

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXXIV, Eleventh Session, 1994/1916 (Saka)]
No. 14, Thursday, August 11, 1994/Sravana 20, 1916 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos.: 267 to 269 and 273	1-37
Written Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos.: 261 to 266, 270 to 272 and 274 to 280	38-72
Unstarred Question Nos.: 2615 to 2737 and 2739 to 2781	72-451
Papers Laid on the Table	469-472
Standing Committee on Energy	472-473
Tenth Report – <i>Presented</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377	475-478
(i) Need to provide adequate security to the rail passengers and ensure proper functioning of Railway Protection Force	
Shri Vijay Naval Patil	475
(ii) Need to allocate more funds for early completion of Dharavi Slum Improvement Scheme	
Shri Sharad Dighe	476
(iii) Need to include Dalit Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	
Shri Pala K.M. Mathew	477
(iv) Need to start air services on Jaipur-Bhilwara- Indore route and on other routes in Rajasthan	
Shri Shiv Charan Mathur	478
Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways), 1994-95 and	
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1991-92	479-532, 586-604
Kumari Frida Topno	479
Shri P.C. Chacko	482
Shri Oscar Fernandes	492

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri E. Ahamed	498
Shri B.K. Gudadinni	503
Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary	505
Kumari Vimla Verma	511
Shri Ayub Khan	515
Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak	519
Shri Khelsai Singh	523
Shri Narain Singh Chaudhri	526
Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan	530
Kumari Sushila Tiriya	587
Shri Surajbhanu Solanki	591
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	595
Shri Laeta Umbrey	601
Discussion Under Rule, 193	532-585
Problems of N.T.C. run textile mills	
Shri Mohan Rawale	533
Shri Sharad Dighe	546
Shrimati Suryakanta Patil	558
Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	562
Shri G. Venkat Swamy	570

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 11, 1994/
Sravana 20, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 261—Shri S.M.
Laljan Basha - Not present.

Q. 262 – Shri Janardan Misra - Not
present.

Shri Pankaj Chowdhary – Not
present.

Q. 263 – Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya – Not present.

Q. 264 – Shri Anand Ratna Maurya
–Not present.

Q. 265 – Shrimati Sheela Gautam—
Not present.

Shri Rameshwar Patidar – Not
present.

Q. 266 – Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
—Not present.

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya - Not
present.

Q. 267 – Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan.

Sea Erosion

*267. PROF SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of
WATER RESOURCES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Union Government
have discontinued the Central Loan
Assistance to the coastal states to control
sea erosion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is proposed to resume
the assistance;

(d) if so, the time by which it is
likely to be resumed to these States; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). As
a measure of decentralisation, Central
Loan Assistance for anti-sea erosion
works has been discontinued in the VIII
Five Year Plan. However, National
Development Council in its meeting held
in December, 1991 approved 7.5% weight
for meeting the challenges of special
problems under revised formula for
allocation of Central Assistance.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with 560 kms of coastal line, Kerala requires at least Rs. 327 crores for anti-sea erosion purposes. Even though our Chief Minister Karunakaranji is trying his level best, it is not possible for our small State to find resources to the extent of Rs. 327 crores. We are ready to submit and are submitting individual Detailed Project Reports as per the suggestions from the Beach Erosion Board.

Regarding the development and utilisation of our water resources, the Central Water Commission is the premier organisation in our country and this Commission should take initiative to reconsider the unwarranted and unjustifiable decision taken by the Planning Commission which put an end to the Central assistance for maritime States from 1991-92 onwards... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Is the word 'unwarranted' parliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER: It means 'unsupported'.

SHRI E. AHAMED: So, let us take it as parliamentary... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: 7.5 per cent weight for meeting the challenge of special problems as stated in the reply, is very meagre. The rate of erosion is very high in Arabian Sea as compared to the Bay of Bengal. The wave height and the number of waves are higher in Arabian Sea and the mud bank formation is the peculiarity of only the Arabian Sea. As a result of this mud bank formation, literal material is banned. And since the flow is from North to South, sea will pull the literal material

from wherever it is possible to nullify the energy of the waves. This causes a higher erosion in our State. To pump soil from deep sea is very costly. It is very expensive. Using nubbles is the cheapest way to stop this erosion. But even for this Rs. 1 crore is required for one kilometre. I am putting my question. I would like to know whether the Government will re-establish its fifty per cent assistance for anti-sea erosion considering the fact that our Southern boundaries should be protected. This is the most important part. Our Southern boundaries should be protected by spending some crores of rupees.

MR. SPEAKER: All that is explained already.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: In defence we are spending crores of rupees for protecting our boundaries.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, whether fifty per cent assistance will be given by the Government or not.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: One thing more. On an average ten to fifteen metres of land per year is lost in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: All that is explained already by your goodself only.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: I would like to know whether the Government will re-examine it.

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: The hon. Member is quite knowledgeable about the sea coast and the behaviour of the sea. I do not claim myself really is knowledgeable as she is. But I have certain facts and background notes on

the basis of which I would like to reply to her question.

MR. SPEAKER: She expects you to be sympathetic.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: I will be very sympathetic in answering, Sir...
(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: You are going to have an unsympathetic reply...
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: The background is like this. Prior to Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States was based on the schematic pattern. From Fourth Plan onwards, the Central assistance was based on Gadgil formula which was modified in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. This Gadgil formula continued up to 1990-91. In October, 1990, this Gadgil formula was again revised for the year 1991-92 only. In December, 1991, NDC adopted the Pranab Mukherjee formula which has now been adopted for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Now, as per the Pranab Mukherjee formula, special problems of the States, including coastal areas, flood and drought-prone areas have been given weightage of 7.5 per cent in the allocation of Central assistance to the States. If I may little bit elucidate the formula, the formula is as under:

The criterion and weightage: The population based on 1971 census; the weightage is 60 per cent; per capita income deviation matter covering States with per capital S.D.P. below the national average is 20 per cent; distance method

covering all States is 5 per cent weight; and then performance in tax effort, fiscal management and progress in respect of national objectives, the weightage is 7.5 per cent. On the basis of this, the Central assistance will be given for the protection of sea erosion in coastal lines. The hon. Member has stated about the total coastal line as 5600 kilometres, but the total coastal line is 5700 kilometres.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: 560 km is regarding Kerala only. I am thankful to the Minister for his kind mention. But my repeated request is for the establishment of that 50 per cent Central assistance.

Any way my second question is Beach Erosion Board has been conducting its research work and I am curious to know (a) which is the most affected area in their opinion and what steps are taken upon their such studies; and (b) whether the Central Water Commission will take immediate steps to start the sanctioned Superintendent Engineer's Office at Cochin considering the fact that Kerala is having the nearest Superintendent Engineers Office at Bangalore only.

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: I would like to reply the second question first. There is a post of S.E. (Coastal Erosion) at Cochin sanctioned in the Cadre Review Plan. The post is already sanctioned and soon further action will be taken.

About the first part of the question of hon. Member *i.e.*, about as to which are the most affected coastal line States by sea erosion. Kerala and Karnataka are the most affected States. Other coastal line States and Union Territories which are moderately affected are West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am grateful to the Minister for having stated that along with Kerala, Kamataka is also one of the worst affected States by sea erosion. Recently floods and cyclone have affected the coast very much and our fisheries boats have been washed away. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister apart from the part of financial assistance that would be sought for, what technology we are going to adopt? Would any foreign technology be adopted so that the cost is reduced and the sea erosion is effectively combated?

In my opinion if you do not combat this sea erosion properly, the sea will break the coast. Our effort has to be to break the waves. I would like to know whether the right type of technology would be adopted.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: The very constitution of Beach Erosion Board is to find out the latest technology for the protection of coast line erosion and then advise the respective State Governments on all aspects of sea erosion problem. So far as the financial assistance given to Kamataka is concerned, up-till now.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the technology. Are you going to adopt new technology? Are you going to adopt any sophisticated new technology?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Yes. This is a continuous process which pertains to the functioning of the Beach Erosion Board.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I am very much grateful to you. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is information with the Government that in West Bengal and Orissa coasts - especially in Digha of West Bengal and

Talcher of Orissa - there is severe sea erosion.

MR. SPEAKER: To that question he has already replied.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I want to know, this being a loan assistance issue, whether the Government will reconsider it for giving loan assistance to these States for protection of their sea coasts. Nobody should raise any objection to it because the loan will be repaid.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: As I have already stated earlier, there used to be a loan assistance on the basis of 2:1, that means Central part 2 and State part 1. After that, it was revised to 50:50, that means 1:1. Now, under the new formula, that is Pranab Mukherjee Formula, the weightage given for such problems of coastal sea erosion is 7.5 per cent. On the basis of that block assistance is advanced. It is not schematic assistance, but it is on the basis of block assistance.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Global warming is the universal phenomenon. The effect of rising sea level has been discussed even at Rio. The international community itself has voiced this concern to this effect. Rise of one metre in the sea level is likely to inundate Maldives completely. The point I am trying to make here is that the effect of sea erosion cannot be a State subject. It has to be considered at the global level and at the national level. That is why there should be some plan at the national level to control this erosion. In Maharashtra also due to excessive rain in Sind Durg at Ratnagiri districts, villages have been inundated totally. That is why my question to the Minister is whether the Ministry is taking action to evolve a masterplan at the national level to control this

phenomenon which is universal and not localised and whether appropriate technological development is being made in this regard.

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: It is a fact that it is inundating the agricultural and other land. Environmentally also it is very important to control sea erosion and such inundation.

The Beach Erosion Board is considering that from time to time.

So far as master plan is concerned, the maritime States have to prepare their master plan and that would be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is this. It is a big phenomenon. The States are not able to cope up with that. Is the Union Government going to take up that responsibility?

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: Sir, I am coming to that, whenever the State Governments prepare the master plan and send it to the Beach Erosion Board, a view is taken in totality. Then, the Beach Erosion Board advises the respective State Governments to draw up schemes for execution and implementation in this regard. The Beach Erosion Board works only as an adviser to the State Governments because coastline and sea erosion control are the State subjects. So, the States implement that.

When the question of funding arises for implementing, the formula which I have stated is applied. Then, block loan system is applied. Besides that, external funding investment from abroad is also provided in some cases. They can also go in for investment from NRIs, large companies and other sources of funding. This is the way in which it is done.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to change your way? He wants to know whether you want to change your policy? Pertaining to the States, are you going to change your way?

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: I have not yet changed my own way. But, so far as the weightage of this Pranab Mukherjee formula is concerned, it will continue.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, it is very unfortunate that even after your kind intervention during the discussion on flood situation last week, the Government is taking a totally evasive stand. Out of 560 kilometres of coastline in Kerala State, sea wall has been constructed for 50 per cent of the coastline. Thirty per cent of the repairing cost of the existing sea wall, which is being damaged due to high velocity winds was being met by the Central Government. They have stopped 50 per cent for the new construction. The 30 per cent cost for repairing the sea wall, which was met by the Central Government is also being stopped. So, 250 kilometres of sea wall which was constructed at a huge cost is being damaged. No fund is provided by the Central Government for repairing the sea wall. What is the Central Government going to do in this regard? I would like to know whether any assistance in this particular head is coming to the State Government?

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: Sir, I would like to reply a little elaborately.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is a lighter question.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Not too much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very light question without any burden. Only maintenance money has to be given.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I will try to be short, Sir.

The Central loan assistance for construction of new sea walls in Kerala started from 1972-73 onwards and the Central loan assistance was extended for the formation and strengthening of sea walls from the Sixth Plan onwards, initially on the basis of 2:1 ratio between the Centre and the State during 1980-81 to 1982-83. Now, it was on the basis of 1:1 from 1983-84 onwards. The hon. Member may like to know the period of repayment of loan. It is over a span of 25 years.

So far, the Central assistance given to Kerala is Rs. 52.5 crores for the protection of walls due to sea erosion.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Kerala's 565 kilometres of coastline is an international boundary. The Government of India did not give that consideration. It has an international boundary unlike any other State. Of course, I agree with other States that their cases should also be looked into. But, here, as rightly pointed out by my friend Shri Chacko, construction of sea wall in 313 kilometres has been completed. The expenditure should be borne in the ratio of 2:1. But that part of the amount has also not been paid in full. Again the work in another 252 kilometres is to be taken up for which the ratio will be 1:1. The Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to give them Rs. 212 crores. But so far, the Government has given only Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 55 crores or Rs. 80 crores or whatever amount, the Minister has said now.

How will we be able to manage this when the work has already been completed? The policy pursued by the Government is erroneous. It cannot be accepted due to the present state of affairs which we are facing in Kerala. Why can the Government not reconsider its stand in view of the fact that it is affecting the international boundary of the country?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I have already explained the position as it stands today. As regards the requirement of funds for implementing the projects including the protection or construction of wall, within the parameters or the provisions in Pranab Mukherjee formula, the State Government can formulate a project report and implement it.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Though the Pranab Mukherjee formula and the Gadgil formula are good enough, we are now thinking as to whether we could get the Thungon formula or the Manmohan formula. As has already been submitted, this is a question of national boundary which we all know. All other States equally agree to the fact that we, in the State of Kerala, are not in a position to face the heavy floods and also the other natural calamities. Along with this, sea erosion is something which the States cannot overcome in any way with the meagre fund. Now, what I am trying to suggest is, whether a new formula could be found by way of taking up the whole affairs as an affair of India.

The second question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this.

MR. SPEAKER: That question is already replied. Please do not think that the hon. Minister is not in a position to reply. But, he does not want to reply!

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: That is why, I am taking the question to another facet of it. It has been said that the technology may not be good enough. I have a doubt as to the application of the technology. Now, it is not only the question of erosion of sea, but also a question of erosion of funds from the funds that are being provided for all these things. It is a fact that it is not being utilised properly. May I know whether the Government could think of a formula whereby this could also be monitored when the work is done?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: All of us know that Kerala is a beautiful State. All the areas having sea coast are very beautiful. Besides all other things, we do not certainly like to lose the beautiful sea beaches. That is why, we are very much concerned about this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is this. Will there be a Thungon formula or a new formula.

He wants to know whether you are going to change your Policy and going to have a new formula?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, I am coming to that also.

Soon after the plan period started, the Government was engrossed on solving the problem of sea erosion. That is why, as long ago as in the early Seventies, the Gadgil Formula was formulated and after that when it was found not suitable, it has been revised now.

So far as the further review of the policy and formula is concerned, we alone are not competent. The NDC has to approve it. The views of the hon.

Members will certainly be known to all of them, by that time.

Electronic Media

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

(a) whether most of the people are still deprived of the benefit of electronic media;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Doordarshan programmes are still not reaching the people in several villages and hilly areas;

(d) whether the Government have any plan to instal high power transmitters in these areas;

(e) if so, the names of the Doordarshan centres in which high power transmitters are proposed to be installed during 1994-95, State-wise; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Satellite service of Doordarshan is available to the entire country. Terrestrial service of Doordarshan is available to an estimated 84.6% population living in 66.8% area of

the country, including rural and hilly areas. With a view to improve terrestrial coverage, TV transmitters of various powers, including 67 high power transmitters, are presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up.

(e) The requisite details are laid on the Table of the House in the *Statement-I* attached.

(f) The nine high power transmitters including two interim set-ups listed in the *Statement-I* attached are likely to be installed during 1994-95. Attached *Statement-II* gives the list of 60 high power transmitters which are likely to be installed within 3-4 years from their date of sanction subject to availability of infrastructure and resources.

STATEMENT-I

High Power TV Transmitters expected to be installed during 1994-95

Location	State
1. Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
2. Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
3. Calicut (interim set-up of 1 KW commissioned on 1.8.94)	Kerala
4. Lunglei	Mizoram
5. Mokokchump	Nagaland
6. Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
7. Barmer (interim 1 KW set-up)	Rajasthan
8. Gangtok	Sikkim
9. Mau	Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT-II

High Power TV Transmitters under the implementation/envisaged to be set up

Sl. No.	Location	State
1.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kurnool	
3.	Rajahmundry	
4.	Warrangal	
5.	Ongola	

Sl. No.	Location	State
6.	Tezpur	Assam
7.	Jorhat	
8.	Bongaigaon/Kokrajhar	
9.	Jamshedpur	Bihar
10.	Bettiah	
11.	Deoghar	
12.	Bhuj	Gujarat
13.	Pelitana	
14.	Surat	
15.	Vadodara	
16.	Radhenpur	
17.	Junagarh	
18.	Hissar	Haryana
19.	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
20.	Naushera	Jammu & Kashmir
21.	Kathua	
22.	Gulbarga	Karnataka
23.	Mangalore	
24.	Mysore	
25.	Raichur	
26.	Hassan	
27.	Cannanore	Kerala
28.	Calicut	

Sl. No.	Location	State
29.	Ambikapur	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Guna	
31.	Shahdol	
32.	Sagar	
33.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
34.	Jalgaon	
35.	Mahipalgarh (Kolhapur)	
36.	Churachandpur	Manipur
37.	Baleshwar	Orissa
38.	Sambalpur	
39.	Berhampur	
40.	Fazilka	Punjab
41.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
42.	Anupgarh	
43.	Bikaner	
44.	Jodhpur	
45.	Nathdwara	
46.	Barmer (10 KW in place of 1 KW interim set up)	
47.	Rameshwaram (10 KW in place of existing 1 KW interim set up)	Tamil Nadu
48.	Dharampuri	
49.	Kumbakonam	
50.	Tirunelveli	

Sl. No.	Location	State
51.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh
52.	Banda	
53.	Lakhimpur	
54.	Sitapur	
55.	Jalon	
56.	Champawat	
57.	Belurghat	West Bengal
58.	Kharagpur	
59.	Krishna Nagar	
60.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL (Solapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while replying to my question the hon. Minister has given information about the steps taken to improve the terrestrial coverage. Today, we can watch all the channels of the world by sitting at home but it is possible only with the help of the dish antennas. Not everybody has the capacity to buy a dish antenna. Has the Research and Development wing of Doordarshan any programme to bring down the price of dish antennas to enable a common man to buy dish antenna and enjoy the programmes on his TV set?

In a reply to a part of my question the hon. Minister has given a list of all high power transmitters in the country and has mentioned that a high power transmitters are likely to be set up during 1994-95. That list includes only 3 places of Maharashtra. Sholapur is such a district which is a name to be reckoned

with in the field of industries but it has not been included in the list. Through you, I would like to know the time by which a decision in regard to including Sholapur in the said list, will be taken?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, first part of the Question is about Dish Antennas.

There is no such scheme with any of the Ministries including Information and Broadcasting Ministry for giving the dish antennas. Therefore we are increasing the terrestrial coverage so that it may not be necessary to instal an expensive dish antenna to get the national programmes.

As far as Sholapur district is concerned, there are names which I may not be able to say, which are under Sholapur district. I can give the details of the locations, being taken up in Maharashtra.

Sir, if you say, I can read out the names now, because I would not be knowing the boundaries of the Sholapur.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it later, in writing.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these days the Pakistan Doordarshan is indulging in adverse propaganda about India. I would like to know as to whether our Doordarshan has any programme or scheme to instal high power transmitters from Kutch to Kashmir to thwart their propaganda. If no such programme is there, then, whether the Doordarshan proposes to chalk out such programme?

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, Doordarshan is not a propaganda machine or machinery. We do have border area coverage within India. Some fringe areas outside our borders may be receiving the programmes of Doordarshan and All India Radio. These are not propaganda machines and we do our own programmes, in consonance with the requirements of our country.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: I am very grateful to the hon. Minister. He has sanctioned a low power transmitter in my constituency after so many years of independence. My constituency comprises five districts which are poverty stricken, backward, undeveloped and not underdeveloped. There are also hills and dense forests in the area. Therefore, I need your indulgence, Sir, and I hope you will also be kind enough to give a direction to the hon. Minister to set up at least one high power transmitter in my

constituency. I am optimistic that the hon. Minister will certainly give a sympathetic consideration to my request.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to reply. If you want to reply, you may do so.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: The hon. Minister comes from my adjoining district. No doubt, it is an underdeveloped and hilly area. And he himself has given the reason as to why a high power transmitter should not be installed there. As there are hills, there will be a shadow zone, which is not suitable for a HPT. Therefore, we are giving a large number of low power transmitters which will cover the area.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thanks to INSAT, today we have multiple satellite based TV channels. But due to insufficiency of software programmes, we are hardly able to fill the broadcasting time that we have. The quality is poor and the programmes are elitist and highly urban oriented. On the other hand, many cable TV operators are virtually operating their own private telecasting networks, over which, Government has little control. In view of this ground reality, will the Central Government consider the request of many State Governments to permit them to run their own broadcasting networks so that the programmes can be closer to the people and the benefits of the electronic media can really accrue to all the people?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: The hon. Member has given his own preception. Broadcasting is in the Union List. This matter was discussed earlier also during the time of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a Central subject and it will be done by the Central Government. I may inform

the House that we have been extending the coverage through terrestrial means. Now, there is a new scheme by which even the high power transmitters and some of the low power transmitters will have play-back facilities which will enable us to show the local programmes in a radius ranging from 25 to 100 kilometres.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA-KAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Madhya Pradesh which is the heart of India, has a big city Raipur where the TV Centre to cover a very large area is of a low power capacity and as a result the adjoining areas do not receive proper transmission. Through you, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would set up a high-power capacity TV centre. Sir, my second question is that the local TV centre does not telecast any original programme resulting in a total lack of interest of the people in TV programmes. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the time by which the original programmes of that area would be telecast?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: The hon. Member's point is very valid. There is, indeed very rich culture in the Chattisgarh area and it is our endeavour to see that programmes are generated from Raipur and are also carried as far as possible. The augmentation of the Raipur station is an on-going project. As these are mechanical and electronic things, it does take its own time and we cannot hurry it up. As I have said, this is an on-going project. I have already assured the hon. Member only yesterday in the Lok Sabha Lobby and I reiterate here that programmes will be generated from

Raipur and also by the artistes suggested by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, most of the people of Koraput district which is bordering the State of Andhra Pradesh are deprived of the benefits of Television. Only Telugu pictures are available on TV in that area. This is a tribal area and the people know only Oriya. They do not know Telugu. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to make available Oriya programmes, particularly in Lakhimpur, Nalpatna, Raigara, Patangi, Pedua and Machkund? Or should they be forced to learn Telugu in order to have the benefits of Television?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Member has been working as a Sarvodaya worker in Koraput District. About some of the names which he mentioned, the local M.P. Shri K. Pradhani has already given certain suggestions. Padua is one of them, for which sanction has been given for 1994-95. The first one which is coming up is Kotpad and the other one is Umarkot. In Raigara, only one and a half month back, the hon. M.P. of that area has inaugurated one low powered transmitter. So, in the hilly and tribal areas, we are putting the maximum emphasis and specially in those States which are below the all India average. The all India average is 84.6 per cent. The hilly area are not well served and we are trying to make up for that.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: What about Padua?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I have already said, sanction for 1994-95 has been given.

Water Availability in Tamil Nadu

*269. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of water
for irrigation and drinking purposes in
Tamil Nadu;

(b) the quantity of water available
in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Union Government
propose to give additional funds for the
development of water supply schemes in
the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be
taken by the Union Government for the
implementation of interim award given by
the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). A
Statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

STATEMENT

(a) As per the document "Water
Resources of India, 1988" brought out by
the Central Water Commission, the annual
requirement of water for domestic,
including drinking, purposes in Tamil
Nadu during 1991 and 2001 has been
estimated as 1907 million cubic metres
and 2234 million cubic metres
respectively. State-wise requirement of
water for irrigation purposes is not worked
out.

(b) As river basin or a sub-basin
is the hydrological unit for water resources
planning and development, water
resources availability is worked out on
basin/sub-basin basis only. State-wise
details of water resources availability are
not worked out.

(c) and (d). Irrigation projects are
planned, funded and implemented by the
State Governments. Central assistance
to the States are given in the form of
block loan or grant and are not tied to
any particular project. External assistance,
if any, are passed on to the State
Governments as additional central
assistance.

Water supply and sanitation
schemes are also planned, designed and
implemented by the State Governments.
A proposal for central assistance for the
implementation of 76 water supply
schemes in Tamil Nadu under the
Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban
Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was
received from the State Government in
the Union Ministry of Urban Development
who approved 15 schemes and total
released amount of Rs. 82.24 lakhs
during the Annual Plan 1993-94 keeping
in view of the need and quantum of
central assistance that could be made
available to Tamil Nadu.

The allocation and release of funds
to the Government of Tamil Nadu by the
Union Ministry of Rural Development
under Accelerated Rural Water Supply
Programme is as under:

<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>		
Year	Allocation	Release
1993-94	32.68	34.70
1994-94	38.82	18.41
		(upto July, 94)

(e) As required under section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Central Government has published the interim order of the Tribunal dated 25.6.1991 in the Gazette of India on 10.12.1991.

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, Tamil Nadu is a water starved State among the southern States. The linking of the peninsular river has been talked about for two decades but so far nothing has been implemented. Lot of water from West flowing rivers in Kerala is going into the sea. It is a waste. The scheme if implemented, can divert the water from going into the sea and get channelised to certain parts of Tamil Nadu. Because of this, the Cauvery dispute arose. The Cauvery dispute is pending for a long time. The implementation of the interim award has not been discussed because there has been no water shortage in the State for the last two years. For non-implementation of this project, the Cauvery dispute arose and because of this dispute, politics is going on in Tamil Nadu. The Opposition parties are taking advantage of it and are talking about it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the final award of the Tribunal is expected? What are the steps the Government proposes to take to implement the final award in view of the attitude of the Karnataka Government?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, it is right that the Cauvery water dispute is a serious matter. In fact, the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry are being affected.

Now, in 1924 there was an agreement between the erstwhile princely State of Mysore and the Province of Madras. This agreement was valid upto 50 years.

On the ground that this agreement was violated by the Karnataka Government, in July 1986, under Section 3 of the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956 the Tamil Nadu Government requested for setting up of a tribunal. The tribunal was set up on 2nd June, 1990. On 25th June, 1991 an Interim Order was passed giving relief both to the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. This Interim Order of the tribunal was published in the official Gazette on 10th December, 1991. We will certainly pursue with the respective State Governments to implement the award of the tribunal in letter and spirit.

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, some schemes have been formulated to supply drinking water to Madras and other cities of Tamil Nadu. Certain projects, like the Veeranan Project, have been pending with the Central Government. I would like to know whether the State Government has approached the Centre for giving aid to the Veeranan Project so as to augment water for the Madras as well as other cities of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the Telugu Ganga Project is pending for a long time. Though the Tamil Nadu Government has contributed money to Andhra Pradesh to execute the work, yet it has not been completed so far. Will the Minister throw some light on these points?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: No doubt, Telugu Ganga Project is a part of the programme to supply more drinking water to the State of Tamil Nadu yet it could not be cleared due to certain complications and certain objections from the respective riparian States. The project is under implementation and we are keeping in touch with the State Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. We will certainly try our

best to expedite the work and complete this project as early as possible.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, the Minister says that 1924 agreement is still in force, but that is not the case because according to the Supreme Court that agreement was to expire in 1974 itself. Thereafter, under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, who was then in charge of the Ministry of Water Resources, a number of meetings were held to discuss the modalities of this agreement. The validity of the agreement itself is pending before the tribunal. The quantity of water allocated as per the order of the tribunal is already more than the capacity of the Cauvery reservoir and hence there is no possibility for Karnataka to release more water. There is heavy rain with the result the Mattur Dam is full and they do not need any water at all. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the order of the tribunal was tried to be implemented but it was not found practicable.

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: Sir, the details are to be looked into by the respective State Governments. We cannot say anything about it. These are very sensitive issues so far as the State Governments are concerned. We just cannot say certain things which are not in the interest of the respective State Governments.

The hon. Member who spoke earlier has asked about the water supply scheme. I would like to give the details. The number of schemes proposed by the Tamil Nadu State Government is 76. The number of schemes approved so far is 15 and the amount released during 1993-94 is Rs. 82.24 crore.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Minister of Water

Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla gave an assurance to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister while our Chief Minister was fasting, that an implementation committee and a monitoring committee would be set up immediately to implement the Cauvery Water Tribunal award. But, till date, these committees were not set up. Will the Government come forward to fulfill the assurance given already by the Minister of Water Resources to implement the Cauvery Water Tribunal order immediately in view of the necessity and urgency of the water problem in Tamil Nadu?

Then, Sir, out of 76 water supply schemes in Tamil Nadu which were sent by the State Government to the Government of India, only 15 schemes have been approved so far. Will the Government come forward to implement the rest of the schemes in view of the acute shortage of water supply in Tamil Nadu, and what are the reasons for not implementing those schemes?

SHRI P.K. THUNGOON: Sir, as regards the said promise by the hon. Minister of Water Resources to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, all pros and cons have to be weighed and certainly we are very much concerned on that. As regards the implementation of more water supply projects, we are quite aware of this. Some of these are under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 270 - Shri Bclla Bulli Ramaiah - Not present.

Q. No. 271 - Shri Harish Narayan P. Zantye - Not present.

Q. No. 272 - Shri Guman Mal Lodha - Not present.

Shri Nitish Kumar - Not present.

India Population Project

*273. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given approval for implementation of World Bank assisted India Population Project; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the implementation of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Government of India has approved the World Bank assisted Ninth India Population Project in the States of Assam, Rajasthan and Karnataka on 16th June, 1994. Assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores each has been released to the States for initiating project activities. The State Governments have set up Empowered Committees for implementation of the project.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the salient features of this project and which are the other States that are likely to be covered under such projects during the Eighth Plan.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the main objectives of this project are to reduce and child mortality and morbidity, and the birth rate. These objectives are sought to be achieved by improving the quality and availability of health and family welfare services so as

to strengthen the service-delivering-infrastructure in the key areas.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether an assessment has been made in respect of the impact of this project in curtailment of birth rate in the earlier projects. Since there were nine projects, there must have been other projects also. If an assessment has been done, I would like to know the results of this assessment.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, in some of the projects there were evaluations, and assessment also was taken. The end-line evaluation of the Third India Population Project in Karnataka and Kerala has indicated that in Karnataka the infant mortality rate decreased from 80.7 to 72.4.

Couple-child crude birth rate had come down from 35.3 per cent to 25.3 per cent during 1982-1984. The couple protection rate had gone up from 25.8 per cent to 39.1 per cent... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: I had asked specifically about the curtailment of birth rate and not other things.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The crude birth had come down from 35.32 per cent to 29.1 per cent. So, this is regarding IP Projects in Karnataka and Kerala.

As far as Kerala is concerned, their achievement is much better.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from

the hon. Minister whether the Government had identified the critical areas in Assam where the rate of population growth is very high and also the child mortality rate is very high and needs special curbs. If so, what are those areas?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a full-fledged discussion on population. This is a question on the assistance given by the World Bank for population control. I am sorry, otherwise, it will become a very omnibus question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: I want to know whether the Government had identified the critical areas...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is going beyond the main question.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have associated voluntary agencies in these projects and if so, what is the response or the type of work that is being done by the voluntary agencies in implementing these projects.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there are schemes in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to involve voluntary organisations for child and mother care and to propagate the family welfare measures in the ground level. So, through those schemes we help the voluntary organisations also.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 230-years

ago, Malthus put up a theory...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are considering the practical aspect.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: This is a question of population theory.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question of assistance given by the World Bank.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: In these World Bank-assisted projects I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is taking for curtailing or disproving the Malthus theory. I want to know whether, in those projects, are you providing fallop rings for the abdominal sterilization through laparoscopes.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I have already stated that through IP Projects we help the State Governments to augment and strengthen their infrastructural facilities and outreach services so that they can reach the people at the ground level.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Being the signatory to Alma Ate Declaration, we hoped to achieve the net reproduction rate of unity, that is 1.2 per cent population rise by the turn of the century. That seems to be a distant dream. I would only like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are our future projections and when would we achieve the same.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a limited question related to the assistance given by the World Bank. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister that this country... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You must read the question first.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I am asking about the assistance only. Are you going to provide more funds from the assistance received from the World Bank, to the areas having more population? I would like to know whether these funds are going to be utilised on the basis of the extent of population?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the hon. Member is from Bihar. Under I.P.P.-VII, we have covered the State of Bihar. The on-going project is from 2.11.1994 to 1.11.1995 and the cost of the project is Rs. 88.18 crores. So, we are covering that State.

DR. R. MALLU: Sir, the incentives given to vasectomy and tubectomy is very meagre. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to increase the incentives given to them under the World Bank assistance.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: At present, there is no such component in the World Bank assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rheumatic Heart Disease

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

(a) whether there is a rapid increase in rheumatic heart disease in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the main causes for this disease;

(d) whether treatment for this disease is costly; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide treatment to the poor patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Reliable data is not available on time-trend related to prevalence of Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD).

(c) RHD is caused by valvular damage as a result of throat infection by beta-haemolytic group A streptococci. Attack of Streptococcal sore throat can cause carditis and damage to heart valves. Overcrowding and poor nutritional status promotes exposure and susceptibility to such infection.

(d) and (e). Facilities are available throughout the country for treating soar throat which is the main presenting symptom. Study undertaken on community control of RHD has shown that the multipurpose workers can be

trained to give penicillin injection for the treatment of RHD. However, surgery for RHD is expensive and available only in highly specialised medical centres.

[*Translation*]

Custodial Deaths

*262. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to curb the use of questionable methods by the police in investigation of crime;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines have helped in reducing the incidence of custodial deaths;

(d) if not the, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps taken to check such custodial deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Although the "Police" is a State subject, the Government of India have issued instructions/guidelines to the State Governments regarding measures to prevent custodial crimes.

Detailed guidelines have been circulated from time to time to the State Governments and Union Territories

regarding measures to prevent the use of questionable and coercive methods by the Police during investigations. While drawing attention to the legal safeguards, State Governments have been requested to bring to the notice of the police officers, the instructions contained in the Public Manuals of different states regarding prohibiting or restricting use of force by the police while effecting arrests, interrogating suspects or during any other stage of police inquiry or investigation. It was emphasised that police personnel found guilty of using third degree methods would render themselves liable to exemplary punishment. It has also been emphasised that senior officers should continually guide investigating officers during inspections and meetings and impress upon them the need for adopting correct and prescribed methods of investigation. Apart from specific guidelines, State Governments have been advised that there is a necessity to bring about qualitative change in the approach is a necessity to bring about qualitative change in the approach and behaviour of the police towards the general public.

A *Statement* showing the number of custodial deaths over the past three years, based on available information, is attached.

The Government introduced the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994. The Bill contains provisions to prevent/reduce the commission of custodial crimes, including *inter-alia* making it mandatory for the police to give information about the arrest of a person as well as the place where he is being held to anyone who may be nominated by him; amending the law of Evidence to shift the burden of proof on the officer having custody of the person in cases

of custodial crimes and mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person while in custody of the police.

In a related development, the Government of India have enacted the

Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which *inter-alia* provide for the setting up of National and State level Human Rights Commissions and Human Rights Courts to enquire into the custodial crimes and provide relief to the victims.

STATEMENT

Number of Persons died in Police Custody during 1991 to 1993 and 1994 (upto the available months) (State & UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1991	1992	1993	1994	Remarks (Figs. of 1994 are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	12	7	0	May
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	April
3.	Assam	1	4	1	0	January
4.	Bihar	2	7	4	NA	-
5.	Goa	0	1	1	0	May
6.	Gujarat	8	1	2	0	January
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	NA	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	May
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	14	NA	-
10.	Karnataka	0	1	3	0	April*
11.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	May
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	0	1	May
13.	Maharashtra	11	20	31	NA	-
14.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	May
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	March

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	June
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	May
18.	Orissa	0	0	1	NA	-
19.	Punjab	2	1	1	0	April
20.	Rajasthan	5	3	0	2	May
21.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	April*
22.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	3	1	March
23.	Tripura	0	0	1	0	May
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5	6	2	April
25.	West Bengal @	4	8	1	NA	-
Total (States)		54	68	76	6	
Union Territories						
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	May
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	May
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	May
29.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	May
30.	Delhi	3	2	0	0	May
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	NA	-
32.	Pondicherry	1	0	0	0	May #
Total (UTs)		5	2	0	0	
Total (All-India)		59	70	76	6	

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics.

- Note:**
1. Figs. are provisional.
 2. * Figs exclude January and February Data due to its non availability.
 3. # Figs. exclude January Data due to its non-availability.
 4. @ Figs. of 1993 are upto April only.
 5. N.A. stands for figs. not available.

[English]

Diagnostic Reagents

*263. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the diagnostic reagents produced by the Department of Sorologist and Chemical Examiner;

(b) whether these are being marketed;

(c) whether the Department is the only producer in the country of any of these products;

(d) whether the Department is participating in the AIDS control programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) VDRL antigens, anti-human serum and certain animal species specific anti-sere are produced by this Department.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Department is participating in AIDS control programme under the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO). It conducts training programme for technicians in STD/AIDS for the candidates from Eastern and North-Eastern States. It also provides

laboratory support for STD/HIV intervention programme. It is also involved with AIDS Surveillance Centre through screening of STD cases amongst the vulnerable group.

C.G.H.S. Subscription

*264. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have hiked the subscription under the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) whether some representations have been received against this hike;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to reconsider the decision, particularly in the case of the retired persons;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide more facilities to CGHS beneficiaries in view of the hike in subscription; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The need for medical care is much more in old age than otherwise and by all standards, even Rs. 50 which is the highest contribution per month, is quite modest.

(e) and (f). The Government constantly endeavours to improve the services provided to the CGHS beneficiaries, for instance, procurement of new equipments, opening of new labs., appointment of local chemists, decentralisation of settlement of medical claims, carrying out of inspection of dispensaries by Zonal Officers, etc.

[*Translation*]

Bhore Committee

*265. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of Bhore Committee on National Health and Family Welfare have been fully implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the rural areas have been treated at par with the urban areas in regard to allocation of funds for health and family welfare facilities during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to remove the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Bhore

Committee date back to 1946 and the norms suggested at that time have been adopted to the extent considered feasible and supplemented by the advice of other expert Committees.

(c) to (e). Central investments in the national disease control programmes and family welfare schemes have a strong focus on rural areas. The health infrastructure comprising secondary/tertiary level hospitals serves as referral units for primary level rural health infrastructure comprising Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres established in rural areas.

[*English*]

Mercenaries in J & K

*266. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Afghan and other mercenaries operating in Jammu and Kashmir as per reports available with the Union Government;

(b) the efforts being made to apprehend and flush out such elements from the State; and

(c) the number of Afghan mercenaries under detention?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is a fact that foreign nationals/mercenaries, including Afghans, have been infiltrated into J & K and have been

indulging in terrorist and subversive activities there. However, it is not possible to indicate the precise number of such elements. Sustained efforts are being made to contain the activities of the terrorists, and operations for flushing them out have been intensified along with further strengthening of the security forces in vulnerable areas. These efforts will continue and are being closely monitored and reviewed.

According to information made available by the State Government 11 Afghan nationals have been arrested.

Meeting between Pak Rangers and BSF Officials

*270. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bi-annual meeting between the Pakistan Rangers and the Border Security Force (BSF) officials was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement was reached at the meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Bi-annual meeting was held at Lahore on 7th-8th June, 1994 and was led by IG, BSF (Rajasthan and Gujarat

sector) on Indian side and DG Pak Rangers on the Pakistan side. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and a number of issues on border management were discussed. Both the delegations mutually agreed to ensure prompt holding of flag meetings to defuse the tension. On the question of simultaneous patrolling it was agreed after detailed discussions that during the Commandant/Wing Commander level monthly meeting, the performance would be reviewed and patrolling would be made more purposeful and result oriented.

Films on Doordarshan

*271. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure/guidelines laid down for procuring films to be telecast on National/Regional Network of Doordarshan;

(b) the expenditure incurred on procurement of such films during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of films telecast on National and Regional Network during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed for telecasting quality films on Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Doordarshan selects films for telecast from amongst the offers received in response to periodical invitations and suo-moto offers.

(b) 1991-92	Rs. 8.75 crores (approx.)
1992-93	Rs. 8.27 crores (approx.)
1993-94	Rs. 11 crores (approx.)

(c) 1993-94	743
1994-95	234

(d) The films telecast since the later half of 1993 have received general appreciation.

[*Translation*]

Import of Coal

*272. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has conducted a study recently about the price of imported coal in the country;

(b) if so, its estimated cost per tonne after calculating charges of loading, unloading, freight and other taxes levied by the Government;

(c) whether the price of imported coal is less than the domestic price;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether ash content in indigenous coal is more than that found in the imported coal; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The international price of coal keeps on fluctuating. The landed price of imported coal also depends on various factors including quality of coal, port of origin and final destination etc. According to an analysis done by Coal India Limited immediately after presentation of Union Budget for 1994-95, the landed cost of imported non-coking coals on calorific basis with 35% import duty may be lower than similar cost of indigenous coal for some power stations located near the ports.

(e) and (f). The percentage of ash in imported coal depends upon the quality/specifications of the coal sought to be imported. However, generally speaking, ash percentage in imported coals is lower than in most of the indigenously produced raw coals.

[*Translation*]

Homoeopathic Medicines

*274. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have banned the packaging of homoeopathic medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this decision has adversely affected this drug industry and the prices of homoeopathic medicines have increased manifold;

(d) whether the Government have received representations from various organisations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

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

Coal Production

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

(a) whether the production of coal was more than the domestic requirement during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the total production and requirement of coal during this period;

(c) whether consumers like cement, steel and power generating corporations lifted the indigenous coal as per their requirement;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it has resulted in accumulation of huge deposits of coal at the pit heads;

(f) if so, the total quantity of coal at the pit heads as on April 1, 1994;

(g) whether the possibilities of export of this coal have been explored; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The total demand for coal (including imports) within the country as assessed by Planning Commission for the year 1992-93 was 258.10 million tonnes (Indigenous 251.90 million tonnes and Imported 6.20 million tonnes). The actual indigenous production of coal in the country during 1992-93 was 238.33 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Since the availability of indigenous coal (production and pit-head stocks) was adequate, the consuming sectors lifted coal according to their actual requirements. Sector-wise assessed demands for coal *vis-a-vis* actual supplies to various coal consuming sector during the year 1992-93 were as below:

(in million tonnes)
(Data provisional)

Consuming Sector	Assessed Demand	Actual Supply	%age satisfaction
Steel	35.10	32.43*	92.4
Power	147.10 (2.90)	147.04 (2.49)	100.00 (85.9)
Railways	4.00	3.19	79.8

Consuming Sector	Assessed Demand	Actual Supply	%age satisfaction
Cement	14.10	10.89	77.2
Fertilizer	4.00	4.55	113.8
Others	49.90 (2.40)	39.64	79.4
Colliery consumption	3.90	3.99	102.3
Total	258.10 (5.30)	241.69 (2.49)	93.6 (47.0)

* Includes imported coal.

Figures in brackets indicate middlings.

(e) to (f). The pithead stocks of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) as on 31st March, 1994 were as under:

(In million tonnes)
Data provisional

CIL	49.69
SCCL	0.92

(g) and (h). Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) is taking steps to boost coal exports, which include allowing Indian Export Houses to export coal directly. Identification of superior grades of coal to boost exports and sending delegations for promoting coal exports are among other measures being undertaken.

[English]

Control of T.B.

*276. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has proposed to assist the Government in reducing the incidence of tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the financial and human resource support likely to be provided by the World Bank for the purpose;

(c) whether some pilot projects in this regard are already in progress in the country with World Bank assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress so far made in the eradication of tuberculosis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e). A project proposal based on treatment by short course Chemotherapy for sputum positive and seriously ill T.B. patients covering a total population of about 200 million is under consideration for World Bank assistance. The proposal aims at ensuring supply of drugs, upgradation of sputum testing facilities for diagnosis, training and augmentation of

organisational arrangements and manpower for supervised drug administration with a view to achieving a high cure rate.

Presently pilot projects have been initiated in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Mehsana (in Gujarat) with World Health Organisation/Swedish International Development Agency assistance. A cure rate of about 80% has been reported in pilot project areas. Achievements of cure rate of this order with wider coverage can help reduce TB prevalence to a much lesser level. The present prevalence remains 1.5%, although mortality on account of the disease has come down sharply.

Film City

*277. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "FTII plans to set up film city" appearing in the 'Statesmen' dated June 12, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(e) the extent to which the film city would be helpful for the film industry?

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

(b) and (c). The Film and Television Institute of India, which is an autonomous society, has acquired 14.94 hectares of adjacent land at Pune for its future expansion. Government have not allocated any funds to the Institute for setting up of any 'film city'.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Undoubtedly, a film city at Film and Television Institute of India, Pune will be useful to the film industry as the facilities and talents available there can be shared by the industry.

Neem Extract

*278. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Neem' extract is a safe and effective anti-septic skin preparation;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any method has been developed for extracting the solution from Neem tree; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). In *in vitro* studies, the oil of the leaves, seeds and bark of neem have shown a wide spectrum of anti-bacterial activity against a wide range of gram negative and positive bacteria, including *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Vibrio cholerae*. Neem has also been reported to be effective against certain human fungi. The leaf extract has also been shown to produce total inhibition of plaques of vaccinia, chikungunya and measles viruses.

(d) and (e). The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, has reported that they have developed an indigenous method for extracting of neem solution from its leaves. The patients operated upon after using the extract for skin preparation did not develop wound infection. Further studies need to be conducted as it is at the experimental stage.

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects

*279. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for modernisation of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Union Government have provided any special assistance to States for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is attached.

STATEMENT

Details of proposals for modernisation of irrigation projects received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal during last 5 years.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Status of appraisal
1	2	3	4	5

Andhra Pradesh

Major

1.	K.C. Canal Modernisation	198.00	2/94	The State Government is required to submit detailed report after compliance of the Observations of the Central Water Commission.
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Godavari Delta Modernisation	226.00	2/91	Sent back to the State Government in 6/91 for submission of Modified report.
3.	Penner Delta System Modernisation	120.00	1/91	Sent back to the State Government in 8/91 for submission of modified Project.

Bihar*Major*

1.	Dhaka Canal Modernisation	37.23	10/90	The Project has been sent back to the State Government in 2/91 due to its non-inclusion in the VIII Plan.
2.	Modernisation of Sone Canal Phase-I	235.93	5/93	Found acceptable by Advisory Committee in 11/93 subject to environmental clearance and concurrence of State Finance Development.

Gujarat*Major*

1.	Modernisation of Muchha I	8.12	2/91	The Project has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 8/93. The State Government is required to obtain environmental clearance and convey the concurrence of the State Finance Department.
2.	Providing Hydro Plus Fuse Gates on Wanak bori Weir	8.58	7/93	Investment clearance given in 3/94.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Integrated Irrigation Development Project	235.00	10/92	Sent back to State Government in 2/93 for submission of modified report.
<i>Medium</i>				
1.	Restoration of Mitti	14.51	6/93	The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues.
Haryana				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Water Resources Consolidation	1506.79	10/93	The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues.
Jammu & Kashmir				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Modernisation of Ranbir Canal	64.71	1/92	The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues.
<i>Medium</i>				
1.	Modernisation of New Pratap Canal	6.09	1/92	-do-
2.	Modernisation of Kathura Canal	8.47	1/92	-do-
3.	Modernisation of Dadi Canal	4.40	2/90	Sent back to the State Government in 3/91 for submission of modified report after compliance of the observation of the Central Water Commission.

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Modernisation of Neyyar Irrigation Project	17.25	6/92	The State Government is required to submit modified report after compliance of the observation of the Central Water Commission.
2.	Kerala Composite irrigation project	1410.46	7/92	Sent back to State Government in 8/92 for submission of detailed Project report.
Madhya Pradesh				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Sindh Phase II	510.94	12/90	Found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 12/92 subject to clearance from forest angle and concurrence of the State Finance Department.
Orissa				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Jakodia Renovation Scheme	27.39	8/89	Project was sent back to the State Government in 12/89 for submission of modified report after compliance of the observations of Central Water Commission.
2.	Delta Development Plan (Mahanadi Delta Command)	600.73	11/90	The State Government is required to submit modified report after compliance with the observations of Central Water Commission.

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Remodelling of Upper Bari Doab Canal	105.67	1/94	State Government is required to submit detailed Project Report after compliance with observations of Central Water Commission.
2.	Modernisation of Extension of Badshahi Canal on left side of River Ravi.	6.91	5/94	The Project has been received recently.
Rajasthan				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Modernisation of Ganga Canal System	250.84	3/93	The Project was sent back in 11/93 for submission of modified report in two Phases.
2.	Modernisation of Parvati Canal	10.95	3/91	The State Government is required to submit modified report after compliance of observations of Central Water Commission.
<i>Medium</i>				
1.	Gambhiri Modernisation	16.71	8/89	The State Government is required to submit updated cost estimates of the Project.
Uttar Pradesh				
<i>Major</i>				
1.	Raising of meja Dam	52.18	3/92	The State Government has been advised by the Advisory Committee to complete the Project within the estimated cost of Rs. 52.18 crores.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Linning of Channel in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand region	57.37	5/92	Found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 6/94 subject to environmental clearance, concurrence of State Finance Department and allocation of adequate fund by State Government.
3.	Ghaggar Canal Modernisation	0.26	4/90	Sent back to State Government in 10/91 for submission of modified report compliance of observations of Central Water Commission
4.	Upper Ganga Modernisation	467.76 (Investment after clearance given in 7/92)	3/91	

Tamil Nadu*Major*

1.	Water Resources Consolidation Project	1102.84	4/94	Sent back to State Government in 5/94 for submission of detailed Project Report.
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West Bengal*Major*

1.	Modernisation of Kangsabati Project	329.07	1/91	State Government is required to submit modified Project after complying with the observations of the Advisory Committee.
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Note: Central assistance to the States is in the form of block loans and grants not tied to any sector of development or the project.

Naturopathy

*280. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken measures for promotion of Naturopathy system of treatment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Centres set up so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more such Centres during 1994 and 1995;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up a Centre of Naturopathy in each major Government hospital of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have established the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) at New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) at Pune for promoting Naturopathy. The Council *inter-alia* provides financial assistance to voluntary nature cure Institutions for conducting research and training programmes in Naturopathy.

(c) to (f). Setting up of treatment facilities is the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government of India continues to promote naturopathy and also to assist organisations involved

in the work through the activities of NIN and CCRYN.

Identity Cards

2615. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he convened a meeting of Chief Ministers of North-Eastern States to discuss the matter of issuing Identity Cards to the residents of border areas recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Chief Ministers who attended the meeting;

(d) the conclusions arrived at the meeting; and

(e) the follow-up action being taken in this regard?

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

(b) The meeting of Chief Ministers of North-Eastern States was convened on 15-7-94 to discuss among other issues, various aspects relating to issue of Identity Cards to residents of border areas.

(c) Five Chief Ministers and one Governor attended the meeting.

(d) (i) The Legislation for giving legal cover to the scheme of Identity Cards may be finalised urgently.

(ii) All Indian citizens residing in the North Eastern States be issued with

Identity Cards and the scheme should be extended to cover the entire area of these States.

(e) Further action can be taken only after the finalization of the legislation. Concerted efforts are being made to finalise the legislation as early as possible.

Suicides

2616. SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI D. VENKATE-
SWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of suicides reported in the country during 1992 as per the latest figures available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) whether there has been an increase in such cases during the above

period as compared to the previous three years;

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

(d) whether the figures for 1993 have been compiled by NCRB;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). A *Statement* showing incidence and rate of suicides during 1981-1992 is enclosed.

(d) and (e). The figures of 1993 are under compilation by NCRB.

(f) As 'Police' is a State subject, it is for the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take necessary measures for preventing increase in suicide cases.

STATEMENT

Incidence and Rate of Suicides during 1981 to 1992

Sl. No.	Year	Total* Number of Suicides	Estimated Mid-Year Population* (In lakhs**)	Rate of Suicides (Col. 3/ Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1981	40245	6901	5.8
2.	1982	44732	7052	6.3
3.	1983	46579	7204	6.4
4.	1984	50571	7356	6.8

1	2	3	4	5
5.	1985	52811	7509	7.1
6.	1986	54357	7661	7.1
7.	1987	58568	7814	7.5
8.	1988	64270	7966	8.1
9.	1989	68744	8118	8.5
10.	1990	73911	8270	8.9
11.	1991	78450	6496	9.2
12.	1992	80149	8677	9.2
13.	Percentage Change in 1992 over 1982	79.2	23.0	46.0
14.	Compound growth rate per annum	6.4	2.1	4.3

* **Source** : The Registrar General of India.

** **One lakh** = 0.1 million

+ **Source** : Accidental Death and Suicides in India data.

[*Translation*]

Ex-Gratia Payment

2617. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications regarding *ex-gratia* payment for treatment on compassionate grounds are pending with his Ministry as on June 30, 1994;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). At the end of June 1994, a total number of 1406 applications received for financial assistance out of Health Minister's Discretionary Grant for Medical treatment are pending for want of information relating to details of illness certified by the doctor, income certificate, the patient's admission in the hospital for operation/treatment etc. In completed cases, approved grants are given direct to the concerned hospitals.

[English]

**Joint Venture between CNN
International and DDI**

2618. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cable News Network (CNN) International Tel. Turner has agreed to invest in India for the joint operation with Doordarshan International (DDI);

(b) whether the Government have granted approval for the joint venture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) CNNI, USA have only expressed a desire to lease transponders on INSAT-2B.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Evictees

2619. PROF. SUSANTA
CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA
GHANGARE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal's award with regard to rehabilitation of evictees;

(b) whether the Union Government have assessed the rehabilitation work; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) *Statement-I* is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Yes; Sir. A total of 40727 Sardar Sarovar Project Affected families comprising 4600 families in Gujarat, 3113 families in Maharashtra and 33014 families in Madhya Pradesh are required to be resettled and rehabilitated under the project. The progress of resettlement and rehabilitation of these Project Affected Families upto 30th June, 1994 is indicated in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal's award, *inter-alia*, provides for the following resettlement and rehabilitation benefits to the oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Project:

- (i) Every displaced family from whom more than 25 per cent of its land holding is acquired shall be entitled to and be allotted irrigable land to the extent of land acquired from it subject to the prescribed ceiling in the State concerned and a minimum of 2 hectares (5 acres) per family, the irrigation facilities being provided by the State in whose territory the allotted land is situated. This land shall be

- transferred to the oustee family if it agrees to take it
- (ii) Every major son will be treated as a separate family.
- (iii) Every oustee family shall be entitled to and allotted a house site *i.e.* a plot of land measuring 18.29m x 27.43m (60' x 90') free of cost.
- (iv) Rehabilitation grant, grant-in-aid and subsidy.
- (v) Compensation for the land acquired as per Land Acquisition Act in operation at the time of acquisition.
- (vi) Civic amenities like one primary school for 100 families, one Panchayat Ghar for every 500 families, one seed store for every 500 families, one Children's Park for every 500 families, one village pond for every 500 families, drinking water well with trough for every 50 families, one tree platform for every 50 families, one religious place of worship for 100 families, one dispensary for every 500 families, construction of approach roads and link roads for Abadias, electrical distribution lines and street lights etc.
- (vii) Social amenities for each municipal town going under submergence *viz.* water supply, sanitary arrangements layout, and levelling of sites etc.

STATEMENT-II

Progress of Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Sardar Sarovar Project Affected Families upto 30th June, 1994.

Water	State of Relocation	Total No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	Progress of P & R upto 30th June, 94 (No. of PAFs)	
			House Plots	Agricultural Land
Gujarat	Gujarat	4600	4248	4295
Maharashtra	Gujarat	999	581	650
	Maharashtra	2114	841	859
	Total	3113	1422	1509
Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	14124	2148	2525
	Madhya Pradesh	18890	512	
	Total	33014	2660	2525
Grant Total		40727	8330	8329

[Translation]

AIDS Control

2620. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) the number of H.I.V. (positive) patients identified in Gujarat so far;

(b) the hospitals in Gujarat where AIDS screening facilities are available;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the Screening Centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any 'AIDS' control programme is being implemented by the Union Government or with foreign assistance in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) 367 HIV positive cases have been reported from Gujarat as on 30th June, 1994.

(b) AIDS screening facilities are available at Surveillance Centre at Department of Microbiology, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad and Zonal Blood Testing Centres functioning at following blood banks:

1. Blood Bank, Surat Medical College, Surat.

2. Blood Bank, Government Medical College, Vadodara.

3. Blood Bank, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

4. Blood Bank, M.P. Shah Hospital, Jamnagar.

5. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Junagarh.

6. Blood Bank, Civil Hospital, Amreli.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme is currently under implementation as a Centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country including Gujarat. The strategies to combat AIDS consist of strengthening programme management, generation of awareness amongst risk-behaviour groups and the general public, prevention and control of STD, Promotion of condom for prevention of STD/HIV, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and better facilities for surveillance, diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases.

[English]

Leptospirosis

2621. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports of widespread disease

of Leptospirosis in the Southern States, especially Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to control the spreading of this disease and provide treatment of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Leptospirosis is known to occur in the State of Kerala.

(b) The information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The State Governments are expected to take steps to control this disease and provide treatment to the patients. The following measures are usually taken to prevent the disease:

- (i) Control of rodents;
- (ii) Disinfection of water;
- (iii) Wearing of protective clothes;
- (iv) Vaccination in High risk persons, such as agricultural workers; and

(v) Early treatment of the cases with penicillin and Tetracycline.

[Translation]

Coal Reserves

2622. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 'regional exploration' and comprehensive exploration of coal reserves in the country, separately during the last three years;

(b) whether any feasible study has been conducted or a comprehensive project report has been prepared for undertaking coal mining projects with the help of comprehensive drilling during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to information received from Geological Survey of India and Coal companies, details of regional exploration and detailed exploration for coal in the country during the last three years are given below:

(in metres)

Year	*Regional drilling (by Geological Survey of India)	Promotional drilling	Detailed drilling
1991-92	47973	17228	367652
1992-93	51115	28178	339462
1993-94	36166	7065 (upto Sept. 93)	382906

* (Figures for GSI include lignite and the year is taken from October to September).

(b) to (d). Based on geological data available from detailed drilling 91 coal mining projects and schemes have been formulated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL) during the last three years. As indicated by CMPDIL, the total capacity of these projects/schemes is 88.65 million tonnes per year and their estimated cost works out to about Rs. 5760 crores at the price level prevailing at the time of formulation of schemes.

[English]

AIDS in Delhi

2623. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether as per survey, conducted by a medical team in Tihar Jail it was found that 90 per cent of the 750 prisoners were homosexuals;

(b) whether it has been stated that in Delhi alone, there will be 5 million HIV carriers in the next six years, one million of them will be AIDS patients;

(c) if so, the details regarding the report of the survey team; and

(d) the preventive measures the Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) Government are not aware of the sources or the basis of this estimate.

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

(d) A comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of AIDS is currently being implemented throughout the country. The strategies evolved consist of generation of awareness amongst risk behaviour groups and the general public, promotion of condom for prevention of STD/HIV, Blood Safety and rational use of blood, better facilities for surveillance diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases.

Restriction on Foreign Nationals

2624. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have relaxed the restrictions on foreign nationals to visit Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In order to promote tourism in the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir, it has been decided in November 1993 to allow foreign tourists in groups consisting of four or more persons sponsored by recognised tour operators on the following identified tour circuits, after obtaining permits from the competent authority. The visit to all the places in each Sub-Division together, will be limited to the requisite minimum period which may not exceed 7 days.

Tour Circuits(i) *Khaltse Sub-Division (Drokaahpa Area)*

Khaltse - Dumkhar - Skorduchan
Hanudo - Biama - Dha.

(ii) *Nubra Sub-Division*

(a) Leh-Khardung La-Khalsar-Tirit
upto Panamik.

(b) Leh-Khardung La-Khalsar - upto
Hunder.

(c) Leh-Sabo-Digar La-Digar-Labab-
Khungru Gompa - Tangar.

(iii) *Nyoma Sub-Division*

(a) Leh-Upshi-Chumathang-Mahe-
Puga-Tso-Morari Lake/Korzok.

(b) Leh-Upshi-Debring-Puga-Tso-
Morari Lake/Korzok.

(c) Leh-Karu-Chang La-Durbuk-
Tangtse-Lukung-Spanmik.

(Pangong Lake upto Spanmik).

Joint Sampling of Coal

2625. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: will
the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
under consideration of the Government
for joint sampling of coal for ensuring
quality of coal at the power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to
build beneficiation plants in the collieries
to reduce the ash content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT
PANJA): (a) No, Sir, there is no proposal
under consideration of Government for
joint sampling of coal at the power plants.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Coal India Ltd. has floated
global tenders inviting Indian and foreign
parties for setting up of coal beneficiation
plants on build, own and operate basis.

By Pass Surgery

2626. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government
hospitals where the facilities for Cardiac-
by-pass surgery are available in the
country;

(b) whether these facilities are at
par with the facilities available in the
hospitals in the developed countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the efforts being made
by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The
facilities for Cardiac by-pass surgery are
now available in a large number of major
Government hospitals like All India
Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi,
G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi, Post-
Graduate Institute of Medical Education

and Research, Chandigarh, Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Science & Technology, Trivandrum and Railway Hospital, Madras etc.

(b) to (d). The facilities in these hospitals in terms of personnel, equipment, operation theatre etc. are comparable with the similar facilities in the developed countries.

Polavaram Irrigation Project

2627. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for World Bank Assistance for Polavaram Irrigation Project during recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed Polavaram irrigation project to this Ministry for consideration. However, it was not for seeking World Bank assistance. The State Government has been requested to provide a revised proposal with requisite data and clearances.

Fifth Wage Board for Coal Workers

2628. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation for constitution of Fifth Wage Board for Coal Workers for revision of wages; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Government have received representations from various Unions for immediate constitution of Joint Biopartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI). Coal India Ltd. has been authorised to constitute JBCCI-V in consultation with JBCCI-IV. A core group consisting of representatives from JBCCI-IV has been formed to deliberate and decide for constitution of JBCCI-V and to hold preliminary discussions about the matters relating to NCWA-V.

Further, the National Front of Indian Trade Unions and Kovala Shramik Sabha have filed writ petitions in the Calcutta High Court for representation in JBCCI and have obtained interim order also. After vacation/modification of interim orders by the Calcutta High Court, attempts can be made to constitute JBCCI-V formally.

Assault on Journalists

2629. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the probe orders into the incident of assault on two reporters of the 'Statesman' recently;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed by the Government to receive the report on the probe; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs directed the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to personally conduct an enquiry into the reported fracas at Le Meridien on 1.7.94, in a function for felicitating Shri K.P.S. Gill involving two reporters of 'Statesman' and some supporters of Director General Police, Punjab. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi was required to ascertain whether *prime-facie* evidence existed of instigation by any senior officer.

(b) and (c). The enquiry report has already been received by the Government and is under examination.

Malayalam Films

2630. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Malayalam knowing Members of the Advisory Panel in the Central Board of Films Certification, Madras;

(b) the number of Malayalam feature films certified in Madras during 1993 and 1994; and

(c) the number of times each Malayalam knowing Advisory Panel Member was associated in the Examining

Committee for certification of Malayalam films, during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The names of Malayalam knowing Members of the Madras advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification are as follows:

1. Smt. Anne George
2. Smt. Bhama Ramanan
3. Dr. P. Balakrishnan
4. Shri M. Chandran Nair
5. Shri N. Sankaran Nair
6. Shri K.S. Gopalakrishnan
7. Dr. V.P. Sidhan
8. Dr. Thampi Latif
9. Shri P.T. Sivaraman

(b) The number of Malayalam feature films certified at Madras during 1993 and 1994 (upto July) is as under:

1993	60
1994 (upto- July)	23

(c)

Names of Malayalam knowing Advisory Panel Members in the Madras Advisory Panel	Number of times each Member was associated in the Examining Committee	
	1993	1994 (upto July)
1. Smt. Anne George	17	10
2. Smt. Bhama Ramanan	15	5
3. Dr. P. Balakrishnan	25	9
4. Shri M. Chandran Nair	13	7
5. Shri N. Sankaran Nair	18	12
6. Shri K.S. Gopalakrishnan	9	-
7. Dr. V.P. Sidhan	20	6
8. Dr. Thampi Latif	17	7
9. Shri P.T. Sivaraman	15	11

Doordarshan in Uttaranchal

2631. SHRI NANABENDRA SHAH:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be
taken for the expansion of Doordarshan
in Uttaranchal region of Uttar Pradesh
during 1994-95; and

(b) the time by which the
Government propose to cover the entire
region by Doordarshan network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH
DEO): (a) and (b). Whereas the entire
country including the Uttarakhand region
of Uttar Pradesh is covered by the
Satellite transmission of Doordarshan,
presently 79% of U.P. by area is covered
by Doordarshan's terrestrial transmission.
To expand the terrestrial transmission in
the Uttarakhand region, 1 high power
and 33 low /very low power transmission
as mentioned in the attached *Statement*
are under implementation/envisaged to
be set up. Further expansion of
Doordarshan net work will depend upon
future availability of resources and
infrastructure facilities.

STATEMENT

TV Transmitters under Implementation/Envisaged to be set up in Uttarakhand Region of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Location
1.	Almora	LPT, Almora VLPT, Chaukhutia VLPT, Bageshwar VLPT, Binsar VLPT, Basot/Bhikiasen VLPT, Manila
2.	Pithoragarh	LPT, Champawat VPLT, Didighat VPLT, Barakot VPLT, Sirakot/Vaikunthdham HPT, Champawat VLPT, Lohaghat LPT, Dhunaghat LPT, Khetikhan
3.	Nainital	LPT, Haldwani
4.	Dehradun	VLPT, Sea hiya
5.	Chamoli	LPT, Karanprayag VLPT, Chamoli LPT, Joshimath VLPT, Tharali VLPT, Rudraprayag VLPT, Nandprayag
6.	Garhwal	VLPT, Lansdowne VLPT, Kaljikhali VLPT, Ghandiyal VLPT, Naugaonkhal LPT, Kotdwar
7.	Tehri Garhwal	LPT, New Tehri VLPT, Pratapnagar VLPT, Devprayag VLPT, Khait Parbat VLPT, Gajja
8.	Uttar Kashi	VLPT, Fateh Parbat VLPT, Rajgarhi

Expansion of Hindustan Latex Limited

2632. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of the Hindustan Latex Limited (HLL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Diversification projects, such as, manufacture of Copper-T, Blood Bags, Hydrocephalus Shunts, Oral Contraceptive Pills and Centchromen are under various stages of implementation/completion.

[*Translation*]

Publication of Bhagirath Journals

2633. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:
SHRI MOTILAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements that exist for the publication and editing of Bhagirath journals;

(b) whether publication of Bhagirath journals has been suspended in 1994;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if not, the date on which the January issue was brought out;

(e) whether there has been any delay in its publication;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the action taken against the persons responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Bhagirath (English) and Bhagirath (Hindi) are being brought out by Central Water Commission as quarterly journals. These are printed at Government of India Photo-litho Press, Faridabad. An Editorial Board exists for the smooth functioning of each journal. Editor, Bhagirath (English) looks after the editing of Bhagirath (English). An Engineering Officer of the level of Deputy Director is looking after the editing of Bhagirath (Hindi) journal till the post of Editor, Bhagirath (Hindi), is filled by a candidate recommended by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). The January-March 1994 issue of Bhagirath (Hindi) has been brought out by the Government of India Press, Faridabad on 18th July 1994, the manuscripts for which were sent to Government of India Press, Faridabad, on 19th January, 1994. The January-June 1994 combined issue of Bhagirath (English) is also under printing in the Government of India Press, Faridabad. The main reason for the delay is due to delay in printing in the Government of India Press.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

Rashtriya Barh Ayog

2634. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had set up a Rashtriya Barh Ayog in 1976;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of this Ayog;

(c) the major recommendations of the Ayog;

(d) whether these recommendations have been implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Rashtriya Barh Ayog was constituted by Government of India in 1976 to study all aspects of flood problem with a view to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach to the problem of flood management in the country.

(c) Rashtriya Barh Ayog in its report (1980) made 207 long term and short term recommendations. Out of these, 25 main recommendations were identified by the Working Group set up for the formulation of flood management schemes for the 8th Plan which are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(d) and (e). The recommendations of Rashtriya Barh Ayog were forwarded to concerned State Governments/Central Agencies for follow up action. These recommendations are under various stages of implementation.

STATEMENT

Main recommendations of Rashtriya Barh Ayog

S.No.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation
1	4	For the purpose of evaluation of the performance of the existing and future flood control works, data have to be collected in an effective manner so as to provide quantitative and dependable information on their long term performance and their impact on various socio-economic factors.
2	14	The state should undertake legislation to prevent unauthorised river bed cultivation and encroachments into drains etc. and where such laws already exist, the enforcement agencies should be strengthened. The cultivation of crops like water melons, vegetables etc. in river bed and berms may, however be allowed with caution.

S.No.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation
		The practice of cultivation in the abandoned beds of Dhars which discharge into main rivers should be stopped.
3	15	Where suitable legislation with a penal clause for unauthorised crossings over drains has not been enacted, the same should be done and enforced.
4	21	Wherever possible, contour maps along with gauge data should be used by the flood control departments to derive estimate of area flooded.
5	28	Flood damage may be reported separately for the following 3 categories of areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Unprotected areas (ii) Protected areas (iii) Areas situated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between the embankments and the river.
6	29	The extent of area affected by drainage congestion should be compiled separately for protected areas and unprotected areas.
7	30	Damage data should be compiled basin and sub-basinwise also.
8	49	Flood plain management measures should be undertaken wherever necessary legislation exists and suitable legislation enacted in other states.
9	53	Special flood prone area programme similar to the drought prone area programme or tribal area development programme should be launched for rapid development of diara land alongwith appropriate research and development support.
10	81	The comprehensive approach to the problem of floods must form part of the overall comprehensive approach for the best possible utilisation of our land and water resources for optimum production on a sustained long term basis. The approach to the flood problem should remain dynamic and flexible, so as to accommodate future improvements in policy if called for, taking into account the state of our economy, our social conditions, and the availability of resources.

S.No.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation
		This should be considered while formulating all flood control programmes. The comprehensive approach to the problem of floods should be with main emphasis on human considerations. The states may undertake preparation of master plans for flood control with this objective.
11	92	Measures attempting to modify the susceptibility of life and property of flood damage should be adopted to much more increasing degree than here-tofore.
12	113	Unless adequate maintenance is assured, it is unwise to undertake new construction.
13	116	Completion of continuing schemes should receive priority in allocation of funds, to the extent necessary, by and large, not less than 60 per cent of plan and annual allocations.
14	122	Flood control sector be given preferential treatment while making allocations from funds meant for special problems.
15	132	Adequate funds for maintenance should be assured amounts for maintenance suggested for various types of works may be taken as a guide. These should be reviewed by the state officers on the basis of actual needs and norms fixed. These norms should be reviewed periodically.
16	137	Arrangements should be made for connecting by Telecommunication links all points of important flood and drainage works to the headquarters of superior engineering officers and the control room of state headquarters.
17	153	The states should enact legislation so as to amend section 17(II) of land acquisition Act with a view to make the existing provisions for emergent situations. At present applicable to Railways, also applicable for flood control works;
18	167	More emphasis should be laid on research, education and training as relevant to water resources development, river science and control of floods.

S.No.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation
19	176	The existing research organisations should intensify their research investigations to obtain scientific information on river morphology and river response of various hydraulic structures and encroachments.
20	181	Studies on sedimentation of reservoirs should be intensified.
21	186	Techno-economic Research should be sponsored in order to develop new technology for flood control and Methodology to quantifying indirect damages and indirect benefits.
22	189	Barh Vigyan Kendras should be established where training of land users and young students should be taken up.
23	191	Human Activities should be restricted in areas which are exposed to cyclones.
24	197	A national council for mitigating disaster should be formed.
25.	204	Data collection should continue on the basis of recommendations made by experts. The coastal research engineering centre, CWPRS, Pune should periodically evaluate the usefulness and reliability of the data collected and give appropriate guidance where required.

Literacy Campaign in Tribal Areas

2635. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any drive for total literacy campaign in the tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details stating the progress made in this regard so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). No,

Sir. The Government does not have any District Total Literacy Campaign Programme exclusively for tribal areas. However, the National Literacy Mission in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been supporting the programme of Total Literacy Campaign in 271 districts located in 19 States and 4 Union Territories of the country. The programme is intended to cover all the illiterate citizens in the given target age group.

The list of districts having a sizeable tribal population which are covered under the Total Literacy Campaign is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

List of Districts having a sizeable tribal population which are covered under the Total Literacy Campaign Programme started by the National Literacy Mission in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

Bihar

1. Dumka
2. Ranchi

Gujarat

3. Dangs
4. Surat
5. Bharuch
6. Valsad
7. Panchmahal

Himachal Pradesh

8. Kinnaur
9. Lahaul & Spiti

Madhya Pradesh

10. Raigarh
11. Jhabua

Orissa

12. Koraput
13. Sundergarh
14. Kalahandi

15. Keonjhar

16. Malkangiri

Rajasthan

17. Dungarpur

Tripura

18. South Tripura

Irrigation Projects

2636. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh cleared by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of original estimates and revised estimates of on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Man Irrigation Project envisaging annual irrigation of 17700 hectares was accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission in June, 1992 for an estimated cost of Rs. 44.10 crores.

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

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Original Estimated Cost	Year of approval	Latest Estimated Cost	Scheduled Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Major Projects</i>					
1.	Hasdeo Bango	115.30	1980	692.88	Beyond VIII Plan
2.	Mahanadi Reservoir	U.A.	-	1223.45	-do-
3.	Upper Wainganga	50.60	1978	176.53	-do-
4.	Thanwar	24.38	TAC	24.40	VIII Plan
5.	Kolar	139.14	TAC	157.40	-do-
6.	Pairi	4.97	1973	33.54	Beyond VIII Plan
7.	Jonk	4.14	1976	46.38	-do-
8.	Kodar	2.94	1977	49.82	-do-
9.	Sindh Ph-I	4.95	1972	56.43	-do-
10.	Halaji	13.06	1980	24.71	-do-
11.	Urmil	6.41	1978	13.50	VIII Plan
12.	Bansagar Unit-I	91.31	1978	740.05	Beyond VIII Plan
	Bansagar Unit-II	U.A.	-	529.00	-do-
13.	Rajghat Unit I (MP Unit share)	61.61 309.21	- TAC	133.50 309.21	-do- -do-
14.	Bariarpur LBC	18.40	1978	143.00	-do-
15.	Dawanthadi (Maharashtra)	161.57	TAC	89.78	-do-
16.	Mahi	61.52	1985	129.70	-do-
17.	Sindh Ph-II	510.94	TAC	607.67	-do-
18.	Mahan	39.00	TAC	103.14	-do-
19.	Bargi Unit I & II	566.24	TAC	742.84	-do-
20.	Man	44.10	1992	90.00	-do-
21.	Jobat	30.75	1985	61.68	-do-
22.	Narmada Sagar	752.16	1989	1574.30	-do-
23.	Bargi Diversion	1201.23	TAC	1640.00	-do-
24.	Omkareshwar	1784.29	TAC	5120.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Medium Projects</i>					
1.	Chandora	2.53	1980	15.00	VIII Plan
2.	Bundala	2.15	1980	14.20	-do-
3.	Matiari	4.89	1979	60.16	Beyond VIII Plan
4.	Dejala Dewasa	16.43	1983	50.12	VIII Plan
5.	Motiamoti	1.61	1977	20.00	Beyond VIII Plan
6.	Chirpani	8.57	1981	31.85	VIII Plan
7.	Pipariyanalla	3.89	1977	13.73	-do-
8.	Shivnath Diversion	0.40	1978	7.71	-do-
9.	Balar	2.67	1977	10.90	Beyond VIII Plan
10.	Kalia Sote	9.33	1980	55.63	-do-
11.	Tillar	5.77	1980	36.45	-do-
12.	Choral	3.96	1979	29.68	-do-
13.	Dholwad	4.68	1978	18.05	VIII Plan
14.	Kanhargeon	5.22	1982	16.70	-do-
15.	Banjaz	2.01	1977	7.74	Beyond VIII Plan
16.	Chunghatti	1.99	1978	44.22	-do-
17.	Banki	3.13	1980	13.33	VIII Plan
18.	Gomukh	3.51	1980	35.13	Beyond VIII Plan
19.	Dudha	2.86	1979	19.70	-do-
20.	Budhna	2.00	1980	21.60	VIII Plan
21.	Barnai	4.26	1983	15.40	-do-
22.	Kukhunder	4.27	1984	27.40	-do-
23.	Raspur Khurd	1.51	1984	10.90	-do-
24.	Bardchar	U.A.	TAC	10.67	Beyond VIII Plan
25.	Bandia	1.80	1983	12.20	VIII Plan
26.	Gej	0.75	TAC	29.85	Beyond VIII Plan
27.	Mand Diversion	2.89	1978	46.59	-do-
28.	Bilaspur Diversion	0.96	1976	6.30	VIII Plan
29.	Kosartada	6.01	1981	35.03	Beyond VIII Plan
30.	Kunwari left	1.03	1981	3.80	-do-
31.	Mahur	10.67	TAC	43.67	-do-
32.	Beh	13.90	1980	52.40	-do-
33.	Sagar	10.63	1980	32.80	-do-

Note: U.A. - Unapproved

TAC - Found acceptable by the Advisory Committee.

Terrorist Activities in J & K

2637. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists have made new hide outs in Kathua and Udhampur of Jammu and Kashmir as reported in the 'Jansatta' dated July 7, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Some instances of movement of militants in the hilly regions of Kathua and Udhampur Districts have come to notice. However, there are no reports about establishing any hide-outs. Government are making all necessary efforts to contain militant activities in various parts of the State.

Amnesty International

2638. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amnesty International has urged the Union Government to release prisoners of conscience and to ensure that all other political prisoners are brought to trial promptly and fairly or released;

(b) whether it has also urged the Union Government to investigate impartially all allegations of torture and deaths in custody and to bring to justice those responsible for torturing or ill-treating prisoners and to implement

safeguards outlines in the 10 point programme to halt torture; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). From time to time in their various reports Amnesty International have made these observations. It has been regularly emphasized by Government in discussions with Amnesty International and in other fora, that it is committed to ensuring that the due process of law is followed and respected by all concerned in matters pertaining to arrests and detention, etc. Issues relating to prompt inquiries into complaints of custodial deaths and strict and timely action against those who may be found guilty are also being very regularly pursued with the State Governments, who are primarily responsible for matters pertaining to police. Certain amendments have also been proposed in the Cr. P.C. with a view to further strengthening the legal safeguards already available to persons who may be arrested, through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

Flood Control Projects

2639. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid and loan received for Flood Control Projects during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto June); and

(b) the amount allocated to various projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto June) no foreign aid and loans were received for flood control projects.

(b) Does not arise.

HPT Station at Mysore

2640. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the project for setting up of a High Power TV Transmission Station at Mysore;

(b) the amount spent on the project so far;

(c) the amount earmarked during 1994-95;

(d) the present status of the project; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The scheme for setting up of a High Power TV Transmitter at Mysore is yet to be formally approved by the competent authority. However, the estimated cost of a project of this nature is about Rs. 7-8 crores.

(b) and (c). Whereas, no expenditure has been incurred so far on

this scheme, a consolidated provision of Rs. 119.00 lakhs has been earmarked for setting up of High Power Transmitters at selected locations in the country including that at Mysore, during 1994-95?

(d) and (e). Site for setting up of High Power TV Transmitter at Mysore has been finalised and action has been initiated to acquire the site. The normal lead time for completion of the scheme of this nature is about 3-4 years after formal approval of the scheme by competent authority.

[Translation]

Promotion of Homoeopathy

2641. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Homoeopathy say Manorogon Ka Safal Upchar" appearing in the Navbharat Times of July 18, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to allocate more funds for the promotion of Homoeopathy in the country?

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

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid down on the Table of the House.

[English]

Visit of Minister to Doda

2642. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he or the Minister of State in his Ministry visited Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. I visited Doda on 8th June 1994 to review the security situation. I also discussed with officials of State and district administration, Police and Security Forces the arrangements for containing the activities of the militants, and creating confidence and a feeling of security among the people in the wake of migration of some families from the District into the neighbouring Chamba district, who have since returned to their houses.

Terrorist Activities in Delhi

2643. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists from Punjab have extended their area of operation to Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of their activities reported in Delhi during 1993 and 1994 so far; and

(c) the success achieved in containing such activities?

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

(b) The information is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) All out efforts have been made by Delhi Police to collect intelligence and take action against the militant groups. As a result of these efforts, Delhi Police has been able to arrest 25 militants in 1993 and 5 in 1994 (upto 31.7.94) who were operating in Punjab and Delhi.

STATEMENT

Year 1993

1. *Case FIR No. 61 dated 23.1.93 u/s 3/4/5 TADA and 25 Arms Act, Police Station New Delhi Railway Station, New Delhi.*

Four persons namely, Sukhjit Singh @ Sukhi S/o Jagraj Singh, Jaspal Singh, Paramjit Singh and Balvinder Singh R/o District Sangrur, Punjab were arrested in the above cited case. They sneaked into the Capital to do some major terrorist action on or before the Republic Day celebration and had established hideouts in Delhi.

2. *Case FIR No. 76 dated 6.4.93 u/s 419/420/468/471 IPC 4/5 TADA Act and 3/4 E.S. Act, Police Station Shalimar Bagh, Delhi.*

Two persons namely, Umrao Singh, S/o Mahender Singh and Harbhajan Singh, S/o Banta Singh, R/o District Hoshiarpur (Punjab) were arrested in the above cited case. They were involved in a number of cases in Punjab. Umrao Singh disclosed that he was a partner of Fuzi Travels Garh Shanker with Ajit Singh. His main job was to induce persons for going abroad on forged documents and arrange tickets for them.

3. *Case FIR No. 76 dated 15.2.93 u/s 3/4/5 TADA, 25/54/59, Arms and 5 E.S. Acts, Police Station, Bhajanpura, Delhi.*

Five persons namely, Gurmeet Singh @ Gurdaspuria, S/o Harbans Singh, Ranjit Kaur @ Pinki, W/o Gurmeet Singh, R/o Punjab and Jarnail Singh, S/o Bahadur Singh, Narpreet Kaur @ Bobby, W/o Roshan Lal Bairagi and Anil Gujral, S/o Shri Chand Gujral, R/o Delhi were arrested in the above cited case. They planned to create bloodshed in Delhi during the BJP rally on 25.2.93 in Delhi.

4. *Case FIR No. 49 dated 17.2.93 u/s 3/4/5 TADA and 25/54/59 Arms Acts and 120-B IPC, Police Station, Shahdara, Delhi.*

Two persons namely Ajit Singh, S/o Guljar Singh and Dayal Singh S/o Lal Singh both R/o Punjab were arrested in the above cited case. They sneaked into the Capital with

the intention to collect ransom from some transporters of the city. They belong to KCF (Zaffarwal group) of terrorist outfit and has been sent to Delhi. On the direction of Wassan Singh Zaffarwal, Chief of KCF (Zaffarwal group) and were conducting reccee of some transporters in trans-Yamuna area for threatening them to get ransom.

5. *Case FIR No. 150 dated 10.3.93 u/s 302/364/365/34 IPC 5 TADA Act and 25/27/54/59 Arms Act, Police Station, Shrinivaspuri, Delhi.*

One Malkiat Singh @ Kulwant Singh @ Kultar Singh @ Balvinder Singh Ajnala, S/o Gurdeep Singh, R/o Village and Police Station Ajnala, District Amritsar (Punjab) was arrested in the above cited case for abducting Mukesh Jain, R/o 26, West Friends Colony on 10.3.93 and shooting the security guard on duty at Mukesh Jain's residence.

6. *Case FIR No. 190 dated 6.4.93 u/s 3/4 E.S. Act and 3/4/5 TADA Act, Police Station, Tilak Nagar, Delhi.*

Two persons namely Manoranjan Singh @ Lahari, S/o Kultar Singh and Gurmeet Singh, S/o Tarlok Singh, R/o Vishnu Garden, Tilak Nagar, Delhi were arrested in the above cited case. They were having explosives for causing bomb blast in Delhi. They had plans to eliminate Shri Deepak Bhagat, S/o Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

7. *Case FIR No. 164 dated 6.5.93 u/s 307/384/506/34 IPC and 25/27/54/59 Arms Act, Police Station, Ambedkar Nagar, Delhi.*

Three persons namely, Kulvinder Singh, S/o Bhan Singh, Rakesh, S/o Babu Ram and Kuldeep Singh @ Kalsi, S/o Pritam Singh, R/o U.P. were arrested in the above cited case. They were sending threatening letters on KCF letter head to one Shri Sunil Kapoor, S/o Shri S.N. Kapoor, R/o Greater Kailash-I, Delhi and were demanding a ransom of Rs. 5 lacs from him.

8. *Case FIR No. 330 dated 17.5.93 u/s 4/5 TADA and 3/4/5 E.S. Act, Police Station, Patel Nagar, Delhi.*

Four persons namely, Harvinder Singh, S/o Ram Singh, Kuldeep Singh, S/o Sulakhan Singh, Ashvinder Singh, S/o Santokh Singh, R/o Delhi and Ratinder Singh @ Ranjha, S/o Harmohinder Singh, R/o Rajasthan, were arrested in the above cited case. They had plans for a major incident in Delhi. They belong to Babbar Khalsa outfit of Punjab.

9. *Case FIR No. 125 dated 2.6.93 u/s 307 IPC, 25/27/54/59 Arms Act and 5 TADA Act, Police Station, Adarsh Nagar, Delhi.*

One Baljit Singh @ Balli, S/o Didar Singh, R/o Village Bagria District Amritsar (Punjab) was

arrested in the above cited case for indulging in subversive activities.

10. *Case FIR No. 326 dated 10.11.93 u/s 3/4/5 TADA and 4/5 E.S. Act, Police Station Civil Lines, Delhi.*

One Mohkam Singh, S/o Dalip Singh, R/o Cheema Park, Model Town, Ludhiana (Punjab) was arrested in this case. He was a hardcore terrorist of Babbar Khalsa outfit of Punjab. The organisation entrusted him with the responsibility of co-ordination, arrangement of finance and procurement of arms and ammunition and explosives.

Year 1994

11. *Case FIR No. 39 dated 2.3.94 u/s 3/4/5 TADA, 25/54/59 Arms Act and 5 E.S. Act, Police Station, Parliament Street, Delhi.*

Four persons namely, Gurbachan Singh, S/o Hari Singh, R/o Ghaziabad (UP), Narinder Singh, S/o Gangoo Singh, Lakhbir Singh S/o Labh Singh and Rahul Vohra S/o Rattan Lal all R/o Delhi were arrested in the above cited case. They were involved in the induction of weapons to Delhi for carrying out attack on selected VIPs and economic targets. They revealed that Lakhbir Singh Roade, who is living in Pakistan, had plans to induct assault rifles, grenades and explosives for carrying out

actions in Punjab, Delhi and its surrounding areas. A conspiracy to assassinate the Punjab Chief Minister by this group has already been exposed by the Punjab Police with the arrest of Jasbir Rode and others in Jalandhar.

12. *Case FIR No. 60 dated 23.1.94 u/s 25/27/54/59 Arms Act and 5 TADA Act, Police Station, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.*

One Kabul Singh @ Fauzi S/o Guljar Singh, R/o Village Chinjoli, Police Station Raja Shanshi, District Amritsar (Punjab) was arrested in the above cited case. He had come to Delhi for the purpose of carrying out some terrorists acts with the help of his associates during Republic Day Celebration 1994. He belongs to BTFK group of Punjab.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Oustees

2644. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Community has provided any assistance for the rehabilitation of people affected on account of implementation of some irrigation projects in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have also been provided from other sources to the State for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d). Resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by Water Resources Development Project is implemented as a Part of the Project and the expenditure involved is included in the Project cost.

[English]

Dankuni Coal Complex

2645. SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal for handing over portion of the Dankuni Coal Complex to any private organisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). No proposal for privatisation of Low Temperature Carbonisation (LTC) plant at Dankuni is under consideration of the Government.

However, many action points have been identified to bring about overall improvement in financial performance of LTC Plant. One of the suggestions put forward is to explore the possibility of entrusting the production and distribution of coke and coal gases to a joint venture company with Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC) and Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation (GSGSC) as partners.

As of now Coal India Limited (CIL) are directing their efforts towards making the unit viable through maximisation of production and speedy development of market for the products.

AIDS

2646. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spread of AIDS in the country has been due to widespread ignorance about the disease and lack of efficient tests for determining the infection;

(b) whether only a few blood banks have the capability for screening the blood and that to with alisa test, which is not cent per cent accurate;

(c) if so, whether the Government have sought any help from foreign agencies in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The spread of HIV infection and AIDS in two country has been largely because of unprotected multi-partner sex, transfusion

associated infection and sharing of infected needles and syringes by injecting drug-users.

(b) HIV testing facilities are provided to all the Blood Banks through a system of linking them with 150 Zonal Blood Testing Centres located in various parts of the country. In addition, 372 District Level Blood Transfusion Centres are being provided with rapid HIV testing kits. All the HIV testing kits are highly sensitive and accurate.

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

National Projects

2647. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been laid down by the Union Government to declare an irrigation project as National Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to declare certain irrigation projects including Polavaram project as a National Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) to (e). The following criteria was proposed to declare an Irrigation project as project of national importance;

- (i) International projects with potential of 1 lakh hectares and above.
- (ii) Inter-State projects with potential of 1 lakh hectares and above.
- (iii) Projects having international aspects.
- (iv) Projects having inter-State aspects.

Although, a number of projects including Polavaram project were identified as projects of national importance, no project in the Irrigation sector has been declared as National Project due to resource constraints.

Bill on Representation of People

2648. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to bring a legislation disqualifying those, who have more than two children, from contesting all elections from Gram Panchayat to Parliament;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce the Bill in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). This Ministry has introduced the constitution (Seventy-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992 in Rajya Sabha in December, 1992 which, *inter-alia*, provides that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament or either House of the Legislature of a State, if he has more than two children. The proposed amendment will, however have prospective effect only, and will not apply to any person having more than two children on the date of commencement of the proposed amendment, or within one year thereafter.

The Bill stands referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for examination and report.

Dutch Assistance for Health Care

2649. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat and Maharashtra have submitted a Dutch Consortium assisted project to the Union Government for establishing new facilities for detection of T.B. and Cancer in these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where new facilities are proposed under the said project in these states?

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

A preliminary project proposal titled 'Strengthening of Intermediate level Health Services' from the State Government of Gujarat has been received for Dutch assistance to the tune of Rs. 175 crores. The project submitted by the State Government includes the areas of Maternity and Child Health Services, Traumatology, Ophthalmic disorders, Urological disorders.

The place where these facilities are proposed has not been finalised. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Commission for Handicapped

2650. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a standing Commission for improving educational, social and economical conditions of *handicapped persons in the country and* for monitoring the implementation of the Welfare schemes for them;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the handicapped institutions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir. However there is a National Council for Handicapped Welfare which is an advisory body to the Government. The Welfare Minister is the Chairman of this Council

and its members include Member of Parliament. Representatives of State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and Experts in the field of Handicapped Welfare. The main objectives are:

- (i) To ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to research, training and services for the disabled population;
 - (ii) To evolve a National Plan of Action;
 - (iii) To evolve policy guidelines for the welfare and rehabilitation of the disabled;
 - (iv) Periodically review legislative, administrative and other measures for the welfare of the disabled; and
 - (v) To ensure people's participation in the rehabilitation of the disabled.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Para Military Forces

2651. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Para military forces personnel posted, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether posting of these forces in various States is not uniform; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Central Para Military Forces are deployed in the States/UTs in aid of Civil authorities as and when required. The quantum of force deployed depends upon the prevailing situation and varies from State to State and time to time.

[English]

Ranipur 28 Colliery

2652. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ranipur 2B Colliery under the Eastern Coalfields Limited has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether there is any proposal for re-opening this colliery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd., Ranipur 2B incline which was earlier closed in 1986 was reopened in 1991-92 for development.

While developing the seam on rise side, seam thickness narrowed to around 0.80 metres due to which development could not be continued further. Dip side also could not be worked due to water logging. Hence the mine had to be closed again. In view of the position as explained, there is, at present, no proposal for re-opening this Colliery.

[Translation]

Coal Dumps and Stock Yards

2653. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal dumps and stock yards set up under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) the number out of them in operation at present; and

(c) the quantity of coal received and despatched by each of them during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), the company had set up eighteen coal dumps/stockyards of which fifteen are in operation at present.

(c) The quantities of coal received and despatched during the year 1991-92 to 1993-94 were as under:

(Figs. in thousand tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of SSY's	1991-92		1992-92		1993-94	
		Receipt	Desp.	Receipt	Desp.	Receipt	Desp.
1.	Katras	423.27	420.61	400.29	378.70	224.60	226.50
2.	East Busserya	208.61	214.63	230.95	239.30	164.90	67.30
3.	Ramakrishna	256.80	266.62	186.03	179.81	161.10	175.00
4.	Alakdiha	379.82	317.47	196.94	152.70	.00	.20
5.	W/Mudidih	248.48	248.28	276.65	276.65	293.50	293.50
6.	Nudhurkee SSY	113.80	99.11	125.41	137.90	106.90	93.70
7.	Muraidih SSY	26.85	12.23	23.88	14.20	60.30	60.30
8.	A. Kinaree SSY	10.65	9.84	105.17	79.60	47.60	46.70
9.	Jamunia SSY	.00	.00	46.67	38.20	15.10	15.10
10.	Damoda SSY	.00	.00	3.62	91.80	75.20	75.20
11.	Tetulmari SSY	.00	.00	16.17	86.60	146.60	146.60
12.	Bera CHP SSY	.00	.00	5.41	5.78	.30	.30
13.	Kuva SSY	.00	.00	34.68	36.70	66.30	66.30
14.	Damagoria SSY	.00	.00	93.49	93.49	110.00	110.00
15.	Dhansar SSY	.00	.00	71.45	25.30	29.60	29.60
16.	Gov/BL-IV SSY	.00	.00	193.50	193.50	181.80	181.80
17.	Dobari SSY	.00	.00	1.79	3.60	4.70	4.70
18.	Benidih SSY	.00	.00	18.79	18.50	45.60	45.60

[English]

Snake Bite Vaccine

2654. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of deaths reported due to snake bite in each State during the last year;

(b) whether any vaccine has been developed to cure snake bite; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Reliable information is not available.

(b) and (c). No preventive vaccine is available against snake bite. However, polyvalent antsnake venom serum is available for treatment.

[Translation]

Sone Irrigation Scheme

2655. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for construction of reservoir to provide adequate quantity of water for Sone Irrigation Scheme,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The State Government of Bihar had initially submitted a proposal of Kadwan Reservoir project to Central Water Commission in August, 1987 for techno-economic appraisal. The project envisages stabilisation of water availability for Sone Canal system at Indrapuri Barrage. Subsequently the State Government also added a power component in the proposal. After examination in Central Water Commission, the report was sent back to the State Government for submitting integrated modified proposal alongwith concurrence of State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding submergence of their territory in the reservoir.

(c) The State Government of Bihar has reported that concurrence of Government of Madhya Pradesh has since been obtained. The clearance of the project depends on how soon the Government of Bihar modifies the project and obtains concurrence of State Government of Uttar Pradesh for submergence of its area and arranges techno-economic clearance to the integrated modified project report.

News Service Division

2656. SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADANA:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI
VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether the proposal to strengthen the monitoring unit of the News Service Division of All India Radio for monitoring the Hindi News Bulletin broadcast by foreign Radio Stations has been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Government has received a proposal for creation of certain posts for monitoring Hindi news bulletins broadcast by foreign radio organisation as a part of the Eighth Five Year plan Scheme, 'Strengthening of News Services of All India Radio'. The proposal is under examination.

Water Supply

2657. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate supply of water is being made available to Gujarat by the Union Government as per the agreement;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No complaint has been received by the Union Government from the State Government of Gujarat about inadequate supply of

water from the inter-state rivers as per the existing agreements.

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

Reservation Laws

2658. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include the laws pertaining to reservation in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that the reservation issue could not be challenged in the courts; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The State Government of Tamil Nadu had approached the Centre for securing the Tribe Bill, 1994 to provide for reservation of seats in educational institutions in the State and of appointments or posts in the services under the State for the Backward Classes of citizens and for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Bill has received the assent of the President on 19th July, 1994. Now the Tamil Nadu Government has approached the Centre once again for inclusion of the Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. The main reason given by the Tamil Nadu Government for inclusion of this Act in the Ninth Schedule is that it will get protection of Article 31(b) of the Fundamental Rights.

The inclusion of this Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Surface and Ground Water

2659. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient allocation has been made for taking up detailed studies on coordinated use of surface and ground water for the optimum development of water resources in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual allocation made for this purpose in the said plan;

(d) whether the large-scale water logging in the command areas has made the large areas unproductive in the different States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government has approved a scheme for studies on Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water for an amount of Rs. 7.43 lakh for implementation by central Ground Water Board. The proposed outlay for Eighth Plan is Rs.5.00 lakh.

(d) A working Group, constitute by the Government of India which submitted its Report in April, 1992, has assessed water logged area to the extent of 2.46 million hectares in irrigated commands.

(e) To overcome the problem of water logging in the command areas, besides studies for conjunctive use of ground and surface water, the Government have taken up Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme particularly for on-farm development works and World Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP) for improvement of the functioning of the main irrigation distribution system.

Programmes on DD-III Channel.

2660. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the independent producers approved for programmes on DD-III Channel operating from Delhi/ Bombay;

(b) the details of the serials that have been approved/exhibited on the said channel; and

(c) the advances paid to these independent producers for their work so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Programmes are not being commissioned for any particular Channel.

(b) No serials have yet been approved for DD-3 Channel.

(c) As and when producers commence production, they are entitled to a 40% advance for upto 4 episodes against submission of bank guarantee/sureties etc.

[Translation]

Custodial Deaths

2661. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has fixed the amount of compensation to be paid to the relatives of the persons who die in the police custody;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to implement this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Supreme Court and the High Courts have granted monetary compensation in writ petitions under Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution where a person's fundamental right to life and personal liberty was infringed upon by the police and other Law Enforcement Agencies.

The amount of compensation awarded by the courts has not been uniform and has varied from case to case based on the merits of each case. The Supreme Court has not fixed norms for payment of compensation in the case of custodial deaths.

Meeting of Joint Experts Committee

2662. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Secretary level meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Experts Committee on Storing of Ganga Water was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of points discussed therein; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

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

Disposal of Cases

2663. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases came up before the Appellate Tribunal under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during this period;

(c) the nature of most of the cases disposed of;

(d) whether all the cases that came up before the Tribunal have been disposed of; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). As per information received from Coal India Limited during the last three years 1597 cases came up before the Tribunals constituted under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. Of these 876 cases were disposed of. These cases related to disputes about land compensation, title disputes and claims of compensation including employment.

(d) and (e). All the cases that came up before the tribunals have not been disposed of mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Transfer of Tribunal Judges.
- (ii) Adjournments taken by claimants.
- (iii) Non-submission of replies from opposite parties etc.

[English]

Command Area Development Programme

2664. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an official report, the Command Area Development Programme, launched by the Union Government to improve water utilisation and optimising agricultural production in the irrigated command area has failed to achieve the desired goal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly the organisational weakness and ineffective planning mechanism;

(c) the measures being evolved for proper planning, mechanism and elimination of shortcomings like organisational weakness in this programme; and

(d) the amount incurred on this programme till 1993-94 both under the Central and State sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). A Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development is under implementation in the country since 1974-75. Presently, 181 irrigation projects with culturable command area of 21.18 million hectares, spread over 22 States and 2 Union Territories are covered under the programme. The Advisory Committee constituted to oversee effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored CAD Programme, in its first meeting held on 25.6.94, reviewed the Command Area Development Programme. It was brought out that there are positive indications of improvement in water distribution and utilisation and productivity levels in many projects covered under the programme, but the optimum benefits anticipated from the programme are yet to be realised.

Advisory Committee recommended constitution of Command Area Development Council at the State level and Statutory Command Area Development Board at the Authority level for effective implementation of the programme. Steps to improve functioning and implementation of Command Area Development Programme include taking up certain modifications in the financing pattern, establishment of monitoring cells

at State and Project level, emphasis on software activities like farmers participation in water management and maintenance of infrastructure at the minor level, taking up adaptive trials, demonstrations and training of farmers etc. during the VIIIth Plan.

Till the end of 1993-94, an amount of about Rs. 3,800 crores has been spent under Central and State Sectors under the programme.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Coal Mines

2665. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down certain coal mines in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its likely impact on the production on coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). According to information received from Coal India Ltd., there are at present no proposals to close down and running coal mine in Maharashtra.

However closure of some old mines, at times becomes inevitable for reasons of (i) exhaustion of reserves, (ii) adverse geo-mining conditions, (iii) adverse mine safety conditions, and (iv) economic non-viability.

Consequent shortfalls in the production are made good by additional production from existing mines or by opening new projects. Manpower rendered

surplus is redeployed in other nearby projects.

[*English*]

Health Care Schemes

2666. DR. K.D. JESWANI:
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE:

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

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in Gujarat at present;

(b) the details of the allocations made to the state for the schemes for 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) the amount actually utilised by the State Government for the above period; and

(d) the targets achieved under the schemes in the tribal areas of the State during 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). The details of the major Centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in the State including allocation of funds and expenditure incurred in respect of these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the *Statement-I* enclosed.

(d) The Schemewise details of achievements in the State of Gujarat are given in the enclosed *Statement-II*. Districtwise special sectorwise achievements are monitored by the State Governments.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing allocation of funds and expenditure incurred during 1993-94 and 1994-95 in the State of Gujarat in respect of major centrally sponsored scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1993-94		1994-95	
	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	502.00	502.00	811.00	—
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	34.69	34.69	85.00	—
3. National Tuberculosis Control Programme	276.00	132.99	282.00 (Prov.)	Not yet reported by the State Government
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness	88.53	48.00	127.50	—
5. National AIDS Control Programme	65.83	28.43	165.00	—
6. Family Welfare Programme	8362.13	*	4090.20	—

* Not reported by the State Government.

STATEMENT-II

The schemewise details of achievements in State of Gujarat are as under

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Year	
		1992-93	1993-94
1	National Malaria Eradication Programme		
	No of blood samples examined	67,78,846	68,96,000
	No of Malaria cases detected	3,48,532	3,05,031
	No of Malaria cases given radical treatment	3,26,263	2,78,083
	Population protected through insecticidal sprays (in lakhs)	4 19	7 06
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme		
	Old cases in hand	17,874	15,265
	New cases detected	11,338	13,911
	Cases treated	11,397	13,911
	Cases discharged	13,947	12,549
3	National Tuberculosis Control Programme		
	New Cases detected	1,44,387	1,46,937
	Sputum examined	3,21,136	3,42,896

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	
		1992-93	1993-94
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness		
	Cataract operations performed	1,24,896	1,53,255
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	The State programme management structure has been established. Training programmes for various categories of personnel are being carried out. 10 STD Clinics are being strengthened both in terms of manpower development and equipments. 16 Blood Bank in the State have been modernised.	
6.	Family Welfare Programme		
	D.P.T.	10,83,469	11,97,899
	Polio	11,01,757	12,08,500
	B.C.G.	11,47,844	12,23,851
	Sterilisation	2,57,378	2,87,568
	I.U.D.	3,48,652	4,29,759

Funds for Welfare Schemes

2667. SHRI P.P. KALIA-
PERUMAL:
DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI SURAJBHANU
SOLANKI:

(a) the details of the various welfare schemes submitted by the various State Government and U.T. administrations for approval during each of the last three years and current year;

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) the schemes accorded approval out of them and the amount

released for this purpose during the above period, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount for the approved schemes is likely to be released?

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

The required information, State/UT-wise and year-wise is given in the attached (*Statements-I to IV*).

(c) The balance amount if any, required for implementation of the schemes during the current year would be released before the end of the current Financial Year subject to completion of the requisite formalities by the State Governments/UTs.

STATEMENT-I

Details of schemes submitted by various States/Union Territories Administration and amount released during 1991-92.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Post Matric Scholarships	Pre Matric Scholarship (for Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe) (For S.Cast)	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boy Hostels	Coaching & Allied Scheme (for SC/ST)	Implementation of PCR & Atrocities Act	Libera-tion & Rehabil-itation of Scavengers	SCDC	SCA	Upgra-dation of merit of SC/ST Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.63	77.01	12.59	150.00	270.42	23.58	0.20	200.00	682.63	2117.72	-
2.	Assam	17.00	13.00	0.33	7.00	7.00	0.57	-	12.50	171.02	190.83	-
3.	Gujarat	291.27	25.47	1.58	11.88	60.66	4.38	33.21	250.00	56.69	666.64	-
4.	Bihar	102.56	20.16	7.50	72.98	311.96	7.50	16.50	350.00	76.89	2197.38	-
5.	Haryana	31.68	12.92	1.27	-	-	1.24	1.85	50.00	57.65	537.60	1.52
6.	H.P.	-	-	0.45	-	-	1.29	1.30	60.00	34.30	203.07	0.56
7.	J & K	0.77	-	0.77	5.00	5.00	2.00	-	2.50	82.08	79.82	-
8.	Karnataka	223.96	1.00	4.49	85.94	143.05	2.07	149.63	175.00	99.00	1485.72	-
9.	Kerala	09.73	11.39	5.92	20.00	10.00	1.46	13.70	25.00	115.18	381.90	-
10.	M.P.	377.84	98.74	1.95	207.26	-	20.96	89.44	400.00	89.29	1705.34	-
11.	Maharashtra	350.79	14.72	2.00	16.18	24.35	1.00	1.54	370.00	51.83	1316.13	-

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	SCA to TSP	Boys Hostel for STs	Girls Hostel for STs	Ashram Schools	Development of oil seeds	Research & Trg. (Tribals) of Juvenile	Prevention Art. 275(I) & control of tuition	Social Mal-adjustment
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1529.34	49.00	31.305	—	50.00	—	8.36	111.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	28.175	—	—	—	—	—	16.38
3.	Assam	1077.61	16.00	16.00	—	—	16.05	0.31	81.21
4.	Bihar	3211.19	—	68.82	—	—	9.25	6.745	215.85
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.54	—
6.	Gujarat	1870.90	17.16	30.13	—	—	2.25	39.87	180.12
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.54	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	421.71	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.05	7.32
9.	J & K	245.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.84
10.	Karnataka	253.24	—	6.125	—	—	—	80.29	67.80
11.	Kerala	133.27	23.58	1.00	38.38	—	12.00	28.385	9.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6835.08	35.00	—	—	26.20	13.20	32.99	445.24
13.	Maharashtra	1825.21	39.75	32.50	190.00	—	5.80	69.51	214.38

14. Manipur	388.04	1.37	7.82	—	—	10.00	—	14.40
15. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	39.96
16. Mizoram	—	6.175	6.125	—	—	—	0.25	17.16
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.18
18. Orissa	3298.65	10.90	37.427	20.00	40.80	3.61	17.58	219.70
19. Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.38	—
20. Rajasthan	1679.23	—	36.75	—	—	5.24	15.74	155.37
21. Sikkim	60.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.70
22. Tamil Nadu	281.77	7.58	12.25	—	—	11.54	55.05	19.32
23. Tripura	430.35	15.00	4.96	8.00	—	0.14	—	21.69
24. Uttar Pradesh	58.40	—	—	—	—	5.72	10.60	8.64
25. West Bengal	1271.66	14.94	14.03	—	33.00	5.48	47.55	114.06
26. A & N Island	99.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	—
28. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	22.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—
32. Daman & Diu	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT-II

Details of schemes submitted by various States/Union Territories Administration and amount released during 1992-93.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Post Matric Scholarships (for Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe)	Pre Matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Boy Hostels	Coaching & Allied Scheme of PCR & Atrocities (for SC/ST)	Implementation of PCR & Atrocities Scavengers	Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	SC Dev. Corporation	SCA	11	12	13
1	A.P.	636.05	20.31	2.00	102.75	32.15	16.58	46.50	255.00	409.00	1937.61	0.97	
2	Assam	218.98	—	0.30	—	—	0.50	—	202.00	222.09	—	—	
3	Bihar	799.18	5.98	2.00	25.47	40.795	2.00	15.00	313.00	86.25	2096.54	—	
4	Gujarat	310.87	14.38	0.30	—	—	3.05	78.33	186.00	100.07	908.53	—	
5	Haryana	63.16	48.54	1.92	3.64	3.64	2.92	6.05	176.00	106.54	398.20	2.90	
6	H.P.	0.30	7.63	0.45	—	—	1.00	1.04	253.00	46.63	502.69	1.00	
7	J & K	18.13	—	0.80	8.31	—	0.50	—	100.00	57.65	66.79	—	
8	Karnataka	463.87	5.51	5.13	19.24	101.10	11.62	22.35	399.00	107.80	1310.06	4.45	
9	Kerala	24.95	4.58	1.00	4.92	4.12	3.08	7.68	30.00	88.87	502.74	—	
10	M.P.	53.81	207.93	24.37	134.52	101.84	3.00	101.00	1336.00	24.00	1839.09	—	

11. Maharashtra	887.84	5.43	3.00	—	—	1.00	35.25	659.00	81.92	1698.92	—
12. Manipur	37.73	—	1.99	0.98	2.51	0.25	—	—	—	7.42	—
13. Meghalaya	34.24	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	120.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	56.21	5.32	0.30	40.00	30.00	1.50	2.00	58.60	31.22	1323.38	—
16. Punjab	19.49	105.13	0.10	—	2.50	2.38	12.00	58.00	252.96	625.32	—
17. Rajasthan	241.92	68.24	2.50	—	—	16.12	49.03	101.00	19.22	1162.90	4.11
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.21	—
19. Tamil Nadu	458.30	19.94	1.50	80.88	60.66	2.00	90.61	80.00	122.44	1911.34	—
20. Tripura	42.15	12.55	0.99	—	—	0.90	—	—	10.60	57.38	1.57
21. U.P.	700.00	78.53	11.49	76.36	101.10	3.00	66.00	1494.00	211.93	5495.07	5.35
22. West Bengal	146.40	1.44	0.50	36.13	19.60	0.50	4.41	363.00	288.24	2669.54	—
23. Chandigarh	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	4.80	9.44	—
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Delhi	6.30	25.28	4.26	—	—	3.00	—	5.00	48.04	148.06	—
26. Goa	0.44	—	0.32	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—
27. Pondicherry	7.91	—	0.60	—	—	—	11.75	5.00	—	13.18	—
28. D & Diu	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Mizoram	62.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. A & N Island	1.15	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. A. Prd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69
Total	5414.74	638.67	67.32	533.00	500.00	75.95	550.00	6073.00	2200.27	24880.00	22.04

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	SCA to TSP	Boys Hostel for STs	Girls Hostel for STs	Ashram Schools	Vocational Training of Tribal Areas	Minor forest Produce Operation	Development of oils & oil seeds
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1529.34	—	—	35.00	14.78	10.00	33.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1077.61	16.00	16.38	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	3175.25	—	—	—	—	51.00	17.39
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1855.14	23.00	18.21	25.00	29.56	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	403.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	J & K	296.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	327.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	207.23	15.78	21.42	39.73	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6785.01	63.74	83.06	—	—	—	20.52
13.	Maharashtra	1815.41	—	—	—	—	24.00	—
14.	Manipur	383.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

16. Mizoram (included in Assam)	—	—	14	14 78	—	—
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Orissa	3308 03	30 00	42 00	—	—	33 04
19. Punjab	— ³	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rajasthan	1689 46	10 11	—	—	30 00	—
21. Sikkim	060 93	—	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	270 72	6 74	24 69	14 78	—	—
23. Tripura	414 94	18 38	10 00	—	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	58 40	15 16	23 58	—	—	—
25. West Bengal	1171 67	24 26	—	29 56	35 00	39 57
Union Territories						
26. A & N Island	86 13	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dadra & N Haveli	—	43 74	—	—	—	—
28. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Daman & Diu	23.87	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Research & Training (Tribal)	Prevention & Control of Juvenile Social Mal-Adjustment	Article 275(1) of Constitution	Beggary Prevention	National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.81	12.59	233.22	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	7.90	32.40	—	—
3.	Assam	10.70	0.47	160.80	—	20.06
4.	Bihar	9.82	10.165	427.20	—	233.95
5.	Goa	—	23.81	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	2.19	40.63	350.40	8.68	—
7.	Haryana	—	1.32	—	—	30.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.07	14.40	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	50.40	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	52.35	133.98	3.52	114.76
11.	Kerala	8.00	5.48	19.20	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.28	86.98	88.80	—	74.11
13.	Maharashtra	11.87	104.75	423.96	—	103.80
14.	Manipur	6.60	—	28.38	—	—

15. Meghalaya	—	1.96	79.20	—	—
16. Mizoram	—	1.99	34.02	—	—
17. Nagaland	—	3.39	98.00	—	—
18. Orissa	3.22	1.86	434.78	—	—
19. Punjab	—	9.31	—	—	43.66
20. Rajasthan	4.58	4.645	307.64	—	—
21. Sikkim	—	1.71	5.22	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	9.44	52.70	38.40	—	—
23. Tripura	0.69	—	42.78	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	3.46	60.015	17.22	—	88.10
25. West Bengal	1.03	34.225	225.60	3.34	—
26. A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
28. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	—	—	—	—	4.66
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
32. Daman & Diu	—	0.76	—	—	—

STATEMENT-III

Details of Schemes submitted in various States/Union Territories Administration and amount released during 1993-94.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Post Matric Scholarships (for Sch. Cast/Sch.Tr)	Pre-Matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Coaching & Allied Scheme	Implementation of CRL & Atrocity Act	Liberation Rehabilitation of Atrocity Scavengers	SC Dev Corporation	SCA	Upgradation of merit on SC/ST Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	A.P.	1077.365	83.68	70.50	310.00	181.90	3.00	91.02	459.00	875.52	2416.06	—
2.	Assam	—	—	5.78	—	—	0.50	—	—	22.10	220.51	—
3.	Bihar	550.144	65.80	9.91	40.44	70.77	8.56	26.50	—	113.52	2327.11	—
4.	Gujarat	357.951	14.57	0.05	15.05	39.50	5.53	92.74	200.00	96.07	796.82	—
5.	Haryana	68.00	14.56	5.84	—	—	3.56	5.21	714.00	164.34	424.53	2.90
6.	H.P.	3.272	4.40	0.60	—	—	1.00	1.00	—	58.43	689.54	1.10
7.	J & K	33.754	—	0.13	—	0.14	0.50	—	—	61.00	76.33	—
8.	Karnataka	1077.036	1.86	4.87	3.00	108.68	1.00	148.86	—	212.35	1282.71	—
9.	Kerala	106.764	1.00	13.67	25.02	6.95	6.96	19.99	—	124.20	402.84	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	474.76	168.96	36.90	0.64	—	3.00	16.75	1226.00	57.65	2803.81	—
11.	Maharashtra	1240.04	20.03	20.49	56.43	68.34	1.00	96.14	378.00	138.16	1562.79	—

12. Manipur	59.47	—	0.72	2.32	2.03	0.25	—	—	—	5.56	—
13. Meghalaya	74.279	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	60.00	—	—	—	—	0.60	—	11.00	—	—	—
15. Orissa	386.74	6.00	8.86	38.76	34.00	1.50	2.00	119.00	59.22	1075.66	3.92
16. Punjab	120.878	32.97	2.65	1.00	2.56	1.00	13.40	—	14.13	875.92	—
17. Rajasthan	348.02	30.08	10.00	5.05	2.52	22.94	51.00	227.00	18.60	1829.89	5.85
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	—
19. Tamil Nadu	736.98	7.32	29.48	50.55	43.62	2.00	69.36	—	318.50	1879.11	—
20. Tripura	54.944	12.70	1.02	1.67	5.00	6.39	—	—	9.60	58.85	—
21. U.P.	350.00	80.33	103.09	15.77	60.65	3.00	49.59	3763.00	238.77	5933.29	—
22. W.B.	73.20	3.01	2.98	33.86	23.37	0.50	4.40	—	206.56	2322.75	—
23. Chandigarh	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	4.80	12.35	—
24. Dadra & N. Haveli	3.13	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	17.75	—	—
25. Delhi	—	12.60	2.49	—	—	3.00	—	—	57.65	184.76	—
26. Goa	1.46	—	0.25	—	—	—	0.05	—	49.96	2.86	—
27. Pondicherry	10.56	—	1.17	—	—	—	13.14	—	21.13	14.81	—
28. D & Diu	2.562	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Mizoram	164.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Andaman & Nicobar	1.30	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. A.P.	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	1.37
Total	7479.359	561.10	332.08	599.95	650.00	76.41	706.15	7097.00	2934.63	27211.98	15.14

STATEMENT-III

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	SCA to ISP	Boys Hostels for STs	Girls Hostels for STs	Ashram Schools	Vocational in Tribal Area	Minor Forest Produce operation
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1593.22	30.75	53.11	34.30	—	25.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1087.57	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	3497.39	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	2234.77	39.23	19.51	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2755.03	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	518.60	5.17	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	439.76	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	767.25	20.00	20.00	47.10	14.53	41.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8177.65	39.28	27.03	—	44.34	60.00
13.	Maharashtra	2234.35	—	—	69.42	—	53.00
14.	Manipur	417.12	10.11	10.11	—	—	10.00
15.	Meghalaya	—	9.80	9.80	—	—	15.00

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Research & Training	Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	Article 275(1) Constitution	Beggary Prevention	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.66	-	437.25	-	1746.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.57	-	60.75	-	-
3.	Assam	12.90	10.47	301.50	-	70.59
4.	Bihar	12.71	-	801.00	-	456.33
5.	Goa	-	27.99	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	0.55	-	668.25	-	170.00
7.	Rajasthan	-	1.32	-	-	217.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.72	-	27.00	-	40.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	105.75	-	-
10.	Karnataka	0.29	-	251.25	-	638.21
11.	Kerala	7.85	-	36.00	-	41.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.35	-	1651.50	3.52	714.61
13.	Maharashtra	23.75	-	795.00	-	311.10
14.	Manipur	3.50	-	53.25	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	1.02	148.50	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	0.48	63.75	-	-

17. Nagaland	—	1.41	90.00	—	—
18. Orissa	3.73	0.55	815.25	—	—
19. Punjab	—	23.58	—	—	128.89
20. Rajasthan	5.59	1.98	576.75	—	—
21. Sikkim	—	0.21	9.75	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	7.39	—	72.00	16.04	213.16
23. Tripura	6.80	—	80.25	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	4.98	—	32.25	—	258.50
25. West Bengal	8.93	41.61	423.00	3.14	—
26. A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
28. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	—	—	—	0.325	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
32. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT—IV

Details of Schemes submitted by various States/UT Administrations and amount released during 1994-95 (upto July, 1994)

Sl. No.	State/UT	SCA	Post Matric for (SC/ST)	Pre-Matric	Liberation of Scavengers	Book Banks	Implementation of PCR/Atrocities	Coaching & Allied for SC/ST	Upgradation of merit of SC/ST students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	339.30	657.30	22.00	—	37.00	—	—	—
2.	Assam	54.50	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	451.00	22.00	—	5.00	—	1.70	—
5.	Gujarat	92.38	292.00	5.00	—	—	—	1.10	—
6.	Goa	0.82	0.90	—	—	0.15	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40.99	2.00	1.50	—	0.30	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	95.85	42.00	—	—	3.00	—	0.70	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.88	20.70	—	—	—	—	0.70	—
10.	Karnataka	230.67	657.30	0.50	—	2.50	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	95.57	66.00	—	—	7.00	—	1.40	—
12.	Maharashtra	259.79	1140.30	7.00	—	11.00	—	—	—
13.	Madhya Pradesh	403.38	289.70	57.00	1380.00	19.50	—	—	—

14. Mizoram	—	100.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Manipur	1.28	36.40	—	—	0.35	—	—	—	—
16. Meghalaya	—	45.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Orissa.	169.79	235.30	2.00	—	4.50	—	—	—	—
19. Punjab	167.69	73.80	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—
20. Rajasthan	243.27	212.30	10.00	—	5.50	—	—	4.60	—
21. Sikkim	0.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	342.32	449.60	2.50	—	15.50	—	—	—	—
23. Tripura	14.70	33.60	4.50	—	0.50	—	—	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	962.31	—	27.00	—	54.00	—	—	—	—
25. West Bengal	512.83	—	1.00	—	1.50	—	—	—	—
26. A & N Islands	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Chandigarh	3.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	51.21	—	4.50	—	1.50	—	—	—	—
30. Daman & Diu	—	1.60	—	—	0.20	—	—	—	—
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Pondicherry	3.74	6.50	—	—	1.00	—	13.93	—	—
Total	4106.57	4818.50*	156.50	1380.00	174.50	13.93	9.50		

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	SCA	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Ashram Schools	Voluntary training in Tribal areas	Minor forest produce opera- tion	Development of oil and oil seeds
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	796.61	50.00	50.00	66.80	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	543.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	1748.70	—	—	—	44.34	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1117.39	—	—	—	—	0.30	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	177.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	259.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	219.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	76.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3558.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	1117.17	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	208.56	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

16.	Mizoram (included in Assam)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	1801.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	1047.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Sikkim	36.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	107.33	—	—	—	10.05	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	186.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	659.53	—	—	—	6.215	—	—	—
26.	A & N Island	38.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Daman & Diu	14.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1338.00	50.00	50.00	66.80	60.605	0.30		

Sl. No. UT	Name of States/	Research & training (Tribal)	Prevention and control of Juvenile maladjustment	Article 275 of Constitution	Beggary prevention	National Backward class Finance Development corporation
		23	24	25	26	27
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.20	—	230.25	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	30.00	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	157.50	—	—
4.	Bihar	0.63	—	363.00	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	3.00
6.	Gujarat	—	—	338.25	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	0.25	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.22	—	12.00	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	43.13	—	—
10.	Karnataka	0.31	—	105.00	—	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	17.63	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	844.87	—	389.51
13.	Maharashtra	0.55	—	401.62	4.45	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	34.87	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	83.25	—	—

16. Mizoram (included in Assam)	—	—	36.00	—	—
17. Nagaland	—	—	58.13	—	—
18. Orissa	2.20	—	385.88	—	—
19. Punjab	—	—	—	—	199.90
20. Rajasthan	0.86	—	300.38	—	—
21. Sikkim	—	—	5.25	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	0.29	—	31.50	—	—
23. Tripura	0.41	—	46.87	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	15.75	—	—
25. West Bengal	—	—	208.87	—	—
26. A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
28. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
29. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
32. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7.75	—	3750.00	4.45	592.41

**Bhubaneswar Barooah Cancer
Institute**

2668. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to the
Bhubaneswar Barooah Cancer Institute,
Gauhati during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal
to modernize the Institute;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d).
Government of Assam, North Eastern
Council and Department of Atomic Energy
have entered into a tripartite agreement
in regard to Dr. B. Barooah Cancer
Institute, Guwahati. These organisations
have provided financial assistance to the
institute during the last 2 years as
under:—

1992-93	Rs. 175.00 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 171.33 lakhs

[*Translation*]

Cardiac Patients

2669. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of cardiac
patients in the country;

(b) whether research is being
undertaken by experts from Ayurvedic/
Allopathic systems of medicines to ensure
that patients are cured without operation;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a)
Prevalence of cardiovascular disorders
has been estimated to be nearly 40
millions.

(b) and (c). Pharmacological and
clinical research in different cardiovascular
ailments is being undertaken by ayurvedic
and allopathic experts on a number of
indigenous plants.

It has been found, in one such
study, that the powdered bark of Arjuna
(*Torminalis arjuna*), an ayurvedic drug,
has shown significant antianginal effect
on patients with stable angina: however,
it has not proved effective on patients of
unstable angina.

Funds for Health Schemes in U.P.

2670. DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government
have provided assistance for health
schemes in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;
and

(b) if so, the details of the amount
sanctioned for various schemes in Uttar
Pradesh during each of the last three
years?

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

provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh including rural areas through major Central sponsored schemes during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central assistance provided during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	824.58	506.13	1059.70
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	251.86	364.88	267.13
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	177.00	374.00	458.00
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	98.85	165.55	277.86
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	—	72.98	27.59
6.	Family Welfare Programme	10413.14	16289.41	20515.53

[English]

Autonomous Hill Development Council

2671. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 166 on December 2, 1993 regarding Autonomous Hill Development Council and state:

(a) the progress made in setting up of an Autonomous Hill Development Council for Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir so far; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A draft Bill received from the State Government for this purpose is being processed in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Shortage of Coal Supply

2672. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal for domestic as well as power generation purposes in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal allotted to the State together with the percentage allotted for the tribal areas of the State during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the supply of coal, both soft and hard, to the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e). No supplies of soft coke could be made to Gujarat so far in 1994-95 although small quantities were being supplied during earlier years. The production of soft coke in the country is limited on account of restrictions imposed by various State Governments on its production due to pollution hazards. However, Coal India Limited (CIL) is in a position to supply CILCOKE being produced in Dhankuni Coal Complex which is a substitute of soft coke and is readily available. CIL also encourages setting up of special smokeless fuel/Briquetting Units which produce even better domestic fuels. CIL is also in a position to supply steam coal for domestic purposes in lieu of soft coke.

As against the requirement of 11.78 million tonnes of coal intimated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for power houses for Gujarat State Electricity Board (GEB) for the year 1993-94, the total despatches were of the order of 10.87 million tonnes (provisional) showing percentage materialisation of 92.07%. The total coal supplies during the period April-June, 1994 to power houses of GEB were of the order of 3.106 million tonnes (provisional) as against a prorata demand of 2.93 million tonnes which works out to 108% satisfaction. Coal Companies are geared up to meet the full requirements of the power houses in the country including those of GEB.

[*Translation*]

Kashmiri Militants in Delhi

2673. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Kashmiri militants are hiding in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any effort to flush them out from Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of militants arrested in Delhi so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that information is received from time to time regarding the movements of Kashmiri militants towards Delhi for creating hideouts with the intension of causing terrorist and disruptive activities in the Capital.

(b) to (e). All out efforts have been made by Delhi Police to apprehend the militants by developing sources and information in this connection. As a result of these efforts, Delhi Police have been able to apprehend 35 militants including 11 Kashmiri Militants, 4 Pak nationals, 1 Bangladeshi national, 5 Punjab militants and 14 other during 1994 (upto 5.8.94).

Reservation for Backward Classes

2674. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation in jobs for backward classes in the multinational companies which are coming to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria to be adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) There is no proposal for providing reservation for jobs for backward classes in the multinational companies which are coming to India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Delegation to J & K

2675. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level Central delegation under his leadership visited Kashmir to study the problems of Kashmir during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delegation has prepared any report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (d). Union Home Minister has visited the State on a number of occasions during the last two years and has held detailed discussions with the Governor, senior officials and political leaders from the State, with the aim of reviewing the security situation and other matters pertaining to reactivation of the local administration, accelerated implementation and monitoring of development schemes, reactivating the political elements, etc.

[English]

Digging of Wells

2676. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells dug by the Central Ground Water Board under the Scientific Programme of ground water exploration during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Central Ground Water Board has any proposal to dig more wells under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the target set for Eighth Five Year Plan, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Number of boreholes drilled by the Central Ground Water Board, State/Union Territory-wise,

during the last 3 years under the Scientific Programme of Ground Water Exploration are given in enclosed *Statement-I*.

(c) The details of targets set for drilling the boreholes for the Eighth Five Year Plan, State/Union Territory-wise, are given in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of boreholes drilled during the last three years		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	92	90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	3
3.	Assam	25	29	14
4.	Bihar	20	43	39
5.	Delhi	2	1	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	50	66	72
8.	Haryana	39	51	47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	12	4
11.	Karnataka	108	97	108
12.	Kerala	4	11	21
13.	Madhya Pradesh	95	77	88
14.	Maharashtra	50	63	50
15.	Manipur	—	—	—
16.	Meghalaya	1	—	3
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—
18.	Nagaland	—	—	—
19.	Orissa	85	89	85
20.	Punjab	—	—	—
21.	Rajasthan	81	90	80
22.	Sikkim	2	3	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	53	63	64

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of boreholes drilled during the last three years		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
24.	Tripura	2	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	43	42	40
26.	West Bengal	23	19	27
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
4.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
5.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
Total		782	851	840

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target for drilling of boreholes during VIII Plan
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
3.	Assam	150
4.	Bihar	400
5.	Delhi	—
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	350
8.	Haryana	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	50
11.	Karnataka	350
12.	Kerala	20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	600
14.	Maharashtra	550

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target for drilling of boreholes during VIII Plan
15.	Manipur	5
16.	Meghalaya	50
17.	Mizoram	5
18.	Nagaland	—
19.	Orissa	590
20.	Punjab	100
21.	Rajasthan	500
22.	Sikkim	15
23.	Tamil Nadu	250
24.	Tripura	10
25.	Uttar Pradesh	500
26.	West Bengal	200
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	} 50
2.	Chandigarh	
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
4.	Daman & Diu	
5.	Lakshadweep	
6.	Pondicherry	
Total		5330

New Drugs

(d) if so, the details thereof?

2677. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives to encourage scientists and doctors to develop new drugs for Malaria, AIDS, Leprosy and other terminal diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian scientists have invented any medicine during the last one year; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The Government continues to encourage development of new and better drugs for effective treatment of all the diseases.

(c) According to Indian Council of Medical Research, no medicine for cure of Malaria, AIDS, Leprosy etc. has been invented by the Indian Scientists during last one year.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects

2678. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects of Bihar are pending with the Union Government due to inter-State water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to settle the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No irrigation project of Government of Bihar is held up at the Centre on account of inter-State water dispute. However, there are 5 major projects namely Tilaiya Dhadhar, Konar Diversion, Zamania pump canal, Kadwan Reservoir and Kanhar which involve other inter-State issues.

(c) In an inter-State meeting held in the Ministry of Water Resources in July, 1992, inter-state aspects of Tilaiya Dhadhar and Konar diversion were resolved. Government of Bihar is required to prepare revised estimate for the project and secure investment clearance. In respect of Zamania pump canal 4 inter-State meetings were held in Central Water Commission, last being in January, 1994. The main outstanding issues are alignment of the canal in Uttar Pradesh territory and mode of crossing of Karamnasa river. The clarification on crossing of Karamnasa river submitted

by Bihar in July, 94 have been sent to Government of Uttar Pradesh for their comments. In respect of Kadwan Reservoir State Government is required to secure concurrence of Government of Uttar Pradesh for submergence of their area and prepare integrated modified project report. In respect of Kanhar an inter-State meeting was convened by Chairman, Central Water Commission in August, 1993 to resolve inter-State issues regarding sharing of cost, location of sluices and identifications of submergence area in Madhya Pradesh. After sorting out these issues the Government of Bihar is required to prepare a joint project of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Shortage of Weapons

2679. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of sophisticated weapons and equipments with the para-military forces;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to modernise the para-military forces;

(c) whether the Government propose to make additional allocation for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There is marginal shortage of certain sophisticated weapons due to limited supply from indigenous sources.

(b) to (e). Modernisation of Paramilitary forces is a continuing process and proposals in this regard are considered taking into account the justification and the availability of funds. There is no separate consolidated allocation for this purpose and the expenditure is met out of the sanctioned Budget Grants of the respective Paramilitary forces for the different items required for modernisation.

[English]

Sub-Standard Coal to Delhi Power Station

2680. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from thermal power stations of Delhi regarding supply of sub-standard coal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). According to information received from Coal India Limited (CIL), they have received complaints from thermal power station of Delhi, which *inter-alia* pertain to size of coal and presence of extraneous material. 22 such complaints were received in 1992-93 and 19 such complaints were received during the year 1993-94. However, no such complaints have been received from them so far during the year 1994-95.

Indian coals generally are found inter-banded with layers of shale, stone etc. In spite of the best efforts, it may not always be possible to fully segregate shales, stones etc. from coal in the process of mining and handling. However, coal companies are taking following steps to improve the quality of coal:

- (i) An Action Plan for installation of Feeder Breakers and Coal Handling Plants is being implemented to ensure quality of coal.
- (ii) Stones are being segregated at the time of loading of coal.
- (iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in Coal Handling Plants for manual picking of shale and stone pieces.
- (iv) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain the quality of coal and to develop quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at railway sidings.
- (v) Appropriate steps have been and are being taken to ensure quality and quantity at pit-head or rail/road siding (at loading point) to avoid any subsequent complaints resulting in disputes between buyers and sellers.
- (vi) Consumers, including thermal power station, Delhi can post their representatives at loading points to ensure quality of coal.

Non-Lethal Munitions

2681. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new range of non-lethal munitions developed by the Tear Smoke Unit of BSF has been cleared for mass-scale production and use by paramilitary forces and State-police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other non-lethal riot-control munitions contemplated for effectively controlling the rioters?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Anti-riot guns, rubber bullets, plastic pellets, water cannon, shock batons, anti-riot vehicles, etc. have already been introduced in the CPMFs and State/UT Police forces for controlling riot situation.

Funds for Post Matric Scholarship

2682. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the post matric scholarship for SC/ST students during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the details of the amount actually utilised during 1993-94;

(c) the reasons for not utilising the amount in full sanctioned for post matric scholarships during 1993-94; and

(d) the steps taken to use the amount in full during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Central Assistance of Rs. 74.79 crores was sanctioned to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in 1993-94 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Central Assistance of Rs. 48.18 crores has been sanctioned so far in 1994-95 out of a total budget provision of Rs. 96.35 crores.

(b) Central Assistance of Rs. 5.16 crores has been utilised in 1993-94 by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration of Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Guwahati Project. Information regarding utilisation of Central Assistance by other States/Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Central Assistance is provided each year to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations taking into consideration the estimated requirements anticipated by them in their annual proposals. Shortfalls in utilisation reflect differences between such anticipation and actuals, which are adjusted in the following year. Late receipt of complete proposals also results in shortfalls in utilisation. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been asked to ensure timely submission of proposals and utilisation. A first instalment of Central Assistance has also been released on an adhoc basis pending receipt of proposals for 1994-95.

Health for All

2683. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested an increased budget allocation to implement the National Health Policy of providing 'Health for All' by 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether any new priorities have been included in the 'Health for All' by 2000 A.D.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e). A Health System Project to upgrade secondary level hospitals in Andhra Pradesh has been posed to the World Bank with a revised estimated amount of Rs. 608 crores. However, adequate funds have been allocated during 1994-95 for ongoing major Centrally sponsored schemes viz. National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National AIDS Control Programme and Family Welfare Programme for effective implementation in the State.

BDS and MBBS Course

2684. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government make nomination to BDS and MBBS courses in various colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the eligibility criteria and the number of seats in various institutions at present in the country?

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

(b) Nominations were made to the categories listed in the attached *Statement-I* as per the stipulated guidelines at *Statement-II* attached. During the academic session 1993-94, a total number of 261 MBBS and 31 BDS seats were available for the purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Categories of Candidates entitled to Central Pool MBBS/BDS Seats

Category

1. Students belonging to States/ Union Territories with no medical/ dental colleges.
2. Wards of Defence Personnel.
3. Children of para-military personnel:
 - (i) for CRPF/BSF personnel etc.
 - (ii) For SSB/R & AW/SFF/ ARC Personnel.
4. Self-financing foreign students.
5. Children of Indian Staff serving in Indian Missions abroad.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. Foreign students under Cultural Exchange Programme. | 8. Tibetan Refugees. |
| 7. Foreign students under Colombo Plan (through Indian High Commission in the Country concerned). | 9. National Bravery Award Winners. |
| | 10. Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka. |

STATEMENT-II

P.P. Chauhan
Joint Secretary

No. U14014/84/86-ME (UG)
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare, India

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-11.

Dated the 9th December, 1986.

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, we have been allocating MBBS/BDS seats to your State/ Union Territory for the selection and nomination of eligible candidates. Some instances have, however, come to our notice where some of the allottee agencies have not followed the relevant instructions issued by the Government of India while selecting and nominating candidates against the seats allotted by us.

2. It is once again reiterated that only the children of (i) permanent residents of the State/UT concerned, (ii) the employees of the State/U.Ā. Government concerned; (iii) the employees of the Central/other State/U.T. Government on deputation to the State/U.T. concerned; and (iv) the employees of the Central/other State/U.T. Government posted in and having their headquarters with the State/U.T. concerned; will be eligible.

3. The children of Central/State/U.T. Government employees, aforementioned, should be treated at par with the local resident. The sole criteria for selection will be the academic merit of the candidates, subject to any special orders issued with the concurrence of the Government of India.

4. 22½% of the seats allotted to each State/UT concerned will be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of that State/U.T. The break-up of this reservation will be as follows:

- (a) a distinct reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 ½ % for Scheduled Tribes.
- (b) the reservation as mentioned in sub-para (a) above, can be interchanged. Thus, if a sufficient number of candidates are not available to fill up seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes, they may be filled up by suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and vice-versa; and
- (c) if the number of available Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe qualified candidates is less than 22 ½ % of the seat; the balance can be given to non-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

5. Only those candidates will be eligible for admission against the seats reserved for the Government of India who have secured at least 50% (40% in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or as amended by the Medical Council of India from time to time) of the aggregate marks in English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology in the qualifying examination, Pre-medical/1st year of three years degree course/1st year of three year B.Sc (Hons.) course/Pre-degree (Two years course)/Pre-University (Two years course)/10 + 2 under the new pattern of 10 + 2 + 3 or any other examination recognised as equivalent by the Medical Council of India). 80% weightage is to be given to the results of the eligible examinations for admission and 20% to that of matriculation or school leaving examination; when a candidate has passed B.Sc. or M.Sc. examinations, then 80% weightage is to be given to the results of the eligible examination, 10% to the results of the matriculation or school leaving and 10% on the results of the B.Sc. or M.Sc. examinations.

6. It may further be noted that:

- (a) For a candidate who has passed the qualifying examination in the 2nd attempt, 2% of the marks from the total aggregate should be deducted in determining his merit; and
- (b) Candidates who have passed the qualifying examination in more than two attempts should not normally be considered suitable for medical studies.

7. It is requested that the above criteria for the selection and nominations of candidates against the MBBS/BDS seats reserved for the Central Government should be strictly followed. The Central Selection Committee in this Ministry will also follow this procedure.

8. I shall be grateful for a line acknowledgement of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/

(P.P. Chauhan)

To: States/UTs without medical colleges.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. The Ministry of Defence (ISSA) Board, New Delhi.
2. The Ministry of Home Affairs, (Rehabilitation Division), Jaisalmer House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.
3. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. Vijayaraghavan, Deputy Secretary), New Delhi.
4. Director General, Border Security Force, New Delhi.
5. Commandant, C.R.P.F., R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
6. Director, S.S.B., East Block, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-22.
7. Ministry of External Affairs (Student Cell), (Shri G.P. Kapoor, Under Secretary), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

8. Ministry of External Affairs (Welfare Cell), (Shri J.R. Blah, Deputy Secretary), New Delhi.
9. Cabinet Secretariat, (Shri R.K. Ganger, Deputy Secretary), Bikaner House Annex., Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
10. The President, Medical Council of India, Diwan-E-Galib Marg, Temple Lane, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
11. DDG(M)/Dte. GHS (ME Section).

Sd/-
(P.P. Chauhan)
Joint Secretary

Foreign Missionaries

foreign missionaries present in India as on 1.1.92.

2685. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries working in India upto January, 1992;

(b) the number of missionaries left India during 1991; and

(c) the details of the missionaries on the basis of nationality, religious names and continual stay in India since January 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There were 1668

(b) As most of the foreigners enter into India on the basis of multiple entry visas, they can enter and leave India as many times as they desire during the validity of their visas, it is not possible to give data regarding to foreigners who have returned to those who entered India in a particular year.

(c) As many as 1923 and 2126 foreign missionaries were registered in India during 1992 and 1993 respectively. The Nationality-wise break-up has been given in the attached *Statement*. However, the details of their religious names and period of continuous stay in India are not being maintained.

STATEMENT

Nationality-wise report of Registered Foreigners (Missionaries) present in India as on 1.1.93.

Sl. No.	Nationality	Missionaries		
		C.W.C.	N.C.W.C.	Total
1.	Australia	100	—	100

Sl. No.	Nationality	Missionaries		
		C.W.C.	N.C.W.C.	Total
2.	Austria	—	15	15
3.	Azerbaijan	—	9	9
4.	Bahrain	—	1	1
5.	Bangladesh	1	1	2
6.	Belgium	—	106	106
7.	Brazil	—	2	2
8.	Canada	99	—	99
9.	Colombia	—	4	4
10.	Costa Rica	—	2	2
11.	Czech	—	1	1
12.	Denmark	—	5	5
13.	Ethiopia	—	3	3
14.	Finland	—	2	2
15.	France	—	128	128
16.	Germany	—	109	109
17.	Guinea Bissau Republic	—	1	1
18.	Hungary	—	2	2
19.	Iran	—	2	2
20.	Ireland	—	166	166
21.	Italy	—	179	179
22.	Japan	—	4	4
23.	Kenya Republic	3	—	3
24.	Lithuania	—	1	1
25.	Luxembourg	—	1	1
26.	Malaysia	20	—	20
27.	Malta	45	—	45
28.	Mauritius	6	—	6
29.	Myanmar (Burma)	—	3	3

Sl. No.	Nationality	Missionaries		Total
		C.W.C.	N.C.W.C.	
30.	Netherlands	—	28	28
31.	Newzealand	29	—	29
32.	Nigeria	1	—	1
33.	Norway	—	10	10
34.	Others	—	5	5
35.	Peru	—	3	3
36.	Phillippines	—	9	9
37.	Poland	—	10	10
38.	Portugal	—	2	2
39.	Rumania	—	1	1
40.	Rwanda Republic	—	2	2
41.	Singapore	5	—	5
42.	Spain	—	160	160
43.	Sri Lanka	58	—	58
44.	Stateless	—	1	1
45.	Sweden	—	17	17
46.	Switzerland	—	41	41
47.	Tanzania	3	—	3
48.	Thailand	—	2	2
49.	Tibet	—	1	1
50.	Trinidad & Tobaco	2	—	2
51.	United Kingdom	248	—	248
52.	U.S.A.	—	254	254
53.	Vatican City	—	4	4
54.	Yugoslavia	—	7	7
Grant Total		620	1303	1923

C.W.C. - Common Wealth Countries.

N.C.W.C. - Non-Common Wealth Countries.

Nationality-wise Report of Registered Foreigners (Missionaries) Present in India as on 1.1.94

Sl. No.	Nationality	Missionaries		Total
		C.W.C.	N.C.W.C.	
1.	Afghanistan	—	1	1
2.	Algeria	—	1	1
3.	Australia	80	—	80
4.	Austria	—	9	9
5.	Bangladesh	2	—	2
6.	Belgium	—	114	114
7.	Brazil	—	1	1
8.	Canada	55	4	59
9.	Colombia	—	3	3
10.	Costa Rica	—	4	4
11.	Czech	—	2	2
12.	Denmark	—	8	8
13.	Ethiopia	—	1	1
14.	Finland	—	3	3
15.	France	—	110	110
16.	Germany	—	94	94
17.	Guinea Bissau Republic	—	1	1
18.	Hungary	—	2	2
19.	Ireland	—	117	117
20.	Italy	—	172	172
21.	Japan	—	8	8
22.	Kenya Republic	1	—	1
23.	Korea (North) PDR	—	1	1
24.	Laos PDR	—	1	1
25.	Lithoria	—	1	1
26.	Luxembourg	—	1	1
27.	Malagasy (Madagaskar)	—	2	2
28.	Malaysia	52	—	52

Sl. No.	Nationality	Missionaries		
		C.W.C.	N.C.W.C.	Total
29.	Malta	34	—	34
30.	Mauritania	—	5	5
31.	Mauritius	1	—	1
32.	Myanmar (Burma)	—	11	11
33.	Netherlands	—	30	30
34.	Newzealand	25	—	25
35.	Nigeria	1	—	1
36.	Norway	—	6	6
37.	Others	—	4	4
38.	Pakistan	—	3	3
39.	Peru	—	3	3
40.	Phillippines	—	12	12
41.	Poland	—	39	39
42.	Portugal	—	2	2
43.	Romania	—	1	1
44.	Russia	—	1	1
45.	Rwanda Republic	—	4	4
46.	Singapore	47	—	47
47.	Spain	—	158	158
48.	Sri Lanka	247	—	247
49.	Stateless	—	2	2
50.	Sudan Dem Republic	—	1	1
51.	Sweden	—	13	13
52.	Switzerland	—	40	40
53.	Tanzania	3	—	3
54.	Tibet	—	2	2
55.	Trinidad & Tobaco	1	—	1
56.	Uganda	2	—	2
57.	United Kingdom	229	26	255
58.	U.S.A.	—	314	314

Sl. No.	Nationality	Missionaries		
		C.W.C.	N.C.W.C.	Total
59.	Vatican City	—	2	2
60.	Yugoslavia	—	6	6
Grand Total		780	1346	2126

Child and Mother Care

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

2686. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the National Organisation of Paediatricians highlighting problems relation, to child health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the details of funds allocated during the Eighth Plan under the various schemes for Child and Mother care in the country, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether any external aid is also being received/likely to be received for the various schemes for Child and Mother care:

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No representation has been received from "National Organisation of Paediatricians".

(d) to (g). The Child Survival & Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in August, 1992 to improve health status of women and children and to reduce the infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality. The approved outlay of 8th Plan for the Programme is Rs. 633.30 crores. The Programme is assisted by World Bank and UNICEF. The details of allocation of funds State/UT-wise during 8th Plan is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Child survival and safe motherhood programme tentative allocation of funds to States/UTs. during 8th plan period

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation 8th Plan (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3900.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	238.76
3.	Assam	2257.53
4.	Bihar	5425.64
5.	Goa	82.89
6.	Gujarat	3068.14

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation 8th Plan (Provisional)
7.	Haryana	1475.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	776.19
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	910.81
10.	Karnataka	3315.74
11.	Kerala	1966.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5783.05
13.	Maharashtra	4733.64
14.	Manipur	313.09
15.	Meghalaya	211.70
16.	Mizoram	122.37
17.	Nagaland	176.95
18.	Orissa	2795.38
19.	Punjab	1695.64
20.	Rajasthan	4458.32
21.	Sikkim	100.35
22.	Tamil Nadu	4022.10
23.	Tripura	239.97
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9953.99
25.	West Bengal	3746.99
26.	A & N Islands	63.94
27.	Chandigarh	50.53
28.	D & N Haveli	35.03
29.	Daman & Diu	78.52
30.	Delhi	662.39
31.	Lakshadweep	30.17
32.	Pondicherry	118.62
Total		62810.94

Clemency to Kashmiri Militants

2687. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to grant clemency to some Kashmiri militants recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Age Relaxation in Employment

2688. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to give reservation/age relaxation in employment to the dependents of the Freedom Fighter pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The proposal to provide employment under the Central Government to the dependents of freedom fighters has been considered by the Central Government. It has been decided that the question of providing jobs to them may be left to the discretion of the State Governments. The State Governments were accordingly addressed in the matter in November, 1988.

100 Years of World Cinema

2689. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "100 Years of World Cinema" festival is proposed to be organised by the High Museum of Art, Atlanta in the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land mark/classic films of the world are proposed to be screened;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some films produced in India have also been selected for the screening in the festival; and

(f) if so, the details thereof with criteria of selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (f) According to press reports, Adoor Gopalakrishnan's film ELIPPATHAYAM has been selected for screening in the festival "100 years of world cinema" being organised by the High Museum of Art, Atlanta in the U.S.A. However, Government have not received any communication in this regard.

[Translation]

Coal Washeries

2690. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government to set up a coal washery project in Mirzapur with the assistance of the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places in Uttar Pradesh where coal washeries are working and the capacity of each coal washery?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no coal washery of Coal India Limited (CIL) working in the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, one non-coking coal washery at Bina Opencast Project (4.5 million tonnes per annum capacity) in Singrauli Coalfield (Uttar Pradesh) is under construction.

[English]

Cataract

2691. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether using of oxygen can cause cataract;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There is no scientifically proved evidence known so far that usage of Oxygen gas gives rise to cataract.

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

Alcohol in Homoeopathic Medicines

2692. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate ratio between the cheapest homoeopathic dilutions/mother tinctures to that of country liquor;

(b) the criteria according to which the Government fixed 12% alcohol limit for the Homoeopathic preparations;

(c) whether any study has been made to find out how many Homoeopathic dilutions/mother tinctures and medicines can be prepared within 12% alcohol prescriptions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No such study has been undertaken so far.

(b) to (d). To avoid the possibility of misuse, it has been prescribed that no Homoeopathic medicine containing more than 12% alcohol v/v (Ethyl Alcohol) shall be packed and sold in packing or bottles of more than 30 millilitres, except that it may be sold in hospitals/dispensaries in packings or bottles of not

more than 100 millilitres. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India prescribes the alcohol content of various medicines.

Programmes in Assamese Language

2693. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assamese language is being given sufficient time in broadcast/telecast of regional programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of All India Radio stations and Doordarshan Kendras located in Assam which have the facilities to produce original programmes in Assamese language and the facilities provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Programmes in Assamese are being broadcast/telecast by all the All India Radio Stations/Doordarshan Kendras located in Assam and on the national network and DD-5 channel of Doordarshan.

(c) All India Radio Stations at Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Silchar, Local Radio Stations at Jorhat, Haflong and Nowgong, Doordarshan Kendras at Guwahati and Dibrugarh and the Programme Production Centre at Guwahati are all equipped with studios and other technical facilities required for production of programmes in Assamese.

T.V. Transmitter at Wardha

2694. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5591 on April 12, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the low power T.V. Transmitter sub-station at Wardha has been upgraded to high power transmitter station;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). There is no approved scheme at present, to set up a High Power TV Transmitter at Wardha. Further expansion of TV service in the hitherto uncovered parts of the country, including those in Maharashtra, would be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for the purpose and *inter-se* priorities.

Filaria Patients

2695. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of filaria patients has increased in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of patients in Kerala at present;

(c) the funds allocated under the filaria eradication to Kerala during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for complete eradication of this disease from Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of Filaria patients has increased from 602 cases identified in 1992 to 803 cases in 1993.

(c) The central assistance provided is as under:—

1993-94	Rs. 17.27 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 20.51 lakhs

(d) In Kerala, filarisis is treated through 16 control units and 9 clinics. The steps taken include detection and early treatment of cases, use of recurrent anti-larvel measures and bio-environment control methods like use of Larvivorous fish, source reduction, proper water disposal etc.

T.V. Transmitters in Orissa

2696. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of T.V. transmitters proposed to be installed in Orissa during the current year;

(b) the progress of work and expected date of installation of each of these transmitters; and

(c) the progress of work of the proposed low power transmitter at Dasarathpur and Duburi (Jajpur district)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). 31 low power/very low power transmitters are presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up during the current financial year *i.e.*, 1994-95 in Orissa subject to availability of requisite infrastructural facilities and approval of the schemes by the competent authority. The locations of these TV transmitters are given in the attached *Statement*. These TV transmitters are at various stages of implementation, at present.

(c) Whereas orders for supply of equipment for the proposed low power transmitter at Dasarathpur have been placed on the manufacturers, action has been initiated to identify a suitable ready-made building for the installation of the transmitter for the project. There is no approved scheme at present, to set up a TV transmitter at Duburi in Jajpur district of Orissa.

STATEMENT

List of locations of low power/very low power transmitters presented under implementation/envisaged to be set up in Orissa during the current financial year i.e., 1994-95

-
1. Baudh
 2. Lutherpunk
 3. Nayagarh
 4. Pallahara
 5. Nuapara
 6. Rairangpur
 7. Redhakhoh
 8. Sonepur
-

-
9. Talcher
 10. Paradeep
 11. Hindol
 12. Athamalik
 13. Mohana
 14. Kuchinda
 15. Banapur
 16. Raj Ranapur
 17. Baligurha
 18. Tushara
 19. Narsinghpur
 20. Khandpara
 21. Dasrathpur
 22. Kabisuryanagar
 23. Durgapur
 24. Tangi/Sohela
 25. Patnagarh
 26. Padua
 27. Bonai
 28. G. Udaigiri
 29. Aul
 30. Thuamal Rampur
 31. Kendrapara
-

[Translation]

Flood Control

2697. SHRI LALIT ORAON: will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government to Bihar for flood control during 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the funds earmarked and released for this purpose during the current financial year to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Flood control being a state subject, funding and management of flood control schemes are to be done by the States themselves from their own resources according to their own priorities.

During the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 120 lakhs was provided by the Central Government to Government of Bihar for undertaking flood proofing measures and critical anti-erosion works respectively. No amount was released by the Central Government during the year 1993-94.

(b) During the current financial year Rs. 3.5 crores has been earmarked for undertaking flood proofing schemes in North Bihar. So far no amount has been released to Government of Bihar.

Doordarshan Programmes to Private Sector

2698. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has permitted the private sector to telecast Rangoli, Chitrahhar and Weekly Chitrapat programme on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the various programmes handed over/proposed to be handed over to private sector; and

(d) the annual income likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Doordarshan had only assigned the production and marketing of its weekly programme 'Rangoli' comprising song sequences from Hindi films, for a period of three months on an experimental basis for which it would have received an amount of Rs. 51 lakhs (net) per episode. The matter is now sub-judice.

Public Media

2699. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been recently undertaken by the Research, Reference and Training Division regarding the trends of public media;

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

(c) the details of the improvements/developments introduced in a phased manner by this Division to provide fresh reference and documentation service in regard to the present scenario and public media during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir. However a proposal on "Evolution of Media" is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has always been the endeavour of the Division to make its

services more useful to media personnel and researchers. The Division is constantly updating and improving the standards of its two annual publications, namely, "Reference India Annual" and "Mass Media in India" for the use of research of scholars and the public. The Division's library which has around 50,000 books is in the process of being modernised and more reference material on media related subjects are being added. Efforts are underway to computerise the library as well as the National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication (NDCMC).

[English]

T.V. Relay Transmitters

2700. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the sites for setting up of new TV relay transmitters during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Whereas some of the transmitters approved as part of VIII Plan have already been set up, locations where transmitters are presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up as part of VIII Plan are given in the attached *Statement*. Locations for remaining part of VIII Plan would be finalised under Doordarshan's Annual Plan 1995-96 and 1996-97.

STATEMENT

TV Transmitters presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up as part of 8th Plan

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
Andhra Pradesh	Kumool	Allagadda	Paderu	
	Nandyal	Bheemavaram	Srisaillam	
	Rajamundry	Nimayar	Parwatipuram	
	Warangal	Kadiri	lcchapuram	
	Ongole	Kavali	Seetampet	
		Kuppam	Darsi	
		Madnapalli		
		Medak		
		Nagarkamool		
		Nirmal		
		Belliampally		
		Markapur		
		Kamareddy		
		Yemmiganur		
		Temblapally		
		L.R. Pally		

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
Pally		Vizag Madhira Pasra Wanaparthi Kodangli Korgi Pedanandpadu Rayschoti Chintapally Rajampet Banswada Tekkali Sirpur Kagaznagar Macheria Bhainsa Narasaraopet Achampet Devarkonda Tuni Bobbili Peddapalli Jadcheria Annavaram Zaheerabad		
Arunachal Pradesh		Miao Itanagar (for DD-II)	Pipu Dipu Yomcha Tali Minyong Kalaktang Longding Khiryong Nampong Hawaii Kronli Hunli/Desalli Geku Bolen Mariyang Nechuka Kaying Darak Lromoba Tirbin	Sankhi view (Itanagar)

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
			Censi Taliha Baninjo Palin Sagalee Chayangtajo Seijosa Rupa Mukta	
Assam	Tezpur Jorhat Bongaigaon/ Kokrajhar	Bongaigaon Hatiang North Lakhim- pur Sonari Lumding Hojai Tinsukia Bokakhat Mangherita Hatsinghimari	Digboi	Guwahati
Bihar	Jamshedpur Bettiah Deoghar	Aurangabad Godda Gumla Hazaribagh Lohardaga Nawada Raxaul Supaul Noamundy Kodarma Phoolparas Chapra Dawoodnagar Simri Bakhtiarpur Musabani Barharwa Saraikela Sheikhpura Lakhisarai Ramnagar	Simdega Gorhwa	

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
Goa		Panaji (for DD-II)		
Gujarat	Bhuj Palitana Surat Vadodara Radhanpur Junagarh	Dharangadhra Ider Mahuva Mangrol Morvi Nakhtarana Rapar Deesa Palitana Rajula Sanjeli/Santrampur Khambhaliza Amod Mangrol Bantva Jhagadia Lunawada Jamjodhpur Radhanpur Dohad Rajpipla Vajara Dharampur Umargaon Modasa Limbadi Dhundhoka Dhari Una	Netrang Devgadh-Baria Sagwara	
Haryana	Hissar	Rohtak Mahendragarh Charkhi Dadri Firozpur Mandi Dabwali		
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala Shimla	Sujanpur Sundemagar Rampur Dalahausi	Ajhu Fort Dalash Khara Pathar Palampur Shivbadar Bharathi	

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
			Jogindernagar/ Chaterbhuj Jahalma/Nalda Baijnath/Majheran Bharmour Sarkaghat Diar Daslani/Dasni Holi Parwanoo Bandla Veer Kandaghat Nighar Bchru Awah Devi Tisse Chowsi Khas Pirbhayaru Jatingri Kaja Udaipur Kotkhai Chaupal Karsog Bejar Chunaghat Shyamalaji	
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh Naushera Kathua	Riasi Thanamandi Nathur Kathua Rajouri Udhampur Poonch Jammu (for DD-II) Srinagar (for DD-II)	Poonch Thanamandi Tithwal Uri Buddhal Kalakot Baramulla Samba Sanji Chhat Kuo Batot Cya Rangdum Compa Mulbeka/Shangol Bailair Khatsi Gurez	Nagrota

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
Karnataka	Gulbarga Mangalore Mysore Raichur Hassan	Gangavati	Sakleshpur	
		Gokak	Suliya	
		Jamkhandi	Badami	
		Mudigere	Madhugiri	
		Pavagada		
		Ramadurg		
		Kumta		
		Bhatkal		
		Harpanhalli		
		Basava Kalyan		
		Sagar		
		Hungond		
		Arsikere		
		Hattihei		
		Bangalore (for Metro Channel)		
		Dandeli		
		Tumkur		
		Puttur		
		Mudhol		
		Talikota		
Indi				
Hoovin Hipparagi				
Hiriyur				
Hosdurg				
Kodigi				
Kerala	Calicut Cannanore	Kanangarh	Kunnar	
		Thodupuzha	Kanzirapalli	
		Chengannur	Erattupetta	
		Thiruvananthapuram (for Metro channel)	Mundakayam	
		Pala	Devikulam	
		Punalur		
		Adoor		
Madhya Pradesh	Ambikapur Guna Shahdol Sagar	Datia	Parasia	
		Gadarwara	Shingrauil	
		Kukdeshwar	Kondagaon	
		Sironj	Budhni	
		Ashoknagar	Jashpurnagar	
		Khurai	Pakhanjore	
		Maihar	Kogali Bada	
		Bijaipur	Pendra Road	

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
		Lahar Bhander Kelaras Sakti Carot Raghavgarh Bhanpure Narayangarh Sitamau Piparia Bada Melahera	Diamond Mining Project (Panna) Modakpal Bijaipur	
Maharashtra	Chandrapur Jalgaon Mahipalgrah Bombay (DD-III)	Akluj Chiplun Hinganghat Kankauli Sangamner Umrega Shirpur Mehekar Morshi Wani Deorukh Chikhli Khamgaon/ Mhasle Risod Narapur Raver Pancharkawada Karanja/Khanda Mangaon Khoprali Mahad Umarkhed Satna Khanapur Mangelbeda Akalkot Sironcha/Kopela Chandul Daryapur Nagpur (for DD-II)	Adyal Tekdi Junnar Karjat Khed Rajapur Chikalohara Kalwan Malakpur Bhokar	Bedalpur

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
Manipur	Churachandpur	(for DD-II)	Imphal Kangpokpi Jiribam	Moreh
Meghalaya		Shillong (for DD-II)	Baghmara	Shillong
Mizoram	Lunglei	Saiha Aizwal (For DD-II)	Champhai	Aizwal
Nagaland	Mokokchung	Kohima (for DD-II)	Phek Satakha	Barabasti
Orissa	Baleshwar Sambalpur Behrampur	Bonai Baudh Lutherpunk Nayagarh Nuapara Pallahara Rairangpur Redhakhoh Sonepur Talcher Paradeep Hindol Ath Mallik Mohana Kuchinda Banapur Raj Ranapur Baligurha Tushara Kdndrapara Padua Karanjia Raj Gangapur Umerkot Biramitrapur Khariar Khandapara Dashrathpur Kabisuryanagar Narsinghpur Lurgapur Tangi	G. Udaigiri Aul Thuamul-Rampur Machkund Chitrakonda Simliguda Kashipur Lanjigarh Jaipatna Badabarbil Simlipalgarh Golamonda Kalimela Junagarh Ambapani Kalampur	

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
		Patnagarh Kotbad Mathili Koksara		
Punjab	Fasilka	Abohar		
Rajasthan	Ajmer Anupgarh Barmer Bikaner Jaisalmer Jodhpur Nathdwara	Baran Bari Sadri Bhadra Gangapur Hindaun Ratangarh Rawatsar Sridungargarh Sujargarh Makrana Karauli Phalodi Rajgarh (Churu) Mt. Abu Pratapgarh Nohar Nokha Shahpura Nimaj Jaipur (For DD-II) Navalgarh Segwada Kushalgarh Pirawa Nagar Kishangarh Nasirabad Binmal Sujata Bali Sancher Dhariawad	Amet Chaumahla Deogarh Fatehpur Gangapur Kumbhalgarh Laxmangarh Bhim Rajgarh Lalsot Katra Zawar Mines Neemka Thana Mandalgarh Shahpura	
Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok (for DD-II)	Singtam Rangpo Zorethang	

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri Kumbakonam Rameshwaram Tirunelveli Madras (for DD-III)	Arani Arcot Gudiyatam Pattukottai Rajapalayam Shankaran Kovil Attur Udagamandalam Puddukkottai Krishnagiri Udumalpet Nattam Gingee Palani Marthandam Kallakurichi Ambasamudram Denkanikotta Vandavasi Cheyyar	Mettupalayam Valparai Valliur Vaza Padi	
Tripura		Kailasahar Teliamura Jolaibari Amarpur Ambassa Agartala (for DD-II) Kanchanpur	Dharmanagar	
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur Banda Lakhimpur Mau Sitapur Jalaun Champawat	Almora Auraiya Champawat Ganj Dundwara Haldwani Kotdwar Mahoba Mau Panipur Muhammadabad Naugarh New Tehri Sikanderpur Rudauli	Bageshwar Chamoli Chaukhatia Didihat Joshimath Devprayag Lansdown Pratapnagar Binsar Basot/Bhikhiasen Kaljikhil Gajja Fateh Parbat	

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
		Kasganj Karn Prayag Nan Para Etah Barakot Khetikhan Lalganj Dhunaghat Narora Rudhauri Rath Telvahat	Khait Parbat Raj Garhi Sirakota/Vaikuntam Sahiya Lohaghat Manila Tharali Rudraprayag Nandprayag Ghandyal Manikpur Naugaonkhel Rudhauri/Dhavsi	
West Bengal	Balurghat Kharagpur Krishnanagar Calcutta (for DD-III)	Parakka Ranaghat Rayna/Kamarhati Kalna Garbeta Balrampur Cooch Bihar	Baghmundi	
A. & N. Islands		Portblair (for Metro DD-II)	Great Nicobar Havelock Katchal Baratang	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		Silvassa		
Daman & Diu		Diu		
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Karaikal (For DD-II)		

Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

2701. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges functioning in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government/private institutions to set up more medical colleges in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As per report of the Medical Council of India, Government and one private medical colleges are functioning in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The Government of India received three applications for setting up new medical colleges from private institutions in Andhra Pradesh. These applications, being incomplete, have been returned to the applicants.

Flood Prone Areas

2702. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified the flood prone areas in the country;

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

(c) whether any long term strategy has been evolved by the Union Government to solve the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1976-80) set up by the Central Government has assessed an area of 40 million hectares as flood prone in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). Investigation, planning and execution of flood control schemes are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. The Centre renders assistance in works that are technical, catalytical and promotional in nature. Rashtriya Barh Ayog gave 207 recommendations to check floods and their better management. The report of Rashtriya Barh Ayog has been forwarded to all State Governments for necessary action. The Ganga Flood Control Board with its secretariat Ganga Flood Control Commission was established in 1972. The Ganga Flood Control Commission has prepared comprehensive master plans for flood management for all the 23 river systems of Ganga. Similarly, Brahmaputra Board established in 1981 has prepared comprehensive master plans for flood management in Brahmaputra and Barak basins. These master plans alongwith long term and short term recommendations have been sent to State Governments for formulating detailed schemes after carrying out ground surveys, investigations and taking up their implementation.

STATEMENT

Area liable to Flood in India

(Lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Area liable to floods
1.	Andhra pradesh	13.9
2.	Assam	31.5
3.	Bihar	42.6
4.	Delhi	0.5
5.	Gujarat	13.9

Sl. No.	State	Area liable to floods
6.	Haryana	23.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.3
8.	Jammu & kashmir	0.8
9.	Karnataka	0.2
10.	Kerala	8.7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6
12.	Maharashtra	2.3
13.	Manipur	0.8
14.	Meghalaya	0.2
15.	Orissa	14.0
16.	Punjab	37.0
17.	Rajasthan	32.6
18.	Tamilnadu	4.5
19.	Tripura	3.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	73.36
21.	West Bengal	26.5
22.	Pondicherry	0.1
Total		335.16
Say:		34 million ha.

Total Flood Prone Area in the country:

A. Flood prone area in States	34.0 million ha.
B. Area protected in States till then	10.00 million ha.
Total	44.0 million ha.
Area flooded due to failure of protection works which might have been included in reported flooded area (Assured)	(-) 4.0 million ha.
Total Flood Prone area in the country	40.0 million ha.

Mental Hospitals

2703. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Union Government run mental hospitals in the country;

(b) the beds available in these hospitals;

(c) the number of psychiatrists and doctors available in these hospitals; and

(d) the steps taken to improve mental health care of the patients in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Union Government directly runs one mental hospital and has control in the management of another one.

(b) One thousand two hundred and ninety three (1293) beds are available in these hospitals.

(c) Forty two psychiatrists and fifty two doctors are available in these hospitals.

(d) Steps have been taken to improve the rehabilitation facilities, recreation facilities and various forms of psychological therapies.

[*Translation*]

Garland Canal Project

2704. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas around some rivers are badly affected by the huge quantity of rain water during rainy season every year;

(b) whether Garland Canal Project was proposed to solve this problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to implement this project;

(e) the time by which this project is likely to be implemented; and

(f) the names of rivers having excess water which are proposed to be linked with other rivers by the Union Government?

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

in some of the river basins like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Narmada are generally affected by floods.

(b) and (c). Captain D.J. Dastur had proposed the Garland Canal Project which consisted of two canals, namely Himalayan canal 2400 Kilometres long aligned along the southern slopes of the Himalayas from the Ravi river in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east and extending beyond the Brahmaputra towards the south by another 1770 kilometres having about 90 integrated lakes in both the limbs and the Central and Southern Garland Canal about 9332 kilometres long having 200 integrated lakes. The proposal among other benefits was also to mitigate the rivers of annually recurring floods and minimise the miseries brought by droughts.

(d) and (e). The above proposal was examined by two Committees of experts comprising senior engineers of the Central Water Commission, State Governments, professors from the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and the Roorkee University and Scientists of the Geological Survey of India and the India meteorological Department. The Committees were of the opinion that the Dastur proposal is technically unsound and economically prohibitive. The proposal was therefore not considered worthwhile for implementation.

(f) Study of National Perspective for Water Resources development conducted by National Water Development Agency, a registered society under Minister of Water Resources, have shown that the basins of Mahanadi, Godavari, west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka; west flowing rivers north of Bombay and south of Tapi; Brahmaputra

and its tributaries; and some of the tributaries of Ganga have surplus waters.

[English]

T.V. Transmitters

2705. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some Low Power/High Power T.V. Transmitters in Madhya Pradesh during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) the number out of them set up so far;

(d) whether the T.V. Transmitters have not started functioning at certain places where the installation work and trial has already been completed; and

(e) if so, the time by which these are likely to become operational?

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

(b) Locations in Madhya Pradesh where transmitters of varying power are targeted for completion during 1994-95 are given in the *Statement*.

(c) Three low power transmitters, one each at Jaora, Alirajpur and Bhopal DD-2 (for relay of metro service) have already been commissioned.

(d) and (e). The very low power TV transmitter at Parasias is technically ready and the transmitter is under test. The transmitter would be commissioned into regular service shortly.

STATEMENT

Locations where TV transmitters (LPTs and VLPTs) are targeted for commissioning during 1994-95 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

-
1. Datia
 2. Gadawara
 3. Kukdashwar
 4. Sironj
 5. Ashoknagar
 6. Bijapur
 7. Lahar
 8. Bhandar
 9. Kalaras
 10. Pakhanjore
 11. Parasias
 12. Singrauli
 13. Kondagaon
 14. Budhni
 15. Shakti
 16. Jashpurmagar
 17. Khurai
 18. Maiher
 19. Bhopal-DD2 (for relay of metro channel programmes) (Since Commissioned)
-

Anti-Tobacco Legislation

2706. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether several tobacco farmers' associations from tobacco growing States have shown their resentment against the proposed anti-tobacco legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to organise a meeting with these associations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e). Some representations regarding the farmers' resentment against the proposed anti-tobacco legislation were received. All aspects of this matter have already been fully considered.

VDRL Antigen

2707. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether VDRL antigen is being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details of its producers;

(c) whether the Government propose to enhance the production of

VDRL antigen in view of growing focus on control and eradication of sexually transmitted diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) One in public sector and two in private sector.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal currently under the consideration of the Government.

Electropathy

2708. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed a ban on Electropathy/Electrohomoeopathy medical practitioners; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). As Electropathy/Electrohomoeopathy is not a recognised system, imposition of ban separately on its practitioners is not called for.

Films for Educating Public

2709. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) the names of the feature films produced by the Film Division to educate public during 1993-94;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether these films have been released for telecasting; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The featurette films produced by the Films Division during 1993-94, together with expenditure incurred thereon, are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Film	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Jamun Ka Ped (Hindi)	8.50
2.	Aloye Phera (Bengali)	8.50
3.	Bhoomiputra (Marathi)	7.20
4.	Savera (Hindi)	9.30
5.	Madhab (Bengali)	*
6.	Sadhana (Bengali)	*
7.	Dhatri (Bengali)	5.38
8.	Ek Nai Koshish Ek Nai Ummid (Hindi)	8.05
9.	Methoron Ki Basti Karna Kunti Sambad (Hindi)	6.60

* These films have been produced departmentally. The figures of expenditure will become available only when the proforma accounts of the Films Division are prepared.

(c) and (d). These films have not been telecast as these have been produced primarily for publicity through

the field publicity units of the Directorate of Field Publicity, State Governments etc.

Regarding Teletext Service on Doordarshan

2710. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-introduce the Teletext Service on Doordarshan.

(b) whether the Government have also received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The teletext service is already available on Doordarshan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal Reserves

2711. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated coal reserves in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the production of coal at present;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu is getting sufficient coal for Thermal Stations;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the extraction of coal in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) engaged in regional exploration of coal resources in the country on the continuing basis, has so far not reported any occurrence of coal in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply at (a).

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. During the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, coal supplies to the Thermal Power plants of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had been to the extent of about 98% and 96% respectively of the demand assessed by the Central Electricity Authority.

Drug Abuse

2712. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug situation in India is getting worse and is causing AIDS and other diseases due to drug intake through needles as reported in the Hindustan Times dated June 27, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 'Tidigesic' a painkiller is being misused by drug addicts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). In absence of any survey of drug abuse situation for the country as a whole, it is difficult to conclude that the drug situation is getting worse. However, there are some reports of the increasing trend of the use of drugs through intravenous from certain parts of the country, mainly in North-Eastern States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram.

(c) and (d). From the reports received in this Ministry from the Counselling and Deaddiction Centres, it is seen that the principal drugs of abuse are Opium, Heroin, Brown-sugar and Alcohol. However, in the recent reports, the incidence of the use of 'Tidigesic' by addicts through injection has also been reported.

(e) With a view to control the problem of drug abuse, this Ministry has undertaken a comprehensive programme of awareness amongst the public about the ill-effects of drug abuse. In addition, to slow down the spread of HIV infections through creation of awareness about HIV/AIDS, the National Aids Control Organisation has launched a programme of awareness creation, specially among high-risk behaviour group.

MTV on Metro

2713. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI SUDARSHAN RAY-
CHAUDHURI:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'MTV likely to be beamed on Metro by September' appearing in the Pioneer, dated July 18, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). A proposal received from MTV for telecast of its programmes on DD-2 is under the consideration of Doordarshan.

Command Area Development Programme

2714. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether command area development programme was viewed in depth in the recent past by the Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements and shortcomings noticed under the programme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the effective steps/measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to improve functioning and implementation of the programme; and

(d) the details of outlay proposed under the programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan alongwith physical targets set and actual achievements recorded during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The Advisory Committee, in its first meeting held on 25.6.94 reviewed the Command Area Development Programme. It has been brought out that there are positive indications of improvement in water distribution and utilisation and productivity levels in many projects covered under the programme but the optimum benefits anticipated from the programme are yet to be realised.

Advisory Committee recommended constitution of Command Area Development Council at the State level and Statutory Command Area Development Board at the Authority level for effective implementation of the programme. Steps to improve functioning and implementation of Command Area Development Programme include taking up certain modifications in the financial pattern, establishment of monitoring cells at State and Project level, emphasis on software activities like farmers participation in water management and maintenance of infrastructure at the minor level, taking up adaptive trials,

demonstrations and training of farmers etc. during the VIIIth Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 700.00 crores has been proposed under the programme

during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. Actual achievements recorded statewide and target set for the last three years *i.e.* from 1991-92 to 1993-94 are given in *Statement I to IV* (enclosed).

STATEMENT-I

Achievements from 1991-92 to 1993-94 under Field Channels in the States covered under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State* (22 States/2 UTs)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	2.38	22.00	3.36	5.00	1.05
2.	Assam	12.90	4.76	7.00	1.59	2.03	1.50
3.	Bihar	40.00	12.26	27.00	40.40	45.00	0.75
4.	Goa	3.00	1.16	1.50	0.50	1.06	1.30
5.	Gujarat	56.00	2.94	48.89	22.78	48.18	9.25
6.	Haryana	18.00	18.59	26.50	23.10	35.00	30.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.10	1.25	1.10	0.65	0.62
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.50	4.20	8.00	8.00	2.20	3.43
9.	Karnataka	84.00	29.25	70.00	17.84	64.00	27.05
10.	Kerala	25.00	6.59	15.00	9.25	19.77	25.57
11.	Madhya Pradesh	190.00	63.80	130.00	11.57	10.61	5.42
12.	Maharashtra	40.00	27.97	70.00	22.13	52.50	25.50
13.	Manipur	6.00	2.99	6.00	0.39	1.13	2.20
14.	Meghalaya	1.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Orissa	33.92	13.89	50.00	18.32	31.00	9.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.42	1.60	0.43	0.25	1.10
9.	Karnataka	44.11	10.99	70.00	3.50	13.50	0.80
10.	Kerala	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.63	15.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	0.84	130.00	0.00	2.00	1.24
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	22.95	70.00	20.47	52.50	19.25
13.	Manipur	2.00	0.88	2.00	1.00	0.92	0.92
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Orissa	13.40	12.37	20.00	14.82	16.00	11.43
16.	Rajasthan	4.00	0.00	5.00	1.58	3.50	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.15	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	60.00	0.00	60.00	23.00	65.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		193.06	55.37	382.32	67.95	179.92	35.92

T – Target

A – Achievement

* Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland States not appearing in the above list were included in the programme recently (1993-94) progress is NIL.

STATEMENT-III

Achievements from 1991-92 to 1993-94 under Enforcement of Warabandi in the States covered under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State* (22 States+2 UTs)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	8.05	32.55	16.83	28.30	12.86
2.	Assam	19.20	14.95	7.00	7.30	2.40	1.00
3.	Bihar	10.00	1.26	4.00	1.80	4.17	2.07
4.	Goa	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.90	1.50	1.50
5.	Gujarat	80.00	13.57	42.37	33.18	35.90	17.84
6.	Haryana	25.00	35.74	40.00	31.90	31.70	18.87
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.72	2.05	1.93	1.62	1.78
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	11.58	8.00	8.00	25.00	23.25
9.	Karnataka	58.32	10.34	35.00	21.00	40.00	7.91
10.	Kerala	24.00	16.13	30.00	8.14	29.48	13.46
11.	Madhya Pradesh	70.00	0.40	130.00	25.00	350.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	30.00	3.43	70.00	5.48	22.50	13.33
13.	Manipur	14.70	0.00	8.00	0.00	3.57	1.66
14.	Meghalaya	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Orissa	63.00	44.58	60.00	60.58	83.00	65.33
16.	Rajasthan	56.00	41.38	65.00	36.66	30.00	18.14
17.	Tamilnadu	8.00	16.39	19.00	16.48	47.00	49.30
18.	Tripura	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	390.00	353.02	390.00	360.50	309.00	259.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	West Bengal	1.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	2.00	0.00
21.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		894.92	575.02	952.17	636.88	1038.14	512.44

T - Target

A - Achievement

* Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland States are appearing in the above list were launched in the programme recently (1993-94) Progress is NIL.

STATEMENT-IV

Achievements from 1991-92 to 1993-94 under Land Levelling and Shaping in the States covered under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State* (22 States+2 UTs)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.20	1.65	22.00	3.17	5.90	3.89
2.	Assam	0.48	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.58	0.00
4.	Goa	0.40	0.13	0.30	0.03	0.30	0.03
5.	Gujarat	2.00	0.04	0.65	0.37	1.00	0.14
6.	Haryana	2.55	1.69	2.00	1.37	2.70	0.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	1.95	3.60	1.52	1.25	1.72
9.	Karnataka	59.60	27.44	50.00	22.30	39.50	29.58
10.	Kerala	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.05	0.28	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	5.00	4.01	5.00	1.83	0.00	0.87
13.	Manipur	2.00	1.10	2.00	0.75	2.13	2.20
14.	Meghalaya	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4.00	1.31	0.00	1.58	3.50	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	0.00
20.	West Bengal	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		96.27	39.94	117.14	32.97	60.78	35.49

T - Target

A - Achievement

* Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland States are appearing in the above list were launched in the programme recently (1993-94) Progress is NIL.

Pending Bills

2715. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of bills passed by the State Legislative Assemblies pending with the Union Government for President's assent at present, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these bills are likely to be accorded the President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(b) The State Legislations call for examination by the concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government of India and consultation with State Governments wherever found necessary. The concerned State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments are reminded constantly to expedite their views in the matter. Discussions are also held where necessary, to expedite the clearance of the Bills.

STATEMENT*Positon as on 8.8.94*

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	20.11.89	The Andhra Pradesh Highway Bill, 1989.
2.	28.11.89	The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Workers (Representation Participation in Management and Relief) Bill, 1989.
3.	9.2.93	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (A.P. Amendment) Bill, 1992.
4.	11.2.93	The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Disfigurement of open places and Prohibition of Opscene and Objectionable Posters and Advertisements Bill, 1992.
5.	26.4.94	The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bil, 1994.
Assam		
6.	9.8.89	The Assam Highway Bill, 1989.
7.	20.6.90	The Assam Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1990.
Bihar		
8.	5.2.92	The Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill, 1991.
Goa		
9.	2.1.94	The Goa (extension of the orphanage and cther charitable homes) (supervision and control) Bill, 1993.
10.	1.8.94	The Bombay Inams (Kutch area) abolition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994.
Haryana		
11.	9.5.88	The Maharishi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
12.	9.5.88	The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
13.	17.4.89	The Indian Electricity (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1989.
Karnataka		
14.	4.5.92	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1992.
15.	12.5.92	The Kamataka Krishna Basin Development Authority Bill, 1992.

Sl. No.	Date of	Bill Name
16.	19.1.93	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
17.	13.4.94	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Bill, 1994.
18.	26.4.94	The Karnataka Excise (Third Amendment) Bill, 1993.
19.	10.5.94	The Karnataka Essential Articles (Central Bill), 1992.
Kerala		
20.	29.4.91	The Kerala Women's Commission Bill, 1991.
Madhya Pradesh		
21.	28.1.93	The Indian Tolls (M.P. Amendment) Bill, 1992.
Manipur		
22.	11.9.89	The Manipur Home Guards Bill, 1989.
23.	21.5.90	The Manipur Exhibition of Video Films Bill, 1990.
24.	9.12.92	Manipur Prevention of Malpractices at Public Examinations Bill, 1992.
Meghalaya		
25.	23.2.88	The Meghalaya Medical Council Bill, 1987.
Orissa		
26.	1.9.93	The Orissa Limitation of Expenditure on Marriage Bill, 1993.
27.	15.9.93	The Orissa State Commission for Women Bill, 1993.
Punjab		
28.	15.6.93	The Punjab Homeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
29.	19.5.94	The Punjab Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Bill, 1994.
Rajasthan		
30.	22.8.90	The Rajasthan Tax on Luxuries (in Hotel and Lodging Houses) Bill, 1990.
31.	22.8.90	The Rajasthan Urban Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
32.	22.8.90	The Jaipur Development Authority (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990.
33.	7.12.92	The Rajasthan Flood Plain Zoning Bill, 1990.
34.	21.1.93	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
Sikkim		
35.	1.11.89	The Sikkim Alienation of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989.
36.	1.11.89	The Sikkim Transfer of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989.
Tamil Nadu		
37.	29.5.86	The Madras Race Club (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 1986.
38.	29.10.91	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) (Amendment) Bill, 1991.
39.	31.1.94	The Tamil Nadu Land Enforcement (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
40.	23.3.94	The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
41.	8.7.94	The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1993.
42.	8.7.94	The Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
43.	8.7.94	Tamil Nadu Compulsory Elementary Education Bill, 1994.
44.	11.7.94	Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994.
45.	13.7.94	Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1994.
46.	13.7.94	The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1994.
Tripura		
47.	8.7.91	The Tripura (Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices) Bill, 1991.
48.	8.7.91	The Tripura Forest (Regulation as to Removal of Timber) Bill, 1991.
49.	20.6.94	The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994.
Uttar Pradesh		
50.	1.6.92	The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
51.	5.5.94	The Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1994.
West Bengal		
52.	22.5.84	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
53.	15.9.92	The West Bengal Correctional Services Bill, 1992.
54.	29.10.92	The Limitation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
55.	27.9.93	The West Bengal Government Land (Regulation of Transfer) Bill, 1993.
56.	27.9.93	The Bengal Natural History Society (Acquisition of the Natural History Museum) Bill, 1993.
57.	30.9.93	The West Bengal College Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
58.	27.9.93	Indian Partnership (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1993.
59.	13.10.93	The Payment of Gratuity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1993.
60.	13.10.93	The Payment of Wages (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1993.
61.	23.12.93	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1993.
62.	8.7.94	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994.
63.	25.7.94	The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
64.	27.7.94	The Durgapur Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994.

Indravati Multipurpose Project

2716. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
KUMARI SHUSHILA
TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the completion of the Indravati multipurpose project;

(b) whether the target has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The project was originally scheduled for completion in 1987-88. The revised scheduled date of completion is 1996-97. The factors responsible for delay in completion of the project are problems encountered in acquisition of land, clearance under Forest Conservation Act, paucity of funds and flooding of the project area in August, 1991.

Assessment of River Water

2717. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual inflow of water into Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery rivers according to the assessment made by Central Water Commission (C.W.C.) at different points during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of water impounded therefrom at different projects on the said rivers during the said period; and

(c) the quantity of water goes waste into the sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) *Statement-I* is enclosed.

(b) *Statement-II* is enclosed.

(c) No assessment has been made for the quantity of water that goes waste into the sea.

STATEMENT-I*Water Year : June to May*

Unit : Million Cubic Metres

Name of River	Name of Sites	Cumulative Flow during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Godavari	Yelly	5826.80	3003.02	6347.70
	Takra	36754.80	38204.84	38134.90
	Pathagudam	20536.00	24558.90	22223.10
	Polavaram	89829.40	87413.99	98200.00
Krishna	Bawapuram	4441.50	8882.28	3840.40
	Yadgir	8792.50	2746.00	-----
	Vijayawada	20085.70	10043.00	-----
Cauvery	Billugundlu	7110.20	10071.04	6471.60
	Musiri	6798.20	10373.00	5907.90

STATEMENT-I*Water Year : June to May*

Unit : Billion Cubic Metres

S. No.	Basin/Project	State	Live Storage at Full Reservoir Level	Annual Maximum Live storage during		
				1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
A. Godavari Basin						
1.	Sriram Sagar	Andhra Pradesh	2.300	2.003	2.300	0.708
2.	Jayakwadi	Maharashtra	2.171	2.044	0.721	1.063
3.	Isapur	-do-	0.965	0.318	0.440	0.421
4.	Mula	-do-	0.608	0.605	0.360	0.533
5.	Yelderi	-do-	0.809	0.799	0.809	0.705
6.	Balimela	Orissa	2.676	1.324	1.525	0.868

S. No.	Basin/Project	State	Live Storage at Full Reservoir Level	Annual Maximum Live storage during		
				1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
7.	Machkund	-do-	0.893	0.892	0.890	0.760
8.	Upperkolab	-do-	0.935	—	0.729	0.691
B. Krishna Basin						
1.	Srisaïlam	Andhra Pradesh	8.288	8.288	8.288	8.288
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	-do-	6.841	6.841	6.491	6.841
3.	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	3.276	3.269	3.276	3.267
4.	Chitaprabha	-do-	1.391	1.386	1.386	1.386
5.	Malaprabha	-do-	0.972	0.945	0.613	0.623
6.	Bhadra	-do-	1.785	1.785	1.784	1.784
7.	Narayanpur	-do-	0.863	0.833	0.786	0.757
8.	Koyana	Maharashtra	2.677	2.677	2.677	2.677
9.	Bhima	-do-	1.517	1.474	1.504	1.517
10.	Khadawasla	-do-	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
C. Cauvery Basin						
1.	K.R. Sagar	Karnataka	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163
2.	Kabini	-do-	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.272
3.	Hemavathy	-do-	1.013	1.013	1.013	0.998
4.	Harangi	-do-	0.220	0.220	0.220	0.219
5.	Lower Bhawani	Tamil Nadu	0.929	0.530	0.912	0.586
6.	Mettur	-do-	2.647	2.647	2.647	2.333

Militant Activities in J & K

2718. SHRI R. SURENDER

REDDY:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some militants have snapped a vital road link in Pahalgam as reported in 'The Indian Express' dated July 15, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to repair the damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). No vital road link has been snapped. However, on 13th July 1994, militants had set fire to a wooden bridge at Langanbal on Anantnag-Pahalgam road, causing damage to it. Traffic is now moving across the bridge.

AIDS Control

2719. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern States comprising of one per cent of the national population are having as many as 16% AIDS cases;

(b) whether the Government have made any critical study of the causes for the rising AIDS cases in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof with the annual percentage of rise in AIDS in these States as compared to other States; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to tackle this growing problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. 4% of the total number of reported AIDS cases in the country are from North-Eastern States. High prevalence of injecting drug and needle sharing are the main cause of rising number of AIDS cases in these States;

(c) Annual quantum of rise in AIDS cases during last one year is nearly 4.5 times in North-Eastern States as against 2.8 times in Maharashtra and 2.3 times in Tamil Nadu which are considered as epicentre States.

(d) A comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme is currently under implementation throughout the country. The Programme is being funded by World Bank soft loan of US \$ 84 million (Rs. 222.6 crores) during the period 1992-97. The strategies to combat AIDS consists of strengthening programme management, generation of awareness amongst risk behaviour groups and the general public, prevention and control of STD, promotion of condom for prevention of STD HIV, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and better facilities for surveillance, diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases.

Casualty Wards

2720. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA

GAVIT:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA

RAO:

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

(a) whether the Balu Shankaran Committee Report has been examined by the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and accepted by the Government;

(c) whether the Committee expressed concern over the chaotic conditions in casualty wards of Government hospitals in Delhi;

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

(e) the measure proposed to be taken to streamline the conditions of these hospitals?

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

(b) The recommendations, *inter-alia* are that:

- (i) All hospitals with 250 or more beds must have an independent emergency and casualty department under a senior consultant.
- (ii) All hospitals where a single speciality is practised should have an emergency department in that speciality.
- (iii) All patients who are examined in the casualty should have complete record, including triage classification and glassgow come scale.
- (iv) There should be a properly equipped ICU under the

department of anaesthesia in every 100 bedded hospital.

- (v) All hospitals must be adequately equipped as per the list proposed by WHO.
- (vi) All 100 bedded hospitals under the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi should be made fully functional and all hospitals must have two functional ambulances.
- (vii) As training of all personnel in the hospitals is fundamental, particularly in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the services of International Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance could be utilised for such training. Resuscitation techniques must be available in all ambulances.

(c) The report has found that the standard of emergency care varies a great deal from hospital to hospital.

(d) and (e). The Government of NCT of Delhi has directed all hospitals to implement the recommendations of the report.

[*Translation*]

Gaseous Mines

2721. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of gaseous mines under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited;
- (b) the number of labourers working in such mines;

(c) whether self-rescuers equipments have been provided to all these labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the cost of such equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

PANJA): (a) to (d). All underground coal mines in the country are treated as gassy and categorised by degrees of gassiness as per Regulations 2(12A), (12B) and (12C) of Coal Mines Regulations, 1957. The details of such mines, workers employed therein with provision of self-rescuers in respect of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) are given below:

Type of Mines	No. of Mines	Underground Workers on roll	Average daily attendance	Average attendance for 1st & 2nd shifts	No. of self-rescuers provided	Coverage (1st & 2nd shift basis)
Degree III	8	9,787	6,477	4,720	7,996	148%
Degree II	17	17,503	11,990	8,748	11,082	127%
Degree I	55	48,829	33,799	24,698	5,761	23%

Price of a self-rescuer based on the last purchase order placed by Coal Company in February, 1991 is Rs. 966.00.

[English]

[Translation]

Eighth Plan Outlay

2722. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total allocations of funds during the Eighth Five Year Plan have gone down from 2 per cent to 0.87 per cent of the total Plan outlay in respect of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details with the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Funds

2723. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released the entire amount of funds allocated under the family welfare programme to various State Governments/UT administrations during the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the amount/funds yet to be released in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the balance amount of funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). The entire funds allocated to the States/UTs during the last three years have been released to the States keeping in view Programme requirements and performance of the States.

[English]

Kidnapping of School Children in Delhi

2724. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJI-BHAI VEKARIA:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spate of kidnapping and killing of school children in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of children kidnapped, killed and got released, separately, during 1993 and 1994 so far, month-wise;

(c) the number of cases solved and those pending;

(d) the number of persons arrested in connection with such cases;

(e) whether the Government have any information regarding payment of ransom in some of these cases;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the concrete steps taken by the Government to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d).

Year	Number of Cases					Persons Arrested
	Reported	Solved	Cancelled	Untraced	Pending investigation	
1993	23	11	7	3	2	22
1994	21	6	3	-	15*	19

(* including 3 solved cases)

(e) and (f). Delhi Police have reported that only one such case has come to its notice in which the family members of kidnapped child paid a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs as ransom. Out of which Rs. 20,60,000 only has been recovered from the culprits.

(g) The steps taken to check such incidents are as under:

- (i) Safety tips for school going children has been prepared, widely published in the newspapers and circulated to all the schools.
- (ii) The Principals and teachers of the schools have been requested to take precautions for safety of the children. Personal letters have been written by DCsP to the Principals of the schools.
- (iii) The parents have also been requested to take certain safety

measures in respect of school going children.

- (iv) SHOs and other senior supervisory officers are visiting schools for briefing the children and other staff during the school assembly time.
- (v) PCR vans, motorcycle patrols, Division Officers and Beat Constables are covering the school specially during opening and closing hours.
- (vi) Advertisements have been given in the press for educating the public about safety measures.
- (vii) PCR vans, local police parties on patrolling duty, static Police pickets and border check posts have been alerted to be on the look-out for suspicious persons while checking the movement of vehicles.

STATEMENT

Year	Number of Children		
	Kidnapped	Killed	Got released
1993			
January, 1993	1	—	1
February, 1993	1	1	—
March, 1993	3	1	—
April, 1993	1	—	—
May, 1993	—	—	—

Year	Number of Children		
	Kidnapped	Killed	Got released
June, 1993	—	—	—
July, 1993	1	—	—
August, 1993	6	—	3
September, 1993	5	—	3
October, 1993	—	—	—
November, 1993	4	—	1
December, 1993	2	1	1
Total	24	3	11

1994

January, 1994	2	—	2
February, 1994	1	—	—
March, 1994	3	—	—
April, 1994	5	—	2
May, 1994	2	—	—
June, 1994	—	—	—
July, 1994	8	1	2
Total	21	1	6

[Translation]

Multi-Channel System

2725. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to distinguish all the channels of Doordarshan for the success of Multi-Channel System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The details, which are being worked out, shall be announced shortly.

Complaints by Women Foreign Tourists

2726. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged by the women foreign tourists with the Delhi Police relating to misbehaviour of them by the owners of private hotels

during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that only three such complaints have been received by Delhi Police from the women foreign tourists during the period from 1.1.1992 to 5.8.1994.

(b) Criminal cases have already been registered against the hotel managements/staff on two such complaints received from women foreign tourists. As regards the third case, Delhi Police have reported that the description given by the complaint is inaccurate. There is no hotel running in the name and style of Delhi Palace Hotel in Delhi, as complained by the complainant. Therefore no case could be registered in this case. In other two cases registered with the police, the accused persons have been arrested.

[English]

Judgement of TADA

2727. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the Supreme Court judgement of July last, wherein it has narrowed down the scope and the ambit of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) and ruled that unless the Crime alleged against an accused could be classified as a "terrorist act" in letter and spirit, he should not be charged under

the Act and should be tried under ordinary penal laws by the regular courts;

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

(c) the follow-up action proposed to be taken by the Government to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). This Ministry is studying the judgement of the Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 732-735 of 1993 (Hitendra Vishnu Thakur and others Vs. Govt. of Maharashtra and others) dated 12.7.94 for such action as may be required by the Govt. of India. All necessary action to give effect to the judgement shall be taken.

[*Translation*]

De-Addiction Centres in Delhi

2728. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the De-addiction centres functioning in Delhi at present;

(b) the details of the De-addiction centres likely to be opened during 1994 and 1995;

(c) whether the Government have fixed category-wise wages for the employees working in these centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) At present there are seven counselling, 7 de-addiction and 2 After care centres in Delhi. The location of the De-addiction centres is as follows:

- (i) Mohan Nagar, Pankha Road
- (ii) Chamelian Road
- (iii) Sarai Rohilla
- (iv) Saheed Bhagat Singh Marg
- (v) Tihar Jail
- (vi) DDA Slum Kalkaji
- (vii) Nehru Nagar

(b) There is no proposal to open more De-addiction centres in Delhi during 1994-95, at present.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details are given in attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Monthly wages (in Rs.)
1.	Medical officer-cum-project	4,500
2.	Psychiatrist (Pt. time)	2,000
3.	(a) Medical Officer (6 Hrs. duty each day)	3,500
	(b) Medical Officer (4 Hrs. duty each day)	2,500

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Monthly wages (in Rs.)
4.	Counsellor	2,500
5.	Counsellor (Part time)	1,500
6.	Social Worker	2,250
7.	Yoga therapist-cum-physical education teacher	2,250
8.	After care worker	2,250
9.	Nurse	1,600
10.	Pharmacist	1,800
11.	Accountant	1,500
12.	Typist-cum-clerk	1,200
13.	Ward boy	1,200
14.	Sweeper	1,000
15.	Chowkidar	1,000

Division of Delhi

2729. SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for division of Delhi into Administrative districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have accorded their approval; and

(d) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal regarding division of Delhi into nine districts has been received by this Government. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is of the view that there should be more revenue districts so as to have co-extensive revenue and police districts. This will facilitate coordination in the administration.

(c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

(d) No time limit has been prescribed for taking a decision in this matter.

[English]

Agreements with Foreign cable T.V. films Compaines

2730. SHRI UDAY SINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has signed agreements with some foreign cable T.V. films companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these agreements would raise the quality of T.V. programmes?

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

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

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

2731. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects of Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government due to inter-State water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government, to settle the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No irrigation project of Maharashtra is pending with the Union Government due to inter-State water dispute.

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

[English]

News Bulletins in Punjabi

2732. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to telecast news bulletins in Punjabi in the Capital;

(b) if so, the duration of such news bulletins and whether it will be started on both the channels; and

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

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

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

[*Translation*]

Ban on medicines

2733. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lifted ban on some medicines;

(b) if so, the names of such medicines; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

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

[*English*]

Citizenship to Chakma Refugees

2734. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difficulties are being encountered in granting citizenship rights to Chakma refugees residing in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to overcome those difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The issue of the grant of citizenship to the Chakma and Hajong refugees who came to India

before 25.3.1971 and are residing in Arunachal Pradesh has been receiving consideration. The grant of citizenship is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Citizenship Rules under the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, under which the Collector of the District concerned has to transmit every application for registration as Indian citizen to the Central Government along with a report. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been expressing its inability to accommodate a large number of refugees on account of local considerations. It is considered appropriate to find ways and means to resolve this issue through discussions/consultations with the State Government.

AIR/Doordarshan Centres

2735. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

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

(a) the total number of television centres functioning in the country as on December 31, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed by the Union Government for setting up of new television centre;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new low/high power TV transmitters and also to expand the existing AIR/Doordarshan network in the country during the Eighth Plan period;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the amount allocated for this purpose, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have selected sites for setting up of new centres and the AIR/Doordarshan Centres where the expansion work is proposed to be undertaken in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The broad criteria for setting up of new TV transmitters include *inter-alia* coverage of uncovered area and extent of coverage of provision of coverage to hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive border areas; places of cultural and historical importance and also the availability of other infrastructural facilities. The criteria for setting up of Programme Production Centre (Studios) are location in capitals of States/Union Territories,

places of cultural importance and at selected centres to cater to the local needs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Funds for setting up of TV projects in the country are not allocated State-wise. A sum of Rs. 718.98 crores has been earmarked for transmission facilities during Eighth Plan, which include schemes for expansion of the network and upgradation of existing facilities (as given in the enclosed *Statement II*). Details of AIR's allocation, State-wise for expansion of existing network during Eighth Plan period are given in the enclosed *Statement III*.

(e) and (f). Selection of sites for most of the schemes of All India Radio/Doordarshan for expansion of their network has been completed, while in rest of the cases, the process of selection/acquisition of sites has been initiated.

STATEMENT I

State-wise list of Doordarshan centres in the country as on December 31st, 1993

State/UT	Production Centres	Total Transmitters
1	2	3
Assam	3	14
Andhra Pradesh	1	36
Arunachal Pradesh	0	19
Bihar	2	32
Goa	1	1
Gujarat	2	32
Haryana	0	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	14

1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	2	21
Kerala	1	15
Karnataka	1	29
Madhya Pradesh	1	54
Meghalaya	2	5
Maharashtra	2	44
Manipur	1	5
Mizoram	0	3
Nagaland	1	7
Orissa	2	29
Punjab	1	8
Rajasthan	1	41
Sikkim	0	4
Tamilnadu	1	28
Tripura	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	2	65
West Bengal	1	19
Delhi	1	1
A & N Islands	0	8
Daman & Diu	0	2
Pondicherry	1	4
Lakshadweep Islands	0	9
Chandigarh	0	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1
Total	31	558

STATEMENT II

Location of TV Transmitters under implementation/envisaged to be set up to expand existing Doordarshan Network during Eighth Plan Period

State/Union Territory	HPT	LPT	VLPT	Transposer
	1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Kumool	Allagadda	Paderu	
	Nandyal	Bheemavaram	Srisailam	
	Rajahmundry	Kadiri	Parwatipuram	
	Warangal	Kavali	lcchapuram	
	Ongole	Kuppam	Seetampet	
		Madanapally	Darsi	
		Medak		
		Nagarkumool		
		Nirmal		
		Belampally		
		Markapur		
		Kamareddy		
		Yemmiganur		
		Tamblapally		
		L.R. Pally		
		Vizag		
		Madhira		
		Padra		
		Wanaparthy		
		Kodangli		
		Kosgi		
		Pedanandipadu		
		Rayschoti		
		Chintapally		
		Rajampet		
		Banswada		
		Tekkali		
		Sirpur Kagaznagar		
		Macheria		
		Bhainse		
		Narasaraopet		
		Achampet		
		Devarkonda		
		Tuni		
	Boobili			
	Peddapalli			
	Jadcheria			

	1	2	3	4
		Annaram Zahirabad		
Arunachal Pradesh		Miao Itanagar (for DD-II)	Pipu Dipu Yomcha Tali Minyong Kalaktang Longding Khimyong Manmao Nampong Hawai Kronli Humli/Dessali Geku Bolam Mariyang Mechuka Kaying Darak Liromoba Tirbin Gensi Taliha Baririjo Palin Sagalee Chayangtajo Seijosa Rupa Mukta	
Assam	Tezpur Jorhat Bongaigaon/ Kokrajhar	Bongaigaon Haflong North Lakhimpur Sonari Lumding Hojai Tinsukia Bokakhat Mangherita Hatsinghimari	Digboi	Guwahati
Bihar	Jamshedpur Bettiah Deoghar	Aurangabad Godua Gumla	Simdega Gorhwa	

1	2	3	4
	Hazaribagh Lehardaga Nawada Raxaul Supaul Noamundy Kodarma Phoolparas Saraikele Sheikhpur Lakhisarai Ramnagar Chapra Dawoodnagar Simri Bakhtiarpur Musabani Barharwa		
Goa	Panaji (for DD-II)		
Gujarat	Bhuj Palitana Surat Vadodara Radhanpur Junagarh	Dharangadhra Ider Mahuva Mangrol Morvi Nakhtarana Rapar Deesa Palitana Rajula Sanjeli/Santrampur Khambhalia Amod Mangrol Bantva Jhagadia Lunawada Jamjodhpur Radhanpu Dohad Rajpipla Vajara Dharampur Umargaon Modasa	Netrang Devgadh-Baria Sagwara

1	2	3	4
	Limbadi Dhundhoka Dhari Una		
Haryana	Hissar	Rohtak Mahendragarh Charkhi Dadri Firozpur Mandi Dabwali	
Himachal Pradesh	Dhararnshala Shimla	Sujanpur Sundemagar Rampur Dalhausi	Ajhu Fort Dalash Kharapather Palampur Shivbadar Bharathi Jogindemagar/ Chaterbhuj Jahaima/Nalda Baijnath/Majheran Bharmour Sarkaghat Diar Dasiani/Dasni Holi Parwanoo Bandla Veer Kandaghat Naighat Rohru Awan Devi Tissa Chowsi Khas Pirobhayanu Jatingri Kaja Udaipur Kotkhai Chaupal Karsog Benjor Chunaghat

	1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh Naushera Kathua	Riasi Rajouri Kathua Udhampur Poonch Jammu (for DD-II) Srinagar (for DD-II)	Poonch Thanamandi Tithwal Uri Buddhal Kalakot Baramulla Samba Sanji Chhat Kud Batot Gya Rangdum Gompa Mulbeka/Shangol Bafclair Khatsi Gurez	Nagrota
Karnataka	Gulbarga Mangalore Mysore Raichur Hassan	Gangavati Gokak Jamkhandi Mudigere Pavagada Ramadurg Kumta Bhatkal Harpannalli Basava Kalyan Sagar Hangond Arsikere Hattihal Bangalore (for Metro Channel) Dandeli Tumkur Puttur Mudnol Talikota Indi Hoovin Hipparagi Hiriyur Hosdurg Kodigi	Sakleshpur Suliya Badami Madhugiri	

	1	2	3	4
Kerala	Calicut Cannanore	Kanangarh Thodupuzha Chengannur Thiruvananthapuram (for Metro channel) Pala Punalur Adoor	Munnar Kanzirapalli Erattupetta Mundakayam Devikulam	
Madhya Pradesh	Ambikapur Guna Shahdol Sagar	Datia Gadarwara Kukdeswar Sironj Ashoknagar Khurai Maihar Bijaipur Lahar Bhander Kelaras Sakti Garot Raghavgarh Bhanpura Narayangarh Sitamau Piparia Bada Maishhera	Parasia Shingrauli Kondagaon Budhni Jashpurnagar Pakhanjore Kogali Bada Pendra Road Diamond Mining Project (Panna) Modakpal Bijaipur	
Maharashtra	Chandrapur Jalgaon Mahipalgrah Bombay (DD-III)	Akluj Chiplun Hinganghat Kankauli Sangamner Umrega Shirpur Mehekar Morshi Wani Deerukh Chikhil Khamgaon/ Mhasla	Junnar Adyal Tekoi Karjat Khed Rajapur Chikaldhara Kalwan Malakpur Bhokar	Bedalpur

	1	2	3	4
		Raisod Narapur Raver Pandharkawada Karanja/Khanda Mangaon Khoprali Mahad Umarkhed Satna Khanapur Mangelbeda Akaikot Sironcha/Kopela Chandul Daryapur Nagpur (for DD-II)		
Manipur	Churachandpur	Imphal (for DD-II)	Moreh Kangpokpi Jiribam	
Meghalaya		Shillong (for DD-II)	Baghmara	Shillong
Mizoram	Lunglei	Saiha Aizwal (For DD-II)	Champhai	Aizwal
Nagaland	Mokokchung	Kohima (for DD-II)	Phek Satakha	Barabasti
Orissa	Baleshwar Sambalpur Behrampur	Bonai Baudh Lutherpunk Nayagarh Nuapara Pallahara Rairangpur Redhakhol Sonepur Talcher Paradeep Hindol Atha Malik Mohana Kuchinda	G. Udaigiri Aul Thuamul-Rampur Machkund Chitrakonda Simliguda Kashipur Lanjigarh Jaipatna Badabarbil Simlipalgarh	

	1	2	3	4
		Banapur Raj Ranapur Baligurha Tushara Kendrapara Padua Karanjia Rajrapur Umerkot Biramitrapur Khaniar Khandapara Dashrathpur Kabisuryanagar Narsinghpur Durgapur Tangi Patnagarh Kotpad Methili Koksara		
Punjab	Fasilka	Abohar		
Rajasthan	Ajmer Anupgarh Barmer Bikaner Jaisalmer Jodhpur Nathdwara	Baran Bari Sadri Bhadra Gangapur Hindaun Ratangarh Rawatsar Sridungargarh Sujangarh Makrana Karauli Phalodi Rajgarh Mt. Abu Pratapgarh Nohar Nokha Shahpura Nimaj Jaipur (For DD-II) Navalgarh	Amet Chaumahla Deogarh Fatehpur Gangapur Kumbhalgarh Laxmangarh Bhim Rajgarh Lalsot Katra Zawar Mines Neemka Thana	

	1	2	3	4
		Segwada Kushalgarh Pirawa Nagar Kishangarh Nasirabad Binmal Sujata Bali Sancher Dhariawad		
Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok (for DD-II)	Singtam Rangpo Zorethang	
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri Kumbakonam Rameshwaram Tirunelveli Madras (for DD-II)	Arani Arcot Gudiyatam Pattukottai Rajapalayam Shankaran Kovil Attur Udagamandalam Puddukkottai Krishnagiri Udumalpet Nattam Gingee Palani Marthandam Kallakurichi Ambasamudram Denkanikotta Vandavasi Cheyyar	Mettupalayam Valparai Valliur Vaza Padi	
Tripura		Kailasahar Teliamura Jolaibari Amarpur Ambassa Agartala (for DD-II)	Dharmanagar	

	1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur Banda Lakhimpur Mau Sitapur Jalaun Champawat	Almora Auraiya Champawat Ganj Dundwara Haldwani Kotdwar Mahoba Mau Banipur Muhammadabad Naugarh New Tehri Sikanderpur Rudauli Kasganj Karn Prayag Nan Para Etah Barakot Khetikhan Lalganj Dhunaghat Narora Rath Telvahat	Bageshwar Chamoli Chaukhatia Didihat Joshimath Devprayag Lansdown Pratapnagar Binsar Basot/Bhikhiasen Kajjikhali Gajja Fateh Parbat Khait Parbat Raj Garhi Sirakota/Vaikuntam Sahiya Lohaghat Manila Tharali Rudraprayag Nandprayag Ghandyal Manikpur Naugaonkhel Rudhauri/ Dhausi	
West Bengal	Balurghat Kharagpur Krishnanagar Calcutta (for DD-III)	Farakka Ranaghat Rayna/Kamarhati Kalna Garbeta Balrampur Cooch Bihar		Baghmandi
A. & N. Islands		Portblair (for Metro DD-II)	Great Nicobar Havelock Katchal Baratang	
Dadra & Nagari Haveli		Silvassa		
Daman & Diu		Diu		
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Karaikal (For DD-II)		

STATEMENT III

Statement showing details of new Radio Stations Upgradation of Transmitter Power/Studies of All India Radio under Implementation during 8th Plan Period State-wise alongwith Plan Allocation

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Hyderabad	Upgradation 10KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW	348.35
2.	Hyderabad	Type IV (R) Studios	620.60
3.	Hyderabad	Upgradation 50 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 100 KW MW	550.59
4.	Hyderabad	Expansion of Commercial channel 2 x 5 KW FM tr. with addl. St. facilities	358.55
			1878.09
Arunachal Pradesh			
5.	Zira	1 KW MW Tr., MP St. & S/Qtrs.	264.75
6.	Passighat	Conversion of 150 Watts Tr. to 10 KW MW Tr.	157.25
7.	Tezu	Conversion of 350 Watts Tr. to 10 KW MW Tr.	154.90
8.	Tawang	Conversion of 500 Watts Tr. to 10 KW MW Tr.	100.40
9.	Tezu	10 KW MW Tr. MP Studio	135.45
10.	Itanagar	50 KW SW Tr.	416.40
			1229.15

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
Assam			
11.	Kokrajhar	2 x 10 KW MW Tr. MP Studios & S/Qtrs.	386.44
12.	Tezpur	2 x 10 KW MW Tr. MP Studios & S/Qtr.	343.14
13.	Diphu	1 KW MW Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	120.00
14.	Dhubri	2 x 3 KW FM Tr. & S/Qtrs.	286.40
15.	Guwahati	Upgradation 50 KW MW to 100 KW MW Tr.	247.50
16.	Guwahati	Expansion of National Channel: 2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	297.50
17.	Guwahati	Expansion of Comm. Channel: 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	314.30
18.	Karimganj	1 KW MW Tr., MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	Under process
			1995.28
Bihar			
19.	Bhagalpur	Upgradation of 10 KW MW to 2 x 10 KW MW	206.52
20.	Ranchi	Upgradation of 2 KW SW to 50 KW SW	549.38
21.	Ranchi	Replacement 1 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	257.20
22.	Dhanbad	Relay Centre, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. S/Qtrs.	287.21
23.	Jamshedpur	Expansion of Comm. Channel 2 x 5 KW FM & St.	405.53
			1705.84

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
Goa			
24.	Panaji	Type III (R) Studios	217.00
25.	Panaji	Upgd. of 5 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW	101.42
			318.42
Gujarat			
26.	Ahmedabad	Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 5 KW FM for CBS	298.68
27.	Junagarh	Relay Transmitter (NC) 2 x 3 KW FM & S/Qtrs.	281.30
28.	Vadodara	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr., MP Studios & S/Qrs.	Under process
			579.98
Haryana			
29.	Hissar	Relay Station, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. & S/Qtrs.	236.54
30.	Rohtak	2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	Under process
			236.54
Himachal Pradesh			
31.	Kinnaur	Relay Station 1 KW MW Tr. & S/Qtrs.	201.40
32.	Kulu	Relay Station 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. & S/Qtrs.	180.70

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
33.	Simla	Upgd. of 2.5 KW SW Tr. 50 KW SW	465.65
			947.75
Jammu & Kashmir			
34.	Bhadarwah	NRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP St. & S/Qtrs.	321.06
35.	Kargil	1 KW MW Tr., MP St., & S/Qtrs.	406.16
36.	Poanch	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr., MP Studios & S/Qtrs.	276.80
37.	Srinagar	Upgd. of 1 KW MW Tr. to 10 KW MW Tr.	57.75
38.	Jammu	Exp. of Comm. Channel 2 x 5 KW FM Tr. & St.	282.40
			1344.16
Karnataka			
39.	Bijapur	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	294.00
40.	Gulbarga	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 20 KW MW Tr.	206.54
41.	Bangalore	2 x 5 KW FM Tr. for stereo	Under process
			500.54
Kerala			
42.	Trivandrum	New Transmitter 50 KW SW	481.10
43.	Trichur	Upgd. of 20 KW MW to 100 KW MW Tr.	357.77

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
44.	Calicut	Upgd. of 10 KW MW to 100 KW MW Tr.	256.30
45.	Trivandrum	Type IV(R) Studios	233.00
46.	Trivandrum	(VB) Repl. of 1 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 5 KW FM	294.13
47.	Alleppey	Upgd. of 100 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 100 KW MW	524.98
48.	Cochin	Expansion of Commercial Channel 2 x 5 KW FM with Studio facilities	325.70
			2472.98

Madhya Pradesh

49.	Bhopal	Upgd. of 1 KW MW Tr. to 10 MW FM Tr.	47.17
50.	Bhopal	Upgd. of 10 KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW Tr.	353.64
51.	Jabalpur	Type I(R) Studios	154.65
52.	Jagdalpur	Upgd. of 2 x 10 KW MW Tr. to 100 KW MW Tr.	349.38
53.	Gwalior	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	147.88
54.	Jabalpur	Expansion of Commercial Channel 2 x 5 KW FM Tr. and Studio	352.25
55.	Saraipalli	1 KW FM Tr.	265.65
56.	Mandlu	1 KW FM Tr.	265.65
			1935.64

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
Maharashtra			
57.	Nasik	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	276.23
58.	Osmanabad	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	267.70
59.	Bombay	Updg. of 10 KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW Tr.	363.42
60.	Parbhani	Pmt. Type I(R) Studios	180.50
61.	Parbhani	Updg. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	166.20
62.	Bombay	Stereo Transmission 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	200.11
63.	Bombay	National Channel 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	244.50
			1698.66
Manipur			
64.	Imphal	50 KW SW Tr.	409.35
65.	Churachandpur	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	300.82
			710.17
Meghalaya			
66.	Jowai	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	290.40
			290.40

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
Mizoram			
67.	Lunglah	2 x 3 KW FM Tr., MP St. & S/Qtrs.	433.25
68.	Saiha	LRS with 1 KW MW Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	Under process
			433.25
Nagaland			
69.	Mokokchung	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP St. & S/Qtrs.	298.20
70.	Kohima	Upgd. of 2 KW SW to 50 KW SW Tr.	374.03
			672.23
Orissa			
71.	Rourkela	LRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studios & S/Qtrs.	311.44
72.	Sambalpur	Upgd. of 20 KW MW to 100 KW MW Tr.	345.00
73.	Jeypore	50 KW SW Tr.	604.25
74.	Puri	LRS with 3 KW FM Tr.	155.25
75.	Jharanda (Dhenkanal)	LRS with 1 KW MW Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	158.40
76.	Baripada	Repl. of 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. with 1 KW MW Tr.	43.25
			1617.59

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
Punjab			
77.	Jalandhar	Upgd. of 100 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 100 KW MW Tr.	401.65
			401.65
Rajasthan			
78.	Mount Abu	NRS 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studios & S/Qtrs.	299.63
79.	Jaipur	50 KW SW Tr.	469.30
80.	Udaipur	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	195.45
81.	Jodhpur	Repl. of 1 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	259.16
82.	Jaipur	Type IV(R) Studios	-
83.	Kota	Upgd. of 1 KW to 20 KW	-
			1223.54
Sikkim			
84.	Gangtok	20 KW MW Tr. & Type I(R) Studios	453.56
85.	Gangtok	10 KW SW Tr.	190.30
			643.86
Tamil Nadu			
86.	Kodaikanal	NRS, 2 x 5 KW FM, MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	410.40

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
87.	Ootacamund	NRS, 1 KW MW Tr., MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	260.25
88.	Madras	Upgd. of 2.5 KW MW Tr. to 20 KW MW Tr.	132.20
89.	Madras	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 50 KW SW Tr.	249.20
90.	Madurai	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	194.88
91.	Coimbatore	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	152.29
92.	Nagarcoil	Repl. of 1 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	309.45
93.	Madras	Expansion of National Channel 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	246.55
94.	Coimbatore	Expansion of Comm. Channel 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	434.00
			2389.22
Tripura			
95.	Longtherai	NRS, 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. Studios	Under processing
Uttar Pradesh			
96.	Chamoli	NRS 1 KW MW Tr. MP St. & S/Qtrs.	174.69
97.	Pauri/ Srinagar	NRS 1 KW MW Tr. MP St. & S/Qtrs.	370.75
98.	Pitharagarh	Relay Station 1 KW MW Trs. & S/Qtrs.	170.50

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
99.	Uttarkashi	Relay Station 1 KW MW tr. & S/Qtrs.	165.76
100.	Aligarh	Relay Station 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. & S/Qtrs.	244.00
101.	Mussorie	Relay Station 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	197.50
102.	Allahabad	Upgd. of 1 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW tr.	194.20
103.	Rampur	Upgd. of 10 KW Mw Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	186.13
104.	Agra	Upgd. of 10 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	178.12
105.	Allahabad	Repl. of 1 KW MW Tr. with 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	291.88
			2173.63
West Bengal			
106.	Asansol	Relay Station 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. & S/Qtrs.	235.74
107.	Kurseong	Upgd. of 20 KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW	418.85
108.	Calcutta	Upgd. of 100 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 100 KW MW	497.65
109.	Calcutta	Expansion of NC 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	247.70
110.	Malda	Expansion of NC 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. & S/Qtrs.	292.57
111.	Siliguri	Exp. of Comm. Channel 2 x 5 KW FM Tr. & St.	352.25
112.	Calcutta	Stereo Transmission 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	224.30

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
113.	Darjeeling	Relay Centre, 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.SFC proposal to be framed	
114.	Kurseong	1 KW MW Tr.	57.00
115.	Shanti-niketan	1 KW FM Tr.	265.65
			2591.71
Union Territories			
116.	Chandigarh	3 KW FM Tr.	111.15 111.15
117.	Daman	LRS, 3 KW FM Tr. MP St. & S/Qtrs.	240.86
			240.86
118.	Delhi	Upgd. of 10 KW SW Tr. to 50 KW SW Tr. Upgd. of 2 Nos. of 20 KW SW to 2 Nos. of 50 KW SW Tr.	1047.85
119.	Delhi	Updg. of 10 KW MM Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW	176.50
120.	Delhi	Installation of 2 x 10 KW MW Tr. at Delhi for expansion of National Channel coverage	153.18
			1377.53

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Capital Cost (in lakhs)
121.	Karaikal (Pondicherry)	LRS 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studio & S/Qtrs.	300.05
122.	Pondicherry	Upgd. iof 1 KW MW Tr. to 2 x 10 KW MW Tr.	305.85
			605.90
123.	Minicoy (L & M U.T.)	1 KW MW Tr. MP Studio	Under process

[Translation]

**Programmes from Doordarshan
Kendras**

2736. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes being telecast by Doordarshan Kendras in Gujarat, particularly by Doordarshan Kendra located in Chhota-Udaipur region, are not up to the mark; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of the programmes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the world Bank during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for the health sector in the country; and

(b) the amount provided to each State out of the assistance during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Assistance was received from the World Bank for the National AIDS Control Programme as follows:

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1992-93	13.04
1993-94	17.66

[English]

World Bank Aid for Health Sector

2737. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH

(b) The Central grant released by the National AIDS Control Organisation to the States and UTs during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as per the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT*Regarding World Bank Assistance for the Health Sector*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grants released during (92-93) Rs.	Grants released during (93-94) Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7049000	2509400
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2063300	824400
3.	Assam	3182500	1243200
4.	Bihar	4375000	1669400
5.	Goa	2466000	786900
6.	Gujarat	5641000	6583200
7.	Haryana	2923000	33357000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7475000	2993200
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	3732000
10.	Karnataka	6449000	5308200
11.	Kerala	3777500	1618900
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5055000	6228800
13.	Maharashtra	9067000	16668600
14.	Manipur	2353000	3172200
15.	Meghalaya	0	2197500
16.	Mizoram	1938000	3172500
17.	Nagaland	2870500	3000300
18.	Orissa	4677500	1981900

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grants released during (92-93) Rs.	Grants released during (93-94) Rs.
19.	Punjab	3100000	1199400
20.	Rajasthan	4136500	4764300
21.	Sikkim	1640500	486900
22.	Tamil Nadu	8491500	8325300
23.	Tripura	2146000	3272500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7299000	2758800
25.	West Bengal	6054000	2285600
26.	Pondicherry	1915500	873700
27.	A. & N. Islands	1708000	2222500
28.	Chandigarh	1425000	2270000
29.	Daddar & Nagar Haveli	1100000	1795000
30.	Daman & Diu	500000	1795000
31.	Delhi	2743500	4870000
32.	Lakshadweep	700000	1847500
Total		114321500	105092800

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

2739. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state the details of irrigation

projects of Bihar cleared by the Union Government during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993,94 and 1994-95 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): The details of the projects accorded investment

clearance by the Planning Commission are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (thousand hectares)
1.	1991-92	(i) Panchkhero Reservoir	954.90	3238
		(ii) Kansjore Reservoir	2090.80	7639
		(iii) Bhairwa Reservoir	2018.85	4524
2.	1992-93	Kesho Reservoir	1614.00	3845
3.	1993-94	Nil		
4.	1994-95			

Foreign Mercenaries Killed and Arrested in J & K

2740. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a drive against the foreign mercenaries, especially Afghan mercenaries in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the number of such mercenaries killed and arrested in Doda and Kashmir Valley, separately, under this drive so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Sustained efforts to flush out militants, including foreign mercenaries, and to contain terrorist violence are being continued and are being closely reviewed and monitored. According to available information, 188 foreign nationals/mercenaries are reported to have been killed and 55 arrested in J & K upto 30th June, 1994.

[English]

Demand by Delhi Thermal Power Stations

2741. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand of coal made by Thermal Power Stations, Delhi during 1993-94 and 1994-95 month-wise;

(b) the total quantity of coal allotted and actually supplied during the said period;

(c) the reasons for short supply, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the supply of required quantity of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d). The demand for coal for thermal power stations within the country is being communicated by Central Electricity

Authority to the Ministry of Coal on annual basis. According to the information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL), the total demand as assessed by the Central

Electricity Authority (CEA) and supply of coal to the three thermal power stations in Delhi during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (April to July) were as under:—

(In lakh tonnes)
(Data provisional)

Year	Demand	Despatch	%age satisfaction
1993-94	53.70	58.03	108
1994-95 (April-July)	18.40	21.90	117

It is seen from the above data that coal supplies during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (April-July) were more than the assessed demand for the three thermal power stations in Delhi. Coal supplies to power houses are accorded the highest priority. Supplies are monitored on regular basis and corrective action is taken wherever necessary.

MOU with CIL

2742. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any MOU with the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the order of investment in new coal projects taken up for execution, subsidiary-wise;

(d) the foreign assistance/World Bank loan received for execution of these projects;

(e) the details of progress made in respect of the projects aided by the foreign agencies;

(f) the reasons for slow progress;

(g) the details of joint ventures in technology for exploration and mining of coal; and

(h) the details of proposals seeking mining of coal by private parties for power generation/captive use: and the proposals out of them cleared so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Government have been signing MOU with CIL since 89-90. Annual Plan targets fixed by Planning Commission are incorporated in MOU. The performance evaluation of CIL by Department of Public Enterprises on the basis of MOU has shown improvement in performance from 'Very Good' to 'Excellent'. During last two years, CIL's performance rating has been excellent.

(c) Subsidiary-wise break-up of investment for new projects envisaged for 8th Plan period is given below:

(Rupees in crores)

Company	Investment at 1991-92 prices
ECL	17.20
BCCL	0.74
CCL	61.99
NCL	13.69
WCL	103.77

Company	Investment at 1991-92 prices
SECL	99.06
MCL	16.00
NEC	9.35

(d) No new coal project has been taken up during 8th Five Year Plan period with foreign assistance except a technical investigation of mine fires in Jharia coal field with IDA assistance.

(e) and (f). Details of major projects each costing Rs.100 crores and above taken up for execution with foreign investment are as under:

Name of Project	Collaborating country/agency	Remarks
<i>(a) Projects since completed:</i>		
1. Gevra OC SECL	World Bank	
2. Dudhichua OC NCL	World Bank	
3. Block II OC BCCL	World Bank	
4. Amlohri OC NCL	U.K.	
<i>(b) Projects under construction:</i>		
1. Rajmahal OC ECL	Canada	On schedule
2. Kottadiah UG ECL	France	On schedule
3. Sonapur Bazari OC ECL	World Bank	Initial delay of 6 years in physical possession of land, now progressing as per revised schedule.
4. Piparwar Integrated Mine-cum-Beneficiation Project CCL.	Australia	On schedule

Besides these projects 3 more projects namely Jhanjka UG (ECL), Khadia & Nigahi OC (NCL) were taken up for technical collaboration and financial assistance of the erstwhile USSR. However, due to uncertainties in that country collaboration arrangements no longer exist.

(g) CIL has not entered into joint venture for exploration and mining.

(h) 15 companies/State Electricity Boards have offered to develop captive coal mines for use of coal in power plants. In Iron & Steel sector 9 companies have evinced interest for developing captive blocks. Captive mining Blocks have been identified for 11 companies/State Electricity Boards in the power sector, and for 3 in the Iron & Steel Sector.

Wages to Imams

2743. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to pay wages to the Imams in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Supreme Court in its Judgement of 13th May, 1993, *inter alia*, directed the Union of India and the Central Wakf Council to frame, within six months, a scheme for payment of salaries and allowances to Imams of different kinds of mosques in the country.

(c) As the basic data such as the number of mosques, the size of congregations, the number and categories of Imams and emoluments, if any, being received by them, have not been furnished by all the State Governments/UTs, the scheme could not be framed. The Supreme Court has been moved for seeking extension of time for compliance of its direction till December, 1994.

Islamic Fundamentalists in Kashmir

2744. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Islamic fundamentalists of Bangladesh have entered into Kashmir to fight on the side of the Kashmiri militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Bangladesh in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There are no such specific reports.

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

Irrigation Projects

2745. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects in Orissa are under implementation with Japanese assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned by Japan; and

(d) the amount of assistance disbursed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two irrigation projects, named, the Upper Indravati Irrigation Project and Upper Kolab Irrigation Project are being implemented in Orissa with Japanese Loan assistance.

(c) and (d). The details regarding amount of assistance committed and disbursed are as below:

Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance Disbursement	
	Committed	upto May, 94
	(Amount in Million Yen)	
Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	3744.00	1158.00
Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	3769.00	1681.80

[*Translation*]

Registration of Voluntary Organisations

2746. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for registration of voluntary organisations under Section 6(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) whether registration of voluntary organisations is denied despite completion of all the formalities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether intimation is communicated in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). The registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is granted or refused taking into account the spirit behind the Act and the guidelines evolved, for internal use. The decision is communicated to the applicant associations.

Terrorist Attacks in J & K

2747. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists made rocket attacks on security personnel near the base camp for Amarnath pilgrimage on the Anantnag-Pahalgaon road recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured in these attacks;

(c) whether the Government have made any announcement regarding *ex-gratia* payment to the dependents of the deceased and to the injured persons; and

(d) if so, the amount to be given as *ex-gratia* payment?

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

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

[English]

Malaria Control

2748. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the several cases of malaria deaths have been reported from various districts of Assam during the recent months;

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

(c) whether the State Government has sought assistance from the Union Government to combat this disease;

(d) if so, the assistance provided so far to the State Government; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). During 1994, no deaths due to malaria have been reported from the state of Assam so far.

(c) and (d). The central assistance provided to the state during the last 2 years is as under:

1992-93	Rs. 161.83 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 435.78 lakhs

(e) The steps taken include:

- Surveillance.
- Case detection and early treatment.
- Residual insecticidal spray.
- Recurrent anti larval measure.
- Community participation and health education.
- Implementation of model bye-laws for urban areas.
- Bio-environmental measures.

Irrigation Projects

2749. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals of irrigation projects of Kerala seeking external assistance is pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when these are pending together and the reasons therefor; and

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

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

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

Irrigation Projects

2750. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the irrigation
projects of Orissa are pending with the
Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith
their estimated costs;

(c) since when these projects are
pending and the reasons therefor;

(d) the present position of the
ongoing irrigation projects in Orissa;

(e) the time by which these projects
are likely to be completed;

(f) whether some of these projects
are being provided special Central
assistance; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Status
of appraisal of new Major and Medium
Irrigation Projects of Orissa is given in
the attached *Statement-I*.

(d) to (g). Status of ongoing Major,
Medium and Extention/Renovation/ Mod-
ernisation Irrigation Projects is given in
attached *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Status of appraisal of new Major/Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest Estd. cost (Rs. 1 lakh)	Benefits (hectares)	Date of Receipt	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Projects					
1.	Ong Dam Project	10200.00	34,500	17.6.82	While Hydrology, Flood Control drainage, design of earth dam, gates, canals, Concrete and Masonary dam, Plant Planning and Cost estimate aspects have been cleared; State Government is required to comply with the observations on Crop Water requirement, cropping pattern, reservoir working tables construction material, Ground Water and water management aspects. The State Government is also required to obtain forest and environment clearances and finalize benefit cost ratio and financial aspects of the project.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Lower Indra Irrigation Project	19156.50	38.870	6.4.93	Hydrology, earth dam and gates design foundation while engineering flood control, canal designs and financial aspects have been cleared, State Government is required to comply with observations on irrigation planning, water management, construction material, cost estimate, concrete and masonry dam design, plant planning crop production aspects. State Government is also required to obtain environment and forest clearances.
3.	Kanupur Irrigation Project	26865.15	47,710	29.6.89	The Project has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in March, 1993. The State Government is required to obtain rehabilitation and resettlement plan clearance from the Ministry of Welfare.
4.	Subamarekha Irrigation Project	79032.00	187,460	15.5.78	The Project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in August, 1993. The State Government is required to obtain clearances on environment and forest, rehabilitation and resettlement plans and concurrence of the State Finance Department.

Medium Projects

1. Telengiri Irrigation Project	5380.81	13,830	17.10.85	The State Government is required to submit a modified project after compliance of observation of Central appraising agencies and obtain clearance from forest angle and rehabilitation resettlement plan.
2. Bagh Barrage	4471.70	12,360	18.3.91	The project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in June, 1994. The State Government is required to obtain forest clearance and convey the concurrences of State Finance Department.
3. Manjore	3770.17	10,430	27.8.91	The project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in March, 1993. The State Government is required to obtain clearance from forest angle and on rehabilitation and resettlement plan.
4. Rukura	2521.68	7,650	18.5.93	The Project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in August, 1993. The State Government is required to obtain forest clearance and clearance on rehabilitation and resettlement plan.
5. Baghalati Irrigation	4544.00	6,050	18.4.94	The Project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in June, 1994. The State Government is required to obtain clearance on rehabilitation and resettlement plan.

STATEMENT-II

Details of on-going Major, Medium and FRM Projects of Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(Rs. in Crores)						Scheduled date of completion
		Latest estimated cost	VIII Plan outlay	Expenditure upto 3/92	Anticipated expenditure during 1993-94	Outlay during 1994-95		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Major								
1.	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project							
	(a) Dam Share	176.16	50.00	111.39	11.00	5.00	VIII Plan	
	(b) Irrigation	338.17	256.00	89.66	20.00	22.00	VIII Plan	
2.	Upper Kolab Irrigation	157.97	76.00	104.88	20.00	24.00	VIII Plan	
3.	Subemarekha Irrigation	1013.68	795.00	202.88	25.00	20.00	Beyond VIII Plan	
4.	Rengali Irrigation	1475.00	480.00	166.21	21.00	21.00	-do-	
5.	Mahanadi Chitropala	93.07	87.00	13.53	7.00	20.00	VIII Plan	
6.	Potteru Irrigation Project							
	(i) Central Share	102.39	—	81.00	5.50	8.92	VIII Plan	
	(ii) State Share	1.72	—	—	—	0.50	VIII Plan	

7. Kanupur	268.65	100.00	4.99	4.00	—	Beyond VIII Plan
B. Medium						
8. Badanalla	92.00	12.00	51.42	8.35	9.00	-do-
9. Hariharjore	51.19	18.00	35.62	6.00	6.00	-do-
10. Harbhangi	96.00	22.81	50.60	7.90	8.00	-do-
11. Upper Jonk	82.13	19.00	38.87	8.43	15.00	-do-
12. Baghua Stage-II	39.46	18.00	14.53	4.00	10.00	-do-
13. Deo	52.23	50.00	3.14	2.50	6.00	VIII Plan
14. Baghalati	42.65	22.00	4.04	2.00	—	Beyond VIII Plan
15. Sapuabadjore	33.21	33.00	3.77	2.50	7.00	VIII Plan
16. Birpura Chunghati	11.46	3.20	7.50	1.50	1.60	-do-
17. Satiguda						
(i) Central Share	3.18	—	3.18	—	—	VIII Plan
(ii) State Share	1.50	—	—	0.50	0.75	
18. Titlagarh	21.13	10.00	0.47	0.50	4.00	Beyond VIII Plan
19. Manjore	37.20	20.00	—	0.30	0.50	Beyond VIII Plan

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Modernisation Scheme								
1.	Strengthening of Hirakud Dam for cracks	25.39	22.00	4.58	0.50	—	—	VIII Plan
2.	Hirakud Distributory	81.82	20.00	3.40	0.50	1.00	—	Beyond VIII Plan
3.	Rushikulya Phase-II	55.00	7.40	0.38	0.20	—	—	-do-
4.	Dhanei	4.40	1.55	0.40	8.10	—	—	-do-
5.	Jayamangal	0.39	0.19	0.07	0.10	—	—	-do-
6.	Salia	2.92	2.60	0.27	0.10	0.15	—	VIII Plan
7.	Budhabudhiani	4.53	0.32	0.37	0.15	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
8.	Utlei	6.44	2.20	0.25	0.05	—	—	-do-
9.	Saipal	0.50	0.10	0.30	0.10	—	—	-do-
10.	Hiradharbatti	1.10	0.78	0.05	0.10	—	—	-do-
11.	Khadkhai	0.26	0.01	0.18	0.05	—	—	-do-
12.	Nesa	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.05	—	—	VIII Plan
13.	Okla Distributory	0.21	0.07	0.16	0.03	—	—	-do-

14. Recycling of Chulki-nalla	0.35	0.16	0.13	0.10	—	-do-
15. Salandi & Dasmonga Canal	1.87	0.31	0.75	0.50	0.10	Beyond VIII Plan
16. Delta Development Plan	600.75	100.00	12.51	4.00	2.00	-do-
17. Pithmahal	0.78	0.78	—	0.07	0.20	NA

Note: 1. ERM - Extension/Renovation/Modernisation.
2. One Major Project namely Potteru and one Medium Project namely Satiguda are being provided central assistance.

[*Translation*]

Royalty to Bihar

2751. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount payable to Bihar as royalty by the Central Coal Fields Limited as on June 30, 1994; and

(b) the action taken to make payment of outstanding amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to Coal India Ltd. (CIL) the outstanding amount of royalty payable to Government of Bihar by Central Coalfields Limited as on 30th June, 1994 was Rs. 7.96 crores. As against this, Bihar State Electricity Board owed Rs. 39.05 crores to CIL on the same date, of which Rs. 22.92 crores was undisputed.

(b) Out of this outstanding, Rs. 6.00 crores has since been paid in July, 1994. The balance will be paid in August, 1994. However, the Government of Bihar has not been paid the undisputed dues of Rs. 22.92 crores.

[*English*]

TV Serials

2752. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. serials pending at present for approval by Doordarshan Kendras particularly of Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad kendras;

(b) the reasons for delay in granting approval; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Selection of serials under different schemes at various Doordarshan Kendras is an ongoing activity. Kendra-wise details of offer received, serials approved, etc. are not maintained centrally in a compiled form.

AP-II Irrigation Project

2753. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank officials have visited Andhra Pradesh to review Andhra Pradesh-II (AP-II) Irrigation Project under implementation with World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof;

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) the total amount of assistance sanctioned by the World Bank for this project; and

(e) the amount of assistance disbursed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. A Project Completion Report Preparation

Mission of the World Bank visited Andhra Pradesh during July, 1994.

(b) and (c). Since the Credit closing date for the Andhra Pradesh II Irrigation Project is already over on 30.6.1994, the World Bank Mission considered only the Project Completion aspects in coordination with the State Government.

(d) and (e). The World Bank has committed an amount of US \$ 271 million for implementation of Andhra Pradesh II Irrigation Project in 1986. However, as against the present value of the World Bank assistance of US \$ 174.11 million, after cancellation of a part of assistance due to portfolio rationalisation and pace of implementation, an amount of US \$ 153.913 million has been disbursed upto 31.5.1994.

Migraine

2754. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons in the country are suffering from migraine;

(b) whether any effective treatment is available against this disease;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government in this direction?

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

(b) to (d). A number of prophylactic treatments are available for migraine.

Irrigation Projects

2755. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted a detailed study on the cost-benefit ratio of all the major irrigation projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Cost-benefit ratio for all Major Projects is calculated at the time of their technoeconomic appraisal and project with benefit cost ratio of 1.5 (1.1 in case the project benefitting draught prone area) and above are considered economically viable.

[Translation]

Anti-National Activities

2756. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3350 on December 23, 1993 regarding anti-national activities and to state:

(a) whether the requisite information regarding connivance of industrialists with terrorists has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons and institutions found guilty;

(d) the action taken by the Government against them so far; and

(e) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). According to Government of Punjab and Directorate of Enforcement, Punjab Police seized Indian currency amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs and certain documents from a car. Punjab Police handed over the case to Directorate of Enforcement. Investigations made by Directorate of Enforcement revealed that S/Shri Prem Prakash, J.P. Gupta of M/s Madan Mohan Lal Shreeram (P) Ltd. is associated with Munnalal Khandelwal of Delhi and Deep Chand, Suram Singh and Kapil Dutt Bali of District Hoshiarpur (Punjab) were engaged in making compensatory payment under the instructions of persons residing abroad in violation of the provisions of FERA '1973'. Detention orders under COFEPOSA have been issued against all the persons concerned. Enforcement Directorate recorded the statement of number of persons and seized documents from the residence of Shri Kapil Dutt Bali appeared to have received compensatory payments through him. These persons have

admitted the receipt of these payments. The investigations made by Directorate of Enforcement have not disclosed involvement of an industrial house nor has the Directorate uncovered any evidence of links between the compensatory payment racket and militant/terrorist group.

[English]

Weighing of Coal

2557. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the company-wise, details of the percentage of the despatched coal actually weighed at the colliery weigh bridge of the Coal India Limited; and

(b) the basis of payment for non-weighed coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL), the company-wise percentages of coal weighed at the colliery-end before despatch during 1993-94 were as under:

Company	Percentage weightment
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	96.9%
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	89.3%
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	63.2%
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	74.8%
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	43.5%
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	79.5%
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	65.9%

(b) All coal supplied by road. MGR, repeways, belt is covered by weighment facilities. Despatches by rail are also mostly covered by weighbridges. However, where coal is despatched without weighment by rail, bills are raised by CIL on the basis of weight recorded in the Railways Receipt (RR) issued by the Railways on the basis of volumetric conversion of coal.

Professional Blood Donors

2758. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the number of professional blood donors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of rampant drug addiction amongst professional blood donors have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the steps that have been taken to identify such addicts before they donate blood?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, blood screening for the persons of certain transmissible infection like Malaria, Syphilis, Hepatitis B and HIV have

been made mandatory so as to eliminate the possibilities of transmission of such infections through blood.

[*Translation*]

Hospital in U.P.

2759. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Union Government for construction of a 400 bed hospital well-equipped with modern facilities in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Shortage of Beds

2760. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of beds in various Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provide funds for this purpose;

(d) if so, the amount provided to such State during the last three years; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). There is no such report, however, situation in this behalf varies from hospital to hospital.

(c) to (e). There is no Plan Scheme at the Centre for this purpose. The State Governments take up their proposals in this behalf with the Planning Commission during Plan discussions.

[English]

Supply of Coal to Delhi Industries

2761. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in a number of industries of Delhi has been affected due to short supply of hard coke;

(b) if so, the reasons for short supply of coal;

(c) the total quantity of coal required and actually supplied to Delhi for industrial use during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the supply of required quantity of coal to industries in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

PANJA): (a) to (d). Coal India Limited (CIL) have reported that there is no shortage of coal and hard coke in the subsidiary companies of CIL for supply to industrial units of Delhi. Apart from CIL, hard coke is also being produced in private sector. Hard coke is also allowed to be imported. Supply of hard coke to consumers in Delhi from CIL sources is mostly made by rail as per the sponsorships issued by the Director of Industries. The total quantities of coal supplied by CIL to consumers in Delhi for industrial use during the year 1991-92 to 1993-94 were as under:

*Data provisional
(in lakh tonnes)*

Year	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Quantity supplied	54.59	57.45	62.01

Use of Fluoride

2762. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of limited fluoride in some items has been permitted;

(b) if so, the names of such items with quantity allowed in each case;

(c) whether a large number of items still contain more than the permissible quantity of fluoride;

(d) if so, the details of such items; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the manufacturers of such items?

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

Diabetes Control

2763. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce a National Programme to fight diabetes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). It is intended to develop a pilot project during the current year on diabetes control.

HIV Patients

2764. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons identified as HIV (positive) in Assam during each of the last three years;

(b) the hospitals in Assam having facilities for testing AIDS;

(c) whether AIDS control programme is being implemented in Assam with the Central assistance; and

(d) if so, the details of assistance provided during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The requisite information is as under:

1992	1
1993	1
Upto June, 1994	1

(b) In Assam HIV testing facilities are available at following places:

1. Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati.
2. Medical College, Dibrugarh.
3. Medical College, Silchar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the last three years following amount has been released to Government of Assam for the implementation of National AIDS Control Programme:

1992-93	Rs. 31,82,500/-
1993-94	Rs. 12,43,200/-
1994-95	Rs. 19,37,000/- (1st instalment)

Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

2765. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have reviewed the Centrally sponsored irrigation schemes in Kerala;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGOON): (a) to (c). 14 numbers of schemes in Kerala are covered under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme (*Statement* attached). Based on review of works under the programme, Central Assistance of Rs. 629.73 lakhs for the year 1993-94 and Rs. 163.05 lakhs for the months of April, May and June, 1994 has been released to the State Government.

STATEMENT

Irrigation projects in Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Projects
1.	Malampuzha
2.	Walayar
3.	Pothundy
4.	Mangalam
5.	Cheerakuzhy
6.	Vazhani
7.	Peechi
8.	Chalakuudi
9.	Gayathri
10.	Neyyar
11.	Chitturpuzha

Sl. No.	Name of Projects
12.	Pamba
13.	Pariyar Valley
14.	Kuttiadi

Mosquito Repellants

2766. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards had formulated the quality standards both for mats and coils for mosquito repellants;

(b) if so, the details of the standards/specifications laid down by B.I.S.;

(c) whether despite the standards having been formulated not a single manufacturer of the mosquito repellent has applied to the Bureau for certification so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to make it compulsory for mosquito mats and coils to carry ISI mark on the package; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The standards for mats and coils are prescribed by BIS as follows:

Mats	IS 13439 of 1992
Coils	IS 13438 of 1992

(c) and (d). Compliance of these standards is voluntary.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

Freedom Fighters

2767. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Committee to re-examine those applications of freedom fighters which were forwarded by the State Governments but rejected by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of applications of freedom fighters rejected by the Union Government which were forwarded by the State Governments during the last three years; and

(e) the number of bogus freedom fighters detected as on June 30, 1994 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The freedom fighters' pension is sanctioned only to such of the persons who fulfil the eligibility criteria prescribed under the scheme. Aggrieved with the decision of the Government regarding rejection of the claims, the applicants keep on sending review petitions/representations. Receipt and disposal of such review petitions/representations is a continuous process. However if, after a rejection of a claim, the applicant furnishes some additional documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Government, pension is sanctioned on reconsideration. In view of this, it is not necessary to constitute any Committee.

(d) No separate year-wise record of such cases is being maintained.

(e) Complaints are received from time to time against persons who obtained pension by submitting fake documents. Such complaints are got investigated and on being found correct, immediate action is taken for suspension/cancellation of the pension. A *Statement* showing State-wise information relating to the number of cases in which pension has been suspended and cancelled upto 30th June, 1994 is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	
		Suspended	Cancelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	
		Suspended	Cancelled
4.	Bihar	604	178
5.	Goa	0	9
6.	Gujarat	0	0
7.	Haryana	15	22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
10.	Karnataka	579	261
11.	Kerala	720	61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55	61
13.	Maharashtra	227	36
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	7	13
16.	Mizoram	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0
18.	Orissa	12	85
19.	Punjab	101	26
20.	Rajasthan	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	81
23.	Tripura	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	228	222
25.	West Bengal	191	214
26.	A & N Islands	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0
30.	Delhi	2	26
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	9	13
Total		2866	1314

Irrigation Project

2768. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for World Bank assistance for Andhra Pradesh-III Irrigation Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Andhra Pradesh-III Irrigation Project estimated to cost Rs. 2,415 crores envisages completion of balance works of Andhra Pradesh Irrigation-II Project and construction of Bye-pass structure at Gorakally, Sri Narasimharaya Sagar, Owk reservoir, tunnel near Owk, Vannavaram Canal extension distributary system, feeder roads as also resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to revise the project report incorporating the observations of the World Bank in this regard.

Delhi Police

2769. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of women and SCs/STs out of the total employees in Delhi Police as on date, rank-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint more women and SCs/STs in Delhi Police; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The information is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following posts will be filled up from women (general and SC/ST) candidates:

(i)	Rank	No. of posts for general category women	No. of posts for SC/ST category women		Total
			SC	ST	
	I	II	III	IV	V
Deputy Commissioner of Police	—	—	—	—	—
Asstt. Commissioner of Police	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors	—	20	6	3	29

I	II	III	IV	V
Sub-Inspectors	28	10	6	44
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	50	9	9	68
Head Constables	66	—	11	77
Constables	9	1	6	16
	173	26	35	234

(ii) The number of posts of other cadres (excluding women) which are to be filled-up from SC/ST categories:

Rank	No. of posts		Total
	SC	ST	
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Not applicable in Group A posts		
Asstt. Commissioner of Police	16	14	30
Inspectors	82	55	137
Sub-inspectors	322	168	490
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	266	345	611
Head Constables	58	509	567
Constables	150	68	218
Total	894	1159	2053

STATEMENT

Rank	Present Strength of Delhi Police of all Cadres	Present Strength of women Police and SC/ST in all cadres of Delhi Police including Women Police			Percentage of Women and SC/ST		
		Women Police	SC (all Cadres)	ST	Women Police	SC	ST
Commissioner of Police	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Addl. Commissioner of Police	9	—	1	—	—	11.1	—
Deputy Commissioner of Police	51	—	9	5	—	17.64	9.80
Asstt. Commissioner of Police	167	1	34	10	0.60	20.35	5.98
Inspector	693	33	107	42	4.76	15.44	6.06
Sub-Inspector	3307	110	499	101	3.33	15.09	3.05
Asstt. Sub-Inspector	3924	127	461	55	3.24	11.75	1.40
Head Constable	10959	191	1783	347	1.74	16.27	3.17
Constable	30922	730	5429	1944	2.36	17.56	6.29
Total	50033	1192	8323	2504	2.38	16.63	5.00

Water Bonds

2770. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to float Water Bonds to finance national irrigation and water resource projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to raise funds through these Bonds for Polavaram irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f). Some proposals for issue of 'Bonds' to raise finances for the irrigation projects were received from some State Governments in the Union Ministry of Finance. As the total investible resources for the market borrowing programme, both for the Central and State Governments, was limited, the Union Ministry of Finance informed the State Government concerned that there was no scope for allowing any additional allocation to the State Governments over and above the borrowing programme as already approved. But it has been decided to allow State level public sector undertakings to issue bonds in conformity

with the guidelines of Securities and Exchange Control Board of India.

However, for expeditious completion of some of the nationally important projects including Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh, it was contemplated to provide special Central assistance to the States during the 8th Plan period. However, due to resource constraints, the Planning Commission did not accept the proposal and suggested that the issue of funding for the national projects be first discussed with the States as the overall national resources availability for irrigation sector is not going to change thereby. Accordingly, a series of meetings were held with the concerned State Governments who did not agree to the proposal of earmarking or setting aside any part of their plan fund.

[Translation]

Cost of Coal Production

2771. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of coal production in the country ranges between Rs. 334.31 to Rs. 491.98 per tonne;

(b) if so, whether the Government have ascertained the justification of this cost;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to bring down the cost of production of coal;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring down the cost of coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The average cost of coal production in Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) during 1992-93 was assessed at Rs. 334.31 and Rs. 491.98 per tonne respectively. However, cost of production of individual mines would vary substantially from these averages.

(b) and (c). According to the formula evolved by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices the normative cost for Coal India Ltd. during 1992-93 worked out to Rs. 342.34 per tonne. As against this, the actual cost of production in 1992-93 for CIL as a whole was Rs. 334.31 per tonne.

(d) and (e). According to Coal India Limited a review of cost of production of coal in subsidiaries of CIL reveals that except in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) cost of production of all the subsidiaries are well below the price of coal.

The main reasons for high cost of production in ECL and BCCL is low productivity arising out of:

- (i) unutilised/underutilised manpower;
- (ii) small size of mines due to mining in old worked out areas;
- (iii) underground fires and surface structure restricting the working areas;

(iv) adverse geo-mining condition restricting the scope of mechanising the mines to improve production and productivity;

(f) Steps taken to bring down the cost of coal production in ECL and BCCL are as follows:

1. Implementation of new projects taken up in these two coal companies.
2. Installation of captive power plants to overcome power problem faced by the companies.
3. Reorganisation of uneconomic mines.
4. Rationalisation of manpower.
5. Mechanisation of coal loading in underground mines to improve production and productivity.
6. Introduction of voluntary retirement scheme for reduction in manpower and improvement in output per manshift.
7. Improvement in availability and utilisation of heavy earth moving mechaneries by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.
8. Reduction in controllable expenses like overtime, fall back wages and underloading charges.

**Reserved Posts for SCs/STs and
Backward Classes**

2772. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees/officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other backward class working in the Ministry;

(b) whether a number of reserved posts are lying vacant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to fill up the reserved vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**News from Akashwani Ranchi,
Bihar**

2773. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to broadcast news bulletin in Kunduk, Mundari, Ho Santhali and Sadri languages from Akashwani and Doordarshan, Ranchi in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Research of Breast Cancer

2774. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Fresh insight into hormonal link with breast cancer' appearing in the Deccan Chronicle of Hyderabad dated JULY 25, 1994;

(b) if so, whether any research has been done in India with regard to the cause and origin of breast cancer;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether his Ministry propose to ask the Indian Council of Medical Research and Medical Colleges to undertake research on the subject by liaising with the Swedish researchers in Stockholm?

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

AIIMS, New Delhi

2775. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budgeted allocation for the All India Institute of Medical

Sciences, New Delhi for 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in this Institute during 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto June;

(c) the number of major operations done during the above period;

(d) whether the cost-benefit ratio of this Institute compares favourably with other reputed institutes/hospitals in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The annual budgeted allocation of funds for the AIIMS for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as under:

	Plan	Non-Plan
1993-94	32.00 crores	50.40 crores
1994-95	28.00 crores	53.00 crores

(b) The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in this institute during the year 1993-94 and as on June 30, 1994 is as under:

Year	Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients
1993-94	71,827	15,90,373
1994-95 (upto 30.6.94)	18,244	3,81,500

(c) The number of major operations done during the period 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto June 1994) are 24,980 and 6,331 respectively.

(d) and (e). No study has been made to compare the cost-benefits ratio of the Institute with other reputed Institutes/Hospitals of the country.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

2776. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the amount spent by the Government on this programme during each of the last three years; and

(d) the effective measures taken or proposed to be taken for eradication of malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The National Malaria Eradication Programme is constantly reviewed and epidemiological situation, availability of insecticides, drugs, adherence to spraying schedules and surveillance and monitored to introduce corrective measures where called for.

(c) The Central Government spend the following amounts on this programme:

1991-92	Rs. 72.38 crores
1992-93	Rs. 77.80 crores
1993-94	Rs. 91.09 crores

(d) Steps taken include:

- Surveillance.
- Case detection and early treatment.
- Residual insecticidal spray.
- Recurrent anti-larval measures.
- Community participation and health education.
- Implementation of model bye-laws for urban areas.
- Bio-environmental measures.

Ration Allowance

2777. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether different amount of ration allowance is being paid to the jawans of the para-military forces;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to rationalise the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Amount of Ration Money is the same for the Jawans of all Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs), except for C.I.S.F., whose functions, structure, role and funding system are totally different from other CPMFs. CPMFs deployed under Army Ops Control get this facility in kind.

(c) Does not arise.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

2778. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing the National Malaria Eradication Programme with fifty per cent Central assistance;

(b) whether the State Government has sought cent per cent Government under-writing of the expenses of the programme; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Controversial Drugs in Market

2779. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: 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 "Another Controversial drug funds way to Indian Market" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated July 19, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of the drug control regulations in operation in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The news item refers to a contraceptive implant known as 'Norplant'. The Indian Council of Medical Research has been conducting clinical evaluation of Norplant. The drug has, however, not yet been approved for marketing in the country.

(c) Introduction of new drugs is controlled and regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Advertising and Marketing Policy

2780. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to involve private advertising and marketing firms in selling of Doordarshan's programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Doordarshan also propose to enter into long-term agreements with those firms to increase its commercial earnings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent of increase in commercial earnings likely to be achieved by streamlining the existing advertising and marketing policy of Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e). The matter is under consideration.

Galeru Nagari Project

2781. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent the Galeru Nagari Project Report to the Central Water Commission for clearance; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Galeru Nagari Project envisaging annual irrigation of 131520 hectares and estimated to cost Rs. 1296.23 crores was received in Central Water Commission in January, 1991 for techno-economic appraisal. After scrutiny the Project was sent back to the State Government in February, 1991 for submission of modified report after

completing required investigations and establishing availability of water on long term basis. The modified proposal has not been received from the State Government.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam):

Sir, very often it is alleged that public sector undertakings are a white elephant. But unfortunately many of the public sector undertakings are without their heads. For example, the Indian Airlines and the Air India do not have permanent Chairman for the last more than 7-8 months. In DGCA there is only an acting Chairman. Even the Ministry of Civil Aviation does not have a Secretary. Sir, we have to bear in mind that when there is open sky policy the Indian Airlines has to compete with other private airlines. Similarly, Air India has to compete with the international airlines in the absence of Chairman, how they can function properly?

So, my submission is that just like Indian Airlines and Air India, many public sector undertakings are without head. So my request is that the Government should take immediate action in this regard.

12.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the hon. Minister for Internal Security is here. There was a declaration yesterday in Rajya Sabha regarding Pakistan. I hope that we can get the State of Pakistan declared as a

terrorist State. Now, in view of the revelations made after the arrest of one of the accused in bomb blast case, we have to take up this question not only with Pakistan but also with other nations. I think and suggest that we should take the help of other countries for imposing sanctions - economic as well as trade sanctions - against Pakistan.

Now, as far as the extradition is concerned, it is not possible because there is no treaty with Pakistan. It is a known fact that Pakistan has intruded in a big way into the internal security of India. It is not only improper but also there is no jurisdiction for Pakistan to intrude into India and cause such major disaster to mankind.

So, my request to the hon. Minister is to divulge his views on this matter and also regarding the question of seeking of sanctions against Pakistan by other countries.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): It is a very important matter. We would like to know the response of the Minister for Internal Security who is present in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I have said yesterday in the House, incident after incident and day after day we have been proving, we have been telling the whole world, how Pakistan has been trying to destabilise India, how Pakistan has been making efforts to destabilise our security and how Pakistan is interfering into the internal affairs of the country. The Government of India has taken up through all the diplomatic channels at the international level with proof how Pakistan has been trying to destabilise our system,

how arms are being supplied across the border in a very dubious manner? Our agencies are alert. This is the result how Yakub had been arrested. The revelation by Yakub had again clearly proved how Pakistan is planning by giving fake passports and currency, what their Missions and targets are, how have they been briefed by Pakistan Government?

I totally agree with the hon. Member. We have already taken up this matter at the international fora. We will continue putting our efforts in this direction.

Whatever additional suggestions about the sanction have been given by the hon. Member, I will certainly convey them to the Minister of External Affairs so that through diplomatic channels this could be pursued.

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): It has been reported in the newspapers of 9th August that the Kerala Express coming from Trivandrum to New Delhi was fired at between Warangal and Ramagundam Stations in Andhra Pradesh on 7.8.1994. The shots were aimed at the driver and a criminal gang is said to be involved in it. Luckily the driver escaped but two passengers got minor injuries. This is not an isolated incident. The special train carrying Congress Workers who were coming to Delhi from Kerala for the 14th July Rally, was also attacked at the same place last month injuring many people. They lost money and their clothes too were taken away. It is said to be an area infested by naxalites. Such incidents are likely to recur. Therefore, tight security measures

should be introduced for the Kerala Express and Mangala Express.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): The Minister for Indian Security has rightly pointed out that the situation is very serious regarding the activities of Pakistan. Harassment of Indian diplomats by Pakistan has assumed an alarming proportion. The Vienna Convention has established certain norms for diplomatic relations and the treatment of foreign Diplomats in each and every country. Even at the height of cold war neither America nor the former Soviet Union crossed these norms. But Pakistan has crossed all limits of civilized behaviour. Just two months ago, the Indian Political Counsellor, who is the number two man in the High Commission in Islamabad, was subjected to intimidation and abuse and was forced to seek shelter at the residence of the High Commission. There have been a number of other cases of harassment of Indian diplomatic personnel by Pakistani authorities. This is a flagrant violation of Vienna Convention by Pakistan.

I request the hon. Minister to take up this issue very strongly at the international fora so that our Diplomatic Mission can function properly in Islamabad.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Day by day, our damages are increasing in Kerala due to heavy monsoon and floods. I am having the data with me. The injured persons this week is 293 as against 253 last week.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

The number of relief camps now is 1462 as against 1280 last week. The number of families in the relief camps is 1,22,179 this week as against 3554 last week. The number of houses totally damaged now is 24,978 as against 15,814 last week. The number of houses partially damaged now is 56,045 as against 38,869 last week. The estimated loss to agriculture this week is Rs. 144.25 crore as against Rs. 75 crore last week. The estimated damage to public property now is Rs. 1005 crore as against Rs. 85 crore last week.

Kerala Government is trying its level best to console the people, but without the Central assistance, it is impossible for the Kerala Government to meet the situation. For the last 30 years, we have been asking for this but nothing has been done so far... *(Interruptions)* It is a severe problem *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not violate the rules. Let Shri K. Pradhani speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, at least Rs. 250 crore should be given to the State of Kerala as assistance. The situation is too severe in Kerala. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is so, then you bring a calling attention motion!

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, no relief has come so far from the Central Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would the hon. Minister for Agriculture like to respond to it?

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, our complaint is that even after discussing it for three days in this House, we did not get a single pie in addition to what has already been allotted as calamity relief fund...*(Interruptions)* Earlier, we requested the Chair to intervene. We would like to know what has happened after that...*(Interruptions)*; Sir, the Agriculture Minister is here, so we would like to have a statement from him. They should get the finances from the Finance Ministry. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is ready to reply. Please hear him.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is on his legs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, what is the use of discussion here? Last week, we discussed it for three days. The Finance Minister should come here and release funds to solve this problem. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandulal Chandrakar wants to give some suggestions. Let us hear him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the Government should release funds.

(Interruptions) Government should not stick to technicalities. If the Agriculture Ministry has no funds, they should get them from the Finance Ministry. Finance Minister should come here and release funds.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I was in my constituency and I have seen thousands of people have become homeless there. You should direct the Finance Minister to release the funds. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, we met the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister in this regard, but nothing has come out so far. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs like to say something?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point, now let us hear the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Let the hon. Minister respond, but we would like to have a statement from the Government so that we can raise this matter under the rules. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You hear the Parliamentary Affairs Minister first!

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Before the Parliamentary Affairs Minister replies, let us convey our feelings. For the last three days this subject has

been discussed in this House and every Member of Parliament from Kerala has given details about the situation there as to how many camps are there, how many people have died, etc. It is for the Finance Minister to have taken care, come to the House and make a statement. Sir, you please instruct the Finance Minister on behalf of all the Members of Parliament that he should make an assessment of the situation and not only make a statement in the House but he should give a substantial amount of money also so that their distress can be met. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, this is the fashion the Government is functioning! The Government is ignoring the demands of the people, ignoring the woes of the people and ignoring the sufferings of the people. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, the hon. Minister is on his legs.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I charge the Government for ignoring the demands of the people and ignoring the woes of the people. Many times we have raised this issue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Kindly do not mix up the issue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, he is diluting the gravity of the situation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, we do not make it a partisan issue. But this is an issue in which each and every Member not only from Kerala but also from all over India participated and gave their feelings. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandulal Chandrakar has made it very clear.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: We wholly support the suggestion given by Shri Chandulal Chandrakar. Sir, we request you to direct the Finance Minister to make a statement in this regard so that we do not have to raise it in the Zero Hour but can raise it under some Rules and some kind of action can ensue. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, it is true that the funds allotted under the Natural Calamity Fund to various States are not able to meet the unexpected natural calamity. However, the reports have been submitted by the State Governments and even the Prime Minister has asked some of the Ministers to visit and submit their reports. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, not a single Minister visited Kerala. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: We do not say that the Minister should visit. We know his difficulty. He does not have funds. We want the Finance Minister to come and make a statement in this matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, in the light of the emphasis made by the hon. Members on the existing and prevailing situation, I would convey their sentiments to the Finance Minister and probably, a comprehensive view has to be taken in this matter. Since the Agriculture Minister is here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, he is helpless. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Can you ask the Finance Minister to come and make a statement? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I will convey to the Finance Minister that the hon. Members want him to come and make a statement. I can convey to him. But I cannot compel him. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please convey to him. That is the wish of the hon. Members. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: We are feeling the absence of the Opposition because they would have compelled the Finance Minister to come and make a statement in this matter. Now, we want that the Finance Minister should be compelled to come and make a statement in this matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the Chair can direct him to come and make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, on the last occasion, the hon. Speaker agreed with the feeling of the hon. Members and made an observation in the mildest possible language. But still nothing is coming out. And what can the Agriculture Minister do? There are no funds with him. What is the point of undertaking any visit by the Minister if there are no funds? There should be funds. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I had a very lengthy discussion with all the State Governments. I had conveyed the gravity of the situation. I think, the Prime Minister is seized of the situation.

He conveyed to me that he would talk to the Finance Minister and some way would be found out. I will again convey the sentiments of the hon. Members of this House to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have only ten more minutes for completing the Zero Hour. Therefore, I request the hon. members to be very brief.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Sir, kindly allow me to raise my issue. I did not get my chance yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you tomorrow.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there were flights bearing nos. 561 and 562 from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam and back. These were managed by the Indian Airlines.

Now this route has been privatised since the last one-and-a-half years. The East-West Airlines Company is arranging this flights from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam. Previously there was a connection between Delhi flight and Visakhapatnam flight at about 10.00 A.M. Now, Sir, the flight leaves Hyderabad at about 7.00 A.M. and the Delhi flight reaches there at about 8.30 A.M. So there is no connection now to Vishakapatnam and the Delhi passengers have to stay there for one day and one night that causes harassment to the passengers. I request the Minister of Civil Aviation to please see that the East West Airlines maintain the connection for the Delhi flight in the morning to the Visakhapatnam flight, to avoid harassment to the Delhi passengers to reach Visakhapatnam the same day. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please cut short so that other Members can participate.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Yesterday Cabinet approval has been given to hike the prices of petroleum products. Sir, this decision of the Government is not advisable. The Government of India is raising the prices of petroleum products every year. Already the common man is overburdened by the inflationary effects, rise in taxes and by so many other factors. Further, the rise in petroleum products hits the common man. This is a very serious matter. Sir, the LPG and kerosene are subsidized as they are essential commodities. But so far as diesel is concerned, since it is being used daily by the common people like scooterists and agriculturists, it should also be subsidized. It can also be considered as an essential commodity. The Government of India is raising the prices of petroleum products and essential commodities every year without the consent of the State Governments. This is not a good signal. Sir, it should be done with the consent of the State Governments and I appeal to the Government that this decision of the Government to raise petroleum prices should be withdrawn. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Suppose your name is in the end and if I have not called you will be wounded. There are other Members to talk.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, another sensitive issue is that the Director-General of Civil Aviation today issued an order to the private airlines to communicate hereafter only in Hindi. This is against the assurance given to the non-Hindi speaking people by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir, this order should

be withdrawn immediately respecting the sentiments of the non-Hindi speaking people. This indicates that the Government of India is imposing Hindi indirectly on non-Hindi speaking people. This will pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the country and to the federal structure. Sir I request for some response from the Government on this sensitive issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Immediately after 12.30 I have to close. Those who are agitating, they will have to continue to agitate tomorrow also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue. Our Government is very much worried at the growing unemployment situation in our country and our hon. Prime Minister is also making all efforts to overcome it. Uttar Pradesh and especially Eastern Uttar Pradesh is undergoing acute problem of unemployment and 35 districts of it, which are thickly populated are badly affected. Not only the educated youth but the farmers and the agricultural labourers are also unemployed to a large extent. Though, the Government is running schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Sikshit Berozgar Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana but the people there are not getting any benefit of all these schemes. The bungling by the officers and the carelessness of the Government are the main causes of this problem and there is no improvement in the condition of the unemployed people of that area.

The machines are being used in place of manpower in the food for work

scheme. Three persons have committed suicide in Jaunpur and Gajipur in my constituency. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, what is this? I have not yet started speaking but you have rung the bell. Give me one minute so that I may conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shastriji, like you, there are others also who want to speak. If everyone wants to speak for five minutes, is it possible to accommodate everybody?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears from the letter recovered from those who have committed suicide, that they had done due to unemployment. Sir, there are six or seven colleges in Kerakat tehsil in Jaunpur and Saidpur tehsil in Gajipur in my parliamentary constituency. The Youths are burning their degrees. Unemployment has made their conditions worse and the situation there is so bad that it can not be described in words. Therefore my submission to you is that you should give direct the Central Government in this regard because the State Governments always held the Central Governments responsible for this situation of unemployment. Therefore, the Central Government should try to solve the problem of unemployment in these areas.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to submit that these days the entire Maharashtra is facing an acute shortage of Urea Fertiliser.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gundewar, instead of reading, you put forth the facts and make a suggestion to the Government. That is better.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a severe scarcity of urea fertilizer in each district of Maharashtra. Even the half of the sanctioned quota has not reached there. It will affect the crops and it is feared that the crops will be less this year. Sanction has been granted to send 40,800 metric tonnes of urea fertilizer in Parbhani district in my Constituency but till date only 12 thousand tonnes of urea fertilizer has been sent. Apart from it the scarcity is in the whole of Maharashtra. Therefore, my submission is that urea should be supplied to Maharashtra at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Jabalpur is the second largest city of Madhya Pradesh. It has got two universities. It has got the seat of High Court there as well as it is the headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. A huge army base is also there and there are also several government factories. It is indeed a cultural centre of Madhya Pradesh and that is why when Sant Vinoba Bhave visited Jabalpur, he called it 'Sanskardhani'. The hon. Information and Broadcasting Minister, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, recently, at my invitation, visited Jabalpur and he was kind enough to inaugurate the H.P.T. as also the new A.I.R. building. However, in order to give

expression to the talents of the budding artists and to preserve folk culture of Mahakaushal region, it is necessary to have a T.V. studio at Jabalpur. Other places in Madhya Pradesh, like Indore, Bhopal, Raipur and even Jagdalpur in Bastar, have T.V. studios but Jabalpur has not got one.

In addition to this, a second Doordarshan channel is also a crying need of the people of Jabalpur. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalanandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir, Dhencanal, Sambhalpur and Koraput areas of Orissa are the most backward areas. There, no arrangement for irrigation has been made. An irrigation project named, Indravati, was started in 1947 to make arrangements of irrigation in Kalahandi district. The target fixed for it upto 1994, has not been achieved. The estimated amount of expenditure fixed for it was 200 crore rupees but due to the slow pace of work this estimated amount has increased manifold and if the work on Indrawati goes on at this pace, even my grandson will take birth but this project will not be completed since there is no provision for seeking assistance from the World Bank for it. Therefore, my submission to the Government through you is that the Government should make efforts to take loan from the World Bank to complete the Indrawati Project.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, besides it my submission is that there is Koksara block near the Indrawati Project at a distance of 15-20 kilometres in Mukhrigura block in Jaipatna. Even after spending crores of rupees on the Indrawati Project,

there is no arrangement for irrigation for the farmers of Koksara. Therefore my submission is that a S.E. lift irrigation office should be set up there so that arrangements for irrigation for the farmers of Koksara block can be made.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Perhaps, your name has not come in time.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this year due to the floods in the river Ghaggar, Tibbi, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Vijaynagar and a large area of Anupgarh tehsils of Ganganagar district have been affected. The crops of cotton and rice have been destroyed. Even the tubewells and hamlets have been submerged in water. The villages have suffered a heavy loss.

Therefore, my submission is to the Central Government is that cent percent compensation should be paid after conducting a survey to make an estimate of the total loss suffered. Budget allocations should be made to prepare Ghaggar river as a canal so that there can be no loss of life and money.

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have raised many times the question

of Sugar Project in this House. The report which has come from there is totally wrong. The officers sitting there have prepared this wrong report. At least 300 tribal people are living in the area of sugar factory project. My Constituency is a tribal dominant area. At least 80 per cent tribal people are there. They own land and houses there. It is being tried to drag them out of their land and houses forcibly. It has created resentment and panic among the people. The people from F.C.I. had gone there for enquiry but even they have submitted the wrong report in connivance with those officers. This is the condition in Dadra and Nagar Haveli today. The board of directors has passed a resolution. Ours is a democratic country. The elected representatives of the people give suggestions but even these are not adhered to. The Adivasis are being threatened today. They are being dragged out of their houses.

My submission to the Government through you is that the elected representatives are staging dharna there. I would like to say that the Central Government should give an assurance to the tribal people, so that the panic and resentment among them. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the Director General of Civil Aviation has issued instructions about compulsory usage of Hindi. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, it is a very serious issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is 12.30 hours now. We will now take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O.635(E) dated 25.8.93 and Memorandum of understanding between Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and Ministry of Coal for 1994-95

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 165(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1994 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 635(E) dated the 25th August, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6249/94]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Coal, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6250/94]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi for the year from 1986-87 to 1991-92 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i)(a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 to 1988-89, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6251/94]

- (b) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 to 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6252/94]

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the years 1986-87 to 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6253/94]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6254/94]

Memorandum of understanding between Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. and Ministry of Water Resources for 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Sir, on behalf of Shri P.K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the Table. A copy of Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Water and Power consultancy Services (India) Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6255/94]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune for 1992-93 and National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi for 1992-93 and Statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6256/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6257/94]

12.34 1/2 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Tenth Report

[English]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Standing Committee of Energy on the subject, 'Modernisation and Growth of Coal Industry - a Critique' and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee/Sub-Committee relating thereto. (*Interruptions*)

12.35 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are leaving behind their houses and land. Hon'ble Minister is sitting here. You please ask him to make some statement regarding this. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You bring it in some other forum.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, very strong feelings have been expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Delkar, will definitely bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister and whatever appropriate action he may deem fit, would be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that if everybody has got in writing then they can read it out but that should not be in more than hundred words. That will be better.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion. It is upto everybody to follow the suggestion of Mr. Das.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I want to make a submission. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Narayanan, is today the last day of this Session? There is a special provision in the rules. You can bring the matter under that provision for discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an important issue regarding the order passed by the Director-General of Civil Aviation in respect of all the private airlines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, you cannot expect an answer from the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL (Nanded): Whether a matter can be raised only once in Zero hour. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You bring it in some form or the other tomorrow. Nothing will go on record now.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, please hear me. If your own colleagues had completed their submissions earlier you could have got the chance. I am not responsible for that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Some Members, who had raised the urea issue two days before, have been allowed to speak again on the same issue whereas I was not allowed to speak on an important question. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take the Matters under Rule 377, Shri Vijay Naval Patil.

Ahmedabad Express between Manmad-Jalgaon occurred on 10th July, 1994. This is the twelfth dacoity in that area during the last six months. The passengers are looted at knife or gun point and very seldom the culprits are nabbed or arrested. The Government of India is spending hundreds of crore of rupees of the Railway Protection Force and other law and order maintaining department to protect the life and property of people.

Complaints have been received regarding harassment of passengers by Railway Protection Force. There are also allegations of malpractices and inefficiency by the personnel of this Force.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary remedial measures.

12.37 hrs.

(ii) **Need to Allocate more funds for early Completion of Dharavi Slum Improvement Scheme**

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need to provide Adequate Security to the Rail Passengers and Ensure Proper Functioning of Railway Protection Force**

[English]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I want to draw the attention to the frequent dacoities occurring in running trains between Manmad-Jalgaon section of Central Railway and Surat-Bhusaval section of Western Railway. The recent looting of Bangalore-

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, when the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was in Bombay in 1995 for the Congress Centenary celebrations, he announced a grant of Rs. 100 crore to Bombay for slum improvement etc. Out of that amount a sum of Rs. 37 crore were allocated for the improvement of the largest slum in Asia, namely Dharavi. A development scheme on Dharavi was undertaken under the name, Prime Minister's Grant Scheme which was later on renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Grant Scheme. Though the amount of Rs. 37 crore have been exhausted, much work has remained unfinished.

I urge upon the Central Government to allocate special funds for completion of the improvement work of Dharavi slum, as the State Government is unable to provide any funds for completion of the Scheme.

(iii) Need to include Dalit Christians in the List of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): The long-standing demand of the Dalit Christians for recognition and consideration of them at par with other scheduled and backward communities still remains an unrealised dream. Various commissions, all the Christian denominations, a large number of secular organisation and more than 250 Members of Parliament made requests to the Government on many occasions to extend all the benefits to the Dalit Christian which were being extended to new-Budhists and converted Sikhs.

Although they had adopted Christianity, the Dalits still continue to remain economically, socially and otherwise backward and weak in society. They deserve all the benefits availed of by other deprived classes.

The demand is perfectly in tune with the basic tenets of our constitution, fundamental human rights, secularism, socialism and equality. It is only a demand for justice, equality and fraternity.

It is only just and fair that Dalit Christian be also included in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by an amendment of the Constitution. I request the Government to introduce the

necessary legislation at the earliest in this regard.

(iv) Need to Start Air Services on Jaipur—Bhilwara—Indore route and on other routes in Rajasthan

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): In the year 1988-89 it was decided by the then Government that airstrips and airports developed in the erstwhile princely States of Rajasthan be remodelled and made fit to cater to the needs of travelling public by linking various cities and towns with air services in Rajasthan. As a result of this decision, the airstrip of Bhilwara was developed according to the specifications of the Airport Authorities of India. A terminal building was constructed with facilities for air-traffic control, and suitable airstrip was constructed with a view to provide landing facilities to AURO 748 and later on with little modification for landing of Boeing 737 plane. Surprisingly, with a decision of the Government to wind up the operation of Vayudoot, this very important air-link has been shelved. Bhilwara being an important industrial town has great potential of air-traffic between Jaipur-Bhilwara-Indore and Ahmedabad-Bhilwara-Sirohi.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may kindly consider starting air services from Jaipur to Bhilwara-Indore and other routes with immediate effect. Air linking Bhilwara will be commercially viable as the trade and industry within town has received an unprecedented boost over the years.

12.42 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR
GRANT (RAILWAYS) 1994-95;

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1991-92 -

Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion and voting on Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 1994-95 and Excess Grants (Railways) for 1991-92 - item numbers 8 and 9.

Shri G. Ganga Reddy - Not present.

Kumari Frida Topno.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sir, I shall restrict my speech to the Railway problems of my State - Orissa and problems of my Parliamentary constituency - Sundergarh. The Bolangir to Khurda line has been sanctioned and construction work of this new Railway line should start without any further delay. This Railway line will cater to the needs of most backward areas of Orissa.

Secondly, Sir, the district headquarters Sundergarh, my Parliamentary constituency, has not been connected with the Railway line. The nearest Rail Head Jharsuguda is 30 kms. away from Sundergarh. Hence a new Railway line should be sanctioned from Jharsuguda to Jaspur via Sundergarh Town. Till it is done one Railway booking office should be opened at Sundergarh which is a long standing demand of the people of my constituency, Sundergarh.

Thirdly, Sambalpur-Nizamuddin Express has been introduced very recently keeping in view the interest of the people of Western Orissa. Originally it was decided that this train would start from Raygoda in the district of Koraput but since there is no terminal facility at Raygoda Railway Station, it is starting from Sambalpur for the time being.

It is a long distance train. Passengers suffer a lot for procuring food. It takes two days time to reach Nizamuddin from Sambalpur. So, the passengers suffer a lot for procuring food. Therefore, one pantry car should be attached to this train as early as possible. One AC coach attached to the train goes towards Sambalpur from Jharsiguda and some bogies go to Rourkela. But there is no AC coach in the train that goes towards Rourkela side. So, it is requested that another AC coach should also be attached with the bogies going towards Rourkela for use by the passengers coming from Rourkela.

Bokaro-Alleppey Express is a long distance train. One pantry car should be provided to supply food to the passengers. One AC coach should also be attached to this train. It is very difficult to travel by this train during summer season for want of AC coach.

In the Express train running from Howrah to Kurla, another AC coach may be provided. As far as Sambalpur-Talcher Railway line is concerned, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation stone for the construction of this railway line ten years back at Sambalpur. The construction work is very slow, only one-third of the project has been completed so far. This work should be completed as early as possible. My colleague, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, also demanded for the same.

As far as Utkal Express is concerned, it is the only train connecting the most parts of Orissa with Delhi. The train never runs in time. In Madhya Pradesh it stops at every station and it becomes just like a local passenger train. Between Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi it is overcrowded as the regular passenger forcibly enter into the reserved compartments and make the life of the long distance passengers miserable. Steps should be taken to check this so as to ensure safety and comfort of the passengers. There is a need to improve the Rourkela Railway Station. Rourkela city is the pride of Orissa. Due to the establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela occupies a prominent place on the map of India. Rourkela Railway Station requires a lot of improvement and, therefore, the work should be undertaken immediately. One more platform has to be constructed with immediate effect. There is also need to computerise the booking counters. Also, the Rourkela Railway Station must be provided with all the terminal facilities.

There is also need for constructing two flyovers, one at Basanti Colony, Rourkela and the other at Kukda Gate near Bondamunda. Basanti Colony has come up in the recent past on the other side of Uditnagar. Kukda gate falls on the Rourkela-Jaraikela road. Hundreds of daily workers come to Rourkela from the nearby villages for their livelihood. They are stranded on the way while the train passes through that area. These two flyovers are to be constructed soon. Another flyover needs to be constructed at Rajgangpur Railway Station on Rajgangpur-Maledih Road.

Thousands of workers of Rourkela Steel Plant and daily labourers residing on the other side of the river Koel daily come to Rourkela crossing the railway

bridge over the Koel river. Every year accident occurs and many have lost their lives. A foot-way is to be constructed on the side of the railway line facilitating the workers to cross the river safely.

Panposh Railway Station is an old Railway Station located in between Kalunga and Rourkela Railway Stations. This Station needs immediate improvement. Necessary provision should be made for development of this Railway Station out of the funds provided under Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95.

One foot over-bridge may be constructed at Jaraikela Railway Station.

Bisra town is a business centre of my Parliamentary Constituency. The businessmen are required to go to Calcutta and Raipur for purchases. So, they have been demanding since long for a stoppage of Howra-Bombay Express at Bisra Railway Station. This may be sanctioned.

Two of my longstanding demands of my Parliamentary Constituency, Sundargarh, have been fulfilled by the hon. Railway Minister by extending the Utkal Express upto Amritsar and providing a new train Patliputra starting from Jharsuguda Railway Station to Patna in the State of Bihar. I am grateful to the hon. Railway Minister for granting this facility.

Lastly, I fully support the Supplementary Demands and Excess Demands for Grants.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, thank you very much. Unfortunately, even though the issue of Minister's absence was mentioned yesterday

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

morning also, the hon. Railway Minister is absent. He may be busy with more important work than the Parliamentary work and, therefore, he is not here today. You have called me and you have given me time now. I have to utilise this time, but unfortunately the hon. Railway Minister is not here. Shri Mallikarjun who is still known as Railway Minister though he is not in charge of Railways now, is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not be disappointed.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I am really disappointed. But the fact is, this is the second opportunity we are getting in this House this year to speak about Railways. Every opportunity that the hon. Member are getting is being utilised. A large number of Members participated in this discussion yesterday. Other hon. Members from Kerala always participated in the Railway Budget, not with happiness, but with a heavy heart. Last year, Members from Kerala were almost in one voice demanding for more development work in Kerala. Even though our hon. Railway Minister announced some schemes in the recent Railway Budget which temporarily satisfied all the hon. Members, things have gone much more worse now. The fact remains that in the last Railway budget, a sum total of Rs. 30.2 crores was allotted to the schemes in Kerala. But after five months of the passing of the Budget, the hon. Railway Minister has now come before the House with Supplementary Demands. I am only happy to support the Supplementary Demands because these include some new services and that procedure needs the ratification of the Parliament. But when the Railway is thinking of starting of some new schemes and asking for money under new Heads and seeking the sanction of

Parliament, what about the amount already sanctioned? What about the Budget we have passed? The last Railway Budget was passed for more than Rs. 7000 crores. Out of that, a meagre amount of Rs. 30.2 crores was allotted for all the schemes of Kerala. Not even a single paise is being utilised for the last five months in Kerala. I am making this charge with all responsibility and seriousness at my command. In the last five months, after passing of the Budget, even though some schemes were allotted to Kerala out of Rs. 30.2 crores, not a single pie is spent in Kerala.

Administrative sanction is not being given. How is this happening? I want the Railway Minister to reply to this question when we are voting the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Supplementary Demands for Grants are before this House. We are happy to support that. But how did it happen?

Sir, some new trains were introduced to Kerala. We are happy about that. But when the new train started, again step-motherly attitude towards the State of Kerala is continuing. I have no hesitation in saying this. Recently, the Rajdhani Express was extended upto Trivandrum. First, it was running between Nizamuddin and Madras. It was extended upto Trivandrum. Normally, when a Rajdhani Express is started, the starting station gets all the posts. The new posts, which are sanctioned for the train, are taken from the starting station. Trivandrum is the starting station for the Rajdhani Express. Nearly 200 posts, which are to be taken from the Trivandrum Division, have now gone to Nizamuddin. I do not know what is the attitude of the bureaucrats who are controlling the matter. Recently, nearly 2000 tonnes of rails, which were stacked on both sides of the railway line between

Quilon and Trivandrum, were taken away and transferred to some other State. I do not want to mention the name of the State where it was taken because I consider the whole country as my own State. India is one country and I feel proud of that. Let the Railway development take place in any State. I am not at all unhappy. But the fact remains that for the doubling of Kayamkulam-Trivandrum line, rails were supplied, sleepers were supplied and these were stacked on both sides of the railway line between Kayamkulam and Trivandrum. Sir, you know the place very well. You have visited our State many times. The real bottleneck is between Kayamkulam and Trivandrum. Even if many trains are introduced to Kerala, we are not going to be benefited because doubling of the line is not completed. Between Trivandrum and Ernakulam, the distance is hardly 200 or 220 kms. Now, the so-called fast trains are taking five hours to traverse a distance of 200 kms. because the doubling of the line has not been completed. The doubling of a small length of this route between Kayamkulam and Trivandrum has not been completed. Your goodness might be remembering how many times, at least half a dozen times, our friends in this House have raised this issue here. The Railway Minister usually gives all kinds of explanations. I have no personnel quarrel with him. What is happening to Kerala? The doubling of the line between Quilon and Trivandrum was promised in this House. When all the Members from Kerala were crying in this House, even Shri Chandra Shekhar one day stood up and supported us. People feel that Kerala is not given its due share. We have been making this hue and cry every time. Then, it appeared that the Minister was trying to do something. What really happened. The doubling of the line was promised. Money was provided for that.

But the money has not been spent. After passing the Budget, after a lapse of five months, the money has not been spent. Orders are not given. It is not only that the rails that were provided for the doubling of the line, the sleepers that were provided to Kerala for that purpose, which reached Kerala, which was stacked on both sides of the railway line, were transported to outside places from Kerala. If the doubling of that line is not completed, no benefits will be derived. Even if more trains are going to be introduced, if this line is not doubled, the problems will remain. We were asking for the doubling of the Shoranur-Mangalapuram section. For that too only one section has been taken up. The explanation of the Southern Railway is that since there is going to be another parallel line, so, this double line is not necessary. This is the sad position.

Sir, Kerala is also a party to the Konkan Railway Project. Our Government, with all the financial difficulties, is cooperating with it as far as the Konkan Railway Project is concerned. All the Southern States are contributing. We are also contributing to the Konkan Railway Project. Even when the Konkan Railway Project is completed and even when it reaches Mangalore, if the line from Mangalore to Shoranur is not doubled, Kerala will not get the benefit. If that line is not completed, then, how is the poor State going to get the benefits of the new line? The point is that we are going to be denied of the entire benefits of this Konkan Railway because of the fact that the Shoranur-Mangalore line is not doubled and no step is taken for this. In the last Budget, we were promised something. We waited for some time. After making all these complaints, after waiting all these years, we thought that something is going to come to Kerala. But nothing is being done. The way

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

things are being implemented, the schemes are being implemented in a half-hearted manner, it is detrimental to the interests of Kerala.

13.00 hrs.

About the development works, Trivandrum was announced as the model railway station. But it is only in name. I want to tell you one thing with pain in my heart. The Rajdhani Express, after a long wait, started from Trivandrum to Nizamuddin. We beautifully decorated the train and sign boards were put up in three or four languages – in Malayalam, in Tamil, in Hindi and in English - when it started from Trivandrum. All the beautifully painted sign boards were displayed on the train and photographs of some of the typical Kerala scenes were also exhibited in that train. What happened to it? When the train came back from Nizamuddin, all these were destroyed. I want to know who is responsible for this. I want the Minister to answer as to who is responsible for this. Some of the beautiful paintings of Kerala which were exhibited in the train were removed when this train returned from Nizamuddin. Railway is considered as a unifying force of this country. Railway is considered as a common link of this country; railway is considered as one of the powerful weapons of national integration. But if this is the way the railway is functioning, I have my strong reservation in supporting this. When this train was beautifully decorated for its maiden journey from Trivandrum, even sign boards in Malayalam were destroyed and the photographs which were exhibited were also destroyed. Who is responsible for this? I want the Railway Board officers to go into this. This is the reason why, I wanted to present my speech

when the Minister is here. If this is the attitude shown to any State, it is unfortunate. I request the Railway Minister not to have this attitude. The Minister may not have this attitude. But whoever is having this attitude, should not be tolerated in the Railway Ministry. This step-motherly attitude is not going to help. This large railway line of India is the basis for the national integration in this country. But unfortunately, this kind of attitude being exhibited by the officers of the Railway Board, cannot be tolerated.

When there are recruitment chances for our division, it is taken away. This kind of tardy development, lop-sided planning, delay in giving sanctions in paralysis the entire development of railways in Kerala. Irrespective of politics, all the Members from Kerala have been asking here for the development of railways. In spite of all these things, when Southern Railway authorities are calling us, we go there but we do not drag each other's legs. We have our own interests. But we sit together and chalk out our priorities. And when we go to the meetings, we place our arguments in one voice. That has been the practice of the MPs belonging to Kerala. Even though we belong to different parties yet we do not show our differences when we go to any conference. He always put forth our priorities together. But this is not being listened to.

I come from Trichur. Recently, a railway line was inaugurated between Trichur and Guruvayur. This is perhaps, the only railway line of 25 kilometres length which was constructed in Kerala in the recent past. But we find the worn out sleepers and used rails in this line. Guruvayur is called the 'Southern Kashi' of India. It is a temple city where we have the famous temple of Lord Krishna. Even to this temple city, we find used second

hand rails being used in the new line which was constructed. With this, the trains which are running in that sector, cannot go beyond the speed of fifty kilometres per hour. This is the situation there. Who is responsible for this? I want the Railway Minister to reply to this question. No one can play with the interests of the people of any State. We are happy if any other State gets its due. But we also should get our due.

Lakhs and lakhs of Keralites are working outside Kerala. And they have a dream of coming to their home towns once in a year with their families during Onam or Christmas festivals. Sir, we have one big drawback. We always travel with tickets. People from Kerala always travel taking tickets. And travelling without tickets are not familiar to them. Ticketless travel is very much in existence in other places. But we always travel with tickets.

The longest journey is undertaken by the people from Kerala whether to Bombay or to Jhansi or to any other place. Lakhs of people who are residing in the other cities once in a year come and spend time with their families. They have to wait for three or four months to book their tickets in advance. Even then they are not getting the tickets. We are requesting the Railway administration, Railway Minister, time without numbers. But, unfortunately we are still where we are.

Here, Sir, 12 new schemes are going to be taken up. When Rs. seven thousand crore is voted by this supreme body to the Railways, we have no hesitation in passing this demand of Rs. 12,000. But some new schemes are coming before the Parliament. Some new schemes for over-bridges are there. What is the position of the Railway overbridges? You have travelled extensively in the

northern part of Kerala. A distance from Cannanore to Calicut can be covered in two hours, but you take five hours. There are four railway level crossings on the main road, on the highway itself. Where is the priority? In Trichur from where I am coming, for the last 25 years there is the for Vadakkancherry over-bridge. It has always been in the Railways list. Only in my constituency at Ollur level crossing on both sides for kilometres and kilometres vehicles are always parked, thousands of people are always held up. We are praying to the Railways for a railway over-bridge there. Where is the railway over-bridge? Where is the priority? We are at a loss to understand this. Our being at the southernmost corner of the country should not be a disqualifications for us. If India is one country, if Railways is a national organisation, then Railways should not see us with the step-motherly attitude.

Sir, in this new demand of Rs. 12,000 also, Rs. 1,000 is for starting a new head, a new service. In that, I understand that railway over-bridges are also part of it. I want the Railway administration to apply their mind and see which are comparatively more important demands as far as the railway over-bridges are concerned. Whether Ollur or Vedakkancherry, railway over-bridge. Railway bridges are required on the National Highways, where traffic density is more than 40,000 passenger car unit a day. If the passenger car unit is more than 20,000 a day and if there is no railway bridge, you can guess the sufferings of the public. This is happening there.

We have got one Rajdhani Express which is passing through Kerala. We are insulted and humiliated like anything on this score. The Minister is saying that we should be happy. We are all happy. We

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

want to be happy. Even if we are not happy, we will try to be happy. But, Sir, we have to take a ticket from Erode to travel from Cochin. The train is stopping at Ernakulam. There is no facility of purchasing ticket at Ernakulam. Erode is 300 or 400 kilometres from Ernakulam. But, the ticket is issued from Erode to Trivandrum. There is no ticket available from Ernakulam to Trivandrum. Then, for what purpose Rajdhani express is for us? We can see the Rajdhani express passing by, standing at railway station. We cannot take a ticket and travel. Sir, this kind of unhealthy attitude is being resorted to by the Railway administration. It is distressing also. How many times have we gone and represented to the Railway Minister? I know Railway Minister for more than 25 years. We are good friends. This is not personal. But, he should not be allowed the Railway administration to function like this. It should not be allowed to play with the destinies of the people, with the basic interest of the people. This should not be allowed. How much should we try? We all MPs went to the Prime Minister, we went to the Railway Minister, we had a number of meetings. We never had any difference of opinion in our representation. In one voice we made this representation.

Then, Sir, about the doubling of the Kayakulam to Trivandrum and Shoranur to Mangalore lines. If these schemes are not implemented, the whole system is going to be choked, the whole thing is going to be a bottleneck. Development of Kerala is going to be totally tardy.

Who has given these orders to the Southern Railways to take away the rails brought for doubling of railway lines of Kerala? I want the Minister to give a categorical answer.

The people of Kerala are not going to tolerate this kind of things. We have been giving our full cooperation to the Railways, to the Government. We know our political responsibility. But hereafter we are not going to keep quiet. The number of railway stations are less in number. We are asking for preliminary maintenance, but it is not being given. A number of conferences were held, but there is no result. We asked for drinking facility and some shelter at stations. In the heavy monsoon which is ravaging the whole State, even in the station we cannot stand under a roof. The condition is deplorable. It is worse than a cowshed. That is the situation in most of the stations. We are asking for some improvement, but it is not being given.

In spite of all this we support these Demands because this Government wants to start something new. I hope there would be a new beginning. I wish that the Minister and the Railway administration take this as an opportunity to correct the mistakes which they have committed in the past and to correct the injustice which they have done in the past to the people who are deprived, especially to the people of Kerala.

With this caution and warning I support these demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chacko, for your information and also for the information of the House I would like to state that Shri Jaffer Sharief had approached the hon. Speaker to permit him to be absent. Shri Mallikarjun has been taking down the points.

Shri Oscar Fernandes to speak.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, I would like to speak in Kannada.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak after lunch.

The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eighteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1994-95

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1991-92 –
Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Oscar Fernandes please.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was on my legs today afternoon to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1994-95. Now I am continuing my speech.

As far as my knowledge goes, an important decision has been taken in the Yojana Bhawan very recently to convert the metre gauge in broad gauge between Mangalore and Bangalore. This news has brought happiness among the people of Karnataka. This conversion work is very important not only to Karnataka but also to Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other neighbouring States. They can have direct railway links between themselves. This would establish direct link of Mangalore Port with Madras Port via the Capital city of Karnataka, Bangalore, Mangalore will be linked to Bombay via Arasikere.

The gauge conversion work between Bangalore and Miraj is one of the long pending demands of the people of Karnataka. Perhaps Mangalore-Arasikere conversion work is a part of the above said project. The gauge conversion work between Bangalore and Arasikere has been completed and it is being used regularly. The conversion work of this line has to be continued upto Bombay. I request the Hon. Minister to make all efforts to get clearance from Planning Commission for the completion of the above said project. I request him to come to Dakshina Kannada district and lay the foundation stone of this vital project. The rural people would be benefited to a large extent by this project.

Mangalore is the gateway of Karnataka. Bangalore is the capital city of the State. Broad gauge link between these two cities would be complementary for the inter land development programmes.

There is a vast scope to start Container Services. The goods received from international centres can reach

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

Bangalore directly. Agricultural produce and various industrial goods produced in all around Bangalore can be sent to Mangalore port and Madras port directly. Hence, this conversion has to be completed at the earliest. Bangalore is a fast developing mega city and metro Railway facility is a must to this city. Bangalore is the centre of industrial revolution in Karnataka. It is the Silicon Valley. It is the nucleus of computer software development in the country. Therefore, the Ministry has to provide more funds and the Railway Ministry has to complete all the projects in the city including metro railway. Sub-urban Railway will enhance the industrial development of the city.

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) which is situated in Bangalore manufactures railway coaches. Unfortunately this year they have not got any orders. About 5,000 workers have become jobless. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister to look into this matter immediately and to place orders with BEML.

Unigauge system is an unique idea and that will be the all round development of the country. North-Eastern States have to be provided with new Railway lines. If it is difficult to provide Broad gauge railway lines, then at least to metre gauge railway lines have to be provided to these States. Then only the North-Eastern States will be in the National mainstream.

Indian Airlines have provided some facilities. But how many of us can travel by air? One of my friends, a Member of Parliament from that area was narrating about this matter. He said that one has

to sell their properties if they have to take somebody to a hospital in Delhi or Calcutta. If this is the situation, how can ordinary people travel by air. Hence, there is urgent need to provide railway facilities to the North-Eastern States. All North-Eastern States are hilly places. Hence they should be given priority. About 6,000 km of gauge is being converted into broad gauge. The scrap parts can be used in North-Eastern States for providing new railway lines to them. I am in favour of unigauge system. In case if it is difficult to provide broadgauge, then at least metre gauge should be provided.

Konkan Railway has made good progress. From Mangalore it has come upto Udupi. From Bombay side also good progress is there. It has crossed places like Apta, Roha.

From Mangalore towards Kerala, the railway line has to be doubled. The recent floods have affected the life of the people particularly the coastal areas of Karnataka. To some extent, the Railway lines are also responsible for this. The Hon. Minister was kind enough to visit our place to see the problems of flood victims in his own eyes. The water is stagnating on both sides of the railway line. It is very essential to provide drainage system on both sides of the railway track. I request the Hon. Minister to take up this work immediately. Parallel to the railway line, there is a nationalised high way. Drainage system should be provided between the railway line and national high way such that the water can flow easily without causing problems to the people particularly farmers. If water stagnates here, then the farmers cannot take their cattle to the other side of the railway track. Railway over-bridges and under bridges have to be constructed to help these farmers.

People of our area are very happy about Konkan railway. They have given their lands without expecting any compensation. In fact Konkan Railway authorities had assured to provide job to at least one person in a family whose land was taken for the Konkan Railway. Now the authorities are not striking to their assurances. They say that those who do not have food to eat will be given jobs. They are providing jobs to outsiders. I have no objection to this if persons are not available locally. The people who gave land should be given top priority by the Konkan Railways for providing jobs.

Hon. Prime Minister inaugurated the railway line between Mangalore and Udupi. The youths at that time were shouting that they should not allow any train on that line (Konkan). Then I went before them and convinced them. Konkan Railway is a national project and nobody should object to it. I also assured them to solve their problems. Konkan Railways has been completed upto Udupi. Now, it has to proceed towards Kindapura, Kindur etc. From there, it has to go towards Bombay. Local youths must be provided jobs in the Konkan Railways Project.

Research and development plays a vital role in the progress of Railways. Sufficient funds have to be allocated for this purpose. In fact, we can save a substantial amount of money by investing in the research activities of our railways.

Railways have many projects for the benefit of tourists. Passengers Insurance Scheme has been introduced by the Railways. This is highly appreciable.

There are air travel agents throughout our country. This system can be introduced by the Railways also. This

step would enable the Railways to provide jobs to thousands of unemployed youths in the country. These travel agents can be provided with computer terminals. I humbly request the Hon. Minister to give a serious thought to the various points that I have raised here and take steps accordingly.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The total time allotted for this subject was three hours and so far you have consumed nearly two hours. There are still 16 more names in the list who are very anxious and eager to participate in the debate.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate what you have said and I am also just confining my statement only on a few local issues. I do not want to take up other issues just to avoid repetition.

I am just referring to some of the problems facing the people of my State *vis a vis* Railways and its functioning.

Kerala has been demanding, for their people, some development schemes and also some more facilities. Keralites are working all over the country. They are also working even in other countries. Whenever more trains are allotted for Kerala, the Railways never lose any revenue on that account but unfortunately the Railways have taken a lukewarm attitude to the demands made by Keralites, particularly, of the Malabar area. Malabar is a part of Southern Railway which has a century-old railway-line. The utilisation of Railways between

[Shri E. Ahamed]

Calicut and Shoranur is 93.3 per cent and the utilisation of Railways between Cannanore and Calicut or between Shoranur and Cannanore is 90 per cent. When it exceeds more than 80 per cent or 85 per cent. I do not know whether there should definitely have doubling of the line or not. I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for having agreed to have doubling of the line between Shoranur and Mangalore in that area but only a paltry sum of Rs. 2 crore had been allotted for the line that too for works between Calicut and Kuttipuram. Our demand was for doubling of the railway-line between Shoranur and Mangalore but it had been approved at present only between Kuttipuram and Calicut. This amount of Rs. 2 crore will not even be sufficient for the administrative expenditure.

So, what about doubling of other part of this line from Calicut to Cannanore or Cannanore to Kassargode or Kassargode to Mangalore? This is one of our long-standing demands. The people of Malabar have contributed a considerable amount of help and encouragement to the Railway with the result that the Railway have come to this present position. But the people of Malabar have been denied this facility.

Sir, the hon. Minister was very kind enough to come to my constituency and Feroke railway station and ordered for re-modelling of one of the old stations viz. Feroke in my constituency.

But the railway officials did not concede to that demand or to say the instructions of the Minister. The Minister had instructed in my presence, but they did not give sufficient consideration to it or sufficient amount. This is the fashion

in which the Southern Railway sometimes functions.

Mahappuram District is one of the most backward districts in Kerala. They are not having communications with other parts of the country. The only railway line is between Kuttippuram and Parappanadi on main line. But everything is in Calicut District. But this area has not been given any consideration by the Railways. One new line was under consideration. A survey had been ordered by the hon. Minister for engineering and commercial survey between Nilambur and Feroke. Three years have been passed. Every time I receive a letter from the Minister saying that it will be completed next year. Recently, I have received a letter from the Minister saying, "I am glad to inform you that the proposed survey between Nilambur and Feroke will be completed by the end of this year." Where a survey has been completed between Tellicherry and Mysore, nothing has been done. A survey has been required between Kuttippuram and Mallatur; but that has not been conceded.

The Railways Ministry has got resources to start new lines, but new trains have not started for the people of Malabar. I know the Minister is very much sympathetic towards the need of the people of Malabar. He is the only Minister who has taken pains to visit Malabar. I can very well understand his difficulty. But when the Konkan Railway Project will be implemented and the new trains will be introduced in that line, five-six lines are to be diverted to this Malabar area to make use of the Konkan line, that is Trivandrum-Ahmedabad, Trivandrum-Guwahati. These trains have to go via this Konkan line.

What is the position between Shoranur and Mangalore? There is no

double track. Therefore, I humbly request the hon. Minister to provide some more funds for these new lines. I can very well understand the financial constraint that the Railways are facing. But, whatever the amount they provide it will not be a losing proposition for the railways. So, I request the Minister to give some assurance to the House on this account.

There is a lot of railway properties in and around of many railway stations in Kerala which are potential. It is neither being used by the railways nor is it being given to private party for commercial purpose. Many of the railways need commercial complexes. Why do they not constitute a new body or an agency under the administration of the Railway Ministry to start remunerative development schemes. When there is sufficient land available around many of the stations where such development is required, the railways can very well make use of that land for remunerative development schemes. On the one hand, this land could be used by the railways themselves; on the other, they could also have some revenue out of it. I do not mind if they give it to a private party in certain cases. But they can make use of that land for the development of shopping complexes, hotels and other amenities for the public. If necessary, it can be rented out or it can be auctioned. In this way, that will be a steady income for the railways.

Sir, the Railways are to utilise the Railway land and are also to do everything for getting a steady revenue. This is one suggestion, I would like to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the position of some of the railway stations in Malabar area. We are

having a good rainfall, almost for a very considerable portion of the year. But many of our railway stations do not have roofing facilities. It is only one portion of it. The railway stations in Kerala must have some roofing facilities. So I wish that the Railways give due consideration to this and also introduce new trains from this portion covering Malabar area.

I am only supporting my friend Shri Vijayaraghvan. Earlier also I mentioned in this House and if you recollect, what I said was that Rajdhani has neglected Malabar area.

Rajdhani is coming from Madras and going to Cochin-Trivandrum. It is passing through Palghat. The entire people from Malabar and South Canara have not been given this benefit. Palghat railway station is an important junction. After all, we are asking for two-three minutes stoppage when you are catering to the needs of millions of people.

With this people from Coimbatore will be benefited, people from South Canara will be benefited and the people from entire Malabar area will be benefited. One fine night we find that Rajdhani is passing through our place, but what is the use? Those who are in Cochin area of Kerala, will have the benefit if it stops at Ernakulam. Those who are in Trivandrum-Travancore area, will have the benefit if it stops at Trivandrum. But what about the people from Malabar area? Almost half of the Kerala has been neglected. Sir, this is the demand of people of Kerala.

Sir, the hon. Minister was very much considerate to us. He was very much sympathetic to us and he will definitely be sympathetic to us. I hope, in his reply the hon. Railway Minister will

[Shri E. Ahamed]

assure that Rajdhani will be stopped at Palghat junction just for three minutes.

[Translation]

*SHRI B.K. GUDADINNI (Bijapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Hon. Minister Shri Jaffer Sharief has made all efforts for the development of Railways particularly conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge during 1991-93. I whole heartedly congratulate him.

Bijapur is my Constituency. The Hon. Minister had laid the foundation stone in 1993 for conversion of Meter gauge line between Bijapur and Sholapur. So far the conversion work has not started even though we are approaching the end of 1994. Sir, through you I request the Hon. Minister to start this work without any further delay. This conversion work would enable the people to travel conveniently between Bijapur and Sholapur via Gadag and Hospet. This would also enable the direct running of trains between Bangalore and Bombay. People of Sholapur and Bijapur can reach Bangalore directly without any difficulty if this work is completed. The people of Bijapur and Dharwar have to travel more than 24 hours to reach our State Capital, Bangalore.

I urge upon the Hon. Minister to introduce a special train from Bijapur to Hospet and that train should be connected to Hampi Express. The Hon. Minister would be remembered for a very long time by the people of this area if the above said conversion work is completed

and direct railway link is established between Bijapur and Bangalore.

There is a train between Bijapur and Dharmavaram. It appears to me that this train has been introduced for the benefit of Railway employees and other Government employees. This line is not at all helpful to the public in general. The train leaves Bijapur at 9 A.M. and reaches Dharmavaram at about 9 or 10 P.M. I have no objection if this train is cancelled as it is of no use to the public. This train can be cancelled and the same may be operated to Hospet. I hope that the Hon. Minister would apply his mind in this matter and take a final decision at the earliest.

Reservation facility is available in Gulbarga for the Kamataka Express which runs between Bangalore and New Delhi. The people of Bijapur have to come to Sholapur to book their tickets and there are only two AC II Tier berths available at Sholapur. This quota must be increased to at least four berths. In addition to this at least two first class berths must be made available for the convenience of the people of Bijapur.

Udyan Express runs between Bangalore and Bombay. Three Compartments (bogies) are attached to this train at Sholapur. At least one of these three bogies must be reserved exclusively for the people of Bijapur. God only knows the difficulty of the people of Bijapur to reach their State Capital, Bangalore. In fact, the Hon. Minister during his visit to Gulbarga has assured that all the district headquarters would be linked with the State Capital. I hope that the Hon. Minister would keep up his promise.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Discussions are going on to set up a Railway Factory in Gulbarga for manufacturing of spare parts. My humble request to the Hon. Minister is to set up this factory in Bijapur. Bijapur is the most backward district in Karnataka. Most of the educated youths are unemployed. The Minister knows the sufferings of the people of Bijapur. The people of Bijapur are prepared to provide the land freely for setting up this factory.

Once again I request Shri Jaffer Shariefji to take up the conversion work between Bijapur and Bangalore. If it is not possible to take up this work during the year 1994, this work has to be completed in the year 1995, otherwise people of that area may resort to strikes and agitations.

Sir, I wholeheartedly support the demands for excess grants in respect of the Railway Budget for 1991-92. I also support the supplementary demands for grants for the year 1994-95.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for calling me to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Phillaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Supplementary Demands first of all I would like to give lots of congratulations to the Railway Minister for introducing new Shatabadi Express for the people of Amritsar and Punjab. We, the people of Punjab are very happy with this step and through you, we want to give thanks to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways and to the officers of the Ministry of Railways. Our problem is that as soon as we want to say something to him, he simply leaves the House.

I want to say that he has done a very good thing by introducing Delhi-Chandigarh Shatabadi Express but the people of Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are facing lots of problems because it runs late very frequently. Though my constituency is Phillaur, I reside in Chandigarh and as such visit Chandigarh very frequently. I myself feel this difficulty. It is causing inconvenience to the people of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh. Through you I only want to tell the Minister of Railways that we are thankful to him for introducing this train but he should do something to make this train run in time.

Though my constituency consist of four Districts in which five Legislative Assembly seats of my constituency belong to Jalandhar District, whereas certain others come under Kapurthala and one each comes under Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur but the whole area is a backward area. I often write letters to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Department of Railways but the irony is that I have not received a single reply from them so far. It seems that this Department does not believe in correspondence. Due to this, we are facing lots of problems. Whenever we go to our people, they ask us as to what we are doing for solving their problems and we are not in a position to say anything. I would like to request the Minister of Railways that we must get replies of our letters so that we can tell the people as to what our Government and Ministry are doing on the request of the Members of Parliament.

I have written letters number of time that a fly-over should be constructed in Phagwara near the sugar mill because 10-15 thousand people are residing there and they are facing lot of problems at

[Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary]

the time of closing of the crossing gate because Hospitals, Colleges, Schools, Courts and markets are on the other side and they have to cross this rail crossing so many times for their day today work but no step has been taken so far in this direction.

The third point I want to submit is, that though the Ministry of Railways has done a commendable job, it seems that all this work has been done for the rich and upper class, nothing has been done for the poor. Earlier, some passenger trains were plying in Punjab which have been discontinued now. The large number of the poor living in my constituency can not afford to travel in the first class. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways through you that he should take immediate steps to restart the passenger trains for the poor so that they may get some relief and means of transport.

15.00 hrs.

There is one place Rahan in Nawan Shahar Constituency where one train used to run long back but the same was discontinued later on. I have written many letters for restarting it but I have not received any reply. It has not been heard that the railway line is being dismantled there. Whereas I had asked for restoration of the train, instead of starting it, the railway line is being dismantled there. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister that he may please look into the matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are number of problems being faced by Punjab about which our Chief Minister has sent different proposals to the Minister of Railways to solve them but no action being taken on these proposals. I do not

want to go in details but I only want to submit that whatever proposals have been sent by the Chief Minister, the Minister of Railways should look into them because you know that Punjab had been going through a dark period in the last few years. Now the people of Punjab have seen a ray of hope. People have many expectations from us. That is why I want to request that steps should be taken immediately to solve the cases that have been brought to his notice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one important demand sent by the Chief Minister of Punjab is to link Moga with Delhi but the Ministry of Railways has not given any response. I would request the Minister of Railways to make arrangements to provide Rail link to Moga without any more delay.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Minister of Railways is doing commendable job but for the poor, who constitute 75% of this country, nothing has been done. Earlier, the Minister of Communications had said that unemployed youth would be given S.T.D. Telephone booths that they may start their own work but for the last two years, I have been continuously requesting the hon. Minister and the officers to provide a place to instal an S.T.D. booth to a youth on the Jammu railway station but I am sorry to say that till date nothing has been done in this regard. A telephone connection has been granted by the Minister of Communications due to my efforts but the Ministry of Railways is not coming forward to help him. My submission is that such poor and educated youths should be provided sites for S.T.D. facility on the railway platforms by the Railway Ministry. This facility is not available at Jammu Railway station. I do not know why the Railway Ministry is making such

efforts that no youth may set up his work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a member of the Railway Committee and I have seen that there is a large scale provision in the Railway Budget for catering service but this service where it is being run departmentally is in a very bad shape. I travel less in trains, but recently while travelling on Shatabdi Express from Lucknow to Delhi, I saw that the catering arrangement was very poor. The train steamed off from Lucknow at around 3.30 P.M. but water was served only at about 5.30 P.M. The quality of food was also very poor. The fare charged is Rs. 770 but the food provided is hardly worth Rs. 30-40. Therefore, my submission is that it should be improved. I would like to say that the catering by the railways in all the trains should be stopped and the same should be handed over to private people so that the passengers may have better stuff.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one more important issue. Accidents take place both in my constituency as well as in other parts of the country. Often these take place at the unmanned railway crossings. Therefore, my submission is that provision should be made to man these crossings. Not much expenditure is required for this purpose. On one hand it will provide jobs to the people and on the other, it will also provide security to the people. A large number of people are unemployed in the country. It will provide jobs to them on one hand, the accidents will also be stopped. Therefore, my submission is that the hon. Minister should pay attention towards it.

There is no railway link to Hargovindpur in district Gurdaspur in my constituency. It is a very old and historical

city but a neglected one. Earlier also, a case was prepared and sent to the Ministry. Now we are here and have been requesting the Ministry for the last 3 years to get it done but we have not succeeded so far. I have got success in only one thing and that also, I do not know how I succeeded. I would like to say it openly that it took me full two years to get a halt of the Barauni Express at Phagwara. I went to the officers and said them that if Barauni Express halts there for two minutes the whole city will be happy. The people there do not want anything else. Big factories are there and people from U.P. and Bihar came there to work. They have to go to Ludhiana or Jalandhar to board the train. When I reached Punjab Bhavan after two minutes, I got the message that my request has been acceded to but you will be surprised to know that after 20 days, I got a letter, stating that it cannot be done. My submission is that the lacuna should be removed.

Punjab has passed through hard days. Therefore special priority should be given to it required necessary budget provisions should be made.

I shall be thankful if the Amritsar bound Shatabdi Express goes via Pathankot and Gurdaspur since, my Constituency extends from Phillaur to border area near Gurdaspur. I think that from Pathankot people can go to Jammu also since Vaishno Devi temple is ahead of it. Thus it will be beneficial to these people also.

The hon. Minister should ensure that the status of the Shatabdi Express is maintained and it is not converted into a Janta Train since now-a-days the train running between Delhi and Chandigarh is being called as Janta train.

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Railways. Welcoming it, I would like to say something. The hon. Minister is not present here but he has asked another Minister to officiate for him. He is sitting opposite to me. That way he becomes my neighbour. Therefore, I hope that being my neighbour, he will not only note down my points but he will also get the work done from the hon. Minister.

15.09 hrs

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

Satpura narrow gauge railway line is the most uneconomic railway line. From the business point of view, the Railway Department should have converted this line into broad gauge line. 2970 kilometre gauge conversion has been done by the Railways but nothing has been done in Satpura - whereas, it should have been given the top priority. We discussed on this issue with the hon. Minister many a times. The matter was taken up in the Advisory Committee also and we had hoped that it would be given priority. But it is very sad as to why the most uneconomic line was not converted into most profitable one. Now, I hope that he would pay attention towards it and the Satpura narrow gauge will be converted soon in the broad gauge. My submission is that if this work is taken up from both ends Seoni, Chhindwara, Parasia, Sheoni to Nainpur and Jaunpur, this railway line will soon be converted into broad gauge.

Likewise, Shri Chandulal Chandrakar from Madhya Pradesh had given a suggestion for the new railway line. It is a fact that railway lines are very few in Madhya Pradesh but it is very sad

that both the people as well as we, the Members of Parliament of Madhya Pradesh are peace loving. Since, they are peaceful, no attention is being paid towards them. He had said that these are vast tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh, and we often talk about the development of the tribals but we are unable to introduce rail service in tribal areas.

Today even after 40 years of Independence if we are not able to link that area with rail line and provide transportation for them, then our saying that Congress Party is the only party which is paying attention towards poor becomes a hollow statement and therefore, I request the Railway Minister to pay attention towards them.

In the same way if he links Ramtek in Maharashtra with rail line with Jabalpur, he will find that the whole area after Hawasa is a totally tribal area, except Seoni town in between. There is no other means of transportation other than a National Highway. There is no train facility there in the whole of that tribal area. Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to pay proper attention towards it. This proposed railway line will link several other areas also and will save the time of passengers and reduce distance.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister as for the whole year we made several efforts and requests for introducing a new train. In the beginning I myself requested for starting a new train from Jabalpur. On finding that attitude it is not favourable, other 10 M.P.s also joined the move. All the 11 M.P.s. made their continuous efforts for it for the whole year. We struggled a lot but in the end of the year a train was introduced from Jabalpur to Nizamuddin. I thank him for it but not whole heartedly as this train

is not complete. We demanded the train from Jabalpur to Nizamuddin railway station but half of the train starts from Jabalpur and remaining half comes from Nagpur and at Beena railway station they join and reach Delhi. There are already many trains for Delhi from Nagpur and if there was any such demand for any train, that could be started from Nagpur itself. Why this train has been bifurcated and attached with the train from Nagpur. If the train run direct between Jabalpur and Delhi, it will get sufficient passengers. People are very happy by starting of this train and are grateful to the hon. Minister. But I will thank him for it whole heartedly when this train will be complete, and at present I request him to accept my thanks for it halfheartedly.

Kutub Express runs from Jabalpur. I would like to say that it will be better if this train is extended upto Jammu as that is a big military area and it will be very convenient for the people of Jabalpur to travel directly to Jammu. The Military people also be benefited by it and will be happy. It will really be a good thing if we can do any service and provide facilities to our soldiers who fight for our country and guard our borders.

Kutub Express and Mahamaya Superfast Express both trains start at the same time from Jabalpur. If Superfast express starts at 5.00 hrs. from Jabalpur then it can reach Delhi at 7.00 hrs. because it has many stoppages. This will benefit the people who commute daily to Delhi. They can take rest whole day and then return back in the evening.

Apart from it I would like to mention one more point. As shri Chandulal Chandrakarji has also pointed out that our area of Mahakoshal is being neglected very much in respect of railways. I

request you to provide train facilities to our area also. There is no railway zone in Madhya Pradesh and it should be set up there. Earlier a move was initiated to set a railway zone in Madhya Pradesh but I don't know why this idea has been dropped, I fear that this proposal of railway zone may not be shifted to some other place under the pressure from some quarter. We should not be deprived off this right and I request to set up this railway zone in Jabalpur itself. I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister on a very trivial matter but I am sorry to state that no action was taken on it and reply was in negative. There is narrow gauge railway line from Seony and thus people of that area have to go to Jabalpur or Nagpur for catching trains for other places. For getting reservation they have to travel by bus to Nagpur or Jabalpur and then return back to Seoni and then again on the day for which they have got reservation. I had requested in a letter to the hon. Minister that reservation facility should be provided at Seoni station itself but I got a reply that in view of the less traffic at Seoni it is not necessary. How you can say that there is no traffic unless you do not provide reservation facility there and people do not buy tickets from there? Do you want to say that people of Seoni does not travel anywhere and they are confined to Seoni only. Due to non availability of reservation they have to go to Nagpur or Jabalpur. Hence, it is not proper to say that there is no traffic at Seoni. I am failed to understand that how the hon. Minister has given such a reply but it is clear that the traffic is there and they go to Nagpur or Jabalpur for buying their tickets. In the absence of reservation facility at Seoni they buy tickets from Nagpur quota or Jabalpur quota. Therefore, there is no such record of rail traffic at Seoni. You should provide this facility there for the convenience of the people of Seoni.

[Kumari Vimla Verma]

Sir, I have made a demand for stoppage at Bargi railway station which is a narrow gauge line, Bargi is the headquarter of that Assembly constituency but only a single narrow gauge line is passing through it not a single train stops there. I requested the hon. Minister to provide a stoppage but it was not done. I hope that a Railway bridge will be constructed at the earliest. I would like to know whether the frequency of trains is considered for construction of railway bridge or whether the frequency of road traffic is taken into consideration for construction of an overbridge? The proposal for an overbridge at Seoni is long pending and the road traffic frequency is also quite high, but even then the overbridge has not been constructed. I request the hon. Minister to make arrangements for immediate construction of an over bridge.

Sir, in the end I would like to make a suggestion regarding the land lying vacant beside the railway lines. It is my request that this land should properly be utilised for earning profit, so that this amount can be utilised to meet the demands raised by the people for providing railway facilities. I request the hon. Minister to fulfill the few demands raised by me.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented for Railway Ministry. Alongwith it I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for efficient functioning of Railways under his supervision as today Indian Railways have become among the best railways of the world. It has happened because of the team work of Railway Minister Shri Jaffar Sharief, Railway Ministry, Railway Board and the whole railway family. Indian railways have its

own place in the development of the country and it has done a commendable job.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from Rajasthan and for the first time metre gauge railway line is being changed into broad gauge. 2300 kms. railway line is going to be converted into broadgauge. 10,000 labourers work for air-construction of one kilometre railway line. It can be gauged that how many people will get employment in this big project. The conversion of railway line into broadgauge will enable the marwari businessmen of Rajasthan, who are living in various parts of the country, to make their contribution in the development of Rajasthan and will set up their various projects in the state. People of Rajasthan will also make an appeal for it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I would like to say something about my constituency. Only two trains come from my area to Delhi *i.e.* Shekhavati Express and Sainik Express. Shekhavati Express comes to Delhi via Jaipur, Jhunjhunu but at Lohara half of this train is attached to a Shuttle train coming from Bikaner. People are facing great difficulties due to this arrangement. So, I request you to kindly provide a full train from there. The shuttle train should be linked with some other train or another train should be given for them. Arrangements could not be made for AC two tier in Shekhavati Express. It is a big train and comes from a big city so I request you to make arrangements for 1st class and AC two tier in this train. I would like to say that attention should be paid towards this demand.

I would like to draw your attention to the point that at present this train runs upto Sarairohilla. It should be extended upto Delhi. Jhunjhunu is an area which

provides maximum number of soldiers to protect our borders and the soldiers who come to their hometown once in three years do not get any facility from the Railway Ministry. I am grateful to Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief for introducing a Sainik Express for Jhunjhunu but I do not know who is the gentleman who is having an evil eye on it that since its introduction, it has been discontinued thrice. I had to make efforts every time to get it reintroduced. Presently, it is running between Siker and Riwari only. You can imagine as to how much beneficial it can be to the soldiers when they have to change another train for Delhi from Riwari. I would request that this train should run upto Delhi so that soldiers may come to Delhi directly by this train and go to their onward destinations from there. I do not know why sluggishness is being shown in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should feel happy because the Minister is noting down the points and a soldier is sitting beside him.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: The hon. Minister sitting beside him also belongs to Rajasthan. At first, it was proposed that a Vir Chakra Express, to honour me, would be introduced but I requested that there are a large number of soldiers in Jhunjhunu area, so the soldiers should be honoured. Then Shri Jaffer Sharief introduced this Sainik Express. I request Shri Jaffer Sharief that this train should not be discontinued again and it should be extended upto Delhi so that soldiers from Jhunjhunu and Sikar may come directly to Delhi by this train and may change the train from here. If they have to change the train at Riwari, then what is the use of this Express train. It would be rather a disadvantage to them. Therefore, I request that, since there are only two trains for my area, more and

more facilities should be provided in these trains and Shekhwati Express should be made available as a full train for this area.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister that because of him we got a train for our area, which is otherwise a desert. The hon. Minister has sanctioned the conversion of 2300 km. long metregauge line into broadgauge line. At least 10,000 workers are required for conversion of one km of rail track which means that a large number of people will get employment in this conversion work. Therefore, the hon. Minister deserved congratulation for this thing. There is a Khetari project in our area about which I had written a letter also. Goods trains are being run there from Dadra to Sinhana to carry the material for the project. It is only 34 km. long area. The people connected with the project have stated that if passenger bogies are attached with this goods train, 10,000 workers, working in the project, would be benefited and the management is ready to bear 50 per cent expenses. If this line is extended from Sinhana to Chidava, then this circuit would be completed merely with 34 km rail line. A broad gauge line should be constructed from Dabra to Chidava. In this Budget itself, broad gauge line should be sanctioned for Jhunjhunu so that people may feel that the hon. Minister has great regard and respect for the soldiers of Jhunjhunu area. He deserves great appreciation. He has given a palace on wheel train for tourists of Rajasthan. He has almost fulfilled the demands of Rajasthan people. I request that sanction should be accorded to the conversion of Delhi to Luharu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar railway line so that the difficulties being faced on metregauge can be removed because there can be a by-pass for metregauge line at Sikar. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is only fresh demand. The trend is going as though it is a discussion on the Railway Budget. We have spent six hours now whereas the time allotted for this was three hours.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: My predecessors have taken a lot of time.

I am highly grateful to the hon. Minister because my State is the most backward State and the constituency from where I come, is really very very backward area. When I was elected for the first time in 1980, at that point of time and also during the Budget speech last time, I had appealed to the hon. Minister Shri Jaffar Sharief and also the hon. Minister of State to take care of the demands of my constituency as also the demands of the adjoining constituencies for the inauguration of the Khurda-Bolangir railway project. I had a desire that the same Minister who had been very much kind enough to inaugurate the function of the survey for this Khurda-Bolangir project during 1980 should become the Minister of Railways.

I wished that the same Minister should become the Minister of Railways with full powers of decision making also. God considered my desire and dream and he became the Railway Minister of Cabinet rank. Not only that, I conceived of a dream of having a railway project in my constituency. I got that also. The dream was realised and it became a practical truth. Therefore almost in five districts our people would be benefited

and we are very proud of it. My people who have never seen railways could expect that it would come up in the very near future. But the problem is that though the survey was started in 1980, unfortunately till 1994 it has not been completed after the project has been sanctioned. At the same time I would mention that this project is a very good project which will connect nearly 300 kms. from Khurda to Bolangir.

In order to make sure of the completion of this project in time certainly right from now there should be active and keen interest of the administration to see how fast the survey is completed and the land is requisitioned, so that the construction can take place.

The State of Orissa could have the railway facility only because of the fact that the Britishers wanted that there should be a railway connection from Calcutta to Madras. We could get it much before. But the point is, had the Britishers not desired like that, I think Orissa would have been deprived of Railways. But, after that there has been no tangible progress or achievement in the field of Railways. After the Congress came to power, when Mrs. Gandhi became the Prime Minister of the country, she had a policy that backward regions should be given priority for providing railway connections and railway projects. It was the dream and the desire of Mrs. Gandhi because she was the caretaker and the custodian of the rights and privileges of the backward, the downtrodden and the SC and ST people of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Please bear with me, Sir. I think other Members are also willing to cooperate. I hope you will share my feelings.

We could achieve all this because of the patronage of Shri Jaffer Sharief as well as the blessings of our beloved leader Shri Narasimha Rao, the Prime Minister of this country. He started the interaction with the Members of the State. He also mediated in this cause. I myself and other MPs of our State are highly indebted and are grateful to the Prime Minister.

Besides this, in my State there have been areas which are neglected from the mainstream. There has been no railway connection between the coastal Orissa which is the most advanced region of the State and the most backward and neglected regions in Western Orissa. Till today there has been no tangible improvement in this regard.

Shri Rajivji wanted this to be connected so that proper improvement can take place and the backward region of the State can improve further. That is why, he had been kind enough to sanction the project of Sambalpur-Talcher-Bhubaneswar. This Sambalpur-Talcher project was started in the year 1986; but that could not be completed; and now also, it is under construction. It is incomplete now. I think that 40 per cent of the total work has been done and the remaining 60 per cent has not been done. Therefore, enough effort should be made to complete this project.

The Rajdhani Express train running from Delhi to Bhubaneswar is not directly going to Bhubaneswar. Moreover, if it goes in a different way, that is via Tatanagar and Kharagpur, I think, it will take a minimum of four hours less than the scheduled time of the Rajdhani Express running from Delhi-Howrah-Bhubaneswar. I hope that it can be considered. Our lady Member from

Mayurbhanj, Kum. Sushila Tiriya is also having the same demand and I am supporting her demand. There is a demand from all the Members of Orissa that there should be a stoppage at Balasore.

The time of departure of Neelanchal Express and Puri Express from Delhi is not quite proper and not quite suited. Therefore, it should be changed.

I hail from a backward region of the State. I feel that there are regions in the North-Eastern States - my friend from a North-Eastern State is sitting here - and Jammu and Kashmir which have got their own significance and seriousness.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Haryana also.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Yes, Haryana also.

Sir, those States have got a significance because of these facts:

1. They are border States;
2. They are dominated by minorities. For example, Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir;
3. People in those region feel that they are isolated; and
4. People of this country feel that they are the real heaven in Earth.

Last point is a very important point. We have got a very emotional attachment with Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: I am winding up.

Even if there is no possibility of getting it connected from Jammu to Srinagar and other important places, there can be local trains connecting Srinagar City. Thus, we can also imbibe the idea of building up the confidence of the people and bring them into the national mainstream. I hope, it will help not only in tourism development but it will also save Jammu and Kashmir. It is quite adjacent to the enemy country and the neighbouring country.

Hon. Railway Minister hails from a minority community. Minority community people live in Jammu and Kashmir. So, I request him to pay some heed of this demand. Considering their psychological feelings and their sense of isolation, they deserve some priority in having some local trains in some parts of the city of Srinagar or some nearby places so that the fact that they are the citizens of this country will really be strengthened.

Though I wanted to speak more, because of your warnings, I am just resuming the seat.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, hon. Minister and everyone for this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already doubled the time. There is a list of 20 Members. I would request each Member to take not more than two minutes. Now, Shri Khelsai Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI KHELSAI SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1994-95 and Excess Demands for Grants

for the year 1991-92 in respect of Railway Ministry. I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

Now-a-days, railway is very important in our public life from transportation and goods transportation points of view and that is why every citizen of India desires expansion of the rail network. I have very little time at my disposal. Therefore, I directly come to the main points.

Sarguja district in Madhya Pradesh is second biggest district in area and it is an Adivasi dominated district. There are many problems relating to the railways and I would like to bring them to the notice of the hon. Minister through you. There is only 23 km. distance from Ambikapur the district, headquarters of Sarguja district to Vishrampur and there has been a long pending demand to connect these two places with rail line but till now no attention has been paid towards it. I would like to point out that 2.8 per cent of the total targets of goods transportation is achieved by coal transportation from Sarguja district only. Every year, about one crore tonnes of coal is transported from Sarguja district. In spite of this, the Railway Minister says that there is shortage of resources and that is why this line cannot be extended. It has created a great resentment among the people of Sarguja district and now they are prepared to stop transportation of coal from that area.

Sarguja is an Adivasi district. You know that Adivasi areas are full of natural resources. On the one hand, you are destroying their natural resources by exploiting minerals and on the other you are not paying any attention towards the development of their areas. I would like to tell you on this occasion that the situation there has become very explosive

and if the conversion work of Ambikapur-Vishrampur railway line is not included in the next Budget, the local people will definitely stop the supply of coal. I have been receiving many such letters from the local people and if the hon. Minister would like to see them, I can show the same to him.

Secondly, the Utkal Express train which was running between Puri and Nizamuddin has now been extended upto Amritsar. Earlier, this train oftenly used to run 9 to 12 hours late and some time we used to get it at 9 or 10 p.m. it is the only train which suits us but because of its uncertainty of time, we have to face a lot of difficulties. You have introduced a Shatabdi Express from Amritsar for which you deserve congratulation but we would like that the only train which we have, should run between Nizamuddin and Puri so that we may not face difficulties in journey to and fro Delhi.

So far as Bilaspur-Indore train is concerned it has been running late upto five hours for last several years and no improvement has been made in its time. It has only 3 rakes and reaching Indore, it is cleaned and then it comes back for return journey. I would like to say that it should be terminated at Bhopal because Malva Express is available there at Bhopal which reaches Indore in 5-6 hours whereas this train takes a nine hours to reach Indore from Bhopal. Most of its passenger who come from Bilaspur leave it at Bhopal and hire taxi for Indore. Recently you have removed first class bogie from this train which is causing inconvenience to the passengers. Before removing first class bogie, you should have attached AC two tier with this train.

In addition to it, there is a train called B.B.M. i.e. Vishrampur, Baikunthpur Manendragarh. I want that it should be

extended upto Anuppur so that the passengers from Bilaspur, Bhopal, Amarkantak, Sambalpur etc. could be benefited. This train remains as Manendragarh for a complete night for nothing. I want that it would be better if it is extended upto Anuppur.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the question of zonal office is concerned, it is being demanded repeatedly that it should be set up at Bilaspur. Among all the zones, maximum profit is being earned by the Bilaspur region but even then you are not setting up zonal office there. Land is also available there but you are not opening zonal office there. The land can be illegally occupied by the people and at the time of need, you will not be able to get it. Therefore my submission is that Bilaspur should also be made a zone so that its denzen Adivasis can avail some employment opportunities in the railways.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are so many things to say, but even as there is the lack of time, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and to support the supplementary demands for grants of the railways.

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI (Hissar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the Supplementary Grants presented by the hon. Minister, while supporting the same I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the difficulties being faced by the people of Haryana with regard to rail services there. Sir, our stalwart Member from Punjab Sardar Harchand Singh was quiet right in his observation that the Ministry of Railways have been grossly negling the Northern parts. Particularly, in Kurukshetra constituency from where you have come and Hissar, wherefrom I have come.

[Shri Narain Singh Chaudhri]

There are scanty rail services. Kurukshetra is a shrine, renowned not only throughout India but the entire world. At least Chandigarh, the capital city of Haryana should have been provided with rail links with all the districts but still it is disconnected from these.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, Hissar is a big city, a big cantonment and heavy industries are there but my Parliamentary constituency which constitutes Jind, Kaithal etc. has no rail facility for the capital city of Chandigarh. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister that with a view to link Chandigarh with the railway network a link line should immediately be laid.

Sir, as it was pointed out in the House yesterday, the expansion activities of railway remain confined to the constituency of the Railway Minister, of course it seems to be true because when Chowdhury Bansilal was the Railway Minister, a line was laid between Rohtak and Bhiwani and train was run on that track and a pre line laying survey was also conducted in Hissar but after he stepped down from his Ministership Rohtak-Hissar rail line project was dumped in a cold bag.

Sir, Jind is an erstwhile princely state which occupied a dominant place prior to independence but even then the Railway Minister is not paying any heed to the inevitable necessity of laying merely a 40 kilometre long rail line required to link Hansi with the headquarters of my Parliamentary constituency, Hissar. If a link line is laid there, at least 3-4 Assembly areas falling within my Parliamentary constituency will be benefited by it. Therefore I urge upon you to make it

sure that adequate funds are released for the purpose and the line be laid in order to provide rail facility to the denizens of that area.

Sir, in the same way there has been a quiet long standing demand for a rail link between Rohtak and Rewari. My humble submission is that till the new rail line is not laid for Jind in the meantime in one of the Panipat bound morning passenger trains two bogies should be attached with it for Chandigarh and the Ekta Express which starts from Bhiwani should be attached to the Himalayan Queen which leaves New Delhi for Chandigarh. In this way Jind can be provided with a direct link with Chandigarh. I suppose that there should not be any difficulty in it. In the same pattern in the train starting from Chandigarh, for Panipat two bogies for Jind should be attached. Similarly arrival time of the trains which run from Rohtak to Panipat and those from Panipat to Jind should be scheduled in such a manner that they reach their respective places after 30 minutes of their present arrival time. This will easily provide a link. I urge upon the hon. Minister to ponder upon my request.

Opposite to Hissar railway station there is Agricultural University. The rail crossing there remains closed for 22 hours out of 24 hours in a day. If it is not feasible to construct an overbridge there at least an interbridge should be constructed there so as to facilitate safe rail line crossing for light vehicles and pedestrians. There are number of stations along 100-125 kilometres long distance between NCR, Delhi and Rohtak, besides if Delhi-Jind line is electrified, it will be in the interest of the country. Please convert some Rohtak bound DLR shuttle trains into DLJ trains.

The hon. Minister has constituted advisory committees on zonal and regional levels but they fail to convey the regional difficulties to the railway department. Our people whether they are in railway, RPF or other jobs, they are totally deprived of the rail facility. There is a need to provide jobs to the local youth.

Further, interval between two or three long route trains passing via Jind is very short. Delhi bound trains depart at night only. My humble submission is that the train leaving Delhi at 9 or 10 A.M. should reach there by 9 or 10 P.M., such should be the arrangement. This department is directly concerned with the common populace, all other developmental works of the activities meant for the people's convenience are carried out by State Governments. People judge the performance of a Member of Parliament by his contribution to the constituency but there people are bitter on the account that even that railway crossing was broken which was earlier there. We have nothing to say, if we go to our constituency, I urge upon the hon. Minister to focus his attention on it, so that we also find ourselves capable of saying something to the people of our constituency with regard to the work got done by us in that constituency through the Railway Ministry.

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak but at the same time I am constrain to say with a heavy heart that at the very name of Haryana even the closed pen of the hon. Minister retreats into its cap. I hope the hon. Minister will pay adequate attention to the need of providing an easy rail link for the capital and the shrine, Kurukshetra in particular.

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Minister of Railways though I have a fear that my requests may not be supported by the Minister.

At the very outset I would like to state that there is no proper organisation through which the ordinary people can represent their grievances before the Railway Board. The common people are finding it very difficult to push their cases through the Railway Board. Still the people of Kerala, especially, those living in the coastal region, are abiding by the hope that the Indian Railways which occupy a unique position amongst the world railways will consider construction of Thirur-Edappilly coastal railway-line, which was originally surveyed in 1936 by the then British regime. I myself had raised this point so many times but in vain. It is very unfortunate that the Railway Board had considered this matter on various occasions but did not find it feasible due to shortage of funds. I fear that this proposed coastal railway-line has been totally removed from the books of the Railway Board. If this is the attitude of the Government, I wonder how the Government will be able to succeed in carrying out the major task.

Over the years the Government has commenced the Konkan Railway Project but it will be more fruitful if this Thirur-Edapilly coastal railway-line, which will reduce the travelling distance by 35 km., if constructed. The distance between Ezhimala and Cochin Naval Academy will be reduced to a great extent with the construction of this proposed railway-line.

No doubt, in the recent past, because of the hon. Minister's dynamic

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

control, a lot of changes have been brought about in the Indian Railways which are really praiseworthy. But the Minister should be aware of the fact that there are a number of cases lying pending with the Railway Board and some of them need immediate attention. One such case is the construction of Thirur-Edapilly coastal railway-line. The people of this area have gone through a lot of stress and strain. They are now looking forward with the hope that at least now the Government will meet their demand. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister that in view of its importance to the public, subject to the availability of funds he may approve the said proposal which is lying with the Railway Board for so many years now.

I now come to the passengers' amenities. From time to time the Railway Board frames various rules and regulations so as to provide better services to its passengers but it seems that everything remains on paper only. The railway officials do not honour the rules and regulations framed by the Railway Board. The law making authority would make a strong legislation in this regard. In my constituency also, the long distance passengers have complained many a time about the passengers' amenities. I may say that while some of the complaints may be attributable to unavoidable factors but most of their grievances are genuine.

In our country, second-class passengers are more and they always intend to travel in the second-class coaches. In India the second-class means the lowest class as far as railways are concerned. I would say that at present the second-class coaches are quite

inadequate to meet the persistent demand of the passengers.

16.00 hrs.

More such second-class unreserved coaches are to be attached with the long-distance trains in order to provide smooth travelling to the passengers. In view of the extra load on trains, the line capacities and the operational facilities have to be enhanced accordingly. Some yardstick should be fixed for the coach factories to manufacture coaches, especially second-class unreserved coaches, in a time-bound manner.

Another thing I would like to point out is regarding the stoppage of Rajdhani Express in Kerala. Presently the railway authorities have given a stoppage at Ernakulam station only *en route* to Trivandrum. It is not justifiable that if a passenger from Trivandrum wants to alight at Ernakulam, he has to pay the charges for journey from Trivandrum to Erode. Erode is 300 kms. away from Ernakulam, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you can continue next time. Now, it is 4 p.m. We will take up Item No. 14 that is discussion under Rule 193.

16.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Problems of NTC run Textile Mills

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mohan Rawale to raise a discussion regarding

problem of NTC run textile mills particularly in Bombay.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the Opposition has come back!

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central): I am saying it for your information that I am on a hunger strike. I am still on hunger strike now when I'm on my legs.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: We are happy that you have realised the importance and come back.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of mills in Bombay city is in doldrums. 30 per cent industries in our country export goods but now the textile mills are closing down in Bombay. I would like to draw your attention to it as to why these mills close down. The mill-workers in Bombay put in their labour to make the textile mills forge ahead. They have great contribution in the progress of the mills and have given them a wider scope in International market.

Mr. Chairman, Sir now with your permission I am speaking in Marathi.

[Translation]

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was strike of textile

workers in Bombay in 1982. I am the son of a textile worker. When my father was working in Tata Mills, I was 5 or 6 years old. I used to go to this Mill along with my father. I have seen the rigorous conditions of workers under which Mill workers have to work. They had to stand before the hot furnace for 8 hours continuously. Cotton bits used to enter his stomach. When he used to retire after working under these conditions, he hardly survived for 5 or 6 years after his retirement. This was the fate of 70 to 80% of workers. So, the workers feel that they should get some benefit when they have worked so hard. That is why the workers participated in that strike. They felt that they should get some benefit as a reward of their ceaseless work. That is how the workers joined this strike. Poor workers suffered the most in this strike. They had to face starvation. In that strike which took place in 1982 more than two lakh ten thousand workers had participated. In private mills, there were more than 10 lakh workers. Nearly 85,000 of them accepted additional workload and continued to work and 23,900 workers became unemployed. Out of 41,000 workers working in nationalised mills, 31,000 workers were reinstated leaving as many as 10,000 workers unemployed. As a result of the ordinance which was promulgated in October, 1983, 20,000 workers out of 43,000 were reinstated leaving 23,000 workers unemployed. The official figure of unemployed workers is 22,000 but according to me including 'badle' workers, at least 70,000 textile workers are unemployed. If the Government has done any significant work in NTC Mills, it is their decision to implement voluntary Retirement Scheme and make the workers jobless. I would like to cite some examples in this regard. Mukesh Mills was closed in December,

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

1982. Nearly 12,000 workers were rendered jobless. Badberry Mills was closed in 1983 because of non-supply of power rendering 2600 workers jobless. 5,000 workers of Srinivas Mills became unemployed in 1984 because of closure of that Mill due to non-supply of power. Modern Mills was closed for the same reason in March, 1987 which left nearly 2,000 workers unemployed. 3009 workers of New Great Mills became unemployed due to lack of supply of raw material to that Mill. Kamla Mills was closed due to financial crisis in 1988 which left its 1800 workers jobless. Raghuwanshi Mills was also closed for the same reason. Nearly 1200 workers of this Mill lost their jobs due to closure. In Mafatal Mills, 110 workers resigned in 1979. Sawn Kurla Mills was closed in 1979 due to financial problems. Nearly 1659 workers became unemployed. Sawn Sudi Mills was closed due to financial crisis leaving its 2531 workers jobless. Sawn Process Mills was closed due to financial problems leaving nearly 1200 workers unemployed. I have got a lengthy chart giving the figures of jobless workers. So, I do not want to read the whole of it. In Standard Mills, out of 4500 workers, 3500 workers have been retained leaving 1000 workers jobless. I have got the figures to prove that a large number of textile workers have become jobless.

Sir, I would like to point out the reasons because of which these Mills had to be closed down and large number of workers became jobless. When the Mills became sick, NTC took over these Mills. When Late Smt. Gandhi was the Prime Minister. It is important to remember that these Mills were taken over by NTC for running them and not for selling them. These were taken over for giving employment to the poor workers. The

Government has made an announcement that it would give jobs to one crore of People within a year. You have mentioned in your manifesto. Where are those jobs? You are in fact taking steps to take away the jobs of workers who are already employed. Under VRS scheme, the Government is only shunting out the workers from their jobs.

Several times, I have discussed with the Minister the reason of closure of these Mills and the Hon. Minister has agreed with me. Raw material of inferior quality is supplied to these Mills. Machines of good quality are not supplied with raw material which would last for 2 to 3 years. But inferior quality material which would last for 3 or 4 months is supplied. Due to raw material of poor quality, good machinery gets damaged soon and cannot last for a long time and it even adversely affects production of cloth.

I have also pointed out to the Hon. Minister that corruption of some NTC officers is also responsible for this situation. I would like to mention here that NTC cloth has good demand in foreign countries. The cloth manufactured in NTC Mills which were taken over in 1983 was exported earlier to Russia and other countries. Cloth manufactured by Jupiter, Sitaram, Pillay Mills was exported. But unfortunately some NTC officers indulged in corruption. Out of fear workers have joined. They even accepted additional workload. Due to experience of 1982 strike, they are afraid that they might lose their jobs. Even when they join, they are always afraid that they might lose their jobs. Officers take advantage of this situation. In the first week of the month, officers tell the workers that merchants are not ready to lift the stock of cloth manufactured in the Mill. I want to point out that this is deliberately done. There is connivance

between the NTC officers and the trading businessmen, because of which the stock is not lifted by the businessmen. By 10th of a month, the cloth which is worth 10 rupee a metre is sold at Rs. 5 or 6 a metre. This causes loss worth crores of rupees. I have myself visited Jupiter Mill and other Mills in my Constituency which are on the verge of closure. There are other reasons such as non-supply of cotton and non-availability of capital which are responsible for the closure of these Mills. That is why NTC mills are on the verge of closure. When I go to these Mills, workers tell me that they should be supplied cotton which would last at least for 6 months. I hope that Hon. Minister will make an announcement in this House today that Government would give working capital and cotton to these mills. I have already met Hon. Finance Minister, Manmohan Singhji. Hon. Finance Minister told me that Textile Minister is not asking for funds from Finance Ministry. I do not know what is the truth. I took Textile Minister with me. Just now Textile Minister told me in the Lobby that Textile Ministry is prepared to give the funds. I am only saying what the Hon. Minister had said. These are his words. I met him and told him that funds should be given for working capital, cotton and raw material. The Minister is prepared to give the funds. I do not know whether he has demanded the funds. But when I met him he told me that funds would be given. Let us see what announcement he makes today.

There are many textile mills in Bombay which have the most expensive machinery. Kohinoor Mill for example has very costly machinery. Even if you take over only Kohinoor Mills, it can supply water to 3 or 4 other Mills. There are Processing bleaching and dyeing sections in this Mill, which can manufacture 1 lakh metres of cloth everyday. But this Mill has

been almost closed down today. Only 100 workers are working in that Mill. All these mills were made to incur losses because of the corruption of NTC officers as I mentioned earlier. The officers very well know that once the Mills incurred losses they could be handed over to their owners. I am sure Hon. Minister is aware that if a mill is not nationalised within 15 years, it will have to be handed over to its owner. So, I request the Hon. Minister that all those mills which were taken by NTC 12/13 years back should be nationalised. In Kohinoor Mill, there is facility of dyeing, printing and processing. This Mill has been closed down. There are boilers and very costly machinery worth several crores of rupees. Several lakh metres of cloth can be manufactured in this Mill. The workers are sitting idle in this Mill. They say that cotton and raw material should be supplied to the Mill so that they can work. They are made to sit idle by the Government and their ability of working is wasted. You provide them work and they are prepared to manufacture cloth. In Kohinoor Mills there are 22 machineries of bleaching and dyeing which are lying idle. There are 8 colour printing machinery worth crores of rupees in Kohinoor, Jupiter, Sitaram and Digvijay Mills. There are automatic machines which can manufacture several lakh metres of cloth. But unfortunately, as cotton has not been supplied to these Mills, machinery worth crores of rupees is lying idle. In future it is quite possible that this machinery will be rusted and it will be disposed of as scrap. I would like to bring this to the notice of Hon. Minister. I do not want to make any charge against you. In fact, I am proud of you. You come from Labour Union. I know that you have got great sympathy for workers. You are proud of workers. But while taking any step please see that no injustice is caused to workers. Please take into account the condition of workers. I am confident that if you pay attention things will improve.

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

You have transferred a corrupt official. But there are other corrupt officials. Please conduct an enquiry of their wrong deeds through C.B.I. These NTC officers have amassed lakhs and crores of rupees by indulging in corruption and rendered the workers jobless.

Sir, I can give example of several other mills. You may be surprised that Finance Minister has allocated only 1 crore of rupees for running 120 textile mills all over the country. Is it possible to run 120 mills within 1 crore of rupees? And for VRS Scheme 300 crores of rupees are allocated. That means for removing the workers from their jobs you can give 300 crores of rupees. But for running the mills you cannot give funds. That means you are about to close down the mills. Please tell me whether it is your policy to close down the textile mills. Even though, I am on fast for agitating this issue, I have come here. I have said this when I had come to the House, three days back that there some textile mills which Government wants to seel out. So, for opposing this move of the Government, I have taken this step of going on fast. The Government is going to close down 8 textile mills in Bombay. I do not have any opposition to modernisation. I agree that there is no alternative to modernisation. But while going in for modernisation, you should retrench workers and close down the mills. In reply to question asked by me and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, you have clearly stated in this House that no mill would be closed down in Bombay. You are going for merger of Mills. But, while doing merger, you will close some mills and sell them out. I had asked a question and you have sent a reply to me. I want to read out the reply given to me. I only want to give some figures. Madhusudan Mill has an area of 18.5 acres. Approximate value of this

surplus land is 97 crore 23 lakhs of rupees. Cloth manufactured by Sitaram Mill used to be exported. That mill is going to be sold out. 11.09 acres is the area of this Mill. Area outside the Mill is 3.39 acres. Total area of 14.48 acres is going to be sold for 65 crores 86 lakhs of rupees. Kohinoor mills has an area of 14.33 acres of land which is being sold for 77 crores of rupees. Elphinstan Mills has an area of 8.69 acres of land which is being sold out for 48 crores 11 lakhs of rupees. My father was working in Tata Mills for 46 years. The cloth of this Mill used to be exported. Russian Prime Minister had visited this Mill. As a Child I had seen Prime Minister of Russia had all praise for this Mill. You are going to sell out that Tata Mill. 12.45 acres of land of Tata Mills is going to sold out for 45 crores 68 lakhs of rupees. Dam Mill has 8.5 acres of land which is being sold out for 45 crores 64 lakhs of rupees. I have gone on fast to oppose this sell out move of the Government. I have said it in the House, and I am firm in the stand which I have taken because I am the son of a Mill worker. I had said at that time that if the Government does not take the step I will sacrifice my life in this House. Fasting is only the beginning. Let us see whether you are defeated or I am defeated. It is going to be proved now whether you are champion of workers or not. I have lot of hopes from you since you are Union leader. Perhaps you may not be award of what is happening at the lower level. That is why I request you to take decision in this matter.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair]

Sir, I have with me a letter written by the Prime Minister. If all the Government departments like Defence, Railways etc. obtain their requirement of

cloth from NTC Mills, it will be better. I had met Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao in this connection. He had talked to me in that connection. I want to read out a portion of this letter with your permission:

"You had referred specifically to the extent of the purchase of textile items by the Ministry of Railways and other Departments of the Government. We have decided to continue the policy of the Government Department purchasing their requirements from the NTC/BIC while we implement the NTC Turn Around Strategy. Accordingly, as per current instructions, the different Ministries/Departments concerned are required to purchase their textile requirements from the NTC/BIC to the extent these understandings can meet them. The Ministry of Textile is pursuing this matter to ensure adherence to these instructions."

Sir, I want to know whether these instructions have been given to various Departments or not. When we ask these Departments, we do not get reply. Even if orders are placed for cloth required for Parachute, NTC Mills can run in Bombay. So, I request you to take up this matter with various Departments and ensure that all departments follow the instructions of Prime Minister.

There was a scheme called Textile Rehabilitation Fund Scheme which came into force with effect from 15th September, 1986. I do not know how this criteria was applied. If some mills were closed before 15th September, 1986, do you mean to say that workers were at fault? Did the workers close down these Mills? The Mills were closed down by the owners. So, I request that this criterion should be

changed. A Mill may close down any time. So, workers should not be held responsible for closure of a Mill. The owners or officers of a Mill should be held responsible. So, I request you to change this criterion.

Workers of the Mills which were closed on or after 6.6.1985, should get 75%, 50% or 25% of their salary for three years. Those Mills which have been closed by the Government permission or where officials liquidation has been appointed by the High Court, there this scheme is applicable. I request the Hon. Minister to change the criterion. There are large number of workers in Bombay who became jobless after 1982. They will be able to get the benefit of this scheme.

This Government had started Rehabilitation Fund and Textile Modernisation Fund Schemes. 750 crores of rupees were earmarked for this purpose. I would like to bring to your notice that:

"The Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme was started by the Industrial Development Bank of India with effect from 1st August, 1986 with the initial corpus of Rs. 750 crore for a period of 5 years to meet the modernisation requirement of the textile Mills."

I want to ask the Hon. Minister how many mills in Bombay were given assistance from this Fund. 877 crores of rupees were disbursed. IDBI disbursed that Fund, out of this 765 crores of rupees were given to private mills. 'Reliance' alone was given 300 crores of rupees. 'Reliance' which is a rich concern was given this amount. And those Mills in Bombay which are on the verge of closure, and do not have Cotton or raw material have not been given a single

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

paisa. You have given assistance to NTC Mills outside Bombay. But sick Mills in Bombay have not been given any assistance.

That is why, I request the Hon. Minister to give assistance to Mills in Bombay. I do not know what is the Government's policy of modernisation. I do not know whether you have pulled up IDBI for not giving assistance to some Mills. But if assistance would have been given to these Mills in time, these Mills would not have been on the verge of closure today.

Government has initiated VRS Scheme. This is actually a forcible retirement scheme. You are forcibly retiring the workers. You are waiting to see that workers become jobless.

I have written to Hon. Minister about VRS scheme and he has also written to me. 3% of recognised Union Members have been involved forcibly in this scheme. NTC officers ask the workers to fill the forms of VR Scheme. I would like to bring to your notice that workers are asked to fill in VR Scheme forms. If the poor workers do not fill the forms, they do not get their dues. Harassed workers have to do this. I had asked the Hon. Minister about it. But, he told me that there is no agreement between Union and NTC. So, please ask NTC officers to make payment of dues to the workers directly. Supreme Court has given the decision that workers of the Kohinoor Mills should be paid their arrears. The arrears of their salary should also be paid to them. But unfortunately, this decision of the Supreme Court had not been implemented. Though the Supreme Court gave this decision on

28th February, this has not yet been implemented. So far even the identification of workers has not been done. The Court has said that they should be given arrears of salary and job should be given to them. Many mill workers have died during this period. So, I request the Hon. Minister that arrears should be paid to the workers.

I fail to understand why does not the Government regularise the workers who have put in service for more than 240 days. I asked Hon. Labour Minister Shri Sangma about it. Sangmaji okeyed this proposal and said that those workers who served for 240 days would be declared temporary workers. But even after 5 years, the workers have not been regularised. So, I request that these workers should be regularised.

There is one danger from unorganised or organised sector. In the Annual Report, it is mentioned:

"Textile Policy statement of June, 1985 enforced compulsory registration of powerlooms in the decentralised powerloom sector. Also, the State authorities were authorised to register the powerlooms in terms of Clause 9, Part 3 of the Textile Order 1986 under the new Policy. According to the latest position, as compiled from the reports received from the various State Registration Authorities, the number of powerlooms was above 12 lakhs."

In unorganised sector, there are 12 lakh workers. There is difference in wages paid to workers in organised and unorganised sectors. The hours of work are 8 hours and 12 hours respectively. The salary is Rs. 2000 for a worker in

organised sector and Rs. 1000 in unorganised sector. I am not opposed to competition. Competition should be there, but there should not be difference in wages of workers in different sectors. If competition is there should be enhancement of the wages. Labour Laws should be applicable to unorganised Sector. But presently they are not applicable.

The opposition has boycotted the House. The scam involved 5000 crores of rupees. But that amount could not be recovered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohan Rawale, have you finished your speech?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I will take just five minutes more. This is also connected to the subject. I am coming to the subject.

But because of non-payment of electricity dues to the tune of 4 crores of rupees, 11 Mills were going to be closed. Workers are not getting their wages. Even though Reserve Bank officers were there, amount of 5000 crores could be recovered. But 4 crores of rupees cannot be paid for payment of electricity dues. That is what I would like to point out.

I have received several representations. I request you to visit Jupiter Mills in Bombay. You please inspect the machinery there. You kindly meet the workers and ask them whether they can run the Mill. The proposal to close down some Mills should be cancelled. The Mills should be provided with Cotton Yarn, raw material and working capital which would be adequate for 6 months. I make this request to the

Hon. Minister. If the Government does not announce its decision in this matter, I want to make it clear that I will continue my fast. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): I want a clarification from Shri Mohan Rawale.

[Translation]

He has repeatedly said in his speech that the privatisation of mills has been done and these are being sold out to private sector. He keeps on saying such things in his statements. I would like to know whether he has any proof. If he has, then he should enlighten us. Similarly, he has been repeatedly saying that workers have been rendered jobless. The closure of mills has led to the workers turning unemployed. If you have any proof in this regard, please send it to me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rawale can hand over the letter to the Minister. So, I think we will leave more time for the hon. Minister to reply because Shri Rawale has raised many points. I will also request the other Members to be brief.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate Shri Mohan Rawale for raising this discussion regarding the problems of NTC-run textile mills, particularly in Bombay. This has given an opportunity to us to express our views as far as the feelings of the Bombay

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

textile workers are concerned. It will also give an opportunity to the hon. Members to clarify many points about which there are doubts or distortions regarding the true position.

Hon. Shri Mohan Rawale and I are more concerned with problem, because in Bombay the majority of the textile workers are staying in the South Bombay constituency which is represented by Shri Rawale and in the North Bombay constituency which is represented by me. Therefore, both of us are more concerned as far as these workers in Bombay are concerned.

The textile workers in Bombay are really the backbone of that city. At one time the textile mills provided the largest employment in the city of Bombay. All the residents from the hinterland, from the Konkan as well as the Western Maharashtra used to look to Bombay for employment through these textile workers, or the textile mills.

Even today these textile workers occupy a very important position in the city of Bombay not only in the ordinary life but also in the political and social life of this city. Therefore, from that point of view we are more concerned. I urge upon the hon. Minister, at the outset, please do not look upon this problem as the usual problem of sickness in industry; please do not look upon this problem as part of the global Liberalisation Policy; please do not look upon this problem merely from the usual norms of viability or non-viability of this industry. It is the bread and butter of the whole Western Maharashtra and particularly Konkan area and the city of Bombay. Many workers come from various parts of India for the

purpose of employment in the city of Bombay in the textile mills. Therefore, if the textile mills are closed down or employment is reduced substantially, then there will be a problem not only from these textile industries' point of view but also from the point of view of Bombay city itself. Therefore, from this point of view, I urge upon the Government through the Textile Ministry that a very serious view should be taken as far as the deteriorating condition of these textile mills is concerned.

A lot of figures have been given by my colleague, Shri Mohan Rawale. He also described the situation regarding unemployment in Bombay in the textile mills. I may remind the Government that during the long drawn strike of textile workers, led by Shri Datta Samant in the year 1982, the situation in the city of Bombay became very much serious as far as textile workers were concerned and, therefore, at our request the then hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi took a bold step by taking over the mills in Bombay and accepted the challenge of running the mills in profit for the benefit of the textile workers because she realised the importance of the textile workers in Bombay and their place of honour in the national stream and also in the national and other movements also. These textile workers in Bombay have taken a very good lead and have contributed to the freedom movement also by different methods and have always supported the national cause. Therefore, as I was saying earlier, please do not look at this problem only from the point of view of usual industry's viability or non-viability where you give them voluntary retirement benefits, merge them and then solve the problem. This is not the way. We must give special attention, as far as these textile workers are concerned.

With these preliminary remarks, I will now come to the present plan of the Government which has been placed, from time to time, before this House, in the Committees and also reported widely in the press. Now, we are told that basing on the Rs. 2005 crore Textile Research Associations' restructuring plan of NTC for modernisation coupled with rationalisation, of course in consultation with the union and textile leaders the Government is planning to take a very bold step as far as this industry is concerned. This Plan is awaiting the approval of the Cabinet. This is the revised Plan. The earlier agreement was made on 22nd December and now this latest pact was reached on 9th April which was considered by the Cabinet Sub-Committee, consisting of Finance Minister, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the hon. Textile Minister.

Ultimately we are told that this revamping programme is awaiting the Cabinet approval. According to that plan, the major step which the Government wants to take, as I understand, is making these mills viable by way of mergers and modernisation. For that purpose, this plan of Rs. 2,005 crore is envisaged and different details have been worked out from time to time. According to the tripartite formula, about half of these Rs. 2,005 crore are to be met by sale of surplus land. I do not know exactly the present position but that was the point at that time canvassed by the Textile Ministry. This is because mostly the Finance Ministry has been making it clear that no budgetary support would be available for NTC modernisation. Mr. Mohan Rawale rightly appealed that this approach should be changed and refusal

to giving any budgetary support for the modernisation of these mills will not be a good policy and that will affect very vitally these textile mills in Bombay.

Several figures are with me but I would not burden the record by quoting all these things. I shall only say that as far as this plan is concerned, it appears that if the BTRA's restructuring plan is approved, then two mills, Jupiter and New Hind, will be merged with Bharat and Mumbai mills. Then Apollo and Digvijay mills are proposed to be continued as independent units. The BTRA's restructuring plan envisages four mills - Elphinston, Jam, Madhusudan and Sitaram mills to be merged with Gold Mohur, Tata, New City and Podar mills. Finlay and Kohinoor mills will continue as independent units. These are the reported data and the Textiles Minister will correct me if these things are wrong.

As far as the nationalised mills of NTC (South) are concerned, the modernisation will require Rs. 104.00 crore and start-up expenses will be Rs. 87.16 crore and Rs. 60.82 crore will be required for working expenses. Therefore, the nationalised mills of NTC (South), the project outlay will be Rs. 252.78 crore. With regard to taken over mills of NTC (South), the expenses for modernisation will be Rs. 94.44 crore.

The labour employment figures are also important. About the labour employment in the nationalised mills of NTC (South), there were 17,852 employees on roll as on September 22, 1992, before starting of the implementation of the corporate plan. The Corporation has rationalised 3,803 employees up to 31st March, 1994 and has to further rationalise 4,008 employees for achieving the labour employment as per the BTRA's plan.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

With regard to the taken over mills, there were 19,072 employees on roll on September 22, 1992. Till March 31, 1994, NTC (South) has rationalised 2,670 employees and has to further rationalise 7,528 employees for achieving the BTRA's plan which envisages rationalisation of 8,241 employees, against the proposed rationalisation of 10,570 employees in the corporate plan.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

This is against the proposed nationalisation of 10,570 employees in the corporate plan.

Now, therefore, the main thrust is on two points. The first is the merger of the mills to make them viable and the second a creating fund by way of sale of surplus lands. With these two points, the modernisation will be carried out. By modernisation with the help of rationalisation the Government propose to make these mills viable. But, as I was saying, this approach may be revealed because ultimately what does the merger mean? Though the word 'merger' of two mills is very attractive, from the practical point of view the merger of two mills or even merger of two branches of a mill mean further unemployment as all those employees cannot be absorbed in the other part of the mill. Therefore, the unemployment that is created due to rationalisation would be further increased by this step of merger of the mills. Though it appears that we are not closing the mills and we are simply merging the two mills, I would say it is another word for the action of closure of the mills. I call this merger of the mills as closure

of one of the mills and retaining the other mill and that is all. Only a few workers may be absorbed here and there. But it will result into further unemployment as far as this issue is concerned. From this point of view, the plan of merger of the mills may be reviewed. I will go to the extent of saying that this plan may be given up. Merger of the mills will create further unemployment and further addition of hardships of the textile workers in Bombay.

Then the ticklish point is about the sale of the surplus land. There is no doubt that - as Shri Mohan Rawale said - we are not against modernisation. We do realise that in the present circumstances and in the present competitive market, in the world as well as in the country, we will have to make this industry more viable and more competitive by modernising it. There is no other alternative than to modernising this industry because most of the machinery in these mills is very old and is not upto date as far as the progress of this textile industry is concerned.

Therefore, nobody opposes modernisation. Even the workers, the leaders of the workers and even the Opposition parties like Shri Mohan Rawale, also would not say that they oppose modernisation. But at what cost will the modernisation be? Modernisation should not be at the cost of the merger of sale of land in a very arbitrary manner, if there is surplus land and if the sale of that surplus land will create further funds which would be gainfully available for modernisation and making the particular mill viable, that is, of course, welcome and that has to be done. But I will warn the Government that has to be done very carefully and very tactfully. Otherwise by mere sale of land, the proceeds that will be available will be frittered away or

exploited or will be siphoned off by some other ways.

A piece of land in Bombay is valuable today that it is equivalent to a piece of gold. Somehow or other, due to wrong implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act and due to several other factors, the prices of land in Bombay have been skyrocketing and they have reached a very high level. This is evident from the fact that one of the proprietors of a mill, Mr. Sunil Khatau was even murdered for indulging in these land deals which were made for the sale of his lands. Perhaps, he took the help of some of the gangsters for obtaining the consent of the union and workers forcefully and ultimately in the rivalry of two gangs, he was murdered only for dealing with the sale of land. So, we must take lessons from this incident that sale of land is going to create a very great problem and it should be handled very skillfully.

In the beginning, even the State Government of Maharashtra had declared an Industrial Policy in April, 1993 approving the sale of surplus land for creating funds for rehabilitation of sick mills. At that time, the development rules were also changed to such an extent that these surplus lands could be sold even for residential purposes so that crores of rupees would be available to the owners. But, after the murder of Mr. Sunil Khatau in Bombay by the gangsters, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra declared his decision not to permit sale of surplus lands. But unfortunately he further clarified that this was applicable only to the private mills and not to N.T.C. mills. So, as far as the N.T.C. mills are concerned, it appears that they will be allowed to sell the surplus lands and some problem may arise there also. Unless proper monitoring is done and in-built checks and cross

checks are ensured, then for utilisation of the sale proceeds it will not be wise to allow the sale of the surplus lands in the name of creating funds for modernisation. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that if he, at all, takes any decision for the sale of surplus lands for the purpose of making that particular mill viable, then certain appropriate machinery will have to be created and certain norms will have to be laid down saying that lands are to be sold only to public undertakings and through the Government machinery only. While selling the surplus lands, great care will have to be taken so that no corruption takes place and the sale proceeds come into the coffins of the Government.

Then, I would also caution the Government that the sale proceeds will have to be used only for modernisation of those mills, paying the dues of the workers, making that mill viable and for no other purpose. So, only that much land should be sold which would be required for this purpose.

Otherwise, this will be misused and great problems will arise as far as this is concerned.

Shri Mohan Rawale is right in saying that we must find out the root cause as to why these NTC mills are going to losses from month to month and from year to year. We should not look upon it as ordinary industry. These mills were taken over. Some of them were nationalised. Even then, they are running into losses. So, the Government must also review its own policy. The main causes, according to me, for getting these mills non-viable are that we have not provided sufficient funds and working capital of these mills at the proper time. He allowed them to drift away. We remained just spectators for years

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

together and then naturally the losses increased and on the balance-sheet, we say "This is not viable. It is making losses." They are making losses because of the inefficient working of these NTC mills. We do not provide them working capital at the proper time. We do not supply them raw material such as cotton to these mills and many of the workers just sit idle and receive the wages merrily.

I also join Shri Mohan Rawale in saying that corrupt bureaucrats are in charge of these things. They firstly do not know their jobs. Such persons are sent as Chairman and Managing Directors of these NTC mills who do not know anything about textile industry at all. They had no concern with this industry throughout their life. They just come to enjoy their position and, therefore, the main cause of this loss of NTC mills is that they are inefficient persons. Those who do not know anything about textile industry are put in charge as heads of this and they just enjoy the salary and they are not interested in making these mills viable or in bringing them profits.

There is so much corruption that good mills and machinery are being stealthily taken out and sold. This is all adjusted under some Heads or the other and the mills become more and more deteriorating, non-viable and then, of course, if the matter goes before BIFR or before the Government, then naturally these facts are clear that it is not viable. But we must find out why it has become non-viable. It is not only due to commercial causes or trade causes but it is due to corruption and inefficient Heads of these Mills and it is due to non-supply of working capital and raw materials at the proper time and, therefore, they go on

deteriorating from time to time. These elements have to be gone into. As I said earlier, merely seeing the balance-sheet and always saying that these textile mills are not viable and that they are getting more and more losses, is not a good approach. We must go into the root cause of the matter and, investigate all these issues. They were taken over in 1982. What has happened all these 12 or 13 years? It has been said that still they have not been nationalised. So, many advantages of nationalisation are not available. Property has not been vested in the Government. Old dues and all the difficulties are there. Workers are not paid their past dues. Provident Fund and other difficulties are also there. Therefore, why is it that Government has not taken steps to nationalise them completely so that all these difficulties would have been over?

17.00 hrs.

Perhaps, the Government were able to make these mills viable. But in the present atmosphere of our globalisation and liberalisation, I do not think any Government will agree to nationalise them. But from the advantages point of view, it would be necessary first to nationalise them and then to deal with them so that many legal problems and difficulties can be avoided.

Sir, I also agree with Shri Mohan Rawale that in some cases when the workers have succeeded in the Industrial Courts, when they have succeeded in the Bombay High Court, when they have succeeded further in getting awards in their favour regarding their dues, the NTC people merrily file appeals in the Supreme Court. They do not think that they are not private owners; the mills are Government Undertakings; they are for the workers. When the workers have got

the judicial decision in their favour, why should you go in appeal just as you have done in the case of Kohinoor Mill matter? Why should you go further and further and resort to legal proceedings putting the workers into further trouble, further disappointment and further expenses of legal charges just because there is a legal remedy? That they should not be approach of the Government. It is a welfare Government for the workers. We stand for the workers. We stand for the working-class. So, such an approach is not good. Such an approach should not be adopted as far as the working-class is concerned. Therefore, when we consider the Textile Mills in Bombay, do not have the simple approach; do not have the usual approach but think that this is the working-class of Bombay, this is the backbone of Bombay, the workers have to be protected, their employment has to be protected and you have to save them somehow or the other even at some cost. Please do not merely apply the norms of non-viability, BIFR and all these things just as we apply to other industries. Since these mills are incurring losses, you should not close them down, shake your hands off and say that you have nothing to do with them. It is a human problem. Often our Prime Minister has also said that the Government is adopting this liberalisation policy with a human face; the Government is going to implement this liberalisation policy with a human face. If you want to do it with a human face, then, these textile mill workers of Bombay must be given special treatment; must be given special funds and a special approach has to be made as far as these textile workers are concerned.

Sir, I am sure that when a labour leader is at the helm of affairs in the Textiles Ministry, he will convey my feelings. I hope he must have the same

feelings with him also. I also hope he will convey those feelings not only to the Finance Ministry but also even to the Prime Minister saying that this is a human problem of Bombay workers, a political and social problem of Bombay; it is not a mere problem of a few workers here and there and therefore, it has got to be approached and a solution has to be found out not in the usual way but with some human approach and with special approach as far as these textile workers are concerned.

With these words, I again urge upon the Minister of Textiles to do the needful in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL (Nanded): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have risen to take part in the discussion on the problems of textile mills under Rule 193. I attentively listened to my senior colleagues Shri Dighe and Shri Rawaleji. Whenever there has been a discussion about mills, we the members of Parliament, have repeatedly mentioned that the Minister and Ministry of Textiles need to ensure a proper functioning of textile mills not only in Bombay but in the entire Maharashtra. I do not know why the mills are not treated for their sickness? I am not a textile expert. I am neither a textile expert nor an economist but as a social worker I feel that we do not have any mean in our system to treat somebody before he becomes sick. A sick person who can be saved is put on oxygen when his condition start deteriorating and I have never seen a critically ill patient, who was put on oxygen, getting discharged from the hospital fully cured. Probably the loopholes in our system render such industries sick and the condition worsens and lakhs of people stake their lives.

[Shrimati Surya Kanta Patil]

The lakhs of farmers have treasured each and every thing of our country with great sincerity right from the days of Quit India Movement in 1942. Those hands which slogged to shape our country facing many difficulties belonged to those freedom fighters who are no more with us and those mill workers who remembered the 9th yesterday in a proper manner. Today, their children, grand-children and great-grand-children are on the verge of death. I do not know what is the solution to this.

17.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Dighe has gone into details about this. I would like to tell the Government and the Ministry of Textiles that once the textile industry was a name to reckon with in the country and it used to be called the heart-beat of Bombay. When we used to go for walks in our childhood, we would be fascinated with the scene of smoke emitting from the mills of Bombay and enveloping the city in it. Today these mills are closed, the mill workers do not have any employment, they are having a very bad time.

I do not level allegation against any person or worker's organisation or army. But there are certain flaws for which these industries were in loss. Why did the loss incur? I would not like to go into the reasons of the loss because it is not my subject. Shri Sharad Dighe has explained it in detail. But now the question is that the persons responsible for the loss are not affected and the workers and common people are starving. Our economists point out that they won't afford continuous loss, therefore, they

cannot revive sick industries. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Textiles whether our officers are quite inert even if the textiles industry is running in loss. Have its high officials, ever walked on foot and supervised whether the workers are working there or not. I do not understand whether the loss is due to non working of workers or due to the decisions dictated from the air-conditioned rooms. I am distressed to submit that it is just like a patient whose condition has deteriorated so much that he is on the verge of death and then he is being tried resurrection through oxygen, yet I am happy that the hon. Minister of Textiles and Prime Minister are taking this issue very seriously. Through you I would like to urge upon the Government not to confine this issue to deliberation only and it should take prompt action instead. I demand the Government to consider all the issues raised by my hon. friends. The workers are in a very miserable and hopeless condition. Taking their right to live into consideration on humanitarian grounds certain prompt decision ought to be taken. The Government cannot keep them, waiting too long in the name of modernisation and land selling.

It was the issue of Bombay. There is an NTC mill at Nanded also which is my constituency, a mill named Usman Shahi mill has been running there for ages but now it has been taken over by the NTC. The erstwhile mill manufactured quality cloths which were exported also. But now it is a subsidiary of the NTC. This mill was closed down modernisation. Time and again we were informed that the mill is going to be modernised. After the discussion by Shri Rawale, the hon. Minister had assured us on this count amidst my interruptions in this very august House. Today two departments of the mill are being run in the name of

modernisation. But the workers have no work there.

Sir, in a small town like Nanded which had been the political playfield of our hon. Minister of Home Affairs for the last 40 years hundreds of labourers are forced to starve in the name of modernisation, but not a single rupee was given in the name of modernisation. I urge the hon. Minister of Textiles that the families of workers who have been living on the land for last 50 years should be given ownership right of the land. The hon. Minister of Textiles told us that assurances are given every time. Be it Shri Sundar Raman or any other hon. Minister of Textiles, after becoming Minister he visits Nanded first by air or train. But nobody has ever bothered to resolve the problem of workers there who had worked there for last 50 years. I feel that we have to contain the growing crisis of urbanisation. But should we neglect them for the selling of land? The problem of the labourers has become very serious today. Can we not provide the same land to those labourers who have toiled there for over 50 years? Their families are living in huts today. The people are tired of welcoming the visiting Minister of Textiles for years, there. They feel too tired to garland them any more and to discuss with the visiting hon. Minister of Textiles as to when he is going to provide the land to the labourers. After 50 years, the fifth generation of the workers is working in that mill this time. After the land is sold to builders for erecting big buildings and to construct five star hotels there where the children of the workers would go? We cannot provide them alternative land in other cities. Leave aside Bombay. Today the price of land has gone up so steeply that it is not possible for a poor man to purchase even an inch of land at a city like Nanded which is moving towards rapid

urbanisation. Therefore, why the people who have been living on the plot for last fifty years, should not be given the ownership of the plot. Set a cooperative society for them or construct houses for them there. Many labourers were made to seek Voluntary Retirement. It is not fair. Can they be forgotten so easily who have worked hard to set up the mill and contributed in the building of nation.

I request the hon. Minister of Textiles to resolve the problem of the workers of the Nanded NTC mill immediately. Thereafter I would take him to Nanded and garland there. However, we have welcomed him there umpteen times. I know that he hails from Andhra Pradesh which is the border of our state. We also are old citizens of Andhra Pradesh. We consider hon. Prime Minister as our nation. But I request him to give a small residential plot to those workers who have been working there for the last 50 years. In this regard the Government should not impose any such conditions as to the person should be in service or not in service because many workers have been relieved of their duty. They have not been provided with any plot a great agitation might be launched because the workers are on the verge of starvation. I, therefore, request the Government to consider this issue and introduce a Bill to provide land to the children of workers there is forth-coming Lok Sabha Session.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Sir, Shri Mohan Rawale does certainly deserve our congratulation who has introduced the Resolution to discuss the problems of the workers of National Textile Corporation and Bombay mills, and thus gave us an opportunity to discuss this important Resolution. It is really a matter of pride and good luck.

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

Sir, when our freedom struggle started, Mahatma Gandhi had fought to discard foreign clothes as one of his weapons. He had burnt foreign clothes. Khadi became more popular and the 'Charkha' and its yarn became big weapons in the freedom struggle. At that time our slogan was:

"Roti, Kapda Aur Makam'
Mang Raha hai Hindustan".

When we realised that we are very near to freedom, we made a slight change in this slogan and started chanting:—

"Roti, Kadpa Aur Makan;
Hoga Sabko ek Saman."

However, from the discussion in this House and the views expressed by S/Shri Mohan Rawale, Sharad Dighe and one of our lady Members, one reaches to the conclusion that even after 47 years of independence, food, cloth and shelter are not available to everybody. We had made several promises and seen many dreams, which even today remain unfulfilled. It is a very serious thing.

Sir, it is a matter of happiness that today a discussion is taking place in this House on this problem. Further, it is a matter of great pleasure that the Minister of Textiles belongs to a poor class. He has seen abject poverty.

Sir, the Department on which a discussion is taking place in this House comes under the Ministry of Textiles. As my other friends have said that textile industry is the biggest industry of India. Textile industry has 20 per cent

contribution in the industrialisation of the country. Today, there are about one crore fifty five lakhs persons engaged in this industry. Clothes and garments have 35 per cent share in total export of the country. Today, this industry is facing a lot of problems. Sir, I would like to bring it to your notice that in 1991, the number of spindles was 11 million which increased upto 28.40 million in 1993. In 1981, the weaving capacity of the mill sector was two lakh and eight thousand handlooms. However, it declined to one lakh sixty eight thousand in 1993. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that how did this capacity decline? What was the reason for its downfall? It has been said that this capacity has declined due to powerlooms but if we go into deep, we find many other reasons. The new generation worker is distancing himself from the textile or mill sector. Today, textile mills are being modernised and the workers are the most affected lot. Earlier a worker from Eastern Uttar Pradesh used to go with 10-12 workers to Gujarat, Ahmedabad and Bombay for work. When he used to come back to his home once in a year, the people of the village used to encircle him and ask him about his welfare and the income. The worker used to tell them that he was working in such and such mill and if they wish, they may accompany him and earn good money. But, today when he comes back to his native place, he says that he would not advise other people of the village to accompany him for some work in Ahmedabad or Bombay. Today, he does not encourage them. On his return, he brings another worker with him to work in their own fields. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for its downfall?

Today, textile industry is facing many problems. I was just reading this report. It is alright that the production of

cotton is increasing but the area under its cultivation is decreasing. Secondly, the prices of cotton are increasing rapidly.

I was just going through some figures. In comparison to April 1993 prices, there was 16.3 per cent increase in the prices of cotton in November, 1993. Similarly, the prices of bidding cloth also increased by 9 per cent. It is a matter of great concern for us.

In 1947, the people had not imagined that there would be steep rise in the prices of textiles in such a short span. It will have to be checked. The hon. Minister is an efficient and intelligent person. He thinks over the problems. I am confident that he would reasonably look into it.

There were some shortcomings in 1994-95 budget due to which our textile industry was directly affected. There was a change in excise duty structure. A financial burden of Rs. 1356 crore has been put on textiles in this years budget. The excise duty on all kinds of man made cloth and fibres has been raised by 23 per cent. Further, excise duty on clothes has also been doubled. It has badly affected powerloom sector. I would submit that it should be looked into and the duty structure should be rationalised.

Today, there is no control over the export of cotton. As a result, textile industry is suffering a great loss. Though the production of cotton and blended cloth is increasing in India, yet the area under its cultivation is decreasing rapidly. India has the largest area under the cultivation of cotton in the whole world. Therefore, it should have an impact on textile trade. This factor should play an important role in the manufacturing of cloth. Nobody knows how have these

anomalies occurred? The hon. Minister should also think over it.

I have come to know that the Ministry of Textiles is contemplating to close down 33 mills out of 122 mills of National Textile Corporation. It has raised a doubt in our mind. As the issue was just being discussed and Shri Rawale had also raised it, the Hon'ble Minister asked for some proof. However, we cannot give him any proof. I have come to know all this from the newspapers. I have got the cuttings of those newspapers in which a concern has been expressed over this step. In the editorials it has been stated that the Hon. Textile Minister has already planned to close down 33 mills out of 122 mills. I have also read through the newspapers that these mills are not likely to be closed down due to technical reasons and the Ministry has a plan to merge these units. It has created a confusion and needs to be clarified.

Even during Janata Dal regime, an idea was mooted to close down some of the mills. Some proposals were also received in this regard. Central Unions had agreed to these proposals but the workers took a serious view of it. This situation was efficiently saved from taking an ugly turn. Now, the same thing is being repeated. The hon. Minister is well aware of it. But keeping in view, the gravity of the situation and the statements coming from various quarters, it is but natural to be concerned about it. The Government should make its stand clear. If the mills are closed down, there will be retrenchment and it would definitely lead into resentment.

A provision of Rs. 189 crore has been made in the budget for voluntary retirements. Those workers who opt for

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

voluntary retirement will get their amount from this allocation. The people think that the Ministry is doing it the other way that those who want to retire voluntarily should do so by getting some money. This creates a doubt in our mind. The hon. Minister should also look into it.

An amount of Rs. 285 crore has been allocated for modernisation of mills. More doubts come to mind as only Rs. 122 crore have been provided for the modernisation of 79 mills. I would like the hon. Minister to clear this doubt too. If these mills are closed, it will not augur well for the country as well as the people.

Now, I would like to brief. My other colleagues have already spoken much about the mills in Bombay. From their views one thing has become clear that the wages worth crores of rupees of the workers are lying outstanding against the mill owners. I would like the hon. Minister to intervene and make efforts for payment of outstanding wages of the workers by the mill owner.

I hail from Varanasi. Day before yesterday, the attention of the hon. Minister was also drawn towards this problem in this House. Varanasi sarees are famous all over the world. The carpets manufactured in Bhadohi are matchless. Today, both the industries are facing crisis. In Varanasi Saree industry, mostly economically weaker people are engaged. If we see further, we find out of them 80 per cent workers belong to scheduled castes, backward classes and minority communities.

Sir, today Varanasi saree industry is facing a great crisis. There is shortage of silk. There are four varieties of silk, Mulberry, Tusser, Airl and Moonga and

all these are being produced in large quantity in the country.

Our country has tremendous producing capacity of these four items. So far as the production of coral is concerned we enjoy monopoly all over the world. The Government has set up a Central Silk Board in order to tackle the problems concerning silk production. Today we find that the weavers are not getting silk. In this connection the Government has formulated a scheme to collect silk stock with the help of World Bank but that too has been failed.

Sir, if these poor weavers will not get silk, they would not be able to carry on their jobs. As a result thereof people in lacs will starve and facing it at present also. This issue has already been discussed in this House and as well as in Rajya Sabha. At that time Poorvanchal Silk production development project was launched. This scheme was especially launched for Varanasi and Ghajipur in which State Government's share was 467 lakh 22 thousand rupees and Central Silk Board's share was 251 lakh 77 thousand. This Board was established with the total capital of Rs. 718 lakh 99 thousand. The problem of silk in Ghajipur and Varanasi could not be solved even after investing such a huge amount. In Varanasi and Ghajipur you will find that more than 8 lakh people are handloom weavers. Several lacs people are earning their livelihood from weaving. If you will go there and ask them about their problems, they will tell what else can we say as silk is not available. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that his efforts were very good but there is something wrong. He has to look into the matter to get the solution.

Sir, the weavers of Banarasi Sarees are living in remote rural areas. Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I let you know that Banarasi Sarees are very beautiful and attractive but I would like to tell you that the women folk of these people do not possess even a single cloth to hide their bodies. These weavers toil in the sweat of their brow to make these beautiful sarees for people and the country but their plight is miserable. Their children roam naked. If you look at what they eat, you will find it difficult to control your tears. Their social condition is pitiable. Their houses are in dilapidating condition. Their children do not go to school. Their hands are soiled, they work hard but even then they do not get a full square meal.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards it. You had gone to Banaras, we thought to show you those places where you would see and understand everything. There is no need to tell you as you are well acquainted with this problem.

Sir, the situation of the Eastern Part of the country is miserable. There are 35 districts and around 35-40 MPs are elected from these districts. But these people are counted only for votes. Except this, they do not know anything about democracy. They do not have food to quell their hunger. In my constituency Choulapur, Choubepur, Jalalabad, Dullahpur, Sadiabad, Sadat, etc. are the areas where no developmental work is going on. People know this area as the area of Saree weavers but they are non-entity.

Sir, social disintegration is taking place there. People of this area are sad and gloomy. I would like to say that all these problems should be taken up seriously and the social lives of these poor weavers must be studied closely.

Mahatma Gandhi launched a big movement over the issue of clothes which uprooted British empire, foreign clothes were burnt at that time which closed down the cloth mills in Lancashire and Manchester and British Labourers wept over it. Sir, the same situation is going to be with Indian weavers. It is really very sad. Mahatma Gandhi chose the issue of clothes for movement. Today you are the Minister of Textile, therefore I request you to look into the problem of this sector to fulfill the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today Shri Mohan Rawale has raised the issue regarding Bombay Textile Mills. Three days earlier also he raised the issue in which he expressed his concern over these three points, first, the textile mills are being closed, secondly the workers are being retrenched and he has also invited attention towards those crores of rupees which were earned by selling of surplus land.

At the outset I would like to let hon. Mohan Rawale know it how he came to this conclusion that we are closing down the textile mills and workers are being retrenched and they are not getting payment. I would like to assure you that wages upto June have been distributed among workers and according to the payment of Wages Act the Payment of the salary of July will be made in the first week of August. We are ready to make that payment in the current month. Therefore, I request you to get rid from this misunderstanding and give proper reply to rumour mongers. Tell me the name of a single labour whom payment

[Shri G. Venkat Swamy]

has not been made. Mr. Mohan Rawale I have worked for workers in Trade Union for more years than your age and faced several lathicharges of police, how can I tolerate injustice to workers. I have always worked for the welfare of workers. It was the decision of cabinet that 14 mills should be closed down and 28 mills should be merged. But I opposed the closure and recommended for their modernisation. I took this risk after assuming the charge of Minister. For the last one and a half year, when I took charge of this Ministry, I am trying my best to protect the interest of workers. I would have done the same thing if I were in your position.

But I would like to remove your misunderstanding that these mills should be modernised. These mills are already referred to BIFR. BIFR had raised the issue for sale of these mills to private sector. I would have kept quite if I had been in favour of this proposal of privatisation. BIFR would have invited tender for their sale to private sector. But I have taken steps against this decision. Mohanji as you also know that there are CITRA, ITRA, VITRA and NITRA in T.R.A. I told them that they should go to each mill and prepare a scientific modernisation plan for each mill you were also present in tri-partite committee of Labour Ministry in which all the trade unions of the country were represented. You can know that what will be the productivity and quality of production by 128 years old machinery or what will be the performance of these mills in market competition. Mohanji and Digheji has stated that corruption is prevalent in textile mills. I convened a meeting of all the general managers when I took charge of this ministry and I told them openly that they all were corrupt. I had been in

trade union and therefore I know what type of corruption prevails in a textile mill. Corruption is there in buying of cotton and sale of clothes. I can tell you that how many corrupt officials have been penalised and retrenched during this period. You cannot remove corruption in 1½ year which is prevailing in an institution for the last 150 years. Mostly corrupt people bring stay orders from court. When they are caught or penalised. I do not think anything wrong if the corruption prevailing in these mills is being removed step-by-step and their modernisation under Public Sector Undertakings instead of their auction by BIFR. If in your opinion I am doing wrong, before keeping quite on this issue I would like to know whether you will accept the decision taken by BIFR. I assure you that I have told before tripartite committee that no factory will be closed down and there will be no privatisation or retrenchment what else do you need? Listen me I am telling you the basic thing that the Government is trying to bring these mills under Public Sector. I will be the first person to raise voice against retrenchment. Mohanji and Digheji were in the tripartite committee in which this principle was adopted and all the trade unions accepted it. I am proud of your contribution in that committee, Bombay city has the largest number of working class. N.T.C. was set up in 1968 and the Union Government has spent Rs. 3360 crore on it uptill now. There were two lakh people when Datta Samant had called for strike. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister she sent me there to look after their affairs along with Sri Pranab Mukherji and Shri A.P. Sharma. Trade Union leaders also went there. We all took part in discussion. We have talked to those people. Textile industry was in a very bad shape there and millowners were getting the whole profit. They were getting wealth at the cost of poor workers. The Government

has spent Rs. 3360 crore. Just now Shastriji was saying that women and poor people are yearning for clothes. They are hungry and yearning for food. I would like to know whether the Government of India has decided to do nothing for working class of the country. I would like to know as to whether these millowners should get all the benefits at the cost of we people. The 40 per cent people are living below the poverty line. How it can be called justice. I had been trade union leader in the past and therefore, I know it very well that how workers get their salaries, I know that women and poor people are facing great difficulties in villages. Therefore, I restrained the decision to refer this industry to BIFR for privatisation. We convinced the Government before the tripartite committee for modernisation of these 122 textile mills of NTC in place of their handover to the private sector. Hon. Prime Minister is also against closure of Public sector because it is against our principles and thus these mills cannot be given to private sector. Therefore, I would like to say that Government of India propose to modernise this industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Digheji knows that there are 13 taken over textile mills in Southern Maharashtra. Mill owners of that area have given representations for getting these mills back. You were talking about TATA, I would like to say that his father came here to say that this decision should be withdrawn and he was ready to give money to workers. Although, they are raising voice for referring this industry to BIFR but I am going to bring a Bill in this House for nationalisation of textiles. They have said that after the proposed nationalisation of textiles industry if the taken over mills will not be modernised they will not let these mills work. These textile mills will be brought in public sector for modernisation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the question is that how much money is to be incurred on this scheme. You all know that machinery in these textile mills are 120-130 years old which will be replaced by new ones. Presently, the clothes prepared by these mills is of sub-standard quality which has less market value. I assure you that we want to install new machinery and retrenchment will not be done. I would like to know your opinion on this issue. We are trying to modernise this industry but you are saying that merger is closure. Would you like to tell me the definition of closure under the Industrial Dispute Act. Closure means to put lock on mills and then workers are given compensation after announcement of retrenchment. We are not doing so. We are replacing the 150 years old machinery and workers are being asked to work on those new machines. We have already submitted the plan for modernisation of textile mills. You have told that there are 122 NTC mills out of which 23 mills are in Southern Tamil Nadu which have already been modernised. We still have 79 more mills for modernisation on which consent was given by tripartite committee. Your doubt may have come true if we had not taken any action at that time and BIFR had sanctioned these mills to persons from private sector. In that case multi-storey buildings and houses would have been constructed at that place. We wish that these mills should be kept in working conditions and workers should not be retrenched. Our slogan is "No closure, no privatisation, no retrenchment". What else do you want from me. In respect of the issue that whether the Government is going to handover these mills to their former owners I would like to say that we are trying to bring a bill in the Parliament for nationalisation of these mills so that these mills may be saved from going back into the hands of private

[Shri G. Venkat Swamy]

mill owners. Is it wrong? Mohanji, I assure you that not a single worker will be retrenched. I will be responsible for retrenchment even of a single worker in Bombay. Surplus workers have option and they are free to do what they want. Shrimati Patil has said that so far 3600 workers have gone under VRS. Remaining 1,22,000 workers of NTC are also waiting to do so. But we do not want to lose any skilled worker as we will need them after modernisation. I again assure you that no retrenchment will be done. You come here again and again I have also been elected to the Parliament for five times. When Smt. Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister, then I had been instrumental in calling a 38 days strike in IDPL and she took a decision that what had to do. You also belong to that area and I know that you are under the heavy pressure of workers and they might have threatened about hunger strike. Workers are misled by the propaganda by mill owners. Why the proposed nationalisation of textile mills is being opposed and MPs are doing it. The millowners are willing to buy these mills through BIFR. If it is correct in your opinion I have no objection in withdrawing this scheme if nationalisation and stopping the decision of surplus land. Out of total 9 subsidiary units of NTC 8 had been referred to BIFR. Tamil Nadu subsidiary unit have been modernised and you are trying that remaining will go in the hands of millowners I would like to tell that Government has decided not to handover these mills to their former owners and run it on its own. These people are trying to stop the Bill for nationalisation of these 13 textile mills. These people are pressurising the working class. I have discussed the matter with several people and trade unions that modernisation will be done without retrenchment. I am

ready to go to Bombay with you. I am ready to talk to persons who oppose merger and modernisation. I am ready to accept their suggestions. Why you are trying to take such a big action on it. I know that hon. Members should realise the real position and make the people understand it. On behalf of the Government I assure you on the floor of the House that no retrenchment, privatisation or closure of mill will take place. Please listen to me and assure the workers that it is in national interest.

Mohanji, not in India only but it is a unique thing in the whole world that modernisation of 122 mills at one time has been done which is unprecedented. Digheji I do not find anything wrong in modernisation of these mills by selling the surplus property, by utilising the budget allocation for it and without utilising the money meant for 40 per cent people, living below the poverty line. You can suggest another way for it. We have only two options - either sell these mills or modernise them while keeping under Public Sector. I am ready to accept your suggestions. I am not going to reject your suggestions. No worker will be retrenched. I have given this assurance time and again then why this type of things are being mentioned. I do not find any person for raising this issue.

I appeal you to leave all these issues. We will modernise these 122 mills under the textile Ministry. You have mentioned that at present export by textile mills is worth Rs. 25 thousand crore. It is correct about total export. But Textile Ministry wishes to raise this figure upto Rs. 30 thousand crore. For the year 1994-95 the target for export has been fixed upto Rs. 28 thousand crore. The present contribution of Textile Ministry in export is quite important and it can be raised after the proposed modernisation

of 122 textile mills and this is the intention of the Government behind this programme. We are trying to strengthen the backbone of the country and will not let it weaken. The Government do not want to put the workers into any trouble and modernisation will be done without retrenchment for raising productivity of mills. We will give a suitable and befitting reply in this House to those people who are working for privatisation of these textile mills. I would like to say that the process for nationalisation and modernisation will be started immediately in 2 textile mills in Kanpur and 13 taken over mills in Bombay.

These 122 textile mills of the country had total 1 lakh 75 thousand workers out of it 36 thousands have gone under the VRS Scheme and some are likely to go. Several of them will also opt for retirement with the introduction of the Pension Scheme for them. Pension scheme is likely to be introduced in this very session. Then you will rarely get the experts and skilled workers in the field of spinning and weaving. This was the only reason why these were not touched under the VRS Scheme.

I have a long association with the trade unions. I belong to a poor family and would like to tell you not to involve yourself with the atmosphere which has been created now a days in Bombay. I assure you that even not a single worker will be retrenched. No mill would be handed over to the private sector and no mill would be closed but these mills would be modernised and all workers would lead a prosperous life. When we are going to do this thing, you should extend your helping hand and cooperation to us. That would help the both. You come from Bombay. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: You please tell us something about the sale of land.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: You have asked a good question about the sale of land.

18.00 hrs.

I have said in the tripartite committee to think over it and sell it. Members from all parties *i.e.* CPI, CP(M) etc. were present there. I asked them to sell it and pay money to the Government. The Government will not sell it because NTC is an independent Corporation and it will be done by the NTC. But in the meeting no one was ready to do that.

Now I would like to say, as has been said by Dighe ji, that we do not want to become owner of mills which are running in loss. The officials of NTC, Collector and Secretaries of State Government should set up a machinery to sell the land and pay money to the Government.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, how much time more do you require?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I need just five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we extend the time by five minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Though I was not willing to tell, but, since you have asked about it, I would like to tell you that I had called the Chairman of

[Shri G. Venkat Swamy]

UTI and IDBI and asked them to mortgage the land and pay Rs. 2005/- crores to the Government as loan. They also said that as per rules they cannot mortgage the land. I also told them to sell the land and pay that much amount of the Government but they did not agree to do so. Therefore, now they would directly purchase this land. We are going to sell it to the public sector and not to private sector. What more Mr. Sharad Dighe would want in this matter? We would not tolerate any vested interest in it.

Mr. Dighe ji, would you like to keep hundred years old machinery for worshipping? Had it been left in the hands of BFR it would have been sold to the private sector. We have opposed it tooth and nail. The hon. Prime Minister and I have clearly stated that we are not prepared at all for the privatisation of Public Sector Industries. We are stick to that principle. We are going for modernisation of the Public Sector.

Sir, through you, I would like to request Shri Mohanji to extend cooperation to us in this task. In over enthusiasm he should not loose his temper and try to understand the problem in right prospective and if he face any difficulty in understanding it he can consult me. If the working class is in fact facing any difficulty there, they should tell me and I shall solve their problems.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Surya Kanta Patil has said about Nanded that the mills there, which were under Nizam Hyderabad earlier, are lying closed. It is true because Nanded was a part of Nizam Hyderabad and that is why these mills were under Nizam Hyderabad. These three mills are - Ajamanshahi Nanded,

Usmanshahi-Varangal and Mohammadshahi-Varangal. All three mills are lying closed now-a-days. Earlier these mills were in closure under the N.T.C. but now we have taken up them for modernisation. Now we are going to modernise them. There is very small surplus land of these mills and we will get very small amount for it. We have to take money from outside. Therefore, I assure you that we are making arrangements of Rs. 2500 crores for the modernisation of these mills.

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:
It is a matter relating to the houses of workers.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The land of factory has been encroached upon. Now you are saying to legalise it.

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:
There is no encroachment. That is your colony and land also belongs to you. No encroachment has been made on the surplus land of the mill.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I would like to tell you as to how many people have made encroachment at Nanded.

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:
They are your workers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: If they are prepared to vacate it, I am ready to make announcement today itself.

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:
From whom you will get it vacated. *(Interruptions)* They are all workers of the mill. You please go there and meet them *(Interruptions)* You should see the register of the mill before asking to vacate them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have noted down your all points. Regarding your suggestions I will do whatever is possible and try to fulfill them with all seriousness.

At last I would like to request Shri Mohanji, Sharadji, Shastriji and all other members to try to understand as to what the Government really intends to do.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Please tell about the silk also.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Shri Shastriji is asking about silk industries of Banaras. It is true that the condition of workers is pitiable whereas businessmen are in very good condition. During Shri V.P. Singh's regime 10 thousands weavers of Uttar Pradesh were in jail because of their outstanding loans worth Rs. 46 crore. As soon as I took over as Minister I requested the Prime Minister and their loans of Rs. 46 crores were waived. Not only this but with a view to improve the condition of weavers, the hon. Prime Minister has sanctioned a scheme to set up 3000 centres for the supply of hankyam and 522 handloom centres. There was a provision of Rs. 300 crores for 7th plan which has been raised by the Prime Minister to Rs. 1386 crores. The work has been initiated at the village level. Regarding Banaras I assure you that if you give me anything in writing I am prepared to take action on it seriously. What I want to say is that we will reach our goal step by step and our goal is modernisation and not the privatisation or closure. If the hon. Member is satisfied with my reply I think he would welcome my proposal.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you have already mentioned the entire

thing and whatever you wanted, the hon. Minister has promised.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask some clarifications.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rawale, normally after the Minister replies, no further clarifications could be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, he has dealt with all these aspects exhaustively.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: The Minister has said nothing about raw material, cotton and working capital. The Minister has himself admitted about the prevailing corruption there. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I am not admitting but condemning it.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I would give an example. There was an embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 32 lakhs in a mill which was made up in 10 months. What I want to say is that if the officers want, the mill can run. (Interruptions) You say that you will not close them but is the proposal, you have mooted, not a proposal of closure?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: There is no closure.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You are going to sell the entire land and even then you say that there will be no closure.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have been saying it from the very beginning that you should try to understand (*Interruptions*) I have not said anything about the retrenchment of even a single worker.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: The hon. Minister has also stated here that so long he is there no worker will be retrenched but you had sent a proposal to tripartite Committee for the retrenchment of 22,000 workers and we opposed that proposal. All Trade Union leaders, Shri Sharad Dighe and I opposed that proposal. Had you sent that proposal?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Now I am saying it that no worker would be retrenched.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You can commit mistake. As you have already committed one mistake, so, if you wish you can rectify it also. I would request you that the proposal sent for the closure should be withdrawn. If that is not possible I suggest you to run them on cooperative basis. If you propose them on cooperative basis, the hon. Finance Minister would also accept it and he is prepared to invest 40 per cent and workers are prepared to invest 10 per cent. You please persuade our Chief Minister and ask him to invest 50 there because once he had said that he was prepared to invest 50 per cent if these mills were allowed to run on cooperative basis.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as soon as I took over I made an appeal to the working

class to take over all the NTC mills on cooperative basis. I had requested each trade union but all of them had shown their inability to do so. If Shri Mohan ji is prepared for that he can give proposal even today and I am ready to handover them today itself. What else do you want?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You have made allegation against us regarding salaries. Even till now salaries have not been disbursed in many mills.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: You have asked about salaries and cotton etc., so you listen to the reply too. You make announcement here only after understanding facts and figures. As you have said that cotton and raw materials are not available there because of the bunglings by the officers and workers are not aware of it. We have received a proposal from the Finance Ministry that we should submit the package plan, which was submitted in tripartite committee, to the Cabinet and after getting approval of the Cabinet, funds will be released. These funds will not be for modernisation but will be available for the working capital for the factories. We have prepared a proposal for it and it is being sent to the Cabinet. After the approval of the Cabinet you can purchase cotton etc. They will be made functional like this till they are modernised and we are also trying to disburse the salaries to the workers. Mr. Mohan, you tell us what else we can do?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I would suggest that the debate on the Railway's Supplementary Demands for Grants may continue upto seven o'clock so that those Members who want to speak may participate. The hon. Minister can reply to it on the next working day, not tomorrow. Will you like to reply tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): No.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Minister may be allowed to reply on Tuesday. We can sit upto seven o'clock so that we can accommodate those Members who want to speak.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I think the Opposition is coming back. Already Mr. Mohan Rawale has come, tomorrow the BJP will come and then others also will come.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have come only to raise this matter.

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, if they do come back, we shall give them additional time. There is no problem of time. But those of the Members who want to participate, may kindly be allowed to speak today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House will agree with the proposal of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

18.10 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS),
1994-95;

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
1991-92 - *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Savithri Lakshmanan was on her legs. She may continue her speech.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, earlier I was talking about the Rajdhani Express. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for giving us this Rajdhani Express.

By this at least the people of my constituency would see the Rajdhani Express and know what this Rajdhani Express is. The Railways are not issuing tickets from Trivandrum to Emakulam and instead they are issuing tickets from Trivandrum to Erode and the passengers are compelled to give charges for almost double distance that they are travelling. This is in no way justifiable.

Sir, I know very well that it is a common factor that Railways need maintenance facilities and operational facilities adequately for stopping these superfast trains. If it is not possible for allotting one more stoppage, let me make a *via-media* suggestion in this regard. Trichur falls in the centre of Kerala. And also Trichur station has adequate space where operational and maintenance facilities could be provided easily for

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

stopping Rajdhani Express at this station. Hence I make a request to the Railway Board for a viable study to give a stoppage of the Rajdhani Express at Trichur.

I would make my last request in today's speech. It is for a new train and a new railway overbridge. Even though there is Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Trivandrum, it is not meant for the common passengers. The old passenger train from Delhi to Trivandrum also is not in a position to carry the large number of passengers. If it is not feasible to have one more train from Delhi to Trivandrum on technical reasons, please have it from Delhi to Ernakulam in which route there is no direct passenger super-fast train so far.

Regarding the rail overbridge it is a good old dream of the people of Trinjakuda and it happens to be in the Assembly segment of our Chief Minister Shri Karunakaran. The construction of sanctioned foot overbridge at Chalakudi in my constituency has also not yet started. I request the Railway authorities to take up these works early.

With these words, I once again thank you and I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants proposed by our Minister.

[Translation]

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak. I have risen to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for the rail-line in our district for which we had to wait for 47 years and if I have to wait for the whole day to congratulate him for railways, I will do it.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways deserves to be congratulated. When Shri Scindiaji was the Minister of Railways, we had come to Rajya Sabha for the first time. The only single metre-gauge line Rupsa-Bangriposi in our district was to be closed and we had demanded to retain that but no attention was given to our demand. Today, our Minister has done a favour to our district by including this railway line in the Eighth Five Year Plan itself for converting it into broad-gauge. I would also like to submit to the Minister that since it has been approved then he may soon commence its construction work and expedite its completion. I would like to submit this also that mere converting of metre gauge into broad gauge would not serve the purpose. The efforts should be made to link this railway line with the Badampahad railway line which was constructed by the Britishers.

The hon. Minister deserves all the congratulations but I have certain objections. Our district is very backward in regard to railway facilities and that is why, this area should be provided with some such facilities. Our area is deprived of these facilities. Our district is the biggest adivasi district. 9 out of 10 seats of M.L.A.s are reserved. If the children in this Adivasi dominated area are asked as to what material railway wheels are made of, then they answer that these are made of rubber. This answer is based on their ignorance as they have never seen a train. I would like to be brief. We have two junctions there, one at Baleshwar and the other in Jamshedpur Tata in Bihar. The people go to one corner from Baleshwar and to the other corner from Jamshedpur. There was reservation for four seats for our district from Baleshwar which was later increased to 8-10. My submission is that this reservation quota should be further

increased to provide these facilities to the people of this backward area. Till the time Sunilji remained a Member of Rajya Sabha from Rairangpur, the reserve quota of 4 seats continued but on the expiry of his term that quota was dispensed with. I submit that this quota should be reinstated to ensure the provision of more reserved seats for the people of Rairangpur.

As I have said that the rail line in our district had been constructed by the Britishers. There are Badampada and Tata Jamshedpur Junction on that line. On this metre gauge line even the small distance train are not run and the excuses are given that there is no diesel and the train services are discontinued resulting in a great inconvenience to the local people. I submit to the hon. Minister to give proper attention to this aspect. The distance between Chabua and Badampada is 10 km. but the fare is charged for a distance of 25 km. The local people have complaints about this. I submit that the hon. Minister should issue directions to the department to ensure that the fare is charged only for distance of the journey undertaken.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the train which used to run on the rail-line in Baripada which was constructed by the Britishers has been stopped for the last two months on the pretext that there is a shortage of diesel. This train service has been stopped after the bye-election held there and congress party won the seat. The local people are under the impression that perhaps it has been done by the Congress Government. I submit that arrangement should be made to resume this train service with a view to redress the problems of the people of this Adivasi area to some extent.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the engine attached with the train running in our area which was old and was run by coal is being transferred to Calcutta. We are at a loss to understand this. Our hon. Minister should give attention to that also. At the time when the Minister of State for Railways was from Orissa our State was favoured with Rajdhani Express but this train runs once a week which causes great inconvenience to the people like us also. Therefore, I request that it should be made regular. Whenever we go out, we board train from Baleshwar station so, the railway authorities should be directed to make a two minute stoppage of this train at this place. Neelanchal Super-fast and Purushottom Express have a second class A.C. bogie and as a result thereof people have to buy tickets standing in a long queues. Therefore, it is my submission that one more second class bogie should be added to either these Orissa bound trains or one or two other trains. Purushottam Express runs five days a week. It should also be made regular to avoid inconvenience to us. The Orissa bound trains lack security measures leading to cases of theft in them. We receive complaints from lady passengers that they are afraid to travel alone in these trains, so, a proper security arrangements should be made. The railway-lines in our State do not have over-bridges resulting in accidents when the Cyclists or pedestrians try to cross the railway lines. The over-bridges should be constructed particularly at the places of pilgrimage in our State. I support Excess Grants 13 and 16. You have made provisions for family pension and other benefits for retired people. Family pension should be provided to the next of kins of those who die in accidents. In fact family pension is not enough, one family member of those killed should be provided employment in the Department

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

of Railways. Khurda and Kharagpur railway-lines in South Eastern Railway are not electrified. You are going to get enough money through grants so, you should go in for electrification of Khurda and Kharagpur railway-lines. Nuagaon station is next to our district which is at a distance of 10-12 km. If Bakeswar station and Baripeda station are developed, it will be of great help to our people to reach railway station which is at a distance of 5-10 km. I have mentioned the problems of my districts, I do not want to speak on the problems being faced from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Other Members of Parliament have spoken about this problem and I agree with them. The hon. Minister is requested to give full attention to my district and inaugurate the railway-line after the session. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI (Dhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have risen to support the Supplementary Demands of Railway Budget for the years 1994-95 and 1991-92. I listened to all the problems related to railways which included gauge conversion improvement in signal system at some places, while at some other places stoppage of trains has been demanded. But I am pained to say that my area does not even has a railway line, then, how can I start saying anything on these Demands? The question of making any demand would rise only when my area would have a railway line.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that though the survey work has been initiated with a view to construct railway lines in Madhya Pradesh, especially in Adivasi areas but it has been very conveniently put off. A survey work was started in my

constituency in 1968 with a view to construct a 182 km. long railway line and an estimated amount of Rs. 83 crore had been earmarked for this. A survey was conducted to construct Indore-Pritampur-Dahod railway line under this but it was said in the seventh five year plan that this scheme could not be completed. At that time I stated that if it could not be completed it might at least be constructed upto Indore-Pritampur is my constituency which is the last village of Dhar district. But nothing happened. Then the Government changed in 1989. The work started under the scheme with a changed name. A meeting took place in Lucknow and an amount of Rs. 297 crore was earmarked for this scheme for constructing 316 km. long Godhra-Devas-Makasi railway line in place of 182 km. long Indore-Pritampur-Dahod railway line. But when we contact the hon. Minister, he says that they do not have money. Has this work been suspended because of Adivasis? I do not want to accuse anybody. But I would like to ask as to how this work has progressed. Later an amount of Rs. 20 lakh was provided in March, 1990 and then, Rs. 5 crore and 34 lakhs was provided. Then came Sharief ji. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether our demand is unjustified, illegal or illogical? The provision before this budget had been increased to Rs. 297 crore from the earlier provision of Rs. 83 crore but this budget provides a meagre amount of Rs. one thousand for this railway line. Now, if you say that there is financial crunch then we would believe it. But how can we believe that when a survey had been conducted in our constituency in 1976 and the Government had approved the scheme and provided Rs. 20 crore in the first year then Rs. 5 crore and 34 lakh were also provided. Now, what has happened now and the whole amount is to be spent under that scheme. How will the work go

on for the whole of year with the token amount of Rs. one thousand only. With great pain I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. I do not want to rope in other matters because I want to put forth only the problems of my constituency related to the railways. Since, I am a Pilot and my flying licence is yet to be expired so I am likely to get least affected by the ups and downs of politics. I had been elected to this House in 1982 at the age of 29 only. I would like to mention that last time also when we were having a general discussion on Railways we had to sit through out the night. We had thought that this time also when we have the discussion on Railways we would put forth our demands for the hon. Minister and Shri Sharief may fulfil all the demands but after sitting throughout the night our turn came in the morning at 6.00 a.m. and when the hon. Minister gave a reply. The hon. Speaker suggested that if the demands presented by the hon. members cannot be fulfilled in this budget then these can be included in the next Budget. Thus I am talking about the last budget. I think we will have to follow 'Geeta' that we should go on performing our duties without getting concerned about the results. We are going to have a situation where we will go on making demands without getting concerned about the trains.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how will our area develop in the absence of trains? Shri Chandulal Chandrakarji had said yesterday also that there are no customers to buy our local products. The big cities can have it through other sources, but here the farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce. My constituency cultivates groundnuts. It is priced at Rs. 3-4 per kg. The nuts are priced at Rs. 7 per kg. The same groundnuts are sold at Rs. 9 per 100 gram, *i.e.*, Rs. 90 per kg. The reason

behind it is that since the farmer is unable to transport it to the cities he is exploited thus by other rich people and middlemen through this big difference in rates. After sitting through this Session for the whole day I had contained myself because I thought that you would make a provision for my constituency at least in the forthcoming budget to make the people of Madhya Pradesh believe that something will happen. The members are told that there are demands for Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Satna railway line, Rewa-Bhawanipur new broad gauge railway line and Guna-Shivpuri-Gwalior-Bhind railway line etc. from Madhya Pradesh Government but if the hon. Minister hints at making some provision in the next budget then I would keep my demands limited to my constituency only. I would like to draw your attention to one more fact. The Ministers etc. go to a tourist spot for picnic in the month of November. Some people go there to watch birds. Mandav is such a place in my constituency which is very important from the history point of view. The people come to this place from all parts of our country. But since there is no railway link from Delhi to that place, the tourists cannot reach this place. Some Ministers, though, go there by Helicopters. I would like to say...(Interruptions). This is what I want to say that you should provide a direct train service facility to this place from Delhi because Mandav is a historical place.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the anger of the Members of Parliament and your affection for us are two separate things. You must find a way out of this affection and anger and try to provide some facilities to the Members of Parliament in the days to come. I would like to tell you one more thing here that in the last meeting I had tried to stress upon the fact that if it is not

[Shri Surajbhanu Solanki]

possible to link my constituency with train service then at least a small air-strip may please be constructed to link this area by air through a private airliner. However, I would like to say that the hon. Minister should give attention to it. With these words, I support this Supplementary Demands of Grants presented in the House.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indian Railways have over the years played an immensely significant role in the multifaceted development of the country. The Railway could be termed a veritable lifeline of the people of India. This is one single activity which in one form or the other touches the life of every one in this country whether one is travelling by Railways or not. It is primarily because of this significance, because of this vital role that Railways have been playing that we expect a lot more of the Railways and various demands are raised by the Members on the floor of the House and by the public outside. For that reason I feel that whenever any demands for Grants, Supplementary Demands or Excess Demands are presented to this House, we all unanimously agree to this. Of course, raising various other Demands is because that would be expected of a society where some development takes place and when we want that pace to be accelerated. I am sure, with the dynamism that the family of the Indian Railways has demonstrated under the stewardship of Shri Jaffer Sharief, it would just provide the necessary stimulus to bring about the acceleration that I was just talking of.

Today when I stand to support these Demands for Grants, I must

honestly first thank the hon. Minister for introducing a new Shatabdi connection between New Delhi and Chandigarh. Today itself a Shatabdi Express has been flagged off from Amritsar to New Delhi. While we applaud these attainments in which the Minister, the Railway Board and the employees of the Railways have played a major role, this is again time for us to put forth new demands.

Before I come to my area and speak very briefly about it, I would like to place on record my genuine appreciation for all the railwaymen.

They are engaged in this activity 24 hours a day to provide various facilities to the people. The progress that the Railways have made over the years is primarily due to the untiring efforts of the people in service today and also of the people who were in service many years back. When I talk of the people who were in service many years back, I do find it a little heartening to note that there is a demand for pension and other retirement benefits for the railway men. That is where I would like to tell the hon. Minister that enough is not being done really for the retired employees.

I have come across senior citizens-people who are above the age of 70 years or people who are above the age of 75 years - who at one time worked with the Railways. In the evening of their lives, they do not really expect a very comfortable life. But they do expect that the State or the Railway really look after them. But it is somewhat distressing to note that we have no Railway Hospital at Chandigarh which is a very important place, the importance of which - by virtue of its being the Capital of Punjab and Haryana, by virtue of being the

headquarters of the Union Territory of Chandigarh itself and by virtue of being the veritable gateway of Himachal Pradesh - cannot be underestimated. A very large number of retired employees reside at Chandigarh and at the two satellite towns of Panchkula and Mohali. They find it extremely difficult when they need any medical assistance or care. I have urged upon the hon. Minister in the past and I would again seize this opportunity to impress upon him the immediate need to set up a Railway Hospital at Chandigarh. Till the time one is set up there, there is an immediate need - this can be done without much difficulty - to provide this facility to the employees either at PGI or at Sector 16 Hospital. Otherwise, they can make some arrangement for reimbursement of their medical facilities which those people avail of. It is extremely difficult for the people who are in need to travel all the way from Chandigarh, Mohali and Panchkula to Delhi to get some assistance. Something has got to be done on this score immediately. That is my submission.

Kum. Sushila Tiriya spoke about the family pension. I would only like to say that that is a point which needs consideration by the hon. Minister because at present the family pension is indeed very meagre. There is also a case for providing some special old-age allowance. The Government of Punjab has given this. In the case of senior retired employees who cross the age of 70 years, they will get five per cent and those who cross the age of 80 years, they will get 10 per cent. It will be really a welcome step if the Railways were to follow suit.

Coming to some of our long pending demands, I would place the impelling necessity of linking Chandigarh with

Punjab as the most important one. Many years back a survey was carried out to link Chandigarh with Ludhiana; but, somewhere it has been shelved. Then, we learn of that there is a plan to construct a railway line between Chandigarh and Rajpura. But, nothing has been done on that score also.

May be something is going on in the file. But I would request the hon. Minister to expedite this work. We are not asking for hundreds and hundreds of kilometres of rail track. It is just a 40-km rail track in case of Rajpura and another 40 or 45 km in case of Samrala and Morinda which could put Chandigarh on the main line. I suppose, we must not ignore the necessity of doing so any longer.

The Railways have undertaken a very ambitious plan of converting some of the railway stations into model railway stations. Of course, over the years, we must acknowledge that there has been tremendous improvement in the provision of facilities and amenities to the passengers. But a station like Chandigarh should not be overlooked. I am not saying that there is nothing available at Chandigarh. But what the railway station at Chandigarh should be like, it is no where near that. Because of lack of one facility, that is, of the washing line, for any demand that we put to the hon. Minister, the oft-repeated reply to us is that because of the lack of terminal facilities, this cannot be conceded. If that is so, I suppose that at Chandigarh a provision should be made for that. I was told sometime back, while I was interacting with some people that in case of Chandigarh because an additional line exists there otherwise, it would not cost abnormally to provide that washing line which could be done at one-third of the

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

normal cost. And that would open new avenues. That would enable the people of not just Chandigarh but the people of entire region to avail of more rail facilities there. When I talk of facilities, I obviously mean the need to introduce more trains linking Chandigarh with various other important places of the country. We have often talked of the need to link Chandigarh with Mughalsarai via Amethi. For that, the route has to be followed up to Saharanpur and elsewhere. For that, some facilities have got to be provided for.

I can understand that my submission of asking for more trains or for asking for some more coaches, etc., may not be very easy to provide. But what really disappoints me is that a facility which existed for long has been withdrawn sometime back. There was a coach attached to the Kalka-Howrah Mail for detachment at Delhi and then further to be attached with the Frontier Mail for Bombay. That has been discontinued. The reason offered is that now the Frontier Mail does not go to Delhi but goes to Nizamuddin and New Delhi. With all the humility but with the utmost emphasis at my command, I would like to say that it is not convincing. It is not a valid argument but quite a specious one. If that were to be the reason for discontinuing services which were provided to people earlier, I do not know how we can say that we are really making progress. If for any operational reason or otherwise, the Frontier Mail does not go to Delhi, I suppose the bogie could have been attached to Frontier Mail at Ambala itself. We have a valid case for arguing that in many other cases, coaches should be attached with different trains from Chandigarh to be detached at Ambala and then tagged on

to various other trains leaving for different parts of the country. In that connection, I would refer to the need to add coaches for Lucknow and Patna which could very easily be done by adding some coaches to Chandigarh Express and then detaching them at Ambala, as I said, for onward journey to these places.

There is one Navyug Express. I suppose that could be easily bifurcated, a part starting from Jammu and another part starting from Chandigarh and further proceeding to Madras, Mangalore and Kanya Kumari. Chandigarh, as you know, is a place which has attracted people from all parts of the country. Today, we can really call it as a mini-India. It represents, what we call, the composite culture of India.

People from all parts of the country are living there and they feel immense difficulty in travelling to those parts. There is a very strong case for providing linkage from Chandigarh via Delhi to various Kerala bound trains also and similarly to Hyderabad. There is one train, the Unchahar Express, which comes upto Ambala from Delhi. I am repeating this demand; earlier also I had raised this demand and I am repeating it only for the sake of adding emphasis to show that these trains are really crucial for the people of other areas around Chandigarh. I know it is easier said than done. But I am sure, given the will the Railways have, over the years, shown, this is not an impossible thing to ask for. This train can be extended from Ambala to Chandigarh, which would help connect Chandigarh with places like Calcutta, Kanpur and Allahabad.

Sir, I did want to make some more points. But knowing that I have

already crossed the time limit that you have prescribed for me, I would only conclude by monitoring just one point. When I talk of improving the facilities, there is an immediate need of a very small thing but which is really very important. Computerisation has been done at various places. The people of Chandigarh are facing some difficulty there. The number of counters is not enough to cope with the rush there. We do not have a terminal at the railway station. People are denied the facility of going in for return reservation from there. There is no reservation counter at Mohali and Panchkula. So, all the rush is actually concentrated at one place in Chandigarh. It makes it difficult for the people to cope with it as also for the employees to provide timely and satisfactory service. I would request the hon. Minister to look into these questions so that the rail service from an important place like Chandigarh indeed become very comfortable.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that my constituency is spread over 42,000 sq. km. area and the nearest railway station that we have is the one in Assam, which is more than 30 km. away from us. So, last time when the Railway Budget was being discussed. I decided not to participate in the discussion. In the meantime, I have received many letters from my constituency regarding various grievances of the people. I know that the Minister is already over-burdened to meet the demands of my other colleagues. Therefore, I am not going to demand any new railway-line in my constituency but I would request for the improvement of the facilities which are already there in Assam.

Assam happens to be the gateway of the entire North-Eastern region. You will be surprised to know the conditions of the trains there. Assam is mainly connected with Guwahati, which is supposed to be the largest and perhaps the only city in the North-East which is accorded maximum importance. People from various States in the North-East come to Guwahati for different purposes. Some people come there for business. From Guwahati they can go onward to Delhi or anywhere in the North or South India. But the rail service is very poor within Assam. The condition of the train is so poor that you cannot think of travelling in them. There is no light, no proper drinking water facility and toilets are also not clean. It is about 10 hours journey from Tinsukia to Guwahati by road but it takes more than 36 hours if you travel by train. This being the position, how can one think of travelling in trains? It is really unimaginable.

We are thankful to the hon. Minister for extending Rajdhani Express upto our area. Every Monday it leaves Delhi for Guwahati and every Wednesday it leaves Guwahati for Delhi. But, this is not sufficient. Its frequency has to be increased.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much more time will you take, Mr. Umbrey?

SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Sir, I will just take three or four minutes more.

There are a number of trains which originate from Guwahati and go to Southern States. Many Government employees and a number of businessmen travel in these trains. A number of our children from North-East

[Shri Lasta Umbrey]

go to South for study. There are a number of good hospitals in South where people from North-East go for treatment. But, the facilities that are being provided in these trains are really horrible. At the same time, they are not punctual. Suppose, a Government servant has 10 days' Casual Leave in his account, he cannot think of going to Trivandrum, Bangalore or anywhere in the South. We are not demanding for any luxury but we demand that at least the services for which we pay, should be of the highest quality. And, at least punctuality should be there in almost all the trains and more particularly in the South-bound trains like the Cochin Express, Trivandrum Express and the Bangalore Express. This has to be looked into.

Then, Sir, near my constituency, there is a railway station viz., Dholla or Saikhowaghat. Before Independence, there was a longer railway-line than what it is today between Tinsukia and Dangri. Earlier the distance was more than 20 kms. from the border of Arunachal Pradesh. I do not know why the distance had been reduced. There is no facility for booking of tickets. So, the ticketing facility has to be extended.

Sir, there is another train that is running between Tinsukia and Ledo. There, we have a coal-field. The trains that are running between these two places carry only coal and not the passengers. I would request the hon. Minister to extend the facility for carrying the passengers also. If it is done, then a lot of poor people will be able to travel by trains.

Sir, across the Brahmaputra river which is in my constituency, there is a place called Pasighat. Sir, at the moment from Bongaigaon to Murkongselek, I think you do not have any proposal to convert the metre-gauge

line into a broad-gauge line. When we were in schools or colleges, we used to call the train which was running between these two sections as a bullock-cart. The main reason for calling that train as a bullock-cart was that that train was running much slower than the bullock-cart. That train used to stop at each and every place. If a passenger wants to get down at one particular station, he can very easily get down or else if a passenger wants to get down from a moving train, he can do so very easily. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to make some improvement. And unless you convert that line into a broad-gauge line, I do not think, the conditions will improve.

Sir, these are my demands. I am sure the hon. Minister, with his long innings and experience not only in the Railway Ministry but also in other places, will definitely look into the problems that I had brought before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pawar, you just speak one sentence, then we will adjourn the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR (Kairana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panwar, your name will be called tomorrow. You are on your legs. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
August 12, 1994/Sravana 21, 1916
(Saka).*