an amount, say Rs. 60 crore, before grasping the impact of the natural calamities, the number of people affected, the land areas affected and the number of districts affected. How is this possible? A cruel joke has been played on us. While the Maharashtra Government has sought an assistance of Rs. 789.41 crore, the hon. Minister replies that the total amount of Rs. 33 crore fixed for the State for the year 1992-93 has been released. What to do about this? This is no way to seriously ponder over the situation. Which is that expert committee, whose recommendation, the hon. Minister says is that the situation in Maharashtra does not fall in the category of the

[English]

Special calamities to be handled by the Central Government

[Translation]

What does it mean? This means that this expert committee is not at all an expert committee. This is the state of affairs in Maharashtra just fifteen days before Bombay has a population of about one crore and ten

lakh. If there is no rain for 3-4 days, the half of Bombay will have to go without water. Half of the population would have to flee there. The same condition exists in rural areas. A lot of water has been wasted for irrigation of sugarcane crop so the other crops could not get the proper supply of water. Water level has gone so down that in rural areas there is no drinking water available. Though liquor is available and sugar is available but not a glass of water. Gandhiji had a dream that we would make the country self-reliant and would make the drinking water available in rural areas but the situation is somewhat different. Drugs and liquor are available in villages but drinking water is a scarce commodity there. There are 26,729 villages in Maharashtra where there is an acute problem of drinking water. What to talk or rural areas, the problem exists in Metropolitan cities too i.e. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The hon. Minister should keep in mind two important factors regarding the drought situation. One of them is the drinking water problem. How would you resolve this problem? We have been facing the problem of drinking water for the last 45 years but could not do anything to solve it. We are completely dependent on rains in this regard. The people are of the opinion that if we want to solve the drinking water problem in the metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which are located near the sea, we would have to use the sea water in one way or the other, then only this problem can be solved. Secondly, the Government should pay its attention to the water management system, there should be some kind of control over the wasteful supply of water. On one side drinking water is not available to the people but on the other a plenty of water is supplied for cash crops in many areas of Maharashtra. You must be aware of the situation that due to excessive irrigation, the land has turned infertile. On one side water is so scarce that people are dying for want of water and on the other hand water is being misused. So I would like to submit that the Government should pay attention towards the water management system.

Secondly, I would like to know about the assistance provided by the Central

Government to the State Government. Government has submitted that State Governments are making arrangements of fodder through Public Distribution System, but this system is not so effective. I am quoting an example of Bombay village called Paldhar, which is adjacent to Bombay and is also a suburb of Bombay. It has four thousand units. Our representatives had paid a visit to foodgrain shops there. They have reported that the foodgrains available there are not sufficient enough for five hundred people. Therefore, the Government should strengthen the Public Distribution System.

The Government can provide employment to people under the Employment Guarantee scheme. But if sufficient quantity of foodgrains is not even provided to the people, how the people would join the scheme. Therefore, it is not proper to leave all these things on the States as the centre has its own responsibilities in this regard. So it is the duty of the Government to give a serious thought over it. But the Government takes it as a routine matter and restricts itself only upto providing the funds. It is, therefore, necessary to find out the new techniques to solve the problem. In this connection it should also be obligatory to review the achievements made so far in this direction. As I have just stated that the problem cannot be solved just by sending study teams etc. from here but not providing employment to the people. So the hon. Minister should do something in this direction if he really wants to solve the problem. *

SHRIMATISARQJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, drought situation is being discussed in the House since yesterday. During the last few days to, the hon. Members have raised their voice in those connection during the Zero Hour. But the Hon. Minister of Agriculture seems too be sitting silent entirely unaware of the gravity of the problem and is waiting for the movement when all the Parliament Members of the country will come and bow down to him requesting him for some sort of assistance and then only he will provide some relief to the drought affected areas. This request is called 'Harpaddori' which is a tradition to be performed by the

village women collectively to please 'Indra' at the time of drought. When the God of water 'Indra' is displeased there is no rain and then the village women pray to God and ask for rain by praying collectively as 'Kala Megha Pani de, Megha Baba Pani de, Pani de aur chani de'

Today I on behalf of the Parliament Members which have come here from all parts of the country urge upon the Agriculture Minister that should make arrangements for providing water to the drought affected areas otherwise he should leave the chair.

We achieved independence forty four years back. Even after 44 years (*Interruptions*) no, these people cannot leave the power, it is immaterial for them if the people died of thirst even after 44 years of independence, this country has suffering either from drought or from flood. Causing damage to one fourth of the total crops every year., Whenever drought situation arises people start crying for help from all the corners of the country, then the Government starts some relief scheme and some funds are sanctioned to the victims, thus keeping them quiet., This time also the Whether Experts had given their report that the rain was much less this year as compared to the last 20 years. This year the rains were very scanty. The Government was not unaware about the drought situation that would be grave for want of rain. The worst affected people by this situation are the farmers, the tribals and the landless labourers of this country.

Last time the hon. Minister had told that the Government would consider the question of providing relief to the State which have asked for it, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he has not read about the situation of drought widespread in the whole country, All the newspapers have published the reports that the people are dying of thirst and food. Crops have been badly damaged due to the drought situation; landless labourers are on the verge of starvation. Not only that people are getting even single drop of water but cattle also are dying for want of water.

[Shrimati SacjDubey]

I would like to point out the condition of my own constituency. Allahabad is situated on the banks of sacred rivers Ganga and Yamuna. The rivers of this country were even the saviours of the people of other countries, but now the people of this country too are not getting water. There are two places named Diglo and Palpur in Allahabad where the ladies have to bring wet mud in the pots to their houses, and then they keep that mud in a cloth and hang it. After some time the dirty water accumulates in some pots after drop by drop and then it is given to the children for quenching their thirst. A large number of villages have been vacated due to non-availability of water. In search of water the people went to stay on the banks of rivers and are residing under the trees in severe summer and heat-wave alongwith their children and cattle, because the rivers were dried up but by chance, a bit little of water is found in some ditches, the people and the animals quench their thirst with that dirty water. This is the state of affairs in your country and here you are waiting that we all should make request with folded hands before you and are then you will provide some relief.

Sir, why are you waiting for us to bow down to you? Do the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa not fall under your jurisdiction? When we will make a request from you then you send a survey team and only then you will despatch the assistance. By then the period of drought would have passed. Then you would say that there is paucity of funds and the country is passing through a period of unprecedented economic crisis.

Sir, our farmers, agricultural labourers and our women folk are in great distress. Please rise up from your deep slumber and provide relief to the farmers and common men of this country, and make the arrangements for the irrigation of the drought affected land of this country. The farmer of this country has made this country self-reliant in wheat-production by bringing a green resolution. The

Government should try to maintain this situation so that the country may advance on the path of progress and self reliance.

Sir, I would like to suggest that the Government should formulate a " long term national policy on water management so that the country may be able to face the disaster of frequent flood and drought. The ecological imbalance has started. It has also been discussed in the Earth Summit held in Rio-de-Janerri. The Government should think over it. It is ironical that drought situation exists in that country which is rich in forest wealth and plenty of sea water. I, therefore, urge the Government to frame a policy which prohibits the cutting of trees. Cutting of trees causes soil erosion thus making the rivers shallow. As a result of it flood is the common feature. You must pay our attention to this problem.

Sir, rains are very irregular in our country at some places it is in excess and at some places it is very less, causing drought. The Government should set up a national water distribution grid so that the water may be accumulated and then it is distributed to various places where it is needed. The problem of drought and flood can only be solved by making such permanent arrangement only.

Sir, here you are saying that you are providing diesel and seeds to the villages but if you try to go to the villages you find that they are getting neither water nor electricity, tubewells and hand pumps are out of order. You have failed to provide diesel in the villages for lift irrigation. The farmer is feeling disappointed and helpless. He is afraid of his dark future and havoc caused by the drought. Advises and labourers are afraid to think. How they will feed their children in future. They have nothing to eat.

Sir, you claim that Public distribution System has reached every village. Our hon. Prime Minister says that the essential commodities are being easily provided in advises and backward areas through Public Distribution System. But you should go to the villages and find out yourselves that system is not at all working in the villages and who

is being provided with foodgrains. The villages are in dark due into shortage of Kerosene oil. There is neither sugar nor kerosene oil available. People are burning tyres, to provide light in their rooms. But Government's files, documents, statements and newspapers show as if there is heaven in the villages., In my state the Agriculture Minister of the State Government has devoted himself in the construction of Shri Ram Mandir and to create tension. He is not bothered about the situation in the villages which is going from bad to worse. The condition of the farmer in the village is very pathetic. I would like to say that if you provided some relief to the farmers, it will please Shri Ram Recitation of his name would prove meaningful. Till such time the condition of the farmer and the worker of this country is pathetic, we can not progress and Lord Ram will never forgive us. The curse of a poor is stronger than the iron.

The entire country is suffering from the drought and scarcity of water. So I request you to provide relief. Maximum water and relief should be provided according to the demand of the States. Please keep the interests of the farmers in your mind and do not adopt double standards.

You are importing wheat from abroad and thus striking, at the interests of the farmers. Please try to stop it. Farmers are the backbone of this country. He sacrifices his blood and sweat in building the nation, So his voice should be heard.

Once again on behalf of all the Members I want to say that relief should be provided to the people suffering from the drought and a schemes should be made to tackle the drought situation effectively so that the farmer's can have a sigh of relief and their dreams may come true so that they can provide stability to your Government. You must listen to the problems of the farmer and provide him water if you fail in doing so, you have no right to remain in power because he

is also a citizen of this country, he also has his rights, we have to share everything with him.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are others also who want to participate in the debate. Every one can have a chance to speak, if every Member speaks only for two or three minutes. Otherwise, it becomes very difficult, It is only voluntary restriction which helps. Ringing of the bell should not be mistaken as an encouragement to speak. You should not continue to talk even after the ringing the bell of you have already put up relevant points. My request is just kindly stick to two or three minutes. There are also other Members who want to participate. Otherwise, when they get back to their Constituency, the people will say " You have not opened you mouth "".

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): This is an important debate going on in the Lok Sabha, Of Course, the drought situation in the country, has undergone a change, rather a dramatic change, during the last two or three days with heavy downpour in some parts of the country. There has been good rainfall last week in almost all over the country. But still there are some pockets left out. Anyhow, there is a sense of relief in certain quarters and I think the relief is two-fold.

One is karseva. It was also troubling everybody. Every responsible citizen in the country was disturbed and was feeling concerned. That has stopped. This prolonged dry-spell was there in the country barring a few places here and there. I cannot claim that there has been good rainfall everywhere. But the situation has improved. There is good rainfall in some areas., But at the same time, torrential rains have also been threatening the lives of the people. In Gujarat, the floods have claimed about 81 lives.

[Sh. Sribalav Panigrahi]

Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

Yesterday, the cyclonic weather and rains have claimed a minimum of five lives in Orissa. If we take our meteorological readings into account, it is clear that they have not proved correct. It is again stated that regarding the over-all situation, their readings are correct. They also calculate in terms of average rainfall, total rainfall and like that. But that calculation is deceptive, is misleading. Suppose, there is three-fourth rainfall - about 75 per cent - and it is well-distributed, that is good enough for the crops to come up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Just put one or two relevant points so that the Government would take note of that. There are others to speak.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have not just begun.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are an expert. You know how to put it in the shortest possible time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Yes, I will be brief. Coming to my point, there is absolutely no scope for self-complacency. All State Governments and the Government at the Centre should remain alert. This year, as it seems, is not a good year., I would like to the forecasts of quote the forecasts of two Professors of Andhra University in this regard.

I Quote:

"Two Professors of meteorology of Andhra University

have now come up with a monsoon forecasting model capable on giving an idea about regional rainfall distribution. According to this model, the monsoon rainfall this year will be below normal and although the north-eastern regions and Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka may have normal, or even excess rainfall, it may be deficient in West, Bengal,

So, what I mean to say is notwithstanding the resilience acquired by the Indian agriculture, about 100 million hectares of cropped land continue to depend on the monsoons. Uncertain rains therefore, not only raise the specter of food insecurity shortage, high price and even imports - but industrial insecurity as well. affecting as it does domestic demand, savings employment, capital formation and eventually industrial profits. It gives rise to floods and droughts over extensive areas, forcing the Government to undertake major relief and rehabilitation programmes involving huge expenditure. So, this is the time for remaining alert and also to prepare a plan to meet any eventually. Further despite the initial optimistic monsoon behaviour, India needs to gear up for a difficult monsoon situation., So, what can be done? Whatever has been the behavior of the monsoon for last three or four days, if it continues like this satisfactorily for the coming 10-12 weeks, then only we can be assured of a good crop. But any lull in monsoon will result in loss of crops, loss of production and the production will not be as high as it ought to be., Therefore, I would like to tell pointedly that higher dose of fertilizers has to be applied. We, in Oriya call it *Gaja Marudi*, that is, when seeds were sown and when the seeds could not germinate - the situation remains same all over the country - the poor cultivators also need some support for seedlings, fertilisers and pesticides. When there is delay in rains, crops also become more prone to pests. Therefore, we have to remain prepared for this.

Now I come to - the aspect of financial assistance or loan assistance. Because of the loan waiver scheme- I am not criticising anybody. - the situation is that banks are not giving loans to the farmers. They treat them as defaulters. There was developed an impression that up to Rs. 10,000 everything will be waived. You know very well to what extent the loan waiver scheme could become successful. Baring a few, loans of others remain as it is. I have a suggestion in this regard. Regardless of the party ruling here or there, it is time to address to this problem and

at least the interest amount should be waived and the principal amount should be realised in easy instalments and pending this, cooperative loans, fertilizer loans should be extended. Otherwise, the situation will become worse.

To meet the drought situation, L.I. points should be kept in readiness from the beginning. When there is good rainfall nobody bothers about it. Jakharji, you are a very progressive, experienced and seasoned cultivator. You know it very well that even when there is dry spell in the month of September or October, forward of one or two showers, all the beautiful crops wither away, despite the efforts of the cultivators. Cultivator treats these crops as his own children, but at the last minute, when Rain God becomes unkind he sees no signs of irrigation, the whole crop wither away.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Panigrahi, leave some points to your friends also. Let them also contribute.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There should be some contingency plan for cross bunds burns etc. Last year was normal year and still then there was loss of production. Despite all the bonus given, the procurement target could not be achieved.

There will be lot of pressure on the PDS. It has to be streamlined. There was some allegation from the other side that when Rome was burning, Nero was playing. Who was doing that? When there was such a grim situation prevailing, who were doing the Kar Sewa? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please give them constructive suggestions. You are a man with very good experience. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There are perpetual drought prone areas in Kalahandi, in some parts of Sambhalpur, in

the western Orissa and like that in other parts of India. Now we have a complaint that respective State Government do not pay required attention to these backward are. Therefore, there should be some scheme sponsored by the Government of India and monitoring done by the Government of India. I would suggest that time has come of this. Now discontent is on the rise among the tribals and among the Scheduled Caste people. There should be Regional Development Council and Autonomous Rural Development Council in that area and money should go there directly from the Centre and the Centre should monitor such schemes. Otherwise, it will become very difficult people in Kalahandi are suffering from starvation. We should attempt this way and there should be strict coordination in the Government between the Agriculture Ministry, Food and Fertiliser Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry. There should be a Committee on all these things and at the Cabinet level, at least there should be a sub-committee so that proper coordination will be there to monitor the situation and to keep alert in such a situation.

With regard to irrigation, I would like to say that it is the right answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Panigrahi, kindly conclude. By this time, another Member could have completed his speech.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I will conclude now.

With regard to Irrigation, in Orissa, Hirakud is one of the world famous projects and one of the foremost pioneering projects to which Pandit Nehru laid its foundation stone. It is now in a very dilapidated condition and there are cracks that are developing there. The Hirakud modernisation scheme should be taken up and Brahmani scheme, should be completed. In backward areas at least, where the per capita income is far below than the national average, special attention should be paid, especially in the matter of irrigation.

1502 hrs.

[SHRI. P.M. SAYEED in the Chair]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, the problems which were created by the natural calamities, the foremost being the drought conditions, have been placed before this House.

I rise to bring before this House, the problem being faced in my State of Manipur. Manipur was regarded as the eastern greenery of the country. It has now become a deficit State. It was Shri Pandit Nehru, who gave this title that Manipur is the eastern greenery of India. Now it has become a deficit area.

As regards the production of foodgrains, it depends on the mercy of Indradevu, it depends on the natural rainfall. So when the rain fails, when the monsoon is late, it is the farmers who suffer. So, it is the plight and the helplessness of the farmers that I want to bring before this august House.

This year, as it has happened in the other areas of the country, it also happened in Manipur where the monsoon came late. The rain comes very lately. Since Manipur has no big rivers and perennial streams, we cannot supply water in the fields. So the farmers, they suffer greatly when there is no rain. As it has happened everywhere in the country, the same conditions now prevail in Manipur also. So we depend on lift irrigation. Lift irrigation means, it requires power. We depend on power but power is not sufficiently available here. So, if power fails automatically lift irrigation also fails. We have a natural lake which is known as Logtak. It is a natural and we depend on it. But this lake is also own commissioned for generating power. Water is made available for generating power. So it is very difficult to provide water for cultivation. In these circumstances I would like to tell this House as to how much the people, particularly the farmers are suffering. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the Government that when there is no rainfall, if we can put up alternative crops other than paddy which is the main crop in the State, it

will be much helpful. If in the dry season, when the land is dry, what crop can be grown here is found out, it would be very helpful.

Manipur is a State of which two-thirds are hilly areas and two-third of the population is in the valley. So the spacious lands in the hilly areas are required to be planted.

We have come to know that the Union Government, as our Agriculture Minister has announced in Guwahati, will establish an Agriculture University in Manipur for the north-eastern region. I, on behalf of Manipur in particular and the people of the north-eastern region in general, express that we are very much grateful to the hon. Minister for Agriculture.

I would like to stress on the need for greater coordination between the Irrigation Department and the Agriculture Department for fighting such drought conditions in the State and in other places. There is no coordination at present and due to this lack of coordination between the various departments the people are suffering.

I would like to request the Central Government to provide some funds to be granted to the people as relief for the loss of their crop due to drought in the current year.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEERAPPA (Bidar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. There is a heavy drought in the country at present. The farmer has to eat something and his animals have to garaze some where Interruptions

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Ayodhya discussions will start at 3.30 p.m. So let the Minister reply tomorrow or the day after.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my constituency 2-3 projects have been pending for a long time. The Central Government has not given any aid. If these projects had been completed in time, the area would not have suffered drought. Twenty years ago when these projects were started, their project cost was Rs. 9 crores. Today it has become 90 crores and now Rs. 140 crores are needed to complete these projects. So I request the Government that drought problem in my constituency can be solved if these projects are completed on time. The Central Government passes this work on to State Government while State Government replies that these works are pending for want of central assistance. In this way letters are sent from one place to another and the work remains incomplete. So I request the Central Government to provide economic assistance immediately for the early completion of these projects.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these projects are located at Karanja, Amarja, Mullamari, Chulkinala, and lowest Mullamari. The Central Government should provide financial assistance so that these works can be completed and the drought problem of that area is solved.

The animal fodder is so costly that it needs Rs. 5000 to buy 1000 polio. If the farmer purchases costly fodder how can he manage his own food as well as fodder for his animals? The Government provides Rs. 3000 as fare of a lorry to bring fodder, But it will be better if the Government provides fodder. The Government has not been able to fulfil their duty. I have written many letters to the Ministers but the problem has not been solved. The Government should bear responsibility only then this problem can be solved otherwise all efforts will go water. I request the Government to stop extravagance and to complete the pending projects immediately. As the previous speaker has said that people are elected for this House to work but they do nothing except carign for their post.. (*Interruptions*)

They take a view that they have to stick to their posts and they will not vacate it whether the work is done or not. But I say this will soon come to an end. Now-a-days Government have completely forgotten the almighty because we are totally engrossed in ourselves.

“Raghukul reet sada chali aai, pran jaaye par vachan na jaai”

So you have to accept Lord Shri Ram's name. Whether you believe in him or not but the lady of the house is the follower of Shri Ram. I request the Government to provide fodder for the animals, relief to the peasants and work for the workers. With these words I conclude my speech.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

15.20 hrs.

(i) Communal Incidents in Kerala

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): According to the reports received from the Govt. of Kerala, the areas of south of Thiruvananthapuram bye-pass road especially Poonthura, Bhima Pally, Manachad, Thakaraparambu, Shankumukham, etc. were highly tense because about 3000 persons had marched to the airport on 18 July 1992 to offer dharna on the Ayodhya issue. The BJP was organising the 'Ayodhya Action Day' on 20 July 1992. Hence both sides were fully mobilised and highly worked up. On 19 July 1992, when the members of an organisation were returning after a drill near Shankumukham Road, they were pelted with stones and crackers by some mob. This sparked off violent incidents on 19 and 20 July 1992 in the coastal hamlet of Poonthura. Four persons were injured in stone-throwing and cracker, bursts, Three person ewer injured in stabbing. Police opened fire were at five places injuring three persons. In the

stone-throwing and in dispersing violent mobs by use of force, 34 police personnel including two Assistant Commissioners and five Inspectors were hurt. Prohibitory order u/s 144 Cr. P.C. were promptly clamped in Poonthura, Fort and Thiruvallam areas and Valliathura Police Station limits.

15.21 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

According to the report, the situation further worsened when some miscreants entered a religious place in Keshavadasapuram and hacked and killed a person in the early hours of 20 July 1992. The Police had to resort to firing in which three persons were killed. A number of arson cases have been reported in which houses, shops and some vehicles were involved. Two groups separately called for bandh on 21 July in which normal life was partially affected. One person was killed in East Fort area of Thiruvananthapuram on 21 July 1992 raising the death toll to five.

The Army conducted flag march on two occasions in the affected areas in Thiruvananthapuram city limits. Additional police forces were deployed for the maintenance of order. Few companies of Special Armed Police of Tamil Nadu were requisitioned by the State Government and deployed. Few companies of CISF and CRPF were also sent to Thiruvananthapuram to keep the situation under control. 168 persons have been arrested and 92 cases registered.

The Minister (Electricity) who is holding the charge of Chief Minister convened a meeting on 21 July 1992 with leaders of political parties in which it was unanimously decided to put down violence at all costs. Relief measures had been arranged to the families affected by the communal violence. The State Government has appointed a member of the Board of Revenue as a Commission of Inquiry to assess and submit the report to Government on the nature of quantum of assistance to be granted to the victims of the communal disturbances. The State Government have further informed

that compensation will be paid after the receipt of this report. It has been reported that now peace and normalcy have been restored.

(ii) Communal Violence in Malegaon, Maharashtra

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) : According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, on 19th July, 1992 a call for 'Malegaon bandh' had been given by a Janata Dal MLA as per directive from the Babri Masjid Action Committee. A morcha of ten thousand persons was organised under his leadership which started at 1000 hours from Killazopadapatti to the SDM's Office, Malegaon. When the morcha approached Kakini cinema theatre at about 1155 hours, the participants in the morcha pelted stones at some shops which were open. As the crowd became violent, the police resorted to lathi charge to control it. At 1200 hours the morcha was dispersed. Incidents of stabbing were reported from various localities of Malegaon. Curfew was promulgated at 1500 hours. The District Magistrate, DIG (Police) and SP (Police) were present at Malegaon.

During the riots, one medical dispensary, two cloth shops and one ration shop were set on fire. About twenty bicycles were burnt. According to the State Government, the total damage is estimated to be about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. In all, 34 persons were injured including some policemen. Two persons died due to stab injuries.

According to the State Government, in all 156 persons were arrested under various provisions of law and 23 cases were also registered. The Janata Dal MLA was arrested on 20th July, 1992. On 20th July, 1992 the curfew was lifted but due to stabbing incidents it was reimposed at 1400 hours. On 21st July, the curfew was lifted at 0600 hours and again reimposed at 1130 hours. Due to an incident of stabbing the curfew was being continued till 22nd July, 1992 morning. Police

arrangements have been reinforced, The State Government have started that the situation continues to be tense and watch is being maintained. Today morning, when the State Government was contacted, it was reported that the situation has improved considerable and is under control.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay): Is there no judicial inquiry on such a serious incident?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): What was the outcome of inquiry conducted against Revenue Board Member in Kerala (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. We do not allow....

SHRI RAM NAIK: We do not allow but at least the Government should say as to whether any judicial inquiry has been appointed about Malegaon incident. Nothing has been said about it, Sir. The statement and the report should be clear. Such a heavy incident had occurred and when so many persons were killed, there should be a judicial inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: But who does it? The State Government does it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: They must ask information from the State Government. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: (Chirayinkil): Sir, there is total failure on the part of the Government to meet the situation because it was announced that the BJP is going to have a youth march and also the Muslim League is going to have a march (Interruptions).....

The Government has filed miserably. Why did they not take proper steps to meet

the situation? (Interruptions)

.... The police was also divided on religious lines (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): No, Sir. The Government never failed (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHMAED: Sir, the honorable lady Member is misleading the House and giving wrong information to the House. (Interruptions)..... Even her leader, Nayanar did not tell about it. Why should the hon. Member come to the House and mislead the House?.... (Interruptions).... Muslim League was only trying to the situation to bring it to normalcy..... (Interruptions) It is quite uncharitable on her part to accuse Muslim League (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am standing you are expected to sit down.

There are two-three things which we have to decide before we start the discussion on the topic. Upto this time we were discussing the drought situation in the country., I am told that the reply could not be made today. Supposing we discuss the drought situation today and the reply is not given; we discuss something-else and reply is not given and we discuss third thing and again reply is not given, in that case it become very difficult to regulate the proceedings of the House. When can we expect the reply? Is it after the debate is over or tomorrow? We will decide about that.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. When I speak, you also speak unless I ask you to sit down. I was saying that we are going to discuss it. I would like to appreciate all the hon. members as they have tried to cooperate. I am grateful to them for that.

There is to ask any question on the statement made yesterday. Even though, you are being given time and facility to clear your doubts whatever they are in your mind. I have received a list of hon. Member who have sought permission to speak. If I give permission to them all to speak, they will not be covered within 5-6 hours. I request you to ask the question if there is any doubt in your mind. It will be replied. I know that what is going on is a question of emotions., I know that what is going on is a question of emotions., Our House is the biggest House. The discussion may be held in such a way as it may lead to finding a way and doubts are resolved. I think if we go by it, we would be able to hold a discussion and reply will also be made. I think all of us will cooperate.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): You have made arrangement for discussion only and not for clarification.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is something like that.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is a discussion under Rule 193. It is a formal discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a discussion on the statement given by the Prime Minister yesterday. That means - if we are discussing it - members would like to clarify the doubts, if any. If you will cover the entire area then it will become very difficult for the Chair. I have got 50 names with me. It will be very difficult for me to give time to all the 50 members. So, I request you to be very brief and not to repeat any point. You should speak only on those points which you consider the very important.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): You should fix the time also.

MR. SPEAKER. We should complete it before 6.00 P.M

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that

since you have allowed discussion under 193, it is a discussion and not a clarification. The discussion has been allowed at short notice. Sharadji and I had requested you and Gulam Nabiji said that it was good as the entire construction work has been stopped. We are discussing it peacefully. The House is Supreme. That is why we request you as well as the Government that a message to the nation should be issued from the House so that peace may be restored permanently. We should also express that whatever be the order of the Supreme Court (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, listen, speak in brief.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We had given notice under 184. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): You have come after visiting Lucknow (*Interruptions*)..... there is complete peace there (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, he has said nothing wrong. Don't raise it without any reason. It is not good.

SHRI RAM VIALS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had given resolution under 184. We have made a request in that resolution that if the resolution of the Opposition is not acceptable, then bring forward a motion to the effect that the judgement of the Court should be binding on all parties. Such types of message should be delivered, this is what we urge upon you and upon the Government through you.

SHRI LAL. K., ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you that keeping in view the importance of the subject there should not be a limit on the discussion. This is such an issue that I don't think we would be able to complete it within 2-1/2 hours after making our few points. Therefore, I request you to have it tomorrow throughout the day in case we have no time today to do so., Although it is stipulated in the rule that short duration discussion should be finished within 2 1/2 hurs. But the short duration discussion has always lasted for the whole day and not

less than 4 hours. If you wish to put a limit on this subject, it would neither be possible nor justified. If we want to do justice to the subject, I request you that it should be discussed for the whole day. Complete discussion can be held on the basis of the same notice that has been given under rule 193. It will not be good to put a limit on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, I meant to say that when the Prime Minister made statement yesterday some Members wanted to ask question on that. Then I said I don't allow to do so. Rather, we are having a discussion on it. Even after that you are asking me. We would keep the facts in mind and act accordingly. But my request is that we may not repeat the same point four times as we have a number of subjects to discuss and every subject is taking more and more time. The discussion should be held from the discussion. The most important thing is that we should not disturb other while sitting in our seats. We would hold discussion gracefully. Whatever you express will be important. All of us would like to listen to that. You should also allow others to listen. We should hold such a discussion that may not hurt anybody's feelings. We will listen to you attentively. We will not put a limit on it but, points already made should not be reported.

[English]

SHRI NIMRAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, we also share his views.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, this short duration had come after a long duration. Don't shorten it further.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. We will not shorten it by at the same time we should not but repeat the points.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We have already asked you that we want to associate ourselves with the spirit you have expressed that anybody's feelings may not be hurt by others and a constructive thing may emerge.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: I would also like to make a suggestion here that once we held discussion on scam and left it incomplete. Thereafter, we initiated discussion on drought and left it incomplete. I am of the opinion that we should complete it first. Today, the Minister of Agriculture is sitting here, he may reply to it. Then we may hold discussion on Ayodhya tomorrow throughout the day. The system of holding discussion on Ayodhya tomorrow throughout the day. The system of holding discussion in piecemeal is not good.

MR. SPEAKER. I know but it happens because the Hon. Prime Minister has to make himself present in the House to make a reply. He has also to attend to some other work or participate meetings. That is why, I was saying that it would be better if we speak within the allotted time. We have never barred any discussion. We have rather extended the time.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter is quite serious, sensitive and complicated. One or two clarification will not serve the purpose. For highlighting the issue even a little bit, time is must. If the discussion is concluded even at 6., it will not be sufficient. If need arises, the discussion May continue even tomorrow.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I agree with the suggestions given by all of you, but, at the same time, it has become necessary to caution you that if you make long speeches and repeat the points, then the time available for us is very limited.

I do not know how the Prime Minister is placed tomorrow; whether he will find time for that or not; that is why, he is here. If the time is there, we can find out; but, then, he has other engagements also to look. This is also important. But we will bear this in mind.

Now, let us start with the discussion or the suggestions whatever you call it. I am not going to restrict it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to say that I will find time any time either today or tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is too an important matter to depend on my convenience; I will make it convenient.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us start discussion under rule 193.

Shri Saifuddin Choudhary.

15.42 hrs.

Discussion under Rule 193- Contd.

Ram Janm Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing this discussion under 193. It is not that we have to ask for some clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you leave it at that and come to the discussion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY: To begin with, I must make it clear that after about a fortnight of renewed agony and horror some respite has been achieved with the cessation of activities at the disputed site at Ayodhya.

During this phase of descending gloom many acts of deception, dishonesty, irresponsibility, subversion of cherished institutions took place in a most shameless manner. One such act of reprehensible complicity of a Government and its importance has been cited by the Prime Minister in his statement; and I quote from the statement which reads as follows:

" While the Government of Uttar Pradesh repeatedly assured the Government of India as also the

National Integration Council that they would undertake to have the order of the High Court implemented, the construction activities at the Ram Janamabhoomi Babri Masjid complex continued ".

Now, this is an act of duplicity that I referred to a little while ago. While, on the one hand, the Government of U.P. committed itself to the implementation of the order of the court, on the other, it allowed illegal activities to continue. This is the most ironical situation that took place.

This period also witnessed ironic reversal of roles of the stringpullers and the puppet and the defiance by the Genie of its unleasher. One cannot help referring to the statement of the Prime Minister in the question where it has been said-

" It was the responsibility of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure that the orders of the court are implemented and the construction activity on the acquired land is stopped. However the situation was allowed to escalate to a point where the State Government expressed its inability to do anything and in fact requested that either the Home Minister or I should persuade the saints and mahanuts to stop the work ".

Now this part of the statement made by the Prime Minister may not be very comforting for my colleagues on the right side, but one should not forget that whenever hypocritical stances are adopted and religious sentiments misused for political gains, the outcome becomes always uncontrollable as we have seen during the case of Bhindranwale. This is a lesson not only for the friends of B.J.P. but also for the ruling party as any duplicity, dithering and double standard will prove equally fatal in future also.

We have been demanding that the Ayodhya tangle should be resolved through negotiations or through court verdict.

The Prime Minister said that his interactions with the religious leaders for amicable settlement through dialogues or through the majesty of court were acceptable to other side.

He says and I quote:

" I found agreement of this approach " But in the newspapers we find leaders of Bhartiya Janata Party and Vishwa Hindu Parishad have openly ridiculed this understanding, that this issue can be resolved through court. I want to know from the Prime Minister, what was the common understanding, common thing in the approach that was arrived at there? If it was arrived at there, if things are not resolved through dialogue then the order of the court would be respected by everybody. If this is the understanding, how some of them who are party to this understanding, come out and tell the people that they are not to abide by the order of the court. If you say that this was the commitment, then any floating of the same be called betrayal by yourself in this House.

One thing is clear that this time, despite some unfortunate incidents that took place and about which two statements have been made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, i.e. the riots that took place in Nasik and Thiruvananthapuram, large scale evidence did not break out in the country. This happened due too the fact that the secular, political parties really in a very unified manner raised its voice (*Interruptions*).... for the respect to be shown to the order of the court. In this House, many a time, we raised our voice in that regard.

I must admire the role played by the judiciary in our country. In this House though matured leaders we are, we could not in a peaceful manner conduct a dialogue, conduct a discussion in the absence of the Prime Minister for days together., The Government was non-cooperative in this regard. May be outside it is something else. That way, despite the will of the House, we could not play a very important role., a positive role that was expected of us. The highest judiciary in out

country and its different wings, had played a very remarkable role and that has reinforced faith in secularism in our country.

I want this House to express its all appreciation for the role played by the judiciary and the role that will be played in the most impartial manner in future. Now another thing that happened during this time, though it was a breath-taking lull before the storm during these 15-20 days there was not much of a violence despite the unfortunate incidents. One thing is clear that people in a big way now understand the design behind the whole thing. It cannot happen all the time on the expediency of a political party in this country.

One day they want to come to power, another day they lose a Presidential Election; on the third day they lose the New Delhi constituency seat; on the fourth day they lose the Himachal Municipalities seat; they rake commenced demon and bring the country to the brink of disaster. These political connections are very much exposed. I also appreciate the role played by the majority community of our country.

Here is an opinion poll conducted by the Pioneer newspapers. It come on last Sunday. It gives the headlines:

" Hindus for Temple with Babri Masjid inact." This is secularism in our country.

One may try to destroy it, one may try to climb to power by the misuse of religion, or the exploitation of religion. This country may be deceived by some for some time. But at the end it will rise to the occasion and foil all the evil designs of those people who are trying to destroy the cherished institutions, in our country.

Today what is demanded of us is this. We all welcome if the dialogue is conducted between the parties. We hear that the other side, the Babri Masjid Action Committee and others who there have not been taken into confidence. The political parties have sever complaints against the Government that they have not been taken into confidence also.

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhary]

Now an all out effort should be made to start a serious dialogue so that the respite that has been achieved is fully utilised and we do not miss opportunities as we missed in the past. Today's stoppage of work should not be a tactical one. It should not be one for buying time. It should pave the way for a sincere settlement. Why can we not come to a settlement? That is my question, Why should the leaders vitiate the atmosphere? How can we say that on the basis of religious appeal, we can have a mandate in our country? Can we not separate religion from politics? May be, we are not to come to power for 10 years or maybe 20 years we are not to come to power. What harm will come to this country if we are not in power and sit in the Opposition? Why this hurry then? This is the main thing that is really disturbing.

The question of faith is brought out. But in a democracy we cannot blindly follow any faith. There has to be a reason for having faith on something, and who can do justice when there is a dispute, beside the third agency which is neutral, which is impartial and if we defy that, that means we are cutting at the roots of our democracy, We must understand this.

Today the main campaign should be - it is not what you did - but something else. Some complaints are there. I am not going into all that. This is no time to vitiate the atmosphere that has been created. I want the we all take part in a campaign for the country and that campaign should be that the order of the court should be respected and anyone who dares to defy that, subvert that, should be isolated and in this the Government has to be very firm. Any dithering — I am not going into the past — or any prevarication will prove very dangerous in the coming days.

In the whole world if you look at it, even the Arabs and the Israelis are proposing talks between themselves, construction in the West Bank is going to be stopped, I do not know where you are living with your ideas? Why are you taking our country back? When

the East and the West are meeting we are fighting sitting here, the leaders of this country. This is a shameful act happening in this country.

Some people try to say that those who are opposed to a particular political party, a particular ideology are opposed to the construction of a temple. Nobody in this country is opposed to the construction of the temple. Nobody is opposed. But everybody wants that it should not be built on the destruction of the religious place of somebody else. Can a prayer house of God be built on the blood of the humanity of our country? Can it be built on the foundation of hatred? Can this be built at the prospective division of our country? Many arguments are advanced that if in the name of majority community communalism is propagated that is condemned., But the other forms of communalism propounded by some minority outfit,, they are not condemned. I do not agree with this. We ought to condemn all forms of communalism., And that is why it is necessary that we reiterate out faith in secularism and today the time has come when the prime Minister should stand up and tell the House and the nation that every effort will be made to fully utilise the time available and the campaign will be unleashed in the country with the help of everybody who is secular and patriotic that the order of the court will be respected and anyone who is not going to respect that in regard to the solution of this very contentitious dispute that is really tearing apart our country should be isolated in every manner. In this if right steps are taken all people,, the political parties, those who are secular and patriotic, they will not be found wanting in giving cooperation and support. But for this Govt. stand has to be transparent and forthright. We do not want any acrimony; we do not want any hatred or any connection. But in a very dignified way, which is befitting of this House we must take part in this debate and give this message to our countrymen that in this country these types of obnoxious activities will never be tolerated and the whole House is united on that.

With these words, I thank you very

much for giving me the time to speak.

15.56. hrs.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, the vexed problem of Ayodhya was listed for discussion week before the last. But quite unfortunately because of certain developments all over the country, the discussion had to be postponed.

Sir, the tone, the tenor and the very mode of approach would have been totally different if the discussion had taken place a few days ago. We are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for the great statesmanship he has shown, the patience with which he has met all the political parties and have arrived at some sort of a consensus. The nation is really grateful to the hon. Prime Minister. The whole nation is equally grateful to the religious leaders also who have responded to the call of the hon. Prime Minister to avoid confrontation and bring peace in this great nation.

Sir, the 26th of this month, I believe, is a red-letter day in the history of this great country. A great calamity has been overall. I do not say that the problem of Ayodhya has been totally solved. But I do believe that it marks the beginning of the end to a great disaster that would have totally solved. But I do believe that it marks the beginning of the end to a great disaster that would have totally ruined the secular fabric of this great country and which would have paved the way for the ultimate disintegration of the country. I once again congratulate the whole nation for the way in which they have very patiently waited without creating further problem.

Sir, on one matter I am totally pained. I have to share the agony of the people of my constituency. I represent Trivandrum constituency. This is the third time I have been elected from this constituency.

Sir, a statement has been made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. There have been some communal riots going on in my constituency. On hearing the calamity that took place in my

constituency. I rushed to Trivandrum. I reached there by noon on the last Wednesday. The people of Trivandrum was in the grip of fear. What has been reported in the press is partially true, Sir, from the bottom of my heart, I may say that there has been no communal clash between any sections, among the people, in my constituency. It is only due to the result of a clash between two communal fundamentalist groups that had resulted into a great havoc in the Trivandrum city. I had visited every nook and corner of my constituency, where arson, looting and murder had been committed. These had started because of a small clash between the ISS and RSS group of persons. The ISS is a new organ of a Muslim group which has been totally condemned even by the Muslim League of Kerala. We have to nip in the bud this fundamentalist group which will ultimately, if we allow to grow, will ruin the basic structure of secularism of this country. We, in Trivandrum, are united on that.

Sir, there was a peace march on Wednesday, two hours after my reaching Trivandrum. In that, every section, every political party, every communal party, participated. I thank all the leaders who had participated in the peace march because that paved the way for the peaceful atmosphere there.

16.00 hrs.

The President of the Kerala Unit of the BJP, Shri Raman Pillai and State President of the Muslim League, all the ministers of Kerala State, the local Parliament Member and others MLAs, everybody..... participated in a peace March.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to discuss this thing at this length?

SHRI A. CHARLES: There was no communal clash as such there. Yes, Sir, I am winding up this issue. There was one group of about 500 families of artisans. It is a Hindu area. Within that area there are hardly 15 Muslim families. But, they are the most protected families in the whole of Trivandrum.

[Sh. A. Charles]

when the violence took place. That shows the communal harmony that still exists in Trivandrum. It was the Ayodhya issue that started the whole trouble in Trivandrum. I condemn communalism wherever it takes place.

Now, I do not want to go back to the historical background of the Ayodhya issue. If the discuss had taken place 10 days back,, I would have naturally disussed that also. But because of the peaceful atmosphere prevailing I do not want to rake up unnecessary issues.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Lal, K. Advani often speaks about the mandate of the people. What is the mandate of the people for the whole nation? In unequivocal terms the Congress manifesto and the prime Minister has again reiterated that the Congress is for the construction of the temple without dismantling the mosque because this is the mandate given to the nation. The temple shall be constructed, but under no circumstances the mosque shall be dismantled.

I am very glad to point out that there are 4 major initiatives mentioned by our hon. Prime Minister in his statement yesterday which are (i) to defuse the situation; (ii) avoid a confrontationist approach; (iii) to bring about reconciliation of views of various concerned parties; and (iv) upholding the dignity of the judiciary and respect for the rule of law. These are the basis on which we have to work for the final settlement of the Ayodhya issue.

Fortunately, I was one of the Members who visited Ayodhya with the Parliament team. So, I have personally seen what is happening there. I am not going to narrate all that because when we are in a peaceful atmosphere, when we are trying for peace; when we are trying for a negotiated settlement peacefully, I do not want to raise up necessarily any controversial issue.

The Congress has always been for a

negotiated settlement and that was our declared commitment. We stand for secularism. Secularism is the sole of democracy of this country. I may be permitted to quote two portions from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's approach to secularism. In his speech delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, April 3, 1948, great Panditji said, I quote:

"We have seen as a matter of fact how far communalism in politics has led us; all of us remember the grave dangers through which we have passed and the terrible consequences we have seen. In any event now there is no other alternative; and we must have it clearly in our minds and in the mind of the country that the alliance of religion and politics in the shape of communalism - I emphasis in the shape of communalism - is a most dangerous alliance and it yields the most abnormal kind of illegitimate brood."

I may be permitted to quote one more small portion from his speech in Hindi at Srinagar, July 19, 1961. I quote:

"Nationalism cannot exist together with communalism. Nationalism does not mean Hindu nationalism, Muslim nationalism or Sikh nationalism. As soon as you speak of Hindu, Sikh or Muslim, you do not speak for India. Each person has to ask himself the question: What do I want to make of india, one country, one nation without any strength or endurance ready to break to pieces at the slightest shock? Each person has to answer this question. Separateness has always been the weakness of India. Fissiparous tendencies whether they belong to Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians or others, are very dangerous and wrong tendencies: They belong to petty and backward minds. No one who understands the spirit of the times can think in terms of

communalism."

This is the message Panditji has given to the whole nation.

The message of every religion is love. But unfortunately, the message that every religion conveys is hatred. I quote a small sentence from Ananda Ramayana. I had once quoted it here but I have to repeat it again. Ananda Ramayana is written by Sadguru Devai Namah. When Shri Ram was approaching the Valmiki's Ashram, he asked; "Where should I live?" and the answer came:

"in the hearts of those who have no lust, anger, arrogance, pride, infatuation, who are without greed, excitement, attraction, aversion, and who are free from fraud, hypocrisy and deceit."

We, on this side of the House, are willing to unanimously uphold that Shri Ram in our heart. That is the need of the hour. That should be our approach to this basic problem.

What the nation wants today is peace, understanding and love. What we want is the healing touch. I am sure, that the greatest contribution can be made by the BJP from that side and I appeal to my good friends, the great leaders of BJP to understand the reality.

While concluding, I may be permitted to quote from Maharshi Rabindra Nath Tagore.

MR. SPEAKER: We understand your language better than the quotation.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I quote, Sir:

"Leave this chanting and singing and telling of beads. Whom dost thou worship in this lovely dark corner of a temple with doors all shut? Open thou eyes and see thy God is not before thou!

He is there where the tiller is tilting the hard ground and where the path-maker is breaking stones. He

is with them in sun and in shadow, and his garment is covered with dust. Put off thy holy mantle and even like him come down on the dusty soil...

Come out of thy meditation and leave aside thy flowers and incense! What harm is there if thy clothes become tattered and stained? Meet him and stand by him in toil and in sweat of thy brow."

This is the message for the whole nation and I appeal to all right-thinking people of this country to come forward and with a healing touch, solve the problem of communalism in India. Once for all, let us decide to have the construction of the temple without dismantling the mosque.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhopura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the new situation. This is the highest Elected Body in this country and all of us who are sitting here are the elected representatives of the people. I do not intend to speak today on behalf of any party or under any prejudice. I am of the opinion that the democracy is the best system of Govt. for this country and it is the result of this democracy that the Kar seva has been suspended from 8th July. Since centuries there have been many good things in this country; nevertheless there have been many ills. Owing to which this country has been facing crisis for centuries. The struggle for freedom gave us a dream to make a new India. It is so justified and so firm that I would like to say by remembering the labour class and the intellectuals of India that the golden period in the history of the nation for centuries is the period during which the struggle for freedom was fought. Many people can believe in the rest of the history of this, hon. Shri Arjun Singh can believe it and he may have a sense of glory; my colleagues sitting in this side may also have a sense of glory; my colleagues sitting in this side may also have a sense of glory and they may have something to boast. But I am also a citizen of this country and I know that there is hardly any other

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culture and civilization in the world which can have such bad after effects. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that whenever you are on the point of evaluating, a principle, a culture or a religion, you must always think of its impacts. And if their impacts are not good we must realize that there are some defects in the system..

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not believe in these unwritten history of India for which we have a sense of glory, I do not believe it at all. As much as we know whatever has been written about our entire Indian nation including Hindus and Muslims it is very shameful. No other country has as much long history of slavery as our country has. No other country has as much long history of defeat and disgrace as our country has. I think we perhaps stand second to none in this regard. This is all the result of our traditions. When we talk of communalism and goodwill it does not relate to the Muslims of India alone. The conflict in India between Hindu and Hindu is much more than the conflicts between Hindus and Muslims. The history of it hardly needs mentioning in detail. No Muslim was involved in the incidents happened in Kumher, Chimur and Bara. It is material whether JD, Congress or BJP is in power. I do not make any comment on the Caste system prevailing in India whether it is good or bad but I have placed the facts before you. this system is full of cruelty. The discrimination between the black and the white is easily understandable. If there is anything in India to be proud of, it is the labour of the working people of India. Besides, so far as the intellectuals of India are concerned and so far as the so called glory of our culture is concerned, I think nothing worthwhile comes out of that glory. The labourers of India have constructed the Taj Mahal with their artistically skilful fingers. The credit of the construction of Ajanta Alora and Khajuraho also goes to the Indian artisans. Whenever the people from abroad come over here and cross through the doors of Khujuraho, they bow down before the art and culture of India. When an Ajanta is created in India it adds to our pride and the credit of it goes to the magic of the skilled

fingers of the people of labour class. So it is not the question of Hindu-Muslim. communalism The question of Communalism is too deep and wide. I agree that we have got a new thing in the form of freedom. As people say, the Panchayati Raj is established or they say that this system of Panchayats has always been there; but that was really in an unorganised way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that India and this Parliament which is the highest democratic body in this country should be prepared to tackle such situations. This is the country which has a population of 80 crore and the largest area of fertile land but its history is very sorrowful.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention that I have not gone anywhere out in the world because I know that there is nothing with us to raise our heads with pride. Yes, we can raise our heads in the name of Gandhi or in the name of Khajuraho. We can certainly raise our heads by virtue of our music and art; but the rest of the history is very sorrowful. I would like to submit that we should introspect our culture. We sing the glory of this culture but what type of glory is this? The working class has been leading a disgraceful life for thousand of years. When the working class talks of their rights they are harassed, tortured and attached from all the corners of the so called civilized people of the society. This should also be looked into.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the very childhood, we have been facing a lot of harassment and difficulties. Though we are not so downtrodden yet we face such problems and humiliation as need not be described. I would, however, like to remind that you have to face several such maladies again and again. The people are of the opinion that the problem in Punjab is one of Hindus versus Sikh. I hold that in this country there is hardly any difference if a man becomes Sikh, keeps beard and he follows separate customs pertaining to panths. One can keep beards in India he can offer namaj. But there are things in Indian society like caste system, which are so old, strong and deep that the 70 years old communist

movement which was started to set up a humanitarian and ideal society, is proved useless. India is conservative because of its caste system. It is not the case of Muslim and Hindu conflict.

On my visit to Punjab I found the situation there to be entirely different, but I do not want to dwell much on it. For years we have been taking pride in our heritage. However, I would like to submit that this august House must now be prepared to fully realise the gravity of the situation and its impending consequences.

This country is great, but it is inhabited by maximum number of poor. India is known for its cultural heritage but maximum number of blind and persons afflicted with leprosy are found here. Loud proclamations are made by us, but not a single sports person wins a medal and all have come back empty-handed. 'Saraswati' the goddess of wisdom and knowledge is worshipped in our country. Have all the comforts of life like watch and electricity and other things being used by the people been invented by the worshippers of 'Saraswati' in this country. Certainly not. But, then in which direction are we treading? Such gossips and claims are being made. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also proud of our rich heritage and will definitely speak about it if I go to any part of the world. India was once known for its culture and traditions. (Interruptions) However, we must ponder over the prevailing situation. Though, 'Saraswati' is being worshipped in the country, yet to check malaise of copying in the examinations an ordinance had to be promulgated. This tragedy has struck all of us. In the land where idols of 'Saraswati' are taken out in processions as a custom and in the land of people 90 percent of the people have lost their creativity. Nothing new is being invented and manufactured in the country and 90 percent of the scientists and intelligentsia and philosophers fade into oblivion for lack of avenues in the country. I do not want to dwell on the hurdles I have faced in getting elected to this august House. I aspire to live as long as Morarji Bhai, but

won't live that long and the people of India will say it was so destined. Nutrition holds key to longevity. All of us pray to God for long lives, but run after the Doctors i.e. nothing new is being invented in India.

I would like to submit that this country is afflicted with ills. Such had been the deeds of our ancestors that even if I rub shoulders with Shri Advaniji for 50 years, I can't hope to get married or marry off my daughter into his family. Broadmindedness holds key to the building of the nation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that if I approach an officer of my caste for any work he is prompt enough to help me, but it is not so if I approach officer of any other caste. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Is it so?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Shri Somnathji is questioning all this even after having the first hand experience i.e. all of us here do not have any professed ideology but take the stand as the situation demands. Many ills are afflicting the country like the Punjab and Ayodhya issues which will come up here. Tension has gripped the House since 8th July. Allegations and counter allegations were made here which I think does not behave anyone. Though both Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee agreed to uphold the verdict of the court, yet the former raised the issues of sentiments and mandate of the people and also said no court can adjudicate on this issue of sentiments. Shri Vajpayee categorically stated that the Government of Uttar Pradesh should honour the court's verdict. However, Shri Advani made another submission as they are caught in the whirlpool of 'Mandal'. Had we known that implementation of 'Mandal' will stir the hornet nest then announcement would have been definitely delayed. Sir, this Government assumed power on the anti Mandal sentiments and Shri Advani is keeping low profile as the spectre of Mandal has not vanished. Shri Rao may not agree that his Government and the whole country are banking on the anti mandal sentiments as many persons are afraid of the spectre of

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Mandal being still active. Debate can be held on Mandal but still the panic is there. No doubt, Shri Advani is law abiding, but owing to circumstances he has taken this stand,

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to just submit that all of us are sick. Whatever I am saying may not be fully correct, but I am just giving vent to my feelings and sentiments so as to keep the debate lively. Atrocities are committed in every field and there are contradictions everywhere in the country and democracy, adopted 40 years ago at the time of Independence, has proved to be quite successful experiment. The poor too have got the freedom to raise their grievances. The remedy of all the ills, contradictions and atrocities is democracy in my view. I think in 3,000 years history this is our only achievement. The poor in the country drive strength from democracy. Only within the democratic frame work the caste system will weaken and a strong society would emerge. Therefore, none other than democracy is more dear to us. Sir, therefore, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Prime Minister that since 8th July the day the Allahabad High Court gave the judgment the law is no more sacrosanct i.e. the concept of the State is no more supreme. For example, if in our country the Head of the State dies, then alternate arrangements are immediately made, since judiciary, parliament and other institutions of the country cannot function. After the judgment of the Allahabad High Court, a few persons of the majority community met me and said they are unnecessarily fighting the battle in the court as the judgment has not been implemented. They were in favour of withdrawing the case for lack of implementation of the verdict, but I restrained them and told them that we are struggling for the implementation of the judgment.

My Friends in B.J.P. who met me privately were also in favour of finding a way out. However, at that time the law had lost its sanctity for delay in implementation of the judgment of the Court. Sir, if the judgment is not implemented in another few days as more than 2 years have been wasted in

litigation, then people will lose faith in judiciary and the institutions like democracy which are a source of strength to us. At present the courts are held in such a high esteem in the country that people happily walk upto the gallows in pursuance to the judgment of the court. Sanctity of courts does not depend on laws and enforcement of laws alone, but on the collective will of the country. I quote from the speech of Hon Prime Minister that nothing is more important than dialogue. I am also in favour of dialogue for finding a way out, but in the discussions executive, parliament and judiciary should not be involved. However, holding of parleys does not mean that judgments should not be implemented. Many persons sacrificed their lives when we threw off the yoke of British empire and became independent. Mr. Speaker, Sir, but the sacrifices we made at the time of partition were much more than at the time of Independence. We are a funny kind of people. Names of martyrs during the freedom struggle can be counted on finger tips and the list won't be more than 20-25, but if a court is made of the victims of atrocities then years will be wasted in finishing the list. As against it only 25 to 50 martyrs during freedom struggle can be figured out. This is all about the freedom struggle which was soaked in blood.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mahatmaji stated time and again that he is not bound by law. I would like to urge the BJP that are they think faith is supreme, then they must also be prepared for sufferings. People like Mahatama are still there in India and if they are approached they have remedy for everything. Mahatmaji during the freedom struggle once said that he was a very law abiding and orthodox citizen, but if the law was atrocious then he would willingly violate the law. Sir, he also said that he was prepared to undergo punishment for the same. You may not agree, but you are not prepared to undergo punishment. If Shri Kalyan Singh is not prepared to implement the Court's order then he should relinquish his office.

I have come for that purpose and I would have appreciated you only if you had considered the welfare of the country as

supreme; but you have been in a dilemma. Whether it was BJP or the Congress party, both of them delayed the matter merely to achieve their political motives. (Interruptions) I would say in clear words that they delayed it due to their infatuation for power.. (Interruptions) Your approach to the matter has been very slow. My submission is that delay in these matters is a crime. It is nothing more than depriving the hard working people of the country from their rights they acquired after a long struggle. We cannot tolerate it at all. My submission is that there should not be any such delay in future. I would like to submit to Shri Advani in the House that we achieved independence after the struggle of thousands of years; perhaps the people of no other country would have lived under slavery for as long as the people of our country lived. Therefore, we must protect our independency carefully and all the Members of the House should unanimously support the resolution brought under rule 184 to restore peace and abide by the court verdict. My submission is that Shri Advani in particular and also Mr. Speaker should extend their co-operation in this respect. Mr. Speaker, through you, I would submit that if the House fails to take an appropriate decision even after this discussion then whatever efforts the Government may make this issue will again come up after sometime because it is an age old problem. Therefore, it would be better if it is solved through negotiations; our party is ready to give help whatever is required. There is no question of politics into it.. (Interruptions).. This issue will be raised again... (Interruptions) If Shri Khurana keeps good health, this problems will be solved. I will keep quiet. If Shri Khurana promises that he will set the things alright and says that we should not raise it again, we can observe silence for one month. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to you that a one line resolution should be presented by you or the Hon. Prime Minister. The evolution of these institutions is based on our judiciary, democracy and our sacrifices for those. Though, we have got them with no efforts of ours, but our freedom fighters have made great sacrifices for achieving those. We have to live each and every minute to protect this democracy. However, the result is always

good. Democracy always leads to a right direction. Since the time allotted to me has finished I would not take more time of the House. The only purpose of the resolution brought under rule 184 is that we take a ledge to fulfill the aspirations and dreams of the freedom fighters who made great sacrifices. With these words I conclude.

SHRI CHINMAYANAD SWAMI (Badaun): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to use the language which one of the hon. Member used just now in regard to this important matter. Because it is an issue related to the sentiments of the people all over the country and when sentiments of the people are related, we have to keep our language under restraint. I think conflicts arise mostly on language if we keep our language under restraint, we do not find any difficulty in expressing our views; the expression of views establishes a coordination and creates harmony. First of all, through the House and through you I would like to thank all of the religious leaders who gave full cooperation to safeguard not only the dignity of Rama temple but also of the judiciary. In this regard, I would like to refer the statement of the Hon. Prime Minister as a base to express my views. Like several other Members of the House if I also state defining the culture as a whole then the other Members would not get time. Therefore, I do not rise to define the culture and history and also their utility in national pretexts.

A discussion is proposed to held on culture by the Ministry of Human Resources Development; Members would express their views. I would like to draw the attention of the House only to the point which has been referred to in the statement given by the Hon. prime Minister. The Hon. Prime Minister definitely took an initiative by negotiating with the religious leaders to find out a solution to the uncertainty and tension prevailing in the country. I appreciate him for the initiative taken by him.

At the same time I would like to submit to the Hon Prime Minister that had he taken the initiative when he came to power, the situation would not had deteriorated to the

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present extent. I know that Ayodhya issue has been the cause of whatever political upheaval or changes took place in the country during the last three years and when Ayodhya issue has been the cause of all political changes, the Government that takes over must give priority to the same issue. The Hon. President in his Address had said that initiative will be taken to solve the problem seriously. But this was said in July 1991. One year has already passed, however no initiative has been taken so far by the Prime Minister or the Government; no negotiations have been made. Rather the matter has not been taken seriously at all. Had it been taken seriously the problem would definitely have been solved. An exhaustive discussion has already taken place on the resolution brought in the House by Shri Abedin, and also on the places of worship Bill Ayodhya has been the topic of discussion for many days. Despite so much hue and cry made by the Members, the Hon. Prime Minister did not take it seriously; rather he did not consider it to be a matter of concern. We waited for long, but when we felt that nothing concrete was being done I took an appointment with the Hon. Prime Minister and met him on 9th May with the religious leaders whom the Prime Minister had to invite afterwards. At that time those leaders emphasised upon the same point which they repeated after two months. The Prime Minister had two month's time; he could follow the conventions set by Shri Chandra-Shekhar. The discussion had been left incomplete at the point where negotiations stopped. Had the negotiations started at the same point we would certainly have been able to find out a solution to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am proud of Indian culture and there is a lot to be proud of in the culture. I am unlike those Members who are not proud of their culture. I feel that there would be nothing - if not culture - to be proud of. What will be there if not culture to be proud of? I feel that Khajuraho, Konark are the gifts of our culture; the stone carvings of Ajanta and Elora depict our rich cultural heritage. Had we no faith in culture those carvings would not have been as lively as they are.

Everything in our country can perish but not our culture which flows like Ganga. It will overcome all the challenges including the challenge of time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the context of the subject of slavery, to which a reference has been made, I would also like to say that even centuries of foreign rule failed to subjugate our cultural self-respect. It was during the simultaneous period that Mirabai Sang' Mere to Girdhar Gopal, Doosro Na Ko' (I have nobody else, but Girdhar Gopal) She did not accept the sovereignty of even Emperor Akbar. It was during those very trying days that Tulsid said 'Parsheen Spate Sukh naheen'. It was an indirect declaration of independence. Even in the midst of alien rule, Ravi Das who initiated Queen Mera into the world of spiritualism of breaking all caste barriers. There was a continuous flow of cultural values and people were getting united, without any differences whatsoever. Let us not reach for the high walls. Let us not figure. They are part and parcel of indulge in mutual mud slinging. search for the splendor of the moon in the sky and not the specks on it. If we look at only the specks, it will certainly disappoint us. We have to aim for the brightness. Therefore, I would like to say that nobody should be allowed to raise a question mark on our cultural self-respect. It is a trust bequeathed to our nation, it is an asset of the nation.

(Interruptions)

It is in the context of this culture that our pilgrimage centres assume added significance. Our sentiments are so inseparably linked with them that even today, all efforts made in the direction of national unity seem insignificant before the unity forged by these pilgrimage centres. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru witnessed the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad in 1954, he said that no effort, anywhere in the world can achieve the task of forging national unity, single handedly undertaken and achieved by the Kumbh Mela. Don't we know that millions pour in from all parts of the country to take part in the Kumbh Mela? Many of them are very poor, who reach there on foot with single

mindful devotion and camp on the banks of the Ganges. You may term all of them as fools, but we pay our obeisance to all those pilgrims, including you and your ancestors. Therefore, I would say that these are our cultural traditions, which have always united the nation. Ayodhya is a symbol of that cultural tradition. Ayodhya is not the dominion or inheritance of anybody. Rather, the faith of the nation is inextricably linked to every inch of Ayodhya. If Ayodhya is venerable, it is because the city gave birth to Lord Rama and not because of anything else. If Lord Rama was born there, then certainly we will have to search for Ram-Janambhoomi there. (Interruptions) and I had said on August 24 last also that if anybody comes and tells us that the Ram Janambhoomi is located elsewhere, then we are prepared to shift the site. We respect the verdict of the court. We can prove it that, on earlier occasions too, we have always abided by the decisions of the judiciary. May I ask the hon. Members sitting in the august House about the conscience of this House, when the orders of the Allahabad High Court, passed respectively on October 30 and November 2, allowing the pilgrims to offer prayers at the temple, to take a holy dip in River Saryu and to do the Parkrama on the auspicious occasion of the 'Devtyagi Ekadashi, were being trampled under the boots of policemen? At that time, nobody raised the question of contempt of court. Shri V.P. Singh should have thought of tendering his resignation when the court orders were being flouted by the U.P. Police functioning under a Chief Minister belonging to his own party. Whose responsibility was it to resign at that time? I do concede that later on, the Senior leaders of the Janata Dal realized the futility of associating with such a person and left him. Subsequently, the Congress embraced him. These people went along with them, who are today gunning for us on the charge of contempt of court. I have not flouted the court orders. The Uttar Pradesh Government has all along been making strenuous efforts to implement the court orders. The Kalyan Singh Government has been making continuous efforts with all the resources at its disposal, but it was confronted not only with the question of implementing the court orders, but also that of maintaining

peace, law and order in the entire State and I can claim that when the Mulayam Singh Government was violating the court orders, curfew was imposed in 36 districts of the State and on the contrary, the Kalyan Singh Government, while implementing the court orders and making efforts to remove the obstacles in the way of temple construction successfully maintained the law and order situation in the State and peace prevailed throughout the State. There cannot be anything more to prove our commitment to the rule of the law and the Constitution.

Our hon'ble Prime Minister has said that he will solve this problem within four months. Our respected Raja Saheb, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had also made a similar promise. This four month time-limit is a very ominous proposition. Whenever this time-limit was set, situation has always turned for the worse. Had I been in the company of the hon. Prime Minister, I would have suggested that we should set a time-limit of either three months or five months, but never four-months. Unfortunately, you stuck to four-months. We have no objection, if you extend it by another month. It doesn't make any difference. The Government has stated that it propose to constitute a Judicial authority and entrust it with the task of finding a solution to the vexed problem. I would like to tell you that if the proposed Judicial authority is entrusted with all the cases pending before the Faizabad district Court and the Allahabad high Court, it won't be able to come out with a solution even in four years, what to speak of four months. Therefore, the Government will have to decide on the task and issues to be entrusted to the authority. So far as our faith and belief are concerned, I would like to reiterate our stand. I would like to reiterate that the river Ganges won't chose its course, with the permission of the Constitution, not would the sun go by its dictates. Similarly, the fate of millions of our countrymen in their Gods, their deities is not dictated by the provisions of the Constitution. The holy scriptures act as the beacon light in such cases. The Islamic faith is based on Islamic scriptures, the Christian faith is based on Christian scriptures and the Hindu faith is based on Hindu scriptures. so, we believe

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that it is our holy scriptures on which our faith is based and the Constitution cannot interpret it. Therefore, dialogue is considered the most appropriate way to look at and solve such issues. The Government should have clarified in its statement the modus operandi, it proposes to adopt and also the role it proposes to play in the same manner in which Sri Chandra Shekhar during his tenure as Prime Minister had decided about the number of people to be invited, the people to be invited, and also the documents to be taken up for consideration. Had the present Government also suggested some similar method or modus operandi, in its state also suggested some similar method or modus operandi, in its statement, we would have certainly believe that the Government wants to bring about a solution through dialogue, on the basis of those documents.

Therefore, as my colleague has demanded, the Government should have formulated such a plan. I would like the hon. Prime Minister to inform the House of the method it proposes to adopt to thrash out a solution for this problem.

Apart from these questions, one of our hon'ble friends used the term 'Bhindranwale' for the 'Kar Sevaks'. I would like to tell him that he should no use at least such strong term to refer to those people who reposing their faith in the leadership, stopped the work on receiving just one signal. 60,000 Kar Sevaks were present in Ayodhya when the Kar Seva was stopped. I myself was present there and when the 60,000 people present at the construction site were asked to do the construction work elsewhere, not a single Kar Sevak protested. All of them obeyed the instructions of the leadership without any fuss. They were not like 'Bhindranwale' rather, they were disciplined, organised and dedicated people. I think that use of such words for them is to ignore the facts and try not to understand the facts or is to reveal ones own nature. I do not want to suggest as to what kinds of words should be used for them, but they are not terrorists, they are not unorganised.

With these words, I would like to make a last submission to the hon. Prime Minister that the issue is very serious and I appreciate the boldness and courage with which Government has taken initiative to solve this issue and I on behalf of my party saints and our society assure the Government that we will extend our whole hearted support if the Government takes initiative to solve the Ram-Janambhoomi issue, if the Government takes the initiative in this regard keeping the faith of the people in mind. With these very words I conclude and thank you once again.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Speaker Sir, for the last fifteen days the country was almost at a point of suffocation. The reason is well known. But the sagacity and the maturity that the leader of the House, our beloved Prime Minister, has shown has saved the country from the brink of disaster. As you have already mentioned and given caution also at the beginning of the discussions, we should not utter any word here which may go against the very spirit of the talks that the hon. Prime Minister had with the *Sants*.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Singh, you are identified.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Why is it that the Prime Minister had to contact them? The situation had come to that stage because the UP Government could not honour the verdict of the Allahabad High Court. The Prime Minister's position is almost like that of a policeman. In case he uses strictly the provisions of the law, he will be accused that he is using political power against a State. I was very carefully listening to Shri Saifuddin Choudhury's speech. I thought he would not make use at least of this occasion to accuse the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was prepared to take any step. At the same time, our friends were telling, "acquire the land, but do not go further". Thus far and no further. I do not want to use this occasion to accuse

them. But, who will implement the decision? Acquisition can be made, but who will implement the acquisition order? Then, he has also to follow suit, that menses politically, he will have to go on with the policy of confrontation. What he has done is this instead of confrontation, to have conciliation. From the time he assumed Office, that was made known to the country and he has consistently pursued the policy of national consensus. There was no alternative for coexistence and only confrontation was there; that was the only alternative for coexistence. Therefore, he has only perpetuated the one year policy, that is national consensus policy.'

My esteemed friend Shri Chinmayanand Swami has just now mentioned that if the Prime Minister had initiated the talks months earlier, this situation would not have arisen. But, where was then the situation? The problems in the country were such that there was not even any time to concentrate seriously on such problems. 'Better late than never'; and he is now in a position to tell them that the confrontational policy will not yield anything and will not help the Government or the country. Now, the whole country is congratulating the Prime Minister for averting the country from the brink of disaster. How is communalism sown in the country? I was born in 1941 and the country attained independence in 1947. The virus of communalism was sown in this country because of the historic tragedy of partition. I am not going into the historic part of it; but the division of the country was on the basis of religion. After 45 years, it is proved - everybody knows there and also here - that such a kind of partition cannot go on; and it has proved to be a failure. Even now, suppose the something is being continued by some other parties to make the State a theocratic one, will it not be futile? That is exactly where the problem lies in this country. I do not want to go into the details of Ayodhya issue; I was also one of the members of the team which went from here, along with the NIC Members. Our report was also placed here. Therefore, I am not going into the merits of it. Now, a golden opportunity is created in the country. As leaders of the country, we will have to rise above politics and see that this situation is

well cashed in, for the benefit of the solidarity, unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, the doubt or the suspicion which my good friend Shri Saifuddin Chudhary has pointed out, I think, is not going to have any place here because the statement and the talk the Prime Minister has had is as clear and transparent as crystal.

17.00 hrs

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera)
Are you sure?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I am sure. There is nothing secret kept behind. Therefore, Mr. Paswan should also know that the Congress Party has no difference of opinion. In the stand taken by the Prime Minister, the whole country, the party, everybody is behind him. I want to tell the hon. House that he will be in a position to prove his leadership.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack); But what about 'watch, hope and pray'? Are you not watching, hoping or praying? we are all watching, hoping and praying.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Jena, I am a practicing Muslim for the past 40 years. I have been praying five times in a day.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIKANT JANA: No, I am not saying it to you. Just watch, hope and pray.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Jena now let us not draw capital out of this. What Mr. Chinmayanand Swami has just now mentioned..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sayeed, please follow your line.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I am sorry, Sir. If you permit me, I will address you. In this situation, everyone of us has a chance to play his role. The Ayodhya issue has not only taken the national dimensions, but the world is also focussing towards Ayodhya. How best will we be in a position to solve this problem depends on how we be in a position

[Sh. P.M. Sayeed]

to solve this problem depends on how we take a stand with a give-and-take spirit whether it is majority community or minority community. Whichever community it may be, we will have to see that a negotiated settlement takes place failing which, as has been already mentioned by the Prime Minister, let it be decided by the court. Let there be faith in the Institution we have created, that is, Judiciary.

With this, I hope and pray that this initiative will yield result and all of us will rise above political lines and support the hon. Prime Minister and see that a negotiated settlement takes place and Ayodhya issue makes a permanent and harmonious solution in order to see that unity and integrity of the country is maintained.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want at this juncture to make any speech on the Indian culture. What in our country is. We have a composite culture. I must say that without acknowledging the contribution of the Muslims for the formulation of the composite culture it will be inane less. We have to acknowledge the contribution of the Muslims to composite culture. Then alone, we can talk of any composite culture which an asset.

Now coming to the statement of the Prime Minister, I must say that I appreciate the efforts of the Prime Minister to see that the construction work at *Shilanayas* site at Ayodhya is stopped. It has been well done. But one thing I must say very frankly is that there has been vacillation and lethargy on the part of the Central Government at the early stage because of which the action has been delayed. We could have talked about solution six months before when National Intergration Council to state negotiation for the purpose. We could have discussed this matter and brough about a settlement fifteen days before when there was a defiance of the High Court order in this matter, by the BJP government of Uttar Pradesh. But now though the Government has acted in

firmness and that has borne fruit and the construction work at Ayodhya has stopped and the nation has heaved a sigh of relief. The situation has been defused. So far so good. But I must say that the entire responsibility of all this agonising situation lies on that party, the BJP that is governing the UP State. When a direction of the High Court was there to stop the work, it was primarily the responsibility of the State Government to see that the High Court direction is implemented. You must understand that it was a deliberate defiance of judicial authority. We were hoodwinked; the National Integration Council was hoodwinked, the Parliament was hoodwinked. And the work was going on. It was a clear defiance. I must also say that it was a deliberate abdication of the duty and responsibility on the part of the State Government of UP the BJP Government. There is no doubt about it. And by doing so, they have actually abrogated the right to govern and have no justification to continue to rule Uttar Pradesh. It was failure in their part to discharge constitutional obligation. It is very clear from the statement of the Prime Minister that the State Government expressed its inability to do anything and in fact, requested that either the Home Minister or the Prime Minister should persuade the sadhs and the mahants to stop the work. What helplessness! They could have resigned and gone. They wanted to be in the Government and at the same time, they were praying and begging of the Prime Minister to save the situation. This was clear deception. It was dishonesty. And Prime Minister came to their rescue to save the situation. This was actually what happened. So, the situation has now been saved by the Prime Minister when the UP Government, of the BJP defied the High Court and Supreme court orders very clearly and abrogated the authority.

Sir, now the work has been stopped and Kar Seva has been shifted to the adjoining area where they are going to build up a Lakshman temple. We are ensured that this construction is not on a disputed land. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary said that nobody is against the construction of a temple. I say again and again that a vast majority of

Hindus brother in this country are against demolition of mosque for the construction of the temple, what to talk of our BJP friends. I know that even in heart of hearts, Mr. Vajpayee also feels so. He is also not in favour of demolition of the mosque. I say this very very sincerely because he is a person who will never like a place of worship of one community to be demolished and construct place of worship of another community. So also there. No Muslim in this country is against the construction of temple at Ayodhya. But the only condition is that the mosque should not be demolished for constructing a temple. Nowhere in the world, in any democratic secular country, such thing has happened. There is no parallel in the entire world where a fascist party has come forward with a nefarious design to see that one place of worship is demolished for the sake of the construction of another place of worship. Such a thing has never happened. All this is sought to be done to day by the BJP for electoral gains. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHP: RAJSHER SINGH: Can they offer prayer in the so called Mosque in such a situation? if not, how it can be called a mosque? *(interruptions)*

SHP: EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We can offer prayers there *(Interruptions)* we do not offer prayer because of fear from you people. If you people leave that place, we will offer namaz there *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

It is our right to pray and we will pray. You are keeping it in your possession forcibly and that is why, we are not praying.

Now, Sir, I must say that Prime Minister has got the national responsibility, in a secular country, to see that he must never allow a place of worship belonging to one section of the population to be demolished for the construction of a place of worship of the other section of the population. This can never happen. If that happens not only the mosque will be demolished but the entire

secular fabric of this country will be demolished and the integrity of the country will be shattered. Therefore, it should not be allowed to happen in this secular and democratic country otherwise, come what may a farce.

Now, certain claims are being made. The Prime Minister is very clear about it. He says, in his statement I quote "No guarantee is given to anybody." But one thing he says is that the case lies with the leaders of VHP. Daily papers are quoting Mr. Singhal as saying that the P.M.'s statement is a diversion from the main points of agreement between him and saints. This is what Mr. Ashok Singhal, the Secretary General of VHP says. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether the talks were held with sadhus or with Mr. Ashok Singhal because Mr. Ram Shankar Agnihotir, the spokesman of VHP says that Mr. Ashok singhal never had talks with the Prime Minister. On the other hand Mr. Ashok Singhal says that the Prime Minister is deviating from the commitments made by him in his statement. These are two aspects. I would like the Prime Minister to clarify whether any commitment has been made; whether any agreement has been made and whether he talked to only sadhus or to Mr. Singhal. All this has to be cleared. If the Prime Minister has not talked to Mr. Singhal then all these loose talks by Mr. Singhal should stop because it is indulging in an irresponsible behaviour. The Prime Minister should clarify the whole thing.

I am very happy that a question has been asked about the mosque. The Prime Minister in his statement has given full guarantee for the protection of mosque. He also said this in the NIC meeting. He also said that in the Congress Party manifesto a guarantee has been given for the complete protection of the mosque. I quote from the statement of the Prime Minister "congress is for the construction of temple without dismantling any mosque." He does not say the disputed structure but he says what we demand is protection and Protection of mosque means not protection structure but it means that later on the idols will be removed and mosque will be restored, to the Muslims.

[Sh. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

So, which the P.M. should explain is how the mosque will be protected. I do not want to say anything more.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The word 'damage' has been eliminated.

MR. SPEAKER: No derailment, please.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, the Prime Minister says it is a national issue and so it should be solved at a national level. He said in his statement and I quote: "Central Government believes that all avenues of amicable settlement must be sincerely explored in the first instance." That is the direction given in the NIC meeting on the 2nd November, 1991. That should be followed and the Prime Minister should start negotiation.

We all know that a security plan has been prepared by experts for the security of Babri Mosque complex. The Central Government should see that the security plan is completely implemented. The BJP is trying to create some misunderstanding about the Ram Deewar and the Security Plan. These are two different things. Ram Deewar is a 15 feet high deewar along 2.77 acre of land and the security plan is something different. It is prepared by the experts and the officers of Home Ministry at Central level. The Prime Minister should see that this security plan is completely implemented by the State Government. This security plan is meant for the protection of the Babri Mosque Complex.

Then, Sir, as far as we are concerned, we all desire an amicable settlement. Keeping in view the sentiments of all the parties concerned, such an amicable settlement should be brought about. Through negotiation.

The Prime Minister has said that he will try his level best to bring in an amicable settlement. What methods will he follow? I think, he should sit with all the parties concerned and decide the issue finally. I think, the Prime Minister has an open mind

and is also in favour of having a negotiated settlement. Finally, if that fails, then what will the course of action should be spelled it in his statement by the Prime Minister. In case it becomes necessary, the cases that are pending in various courts should be expedited. In case all the avenues of an amicable settlement fail or negotiations do not succeed, then judicial; decision should be binding? Now, I want to ask two things.

How will the decision of the judicial authority be made binding. What is the guarantee that all concerned parts will accept the final judicial verdict?

I am asking this question because of declaration by Shri Ashok Singhal that the judicial verdict will not be accepted.

My suggestion is that all cases should be consolidated all the cases and handed over to the judicial authority for consideration and decision and that decision should be final. All the parties should accept that decision. I cannot understand how the Prime Minister is going to enforce the decision of the court on the people who have defied the court order. I am sorry to say this, I am not making any charge on anybody. But it is a fact that B.J.P. and the V.H.P. have broken their promise which they had given on 27th September 1989. They had signed an Agreement. That was an agreement signed between the VHP Leaders and the Government of India viz. by Shri Buta Singh, when he was the Home Minister. Unfortunately agreement was broken by the VHP leadership.

Now, Shri Kalyan Singh gave an assurance in the national Integration Council that he will protect the mosque and he will abide by the court verdict and maintain peace. That was flouted by Shri Kalayan Singh himself. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had himself done it. Therefore, it is very difficult for us to believe such people. But, if the Prime Minister could give a guarantee that he will keep up the promise for the sake of peace in the country, for the sake of integrity of the country, for the sake of secular character of the country, then we are prepared to accept.

So, I again say that in this matter for the sake of peace, for the sake of tranquillity, for the sake of rule of law, for the sake of dignity of Judiciary for the sake of integrity and secularism, we are prepared to accept the judicial pronouncements.

This matter is before us and we are prepared to accept the judicial verdict, I hope and wish for the betterment of the country, we from our part, will cooperate with the Prime Minister for finding a solution which would be honorable and accessible and acceptable to all of us

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAUDDIN OWAIS (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only few minutes to express my views on this issue. Today debate is going on in this House on this issue but we do not have any concrete proposal before us. Had there been any concrete proposal; before us, it would have been better to speak something on that. But we do not have any concrete proposal before us. The second thing is that the consecution work has been suspend. But it has not been stopped under any court order. It Shawnees the helplessness of our judiciary. Again we have to see this also that this work is being done in a well planned and in a phased manner. First of all lock was opened then idols were placed in mosque, the foundation stone was laid and now a puce concrete stage has been constructed.

Now the consecution work is to be started on another site. So in this way work is being done in a phased manner and the orders of the court are not being obeyed and more over, it is being said that the entire issue may be referred to the Supreme Court. Now the question arises, Whether statements of witnesses will also be done, All these things have created baffling situation and I would like to say that this issue should either be decided by the court or thorough negotiations. We will certainly welcome it. Now the question here is that if some people are not ready to accept the judgment of the court and they are not ready to accept the Judgment of the court and they say that it

is the issue of their religions faith. I have no intention to hurt anybody's sentiments. But I would like to know as to where does their faith lie? First, they people said that their faith lies on RamChabutra then they said it was in laying of foundation stone latter on, it was said that it was there inside the mosque. really, where does their faith lie this is beyond my understanding, and coprtension?? They say that it was the question of their faith but where does their faith lie in true sense? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, please do not disturb.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIS: I do not want to hurt the feelings of anybody. But there are certain historical rights. They themselves had agreed to it. During the rule of Shri V.P. Singh also efforts were made to settle it through negotiations and it was done so during the requite of Chandler Shekhar, Government. But the negotiation was abruptly ended and it was said that they did not want to hold any talk. The talk was not stopped from our side. You people had said "Now, we do not want to hold talk anymore ." but if you people want to want to hold talk any more." but if you people want to start a dialogue with the us we are ready to accept this proposal and we are ready even today.

I do not want go into any controversy not I want to reply to all those bitter points which were raised here because if I reply to them acrimony will be created here. It is being said that we have become free after a slavery of thousand for years. It means that prior to this period all the Muslim period was the era of slavery, I object to this very thinking then similarly, the Aryan era was also that of slavery and after that the Dravida are can also be considered so. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, sir, he is right. (Interruptions). My statement might have been misconstrued. I am talking of prior to the Mughal period and the invaders who looted and took away the wealth wit them. I am not talking of the

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

slavery of this who had not gone and remained here and mixed up with the culture and civilization of this country.

SHR! SULTAN SALAHUDDI OWAI SI: I am not reporting you it was said in the speech made after you. (Interruptions) Therefore, I did not want to go into all those things. Here such things are said about which people ask me as to why I did not reply to such points.

However, we want to say that we have no disagreement with anybody, there is no other issue. But such things are said with great force without reason or rhyme. At the same time it must be noticed here that the ball is not in their court. they themselves have said so that the hon. Prime Minister had called them and talked with them and after that the work was stopped. Then, why such things are being said? these should not be raised. Your party and the Government of your party has failed, now it is in the hands of the hon. Prime Minister and he will do it a better way. You have acknowledged your those on whom the responsibility of finding solution has fallen to evolve an acceptable solution so that an congenial atmosphere any be crated in the country and tension is moved and the practice of levelling allegations and counter allegations in the House may be stopped and we all Indian may proceed on the path of progress and development.

SHR! EESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention some matters. Emotion is no solution to anything. the two points i.e. court's decision and negotiation are repeatedly mentioned. a charge is being levelled on us that we are not ready to accept court's decision. Sir, through you would like to inform the House that this incident occurred in 22/23 December 1949 and immediately after this incident a case was failed by the worshippers. I would like to read out the court's Judgement in that case. You please listen. (Interruptions) I am failing to find the proper documents for a moment.

SHR! RAM VILAS PAWAN (Rosera):

You should have learnt such things by heart.

SHRISHREESH CHANDRA DIKASHIT: I will find them by the grace of Rama and now I read them out by the grace of Rama. You will be pleased. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: After all he has been a police officer.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDR DIKSHIT: I have been a police officer that is why I am talking legally. The civil judge of Faizabad passed the interim in injunction order on 16.1.1950 and an appeal was made against the order

[English]

The court passed the order.

"The incident is alleged to have occurred on the night between 22/23 December 1949."

The matter was immediately taken to the court by Shri Ram Chandra parahanas and Shri Gopal Singh Shastri.

During its Judgement, on 3.3.5 the court said this also:

"The interim injunction order dated 16.1.1950 as modified on 19.1.1950 shall remain in force until the suit is disposed of."

" It further appears from the copies of a number of affidavits of certain Muslim residents of Ayodhya that at least from 1936 onwards the Muslims have neither used the site as a Mosque nor offered prayers there and that the Hindus have been performing their pooja etc. on the disputed site"

[Translation]

This is not my statement but it is a court's statement. This judgment was challenged in High Court. The Chief justice of High Court Mr. Moothan and Mr. Justice Raghuvarday confirmed this injunction in 1955. Those who

are performing worship there are not doing so by the grace of anybody or by any force or fraud but are doing so by the judgment of the Court. No Muslim brother has ever submitted any application to the effect that the Masjid has been occupied forcibly, what to speak of filing legal suit. A police constable registered a report that a clash has occurred there.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: What is his name.

[English]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: He is a constable.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Was he a Hindu.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: How does it matter if he was Hindu? Policemen are not cast Hindus and Muslims. They are members of a force.

[Translation]

I do not remember the name. A police constable reported it.

[English]

An. hon. Member: He is talking like a Policeman.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Certainly. I have not forgotten I have commanded a force and I can command it even now. You cannot heckle me.

[Translation]

They may speak as much as they can, only their time will be wasted, I am not going to yield without having my say. The case filed on 18 December 1961 by Sunny Central Board of Wakf. It means it was filed after eleven years, eleven months and twenty six days. Or that day they thought that their Masjid has been occupied forcibly.

Several people visited that place recently

Sir, I want to ask question. There is a platform of Lord Rama inside the premises of Masjid where worship of Rama is performed, leave aside the disputed site. I would like to ask you whether you can name any Masjid in the World inside whose premises there is a temple and worship is performed there. Can you name any temple where Kirtan is going on without a minute's recess since 1949, when this incident occurred. Hindus are performing worship and Krsitan continuously. I have a list of court's total business in this case ever since the case was filed in the court. I can show it, anybody may see it. He will find that the delay is being done deliberately by those who filed the case belatedly after 11 years, 11 months and 26 days. We have tried to decide the case as early as possible.

The opinion which I want to present before you is not the opinion of a Tom, Dick and Harry but it is an opinion of Shri Lal Naryan Sinha who had been Attorney General of India, of at least four Chief Justices of High Courts and is of a dozen retired judges of High Court. They have opined that there are three ways to decide it.

They found three such points in this case as make this case unable to be proceeded further. First they said that the case has been filed after 11 years 11 months and 26 days.

[English]

Mr. Lal Narain Sinha has opined in his written opinion that he is prepared to argue the case in the Court that the period of limitation in this case is for six years and therefore the case is time barred. Secondly the case has been filed by Sunni Central Board of Wakf.

[Translation]

But each Masjid has a mutvalli (caretaker)

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be a real point of order. It should not be a point of disorder.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: He has just mentioned about a case here. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Which part of the Constitution or rule or convention is flouted?

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Sir, I have not studied the rules..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then, it is not a point of order. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech which is being delivered by Mr. Diskshit is suppressing a very important fact of the case, which he has referred just now. He just now mentioned before the House that an injunction order was passed but the Sub-Judge of the Faizabad Court and taken to the High Court. But he conveniently forgot to mention before the House as to what was the reply filed by the State of U.P. (Interruptions) The U.P. Government is a party in that suit. The U.P. Government had categorically said that it was a Mosque until it was forcibly occupied. This fact has not been presented by him. He has conveniently suppressed this fact..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: it is a point but not in order.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: The question is not as to who said what. The question is what order the Court passed. He has said what he liked and you have said what you like. A reference is being made to court..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please follow your own lines.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I have said that it should be decided soon. Keeping the three drawbacks in the suit in mind it should be settled soon. The case is going on for 40 years but it is not making any progress. First of all it should be decided whether this case can be filed in a court or not. Unfortunately I can say nothing. It was decided that the suit should be continued so it is continuing. I am saying it in the presence of hon. Prime Minister So far as the court is concerned and all its hon. Judges are concerned.

[English]

Mr. Palkiwala is on record having said that this suit cannot be decided in the Court of Law for at least one century.

[Translation]

The opinion which I have expressed in the House is not my own opinion. It is an opinion of our Former attorney general. Mr Lal Naraian Sinha and of the retired judges and of the Chief Justice.

As far as the verdict of the court is concerned, it is alleged that we do not follow the verdict of the court. Cite an example where we have not followed the verdict of the court. When we had started agitation "Aage Bado, Jor Se Bolo Janam Bhoomi Ka Tala Kholo", we had said that if the lock is not opened before Shivratri which falls on 8th March, 1986, we would launch an other agitation peacefully. But before the expiry of that dead line an advocate filed a petition before the District Judge requesting the court to pass an order to open the lock. On the orders from the Judge the District Magistrate and the S.S.P. examined it and after that the judge passed order to open the lock. On 1st February, 1986..(Interruptions)

I am not showing any disrespect to the court, but you are doing that. I am not talking about the court. I am trying to bring the verdict of the court to your notice.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are committing contempt of the court.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: You are committing contempt of the court but blaming us. Why should we discuss the action taken by the court? I am putting forth the verdict of the court. If the court had given a wrong judgment then nobody had stopped you to challenge that judgment. You should have appealed and obtained a stay on that judgment. You should have gone to the High Court at the time when this court gave its judgment. Even today that verdict of February 1986 exists.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Those who are violating the orders of the court are swearing in the name of the court. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, may I ask you not to act as a student?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Whatever I am saying is a fact, I am not saying anything from my own side.

[English]

The truth is very unpalatable to these people. What I am talking is the truth on record.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The discussion was going on smoothly till now. Interruptions will not serve any purpose. Shri Sulaiman Sait had made a remark against me a short while before, I could have interrupted him, if I had wished.

I neglected it since I thought that I would express my views when I would have a chance to speak. Anyone can have difference of opinion with Dikshit ji, he is putting forth the facts before the House. You can say that there are other facts also which should be brought to the notice of the House. You can bring those to the notice of the House when you get a chance but the discussion can not be run smoothly if you interrupt in this way.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Who is speaking from back side..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are speaking not from the backside but from the front side.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in parliamentary debate, there are some justified interruptions. This was an occasion.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is unjustified. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I agree with him but the interruption should be interesting one.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: The court ordered to open the lock on 1st February 1986.

[English]

It was an order by a competent court of law in an open court which is still binding today and has not been upset so far. The result of that has been the formation of a Babri Masjid Action Committee. There was no Babri Masjid Action Committee before 1 February, 1986. The formation of the Babri Masjid Action Committee took place as a result of the pronouncement of a judgment by a competent court of law in the open court. Thereafter meeting was held in the lawns of the Boat Club of India. I would like to repeat the demands that were raised. They were reported in the press. It was said:

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

(1) Boycott the Republic Day,

(2) An All India Bandh on the 1 February, 1987 to condemn the judgment after one year;

(3) Paralyzing the administration;

(4) Coercing the Muslim Politicians and Ministers to toe their line;

(5) inciting the Muslims after offering Friday Prayers in every mosque,

(6) Using abusive language against the Judges and

(7) A march from Delhi to Ayodhya to offer NAMAZ at the so called BABRI MASJID and to remove the Idols situated therein.

[Translation]

These are unpalatable facts. This happened before our eyes. This is your own document which I am reading out.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: On a point of order, Sir, The document from which he has read should be authenticated..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not going as a quotation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, he should tell us from which document he is quoting. He should mention it..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: They are unhappy with what I am saying.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. Up to this time we were very seriously discussing this. Please allow him to out

forth the points which he wants to put forth in his own manner. If you have any other point, you can make it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, he should mention from which document he is quoting. He should not be allowed to quote like that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry, Acharia ji. Please sit down now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: It is alleged that we do not honour the law but the special bench of the court has stated this thing in its 1989 judgment.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will rather rely upon your words.

It is not necessary to quote this.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: They have said: "It is doubtful that some of the questions involved in the suit are soluble by judicial process."

[Translation]

Later on we laid the foundation stone, five writs were filed against us in the Supreme Court. It is there in the verdict of the Supreme Court that the Shilanayas or the Shilayatras

[English]

This is a judgment given by the Supreme Court that this is a fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution.

[Translation]

Today, people say that we are committing the contempt of court, but which court has said this thing. It is your opinion that we are committing the contempt of court. Where is the contempt of court?

[English]

facts of this case."

Contempt of court is the only fact in which the court is the complainant and the court can deliver the judgment.

[Translation]

[Translation]

There is no such judgment off the court in which it is stated that we are committing the contempt of court. Who is doing it, we or you?

Those who were asking, I can show them the documents. They went after signing on 24th January. We met again on 25th. There were Shri Subodh Kant Shay, one S.P. and one D.I.G. There people tried very much on telephone but there was no response from the other side.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as negotiations are concerned, we are prepared for that. We are thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister who has provided us an opportunity for negotiations. With whom have not we done negotiations? We had held negotiations when Buta Singhji was Home Minister. We did the Shilanay with your permission and you had said that it can be, performed since it was an undisputed site. You are present here and later on Shri V.P. Singh came who became the Prime Minister. We went to Shri V.P. Singh and did negotiations with him. He gave us a faithful hearing. We were impressed by him. The new Prime Minister came, who has given in writing and has asked us to keep mum for four months. We kept silent for four months. Later on Shri Chandra Shekharji came and set up a committee.

Sir, we would like to know as to when we committed contempt of court and denied to settle the issue? I would like to inform the prime Minister about one thing from that he gave a statement in this House and the saints who came there are not present here in the House to submit their views. I talked to them. Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister that there is some difference between his understanding and the understanding of the Saints. The Government should realise it. I am stating a very serious thing. I am not levelling any charges on anyone. There is difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and the saints. It would be better if first of all this misunderstanding is removed. I would like to submit that in the opinion if the Prime Minister four months period is very crucial. The Prime minister thinks that of the wants to reduce this time by ten days the saints would agree to that. I may tell vies of the saints to the Prime Minister that they will not come again to place their point of view. The saints are hopeful that the hon. Prime Minister will find a solution to the issue in three months time. But the hon. Prime Minister has said that the Government will consolidate all the documents relating to it and hand over them to a judicial authority which will decide the matter. Each and every person is saying that if we entrust this matter to the court to decide it wil take atleast four years time even if the Supreme Court suspends it's all pending cases and take up this issue only. Because this issue have become very complicated. Therefore, it has become necessary to know their point of view. Kar Sewa was stopped at the instance of the saints, 60, 000 Kar Sevaks were assembled there. When we conveyed the message of the saints, and outcome of

MR. SPEAKER: Dikshit ji there is no need at all to give Proof that you are prepared for negotiations. Come to the point.

SHRISHREESHCHANDRADISKSHIT: I want to show it to you. When we went to hold talks with them on 24th December, Shri Shard Pawar, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Bhaton Singh Shekhawat and the then Home Minister Shri Subodh Kant Sahai, who was its congoner were present there. It was decided after discussion with them that this matter will settled by 5th February. It is with me in writing, which I can show you, but they went away after signing it on 24th January.

[English]

They have said: "We want at least six months time to visit Ayodhya and to study the

[Sh. Shraësh Chandra Dikshit]

the negotiations held with the Prime Minister, they stopped 'kar Sewa'. Media persons from abroad were present there. They felt surprise to see how thousand of people stopped 'Kar Sewa' and left the place. It is an example of their being disciplined. How much faith they have that when they were asked to stop, they immediately stopped 'Kar Sewa'. We have welcomed the advice and appeal made by the hon. Prime Minister. But we want to bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister that there is some difference between his understanding and the understanding of the saints. That is why I request that.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this happening? Such a serious matter is being discussed here but you are busy in gossiping there.

SHR: PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shjajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir they are disturbing the House again and again. Here a serious discussion is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I have instructed them. Now you too are disturbing.

SHRISHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): The hon. Prime Minister has taken such a good step to diffuse this tension, we welcome it. The hon. Prime Minister has taken one step towards it but the saints with whom he had in takes are not present here to express their reaction to the statement made by the Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister would feel difficulty in solving the problem if he is not aware of their reaction. That is why I thought it necessary to tell the saints about the view point of the hon. Prime Minister. I personally went there to Ayodhya and talked to the saints to know their reaction. I want to convey the reaction of the saints to the Prime Minister. They are of the opinion that it is a matter of only 3 months so they will not say any thing upto three months; they also said that it is a matter of coincidence..

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the main point and leave other things aside.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: How will the hon. Minister come to know the reaction of the saints if I do not tell him all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes please. You tell him he is ready to hear it.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I am saying the same thing and placing it before you. They say that the hon. Prime Minister should solve the problem within three months in any way. If he fails to do so, there will be no binding on us after three months. I would like to announce it clearly that their concept is clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. You have explained your view point clearly.

SHRISHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: In the end, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister that we have examined every legal aspect in this case. We have seen the result of negotiations. We have talked with Shri Buta Singhji, Shri V.P. Singhji and Shri Chandra Shekharji. Now we are talking with the hon. Prime Minister. We are ready for holding negotiations. the court can never settle the issue. It is the opinion of the people. That is why I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to find out a solution to the problem keeping in view the concept of the saints. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is a serious matter. He repudiates the Prime Minister's understanding and the Prime Minister's commitment to the country. What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Please. Let us wait.

[Translation]

SHRIBUTASINGH (Jalore): Mr. speaker Sir, if you kindly allow me, I would like to say a few words regarding the reference made about me during the speech.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will give you

enough time to speak. Would you like to speak today or tomorrow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: If you allow me I would prefer to place my view point today itself since something has been said about me and it is on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if the House is sitting late today as two minutes are left. I have no objection if we are sitting late.

[English]

Are we willing to sit for more time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): We can continue tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, Indrajitji, I was intending to call you today, but then you can speak tomorrow. And other Members also can speak tomorrow. We will meet again and give time to the hon. Members to speak tomorrow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: And also, please give me an opportunity, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: You will have.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 29th July, at 11.00 a.m.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 29, 1992/ Saravana 7, 1914 (Saka).