

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



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

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates

(English Version)

....

Wednesday, March 15, 1995/Phalguna 24, 1916 (Baka).

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<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
12/31	VENKATESHWARLU	VENKATESWARLU
12/15 (from below)	Eliza test	Elisa test
14/2	was lapsed	lapsed.
16/27	Matravatpardareshu	Matrivat pardareshu pardravyeshu loshtavat
29/10	Shri S.M. Lal Jan Basha	Shri S.M. LALJAN BASHA
69/13 (from below)	Prof Ram Kapse	Shri Ram Kapse
85/13 & 16 (from below)	Vallabhai	Vallabh Bhai
99/9	Eighty	Eighth
130/16	Uttambhai H.Patel	Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel
138/27	Shri S.M. LAL JAN BASHA	Shri S.M. LALJAN BASHA

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 15, 1995/Phalgun 24,  
1916 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Kidney Racket

\*42. KUMARI UMA BHARTI:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the busting of kidney racket in Bangalore and other places in the country;

(b) if so, the number of doctors and agents arrested so far in this regard;

(c) whether kidneys so secured have also been smuggled outside the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any Central investigation agency has conducted investigation into this racket;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to strictly enforce the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 to curb illegal trade in human organs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (g) The Government of India is aware of the kidney racket. According to the report received from the Government of Karnataka, one doctor was arrested in Karnataka (Bangalore) and later released on bail. Two others doctors have been de-registered by the Karnataka Medical council.

The Government is not aware of any kidneys being smuggled outside the country.

The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has come into force with effect from 4-2-1995 in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union Territories. The other States have been requested either to adopt the above mentioned Act, or to have their own Act in this regard. State Governments of Karnataka and West Bengal have intimated that they would be adopting the above Act or have their own Act soon.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though this complaint has been received from Bangalore, but this racket had been operating since long. This racket came to my notice in 1987 when I was neither in politics nor an M.P. If the hon. Minister understands my Hindi then I would like to know from him as to when was this matter first brought to the notice of the Government. I would also like to know the names of cities from where such complaints have been received because this is not confined to Bangalore alone. It is a matter of shame for us because man loves his body the best but the fact that now the poor people of India are selling off their kidneys in duress is a matter of shame and very unfortunate. Nothing can be worse than that....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask the question.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to from how many cities the similar complaints have been received and when were they received?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I have already mentioned that we have received....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in the Question Hour. So you have to sit down please.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the Minister is expected to give correct and factual information. There have been serious cases in Mumbai also.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a Supplementary Question.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: He should give the information. It is asked.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not given anything and you are objecting to it. That is why, you please sit down. I will allow you a Supplementary.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I have already mentioned that at this moment we have these two pieces of information which we received from the State Governments. I have placed the same before this House.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two parts; When did you first get the information? Secondly, from how many cities? These are the two questions or two parts of one question. If you have the information, give it. Otherwise, you can pass it on later.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, we will pass it on to the hon. Member later.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: This is a very serious matter. As the hon. Minister has not done his home-work properly and he could not tell exactly as to when was the first such complaint registered. Secondly, the hon. Minister furnished incomplete information, that some states accepted it while others did not. This matter is directly related to poor people because only poor people are forced to sell their kidneys. Sir, through you, I would like to ask whether the Central Government will take initiatives in the case of those States whose Governments do not want to take any initiatives, so that the Central Government could check this trade abroad? It would be better if the hon. Prime Minister himself replies to it.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): This is a good suggestion. We will act on it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: As far as the reports that have come are concerned,

[Translation]

It is clear from them that though most of the donors are Indians yet some of them are definitely foreigners. I would like to know whether the Government would take any action through the Ministry of External Affairs to impose some kind of ban on those foreigners who come here for such treatment or rather, such trade. Is there a ban in their countries on indulging in such trade in foreign countries?

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is very difficult to explain. Whoever is donating and whoever is taking, there is a law regulating all these aspects. We will have to go into the details in each case. We cannot look at the nationality of the donor or of the kidneys. It is just not possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a notice for a point of order because this information is not complete. Bombay city has a hospital name 'Kaushalya' where there is a big racket is going on by operating upon the patients and thereafter sell out their kidneys. The doctor incharge of the most prestigious K.L. Hospital of Bombay Municipal Corporation was suspended for this reason only. This is a very serious incident which had been reported by the newspapers in headlines but the reply does not contain any information regarding that.

My question is whether the Central Government had sought this information from the Maharashtra Government. If so, what information had been furnished by the Maharashtra Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there is no such information with me at present....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is saying that this

matter has been given wide publicity. Now, has your Ministry asked for the information from the Government of Maharashtra? You can find out and pass on that information to him.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I will get the information and pass it on.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had pointed out that the Government was not taking any action and the Maharashtra Government is also not doing anything. Sir, how can it go on like that. In that case there will be no point in asking questions.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If he does not have the information, what can I do?

SHRI RAM NAIK: He should get it Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: How?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will tell you. My submission is that if the hon. Minister does not have information, on such an important matter then,

[English]

You may as well withhold the question and then ask the Minister to get the information.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be directed by you. I will use my discretion.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am only making a request Sir.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: His question does not relate to the main one. I require prior notice.

MR. SPEAKER: No. That is a very relevant question and you should have given the answer. I may also mention here that the other Minister should not interrupt.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker Sir, this kidneys racket which has been brought to the notice of the country is a very serious matter. Extracting kidneys and selling them in the market like commodities should be made very much punishable. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Health whether the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 is sufficient for this purpose. I want to know whether there is a provision for sufficient punishment to deter this sort of activities and whether there is any proposal to inflict punishment including death penalty for violating the provisions of this law. I say this because once the kidney is extracted, the human body becomes almost non-functional....

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow your question. Firstly, it is hypothetical and secondly, you are asking for an opinion.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: It is not hypothetical Sir. Whatever be the provisions of the law which has been enacted just three or four months back, I want to know whether such type of provisions are going to be effective.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. If you do not understand, I am not going to have a lesson for you.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, this is related to the Act which was enacted in the year 1994.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask for the opinion.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, I would like to know whether such types of provisions in the law would be made or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I am disallowing it.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the kidney racket is operating throughout the country, beyond the knowledge of the Government. I would like to ask categorically whether the Union Government is proposing to highlight the bad consequences and the abuses of kidney racket through different media so that it could be controlled, people could know of the bad consequences and would become aware of the fact that some sort of a kidney racket is operating in the country. The information could be given to the Government also by the people. That is why I would like to know whether the Government is proposing any such actions through different media.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The best course as has been suggested just now, would be to request all the State Government to pass their legislations first so that action could be taken as quickly as possible as per the provisions of that legislation. In spite of that, whenever matters are brought to our notice, we will have to immediately take up with the State Governments as to what they have done. In the case of States who have not yet passed the Acts, what all we can do is to urge them to do so at the earliest. This is all that can be done because it is a State subject.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir on one hand this racket is going on uninterrupted and on the other hand in order to justify this trade some advertising agencies are showing pictures of those who have though donated their kidneys yet are engaged in normal activities, cycling and driving scooters and furthering their business, etc. Will you ban such advertisements in order to check this illegal trade?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, about the advertisement—definitely within the Act—I think, we have to see and necessary action will have to be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Is it true that the main reason behind donation of kidney is poverty? If so, then are the Government proposing to take some concrete steps to ensure that if people at all want to donate their kidneys then, they should be prompted by a reason other than poverty. Are the Government considering it or proposing to take some steps in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is too wide a question, yet if you want, you can answer it.

SHRI. P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is voluntary also, We

know of cases where people have been saved, their lives have been saved by their relations by donating kidneys. Where it is for a *mala fide* intention, where it is only to extract money etc., that is where the violation of the law takes place. That is what the law provides and that is what we have to proceed against. But in many cases, we all know, it is within our knowledge that voluntarily kidneys have been donated and not only kidneys, whatever human organs we have two, that is the twin organs, one of them has been donated to save lives.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this kidney racket has been operating for 10 years. I had even complained to the Minister of Health in this regard. Particularly at Jalman Station in Agra I saw that kidneys are removed from the bodies of lepers in the name of treating them. Then these are sold at nominal prices. Those patients have been suffering helplessly. We are receiving several such complaints. I had even moved the Supreme Court on this matter. A team of medical institution had been constituted. It had stated that it was not comprised of technical people. You must take stringent action against the team of doctors who indulge in this trade. The poor people sell their kidneys for Rs. 2-3 thousands and suffer throughout their life. Unless you enact a stringent law this trade will go on unrestrained. Will you enact a legislation to check this trade?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, in this Act there is a provision that if the case is proved against a doctor, his medical degree could be de-recognised. The degree could be cancelled and other punitive actions could also be taken under this Act.

#### Bomb Blasts at Jammu

†

\*43. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents of bomb blasts which took place at Maulana Azad Memorial Stadium during this year's Republic Day celebrations at Jammu;

(b) the outcome of the inquiries held and the persons arrested in this incident;

(c) the particulars of militant outfits/foreign agencies who have claimed responsibility for the incident;

(d) the number of persons killed/injured in the incident;

(e) the details of compensation paid to victims or to the families of deceased; and

(f) the measures taken to strengthen the security and intelligence organisations in the State to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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



THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (d) On 26.1.1995, during the Republic Day function in the Maulana Azad Memorial Stadium, Jammu, while the Governor was delivering his address, three, bomb blasts occurred in quick succession, as a result of which 8 persons died and 54 persons were injured.

(b) The investigation of the case has been entrusted to the CBI.

(c) The Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HuM), Al-Jehad and Jamat-ul-Mujahideen have claimed responsibility for the bomb blasts as per reports appearing in the local media.

(e) Payment of ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1 lakh each has been announced by the State Government for those killed and amounts varying between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5000/- each to those injured.

(f) Measures have been taken to strengthen and intensify vigilance and patrolling of vulnerable areas/installations, streamlining of the intelligence apparatus to ensure better availability and use of information and coordination between various agencies, and intensification of vigil on the border to check infiltration of arms/weapons. Efforts are also being made to educate the public, increase awareness and solicit public cooperation in containing and preventing such incidents.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply furnished on behalf of the Government shows that various incidents are taking place in Kashmir and all our agencies lack co-ordination among them. They have now decided for better co-ordination. Sir, through you, I would like to know while Kashmir is passing through such a difficult times why it was not thought earlier to develop co-ordination among them. The hon. Minister has told in his reply that they are going to ensure that there agencies have better co-ordination. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the earlier incidents were trivial that they did not necessitate any such co-ordination which is now being developed?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even earlier there was good co-ordination but it proved to be insufficient, that is why, efforts are being made to make it better.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you yourself will agree that this answer is very unfortunate and the most pathetic one for the country. You are running such a big country but these agencies are yet to develop a rapport among themselves. Secondly, how many arrests have been made so far? It has not been answered as to how many arrests have been made. I would like to know from the Government how many people were found guilty and how many were arrested?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has already been submitted, CBI is investigating and the action will be taken against the persons found guilty only after the results of the CBI investigation are received and that is why no action has so far been taken. But four

officers have been suspended and two officers were immediately transferred. The CBI is still investigating and thus, it is not considered proper to establish a *prima-facie* case when the investigation are still going on.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir they have the only panacea to transfer the officials and that is all.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of shame that a bomb exploded in Kashmir though the militants had already forewarned them

[English]

and the Government was well aware of it. The militants had threatened that they will definitely create trouble during the 26th January celebrations. In spite of clear warnings, five feet from dais, the bomb explosion took place. Who are the people and the agencies responsible for that? I want to know whether you have ordered a CBI Inquiry into it and whether you have received the Preliminary Report of that Inquiry and what action you have taken.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It has been submitted that CBI enquiry has been initiated and the enquiry is going on. Four officials have been suspended and some others transferred, as the basis of *prima facie* impression perceived by the then Governor and administration. But I want to make a submission that the CBI enquiry is still going on and its report is yet to be received.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this unfortunate incident took place at Maulana Azad Memorial Stadium on the Republic Day in which 8 persons were killed and 54 got injured. The reply mentioned that its responsibility was owned by Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, Al-Jehad and Jama-Ul-Mujahideen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these two organisations/outfits have owned their responsibility? Have the Government enquired as to who is actually responsible for it? Is there any truth in it or are they really responsible for it. Secondly, the smuggling of weapons is continuing from across the borders. The hon. Minister has said that they have taken action. I would like to know from you what concrete action is being taken by the hon. Minister to check it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have replied to that question. The rest of it, if you want to reply, you can do that.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: As I have submitted that CBI enquiry is going on and the action would be taken against the people found guilty. Secondly, an enquiry is also going on against all those outfits which have owned their responsibility. Because it has only been reported by the local newspapers. Unless CBI enquiries into it it will not be established as to whether it is true or somebody else is owning it up falsely. Everything would come to light only after the inquiry.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: For how long this inquiry will go on?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Sir, this was the third attempt on the life of the hon. Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. In his statement, he has said that it was a remote controlled bomb explosion and the bomb was probably planted in the grounds of Maulana Azad Stadium 15 days prior to the Republic Day. He has also expressed his apprehension of the hand of the State Government employees and the police behind this incident. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action will be taken against State Government employees and the jawans and officers of police involved in it. You have said that the C.B.I. is conducting an inquiry but I would like to know whether the Government is considering to replace the Governor under the present circumstances when it was the third attempt on the life of the hon. Governor?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It is totally a different question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that consequent upon the bomb blasts in Bombay all the Members had called them anti-national in this very House. You claim that the *prima facie* report of C.B.I. of the case is in your possession in which the word anti-national has been used. After the recently held elections in Maharashtra the Government withdrew all the allegations levelled against them by the CBI for political reasons. Secondly, our hon. Home Minister said here that separatist organisations like the Hizbul-Mujahideen have been asked to contest elections. Is not politics involved in it? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not politics.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It will not be proper to comment upon the politics of Maharashtra now.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the government is making efforts to create awareness among the people about the danger of extremism. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the government is considering the option of arming the people at the grassroot level to fight out terrorism.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It is very difficult to say anything about it at this juncture. But all options are being considered to meet the challenges.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, there are certain organisations which are instigating the citizens of Jammu

and Kashmir to join terrorism in the Valley. I want to know whether the Government is aware of the designs of these organisations. I submitted one magazine called 'Catch and Kill' to the Government to show how they have gone against the government of India and how they have created a situation where the people of the Valley will go against the country. I want to know whether this report has been verified and action taken against those organisations.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know what he has submitted?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): We can only agree with his sentiments.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, as stated by the Minister the matter has been referred to the CBI. Normally, such accidents are looked into by local authorities. I want to know why the government has referred this accident to the CBI. Is it because of the magnitude of the case or the Government has doubts over the preliminary report of the agency concerned; May I get some facts about it which has led the Government to refer the case to the CBI?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked why it is done and why it is referred to the CBI. That is all.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Generally the CBI inquiry is instituted on the request of the State Government concerned. In this case also CBI inquiry has been instituted on the request of the State Government.

#### Legislation on Aids

\*44. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation on AIDS to ensure that all Government and private hospitals compulsorily treat AIDS patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether WHO has given some suggestions to the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e). There is no proposal currently under consideration to enact any legislation for the treatment of AIDS patients in Government and Private hospitals. There has also been no suggestion from World Health Organisation to have any such legislation. Since the denial or discrimination in this respect is largely due to misconceptions or apprehensions in the minds of the medical or para-medical personnel working in hospitals, a massive training programme has been initiated to dispel such misconceptions and apprehensions among them. All the State Government has also been advised to ensure non-discriminatory treatment to AIDS patients.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: It is widely appearing in the media in the recent past that the

incidence of AIDS has increased tremendously in several States more particularly in the North-Eastern States. The reasons that they have been mentioning are several. Earlier, we were under the misconception that it was mainly due to immoral traffic. But in recent times, the incidence seems to be very high due to drug addiction and also blood transfusion.

The answer itself suggests that there is a misconception among the medical and para-medical staff themselves. So, this type of misconception is there more among the other public.

The AIDS patients are not being admitted in the hospitals and they are not being treated. Unless the Government take special measures that the patients should be compulsorily admitted and treated in the hospitals, it cannot be cured. Since there is a misconception among the medical and para-medical staff themselves, they are not admitting the AIDS patients. So, this type of rumour is there, this type of misconception is there even among the public.

Will all the hospitals be able to treat these patients without any discrimination and on par with any other patients? Have the Union Government given any direction to that extent that the patients should be admitted in the hospitals? Would the government like to pass any legislation to this extent?

DR. C. SILVERA: There is no discrimination between the AIDS patients, HIV positive patients and the other patients. And it has been conveyed to all the State Governments and to the private hospitals also that there should be no discrimination in respect of these cases.

India is one of the signatories to the WHO's Resolution which was adopted by the World Health Assembly in Geneva years ago. In that, it has been stressed that the confidentiality of the HIV positive and AIDS patients has to be preserved. And there are about four points which were adopted in that World Health Assembly. India has also followed them. All the AIDS HIV positives or AIDS patients are supposed to be admitted in the hospitals and there should be no discrimination about these patients.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): I would like to bring to the notice of the House that in practice this thing is not happening.

The Government of India has created a National AIDS Control Organisation a year ago. Even I do not know what exactly are its functions that are being taken up by this Organisation which had been started by the Government of India. I don't think there is any coordination between this Organisation and the State Governments, as far as the treatment being provided to these patients is concerned.

How many patients have been admitted in the hospitals recently State-wise? Is there any Research and Development Organisation to manufacture a new type of vaccine for the control of AIDS patients? What are the latest techniques that are being adopted for treating these AIDS patients in the hospitals?

DR. C. SILVERA: As you are aware, there is no

treatment, no cure of AIDS so far. The NACO is an organisation of the Central Government and it has got a national programme which is centrally sponsored where the State Governments are its agencies.

Sufficient money has been sanctioned to the State Government and we are expecting that all the State Governments would function according to the directions of the NACO.

The Member has asked about the functions of National Aids Control Programme. There are so many functions. First is creating awareness among the general public about AIDS—how it is acquired and how it can be prevented—specific packages have also been developed for targeted groups like commercial sex workers, truck drivers, injecting blood users, university students and STD patients; Second, blood safety measures to ensure that AIDS is not transmitted through transfusion of infected blood; Third, control of sexually transmitted diseases by strengthening the existing STD clinics; Fourth, promotion of condoms among the risk behaviour groups in order to reduce the risk of infection; and Fifth, training of medical and paramedical staff, which would include counselling services.

NACO has taken up a strategy of prevention and care which includes blood safety that I have already mentioned. Medical Case Management has also been strengthened through the training. These are the programmes that are taken up by the NACO and we are really expecting the State Governments to cooperate with the Centre in this project.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Kindly protect me, Sir, I want to know whether this organisation has got control over AIDS. ...*(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No please, you have a discussion later on.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, the AIDS is getting rampant in our country as well as in the world. I happen to attend one international Medical Parliamentarians Organisation Summit in Paris. There was a Resolution that the respective Heads of Government should be requested to enhance the Budget allocations for this Anti-AIDS Programme. The Eliza test — the vaccine which is necessary for testing the blood — as well as providing the superior quality of condoms, issuing leaflets and making awareness to the general public need maximum Budget allocation which should be given by the Centre.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government is planning to enhance the Budget allocation for the Anti-AIDS Programme.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you ask him to wait until 5.00 p.m.

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, I can just say that the Central Government has sanctioned enough money for this AIDS programme to various States. It is upto the State Governments to utilise this money and after utilising this

money the State Governments have to submit the utilisation certificate so that the next instalment would be given. So we are expecting the State Governments to utilise it properly and also submit utilisation certificate so that subsequent amount can be given. There is no dearth of money at the moment for this project. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only doctors, Allopathic or Ayurvedic, may put questions!

*[Translation]*

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask two questions to the hon. Prime Minister. As something has been said about funds just now. I would like to know the extent of WHO aid extended to us for checking AIDS, the amount of aid spent, the amount not utilised and the reasons therefor? My second question is that the report of the National AIDS Control reveals that AIDS is spread mainly through injections, through blood transfusion and breast feeding. 60 percent of AIDS cases are through blood transfusion. You had issued directives to the State Governments for the purpose. Have you monitored the extent of its implementation? According to my information it is not being implemented anywhere.

So, it is wrong to say that the whole amount of funds will flow down to us. What was the amount of aid extended by the World Health Organisation, the amount spent out of it? The reasons for not spending the whole money may also be enumerated because such funds get lapsed and are not carried forward.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If you have all these statistics now, you can give them. Otherwise, you can send them in writing.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Generally I could say, as my colleague has pointed out, this is a new menace that is coming. Now we have to be very careful in talking about it, propagating it and quietly trying to prevent it. If we make it too much of a splash, then that also would not be proper, Sir. When I was the Health Minister, I had an occasion to go into the details of all the communicable diseases, which India is suffering from. This is the latest, which was coming. May be, about five or six years ago the incidence was so little that even adequate attention was not being paid. Now it is being paid because the cases seem to be multiplying. What I can assure the House is that we are vigilant, the State Governments also, I am sure, are vigilant and there will be no dearth of money being given to the State Governments for this and I am sure, the State Governments also will come in with their own funds. So, this will have to be controlled. And it is not easy to control it unlike other communicable diseases. Sir, we are going into all the details. This is all I can assure the House.

*[Translation]*

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question

has not been answered as 70 percent of WHO funds was lapsed because it was not utilised.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly the Government is saying that there is no dearth of money.

*[Translation]*

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Why the money which we receive, is not being spent and is being lapsed. I want to know the reasons for non-utilisation of funds.

*[English]*

DR. B.G. JAWALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has given in the reply that they have no plans for any kind of legislation. Of course, I know that legislation alone will not help.

As far as publicity and awareness carried out are concerned, they are tremendous and certainly I congratulate the Government for that. The main important dreadedness of this disease is the social stigma attached to it and that is coming in the way of proper screening and the people are not volunteering themselves though they might be harbouring this disease or probably a potential disease. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they have got any plans for specialised clinics either from the Government or from the NGOs so that they give more stress and probably in the initial stages, it is still curable and preventable and a social soothing has to be there. In this angle, I want to know whether any specialised centres can be established in this country or not.

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, curing of this disease is a difficult one and as we said earlier, there is no cure so far. After a person is infected with this virus it takes even up to 10, 15, 20 years for the disease to manifest. That is why, it involves not only medical but also social, cultural approach and everything. I think, we have to go very slow in this, in the sense that we cannot simply identify. I think, it will be better if I read out from the Resolution of the World Health Assembly on this, which clearly states:

"(1) To foster spirit of understanding and compassion for HIV infected people and people with AIDS through information, education and social support programmes.

(2) To protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected people and people with AIDS, and of members of population groups, and to avoid discriminatory action against the stigmatisation of them in the provision of services, employment and travel;

(3) To ensure the confidentiality of HIV testing and to promote the availability of confidential counselling and other support services to HIV-infected people and people with AIDS;

(4) To include in any reports to WHO on national AIDS strategies information on measures being taken to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected people and people with AIDS"

These are the Resolutions passed by the World Health Assembly way back in 1988 and even though we very

much like to arrest the source and the sensitivity of the disease because of many problems we cannot do that too fast.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, he wants to know whether you are going to have special centres. Is there any plan or programme to have special centres for treating this disease?

DR. C. SILVERA: We have the voluntary organization. We have the STD clinics throughout the country and we are monitoring through STD clinics also.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the permission to raise the Supplementary. Now just on this day one year back, I raised this issue under Rule 377 and I got the reply from the Minister. So before I raise this question I want to give some facts.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you come to the question directly otherwise your question will be drowned.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: I am coming to the question directly. The first AIDS case was detected in 1986 in Bombay. Now it is estimated by some experts that in India there are 60 lakh HIV positive cases. According to some experts in the year 2000 AD, there will be hundred million HIV positive cases in the world and out of them, 50 per cent will be in India. This is the case with India. It is spreading like anything in the geometrical progression, mostly because of the heterosexual practices.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not want a dissertation. We want a question.

PROF. R. R. PRAMANIK: So, will the hon. Prime Minister who is in-charge of the Department, be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation on AIDS to ensure that no blood, unless and until is tested by a competent authority that it is free from HIV positive, will be used for transfusion to any patient, either in the Government hospital or in the private hospital or in the Nursing Homes and also to ensure the use of condom in place of contraceptive pills as has been successfully practised in Japan to arrest the spread of this hundred per cent fatal disease and also to ban confidential private AIDS clinics in metropolitan cities to conduct ELISA tests for HIV positive cases?

DR. C. SILVERA: I think the figure given by the Member is little bit distorted. According to the surveillance report, the persons screened are 24,60,075 and the number of persons found positive are 17,830. This is the latest figure that we are having at the moment.

We have set up blood banks and we are also modernising the blood banks in the country and it is statutorily required that HIV test has to be done for all the donated blood and if these bloods are found HIV positive, they are discarded.

This practice of ensuring blood safety banks is the requirement of the law.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: What about the Elisa test,

confidential clinics and use of condoms in place of contraceptive pills?

MR. SPEAKER: That is very difficult.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK (Mathurapur): Why not? In Japan that is being done.

DR. C. SILVERA: Through the Government machinery and the NGOs the condoms are distributed to the risk behaviour groups and these are freely available and Elisa test is what is done for the HIV investigation.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is an incurable disease. I would say that it is not difficult to cure but this disease is incurable. Despite so much progress of science, no treatment for this disease is available. Till now, we have been trying to control this disease through the propaganda medium alone which, too, is restricted to TV and wall paintings or to the use of condoms. Has the Government formulated any legislation? There will be no progress until a law is made. A law has to be made under all circumstances. A needle of an injection is used a thousand times to extract blood from the donors. Even today, there is no arrangement of changing the injection needles for blood donors in the rural dispensaries. I would say that this is a modern disease communicated by free sex. This disease is not going to be checked unless words like "Matravatpardareshu pardavya buloshthvai" and "yatranaryastu poojyante ramante tatr devata" are written on wall paintings. This disease is the gift of modernity to the country. Attention should be paid on Indianness and in order to check this disease glitter of modernism should be avoided.

[English]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not only in respect of AIDS; it is generally a requirement that one has to be extremely careful with the needles while giving the injections. We know that hepatitis, for instance, is transferred through the needles. So, much care is being taken. It is possible that in the far-flung areas medical practitioners or the hospitals for one reason or the other are not taking as much care as they should, but I know for a fact that this has become a requirement and it is being fulfilled to a large extent in the larger hospitals and places. We will have to go into the details of far-flung areas and that we can do with the cooperation of the State Governments. We are impressing upon them that now that AIDS has been added to these menaces this becomes all the more urgent and important.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Since the question of funds is not the constraint, my information, subject to correction, is that there are two tests, the first and the second test. There are very inadequate centres which can conduct the second test. Even in a big State like Andhra Pradesh, my information is, that only one test centre is there.

I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether he

will make available more funds so that at least two or three centres are set up.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We will look into all these things. The menace is growing and it is recognised. Therefore, we will have to keep pace with the growing menace and see how we can stop it.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I have not yet concluded. It is a small question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it really be a small question.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Some towns along the National Highways have been identified as places which are leading to the spread of this HIV positive menace.

Will the Government take stern measures to see that such identified people who are AIDS carriers are taken out from this profession to lead a dignified life where such things will not take place?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If this information is made available to us, we will certainly take all the steps. But so much of information may be available with so many Members that I do not have the answers to all those questions. If this information is made available to us, we will certainly do that.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: The Government already has the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Syed Shahabuddin. Foreign angle to the AIDS question?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The entire programme hinges on the availability of blood transfusion facility. To the best of my knowledge, at least 50 per cent of the districts in the country do not have blood banks in the public sector or in the private sector.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any plans at least to establish one modern blood bank facility in every district headquarters.

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the State Governments to do.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I would straightaway put the question to the hon. Minister. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that AIDS is imported along the coastal borders of the country where smuggling is rampant. I have the reports from the Gujarat State and I think it is also prevalent in the border State of Rajasthan as well. It is really a matter of worry for us as we have to take action along with curbing the evil of smuggling. I would like to know whether the Government have the reports and if they have the reports, then what steps they are going to take about this serious matter.

DR. C. SILVERA: The Government has identified through various agencies the risk behaviour groups and those people who are in those risk behaviour groups are given proper attention and care is taken to see that they are being followed up properly.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I would to know whether you have the report or not.

DR. C. SILVERA: AIDS is not imported like that. It is the risk behaviour group which is present everywhere in the country.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I am not talking about high risk group in the country.

DR. C. SILVERA: The hon. Member has said about the North-Eastern areas. These risk behaviour groups are all over the country.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I am talking about importing of the AIDS alongwith smuggling. He is talking about the risk behaviour groups in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: He is correct in that. It does not come with the groups.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question I wanted to ask has been asked by my colleague but as the hon. Prime Minister of the country is present in the House, I would, through you, like to ask him as to have we ever conducted a deep study on why is AIDS is spreading in our country? Why are we talking in the air alone? The research conducted by the country's doctors reveals that 75 per cent of this disease is communicated by sexual intercourse. In view of this disease spreading fast like leprosy in our country, will the hon. Prime Minister conduct an indepth investigation because many of our people, men and women are continuously falling a prey to it to intimate physical relationship. I would like to know whether foreigners are screened at our borders for contracting AIDS so as to prevent the entry of the disease in our country? They should be examined from time to time. This disease can be prevented from spreading in India if precautionary measures are taken at the borders itself.

*[English]*

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this has to be done on a reciprocal basis. This is a very difficult matter. If our people go outside, the same test would have to be carried out on them, if we insist on doing it. We tried it in the case of some students five or six years back. It created such an international furor that I do not know whether we are continuing it in that intense fashion. So, I would like to appeal to the Members to just bear with the Government. We are looking into all the aspects. It is not even proper to give a categorical reply to such matters here. We know that it is prevalent. We know that it is coming into the country along with so many things—narcotics, etc., etc. But we do not have any ready-made solutions for this. This is social, this is economic and this is bound up with so many other things. It is extremely complicated. What all I can say is, we are fully conscious of the fact and whenever hon. Members give us any information which might have come to their notice, we will take note of it and act on it wherever necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

\*41. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cerebral malaria is reappearing in several States;

(b) if so, the total number of deaths reported from each State during the last six months; and

(c) the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Cerebral Malaria is caused by Plasmodium Falciparum (Pf.) The incidence of the disease has occurred in some parts of the country.

(b) State-wise number of deaths due to Malaria during the period from July to December, 1994 is given in the Statement attached.

(c) The measures taken to control Malaria include:

- early case detection and prompt treatment.
- Selective spray with appropriate insecticides and anti-larval measures for vector control.
- Health education and community participation.
- Additional inputs for intensification of control measures in tribal and hilly areas with predominance of Plasmodium Falciparum Malaria.

## STATEMENT

*Deaths Due to Malaria (All Types) During July—December, 1994 (As per Information Received from the States)*

1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3. Assam	13
4. Bihar	NA
5. Goa	NA
6. Gujarat	14
7. Haryana	NA
8. Himachal Pradesh	NA
9. Jammu & Kashmir	NA
10. Karnataka	2
11. Kerala	NA
12. Madhya Pradesh	23
13. Maharashtra	9
14. Manipur	45
15. Meghalaya	4
16. Mizoram	20
17. Nagaland	253
18. Orissa	39
19. Punjab	Nil
20. Rajasthan	452
21. Sikkim	1
22. Tamil Nadu	1
23. Tripura	6
24. Uttar Pradesh	Nil
25. West Bengal	12

## UNION TERRITORIES

1. A & N-Islands	NA
2. Chandigarh	1
3. D & N Haveli	NA
4. Daman & Diu	NA
5. Delhi	Nil
6. Lakshadweep	Nil
7. Pondichery	Nil

TOTAL 897

## Industrially Backward Districts

\*45. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the impact of the various schemes launched for the development of industrially backward and no-industry districts;

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

(c) whether the Government have discontinued any scheme relating to the above districts;

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

(e) whether some of the State Governments have requested the Union Government for development of industrially backward and no-industry districts;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). In order to industrialise the No Industry Districts, the Central Government introduced an Infrastructural Development Scheme in 1983. Under the Scheme one or two identified growth centres in each of the No Industry District was eligible for Central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crores. With the introduction of the New Growth Centre Scheme in 1988 the NID—Infrastructure Development Scheme has been discontinued. However, such ongoing projects where substantial progress had been made would get the full share of Central assistance. Out of 30 centres approved under the Scheme, full Central assistance has been released in respect of 8 centres. (Karnataka-1, Madhya Pradesh-4, Maharashtra-1, Orissa-1 and Rajasthan-1). Remaining Centres are in the States of Bihar (3), Madhya Pradesh (2), Orissa (3), Rajasthan (4), Uttar Pradesh (7) and West Bengal (3).

The Government was also operating an Investment Subsidy Scheme for encouraging entrepreneurs to set up industries in industrially backward districts. The scheme expired on 30.9.1988. Under the Scheme Rs. 100.28 crores have been disbursed.

(e) to (g). Industrialisation is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned and most of the State Governments are themselves operating various Schemes for industrialisation of their backward areas. However, under the New Growth Centres Scheme which aims at industrialisation of backward areas, 70 Growth Centres

would be developed throughout the country. Under this Scheme Rs. 73.24 crores have already been released towards Central assistance to various State Governments.

Besides, with a view to promoting industrialisation of hilly, remote and inaccessible regions and subsidising industrial units for the high cost of transportation in these regions, the Government introduced a Transport Subsidy Scheme which has been under implementation since 1971. Under this scheme transportation costs of raw materials transported into these regions and finished goods transported out of these regions are reimbursed to the extent of 50 to 90 percent. So far an amount of about Rs. 169 crores has been disbursed under this scheme.

### Renewable Energy Technologies

\*46. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for developing renewable energy technologies in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful to India; and

(d) the impact of the joint ventures on both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). The Solar Energy Centre of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory of Department of Energy U.S.A for cooperation in the field of testing of solar thermal and photovoltaic products, exchange of non-proprietary scientific information, solar radiation data collection, analysis and dissemination, establishment of links between renewable energy information networks in both India and the U.S.A etc. This MOU was signed on 21.12.1994.

Another MOU has been signed on 13.02.1995 by the Ministry with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), U.S.A. to assess, develop and demonstrate renewable energy technologies for mutual benefit, and for this purpose, joint efforts will be made by institutions, agencies and industries on either side to accelerate the deployment of advanced cost-effective photovoltaic, wind and biomass conversion technologies in India.

The implementation of the MOUs will help India to get access to technologies developed by U.S.A in the field of renewable energy and attract U.S. investments which will be helpful in realising the renewable energy potential in India.

In addition, MOUs have been signed between institutions from both sides to enable formation of joint ventures which will help investments for the growth of the renewable energy sector.

[Translation]

### Women Courts

\*47. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women courts constituted in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the cases of crime against women have been disposed of expeditiously by these courts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a few States are lagging behind in constituting women courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e). The Registrar of Delhi High Court has informed that 4 Women Courts—one court of Additional Session Judge and 3 courts of Metropolitan magistrate have been established in Delhi w.e.f. 31.8.94, with the objective of making the women victims of crimes relating to bride burning, atrocities on account of demand of dowry, rape, kidnappings, outrage of modesty etc. feel more comfortable and confident while making statements in the court as also for the expeditious disposal of such cases.

The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim have not set up any Women Court. Information in respect of remaining States is still awaited.

The Administration of Justice in the District/Subordinate Courts comes under the purview of the State Governments/High Courts. It is for the concerned State Government/High Courts to set up such courts according to their necessity.

[English]

### Contamination of Ground Water

\*48. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing contamination of ground water which is supplied through



tubewells for drinking purposes in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to test ground water in various parts of the country to assess the toxic materials contained therein;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government have any integrated plan to identify areas with toxic ground water tables to check water borne diseases in the country?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A survey was interalia conducted to assess the status of drinking water supply to rural habitations and to collect information about the extent of physical biological and chemical contamination. A number of projects have been approved to tackle the problem of excess fluoride, iron and brackishness in drinking water. The State Governments have been requested to plan for tackling these problems and send proposals wherever required for consideration of the Sub-Mission on Drinking Water in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) Continuous surveillance of the quality of water is maintained through an extensive laboratory network.

#### Outbreak of Plague

\*49. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical advisory committee appointed by the Government to probe into the recent outbreak of plague in the country has submitted its interim report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made therein;

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its final report?

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

(b) The Committee made the following recommendations:—

(i) Active Surveillance with the infrastructure presently in existence be continued and intensified;

(ii) Networking of surveillance in areas of human risk, not only in Surat and Beed but also in other possible enzootic foci be developed.

(c) Activities like surveillance, training of workers and upgradation of laboratories have been initiated.

(d) The Committee is expected to submit its final report by April '95.

#### Bed-Patient Ratio

\*50. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of beds, doctors and nurses to patients in the country during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans;

(b) whether these ratios are comparable to the standards laid down by WHO;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific measures taken to raise the standards to international level?

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

	Population	Doctors	Nurses	Beds
VII Plan (1990)	1,00,000	46	57	97
VIII Plan (1992)	1,00,000	48	45	97

(b) to (d). WHO has not laid down any International Standards for member countries for bed patient and doctor patient ratio. Facilities are being increased by Central/ State Governments as part of the developmental programmes in the Five Year Plans.

#### Small Scale Industries

\*51. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Board has recommended setting up of a tribunal to deal with sick Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of incidence of sickness in Small Scale Industrial units during 1992 and 1993; and

(d) the proposal which are being planned to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Small Scale Industries Board in its meeting held on 18th December, 1994 has recommended as follows:

The incidence of sickness in the small scale sector seems to have marginally declined in 1993, compared to 1992. However, it is still a matter of concern. While sickness is an essential reality of

industry, in the case of SSI units, the problem is two-fold:—

- a. Inability to detect sickness at the incipient stage.
- b. Large number of non-viable sick units with both the entrepreneur and the bank saddled with idle non-performing assets.

It is, therefore, essential that an institutional arrangement in the form of a Tribunal be made to deal with the question of liquidation of assets of the non-viable sick units. On the other hand, the mechanism of rehabilitation of potentially viable, but sick, SSI units should be strengthened, so as to enable detection of sickness at the incipient stage and implementation of rehabilitation packages within the stipulated time frame.

(c) As per the data collected by RBI from the scheduled commercial banks, total number of SSI sick units as at the end of March, 1992 and 1993 aggregated 2,45,575 and 2,38,176 with outstanding amounts of Rs. 3100.67 crore and Rs. 3442.97 crore respectively. Of these 19210 and 21649 units with outstanding amounts of Rs. 728.90 crore and Rs. 789.79 crore respectively were considered as potentially viable.

(d) For tackling the problems of industrial sickness in SSI sector and rehabilitation of sick SSI units, RBI has issued guidelines to scheduled commercial banks in February, 1987 (modified in June, 1989 and April, 1993) containing inter-alia, definition of sick units, viability norms, incipient sickness as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of packages in the case of potentially viable units.

#### Family Welfare Programmes

\*52 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of the voluntary organisations engaged in the Family Welfare Programmes in the country;
- (b) the number of the non-Governmental organisations engaged in these programmes;
- (c) the criteria adopted by the Government for providing assistance to these organisations;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure better participation of these organisations in the family welfare programmes during the last three years; and
- (e) the effective measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check the population growth in the country with the help of these organisations?

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

(a) The voluntary and other non-Governmental Organisations supplement and complement Government's efforts in Family Welfare programmes in

unserved, under-served as well as difficult and remote areas of the country.

(b) Over 800 non-Governmental Organisations have been funded by Department of Family Welfare and the State Governments since 1992-93.

(c) Government assistance to non-Governmental Organisations is provided as per specific pattern of assistance under specific schemes.

(d) Steps taken by Government include:

- (i) Model schemes have been prepared and advertised widely.
- (ii) Most State Government have established Standing Committees on Voluntary Action for closer interaction with Voluntary Organisations.
- (iii) New Model Schemes of the Department of Family Welfare contain flexible provisions for ensuring better participation.
- (iv) Rolling funds have been established under Mother Unit scheme to facilitate participation by smaller Organisations.
- (v) Training/study tours, conferences and meetings are conducted to resolve the difficulties faced by non-Government Organisations.

(e) Higher budgetary support is being provided for NGOs in encouraging spacing methods and promoting awareness for adoption of small family norm.

#### Industrial Growth Rate

\*53. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the increase indicated in industrial growth during the first half of the current financial year as compared to the previous year, sector-wise;
- (b) the target fixed for the current financial year;
- (c) whether the target is likely to be achieved; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per the Quick Index of industrial production released by CSO, overall growth of industrial production in terms of broad sectors is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d). Eighth Five Year plan (1992-1997) has envisaged a growth of 8.2% for the manufacturing sector. However, overall target of industrial growth are not fixed on an annual basis.

**STATEMENT**  
*Industrial Growth Rates*

Sector	Weight	Growth Rates-(Percent)	
		April-September 1993-94	1994-95
Mining & Quarrying	11.46	3.5	4.7
Manufacturing	77.11	3.2	8.2
Electricity	11.43	8.7	7.0
General	100.00	4.0	7.6

Source:— Central Statistical Organisation.

**Homoeopathy and Ayurveda**

\*54. SHRI MANJAY LAL:

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision to set up a separate Directorate for Homoeopathy and Ayurveda;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to promote Ayurveda by Planting more medicinal herbs in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the recent development made in identifying new medicines in Ayurveda for incurable diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Government has set up a separate Department of Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy under the Ministry of Health and Family welfare.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A scheme for development and cultivation of medicinal plants which are in short supply or becoming extinct was devised by this Ministry and assistance has been provided to various organisations from the year 1990-91 under the scheme.

(e) The Government is carrying out research through the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and new medicines in Ayurveda and Siddha are under trial. These trials involve identifying efficacious drugs against diseases like epilepsy, psoriasis and poliomyelitis.

**Oral Health Policy**

\*55. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to launch an oral health policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a World Congress on Prosthodontics was held in New Delhi in February, 1995;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations and suggestions made at the congress; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Oral Health is an integral and important component of the overall health programmes.

A pilot Oral Health Care Programme has been included in 1995-96 budget. It is planned in the initial stage for five districts in different areas of the country. In general, programme will focus on the following:—

(i) Promotive and preventive aspects of Oral and dental care through education;

(ii) To devise a training package for trainers and Primary Health Care workers;

(iii) To strengthen the existing oral health care services at the districts and community health centres;

(iv) To maintain effective liaison with N.G.Os., health education personnel/School teachers and other agencies for imparting education on oral health; and

(v) To introduce appropriate curriculum in school and college level for imparting education on the subject of oral health.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Recommendations are yet to be made available to the Government.

**Health Cure Clinics**

\*56 SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several health cure clinics have cropped up in Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the country promising cure for baldness, hypertension, obesity, etc.;

(b) if so, whether these clinics have been opened with the prior permission from the Government;

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have examined the working of these clinics; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e). Health Clinics may run special facilities for management of obesity, hypertension, baldness etc. involving either modern or indigenous systems of medicine. These clinics are not required to obtain sanction or Registration.

#### Investment limit for SSIs

\*57. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA:  
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit of capital investment in a Small Scale Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are considering a hike in the investment limit of small scale industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any additional incentives and concessions are under consideration for Small Scale Industries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There is a limit on investment in plant and machinery for a small scale industrial unit. At present, the various investment limits in plant and machinery for the small scale and ancillary industrial undertakings and the sub-sectors thereof have been notified as follows:

(i) Small Scale Industry	— Rs.	60 lakhs.
(ii) Ancillary Industrial Undertaking	— Rs.	75 lakhs.
(iii) Export oriented small scale industrial undertaking (atleast 30% exports)	— Rs.	75 lakhs.
(iv) Tiny enterprises	— Rs.	5 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Investment limits for small scale industries have been revised in the past from time to time depending on factors like inflation, devaluation of rupee and needs of technology for the sector.

(e) and (f). A number of incentives, concessions and programmes are in existence for the promotion and strengthening of small scale industries. They include Excise concessions, institutional credit as part of priority sector lending, purchase and price preference policy and reservation of products for exclusive manufacture in the small scale industries sector. Support measures for small scale industries are suitably modified or enlarged based on consultations with industry groups and State Governments.

#### National Renewable Energy Policy

\*58. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a national renewable energy policy as reported in the Hindustan Times dated January 31, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to offer a level playing field for both Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). In order to realise the full potential of renewable energy sources by systematic and sustained measures, Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive renewable energy policy which will help to create awareness, foster technology development and demonstration, accelerate commercialisation, as also help promote local production, employment opportunities and an effective delivery mechanism for greater deployment of renewable energy systems and devices.

(c) and (d). Renewable energy systems are environmentally benign, and the basic inputs are perennial and non-depleting. Because of these and other overall advantages, it is necessary to view the presently higher initial costs of some of the renewable energy systems in proper perspective and to provide an appropriate policy framework which ensures rapid and sustained growth of the renewable energy sector. This is being presently achieved by a package of fiscal and financial incentives which are constantly reviewed for further improvements wherever required.

#### Modernisation of Hospitals

[Translation]

\*59. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the modernisation and expansion of some of the hospitals in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new hospitals in rural areas in various States with the assistance of World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). The Andhra Pradesh Health System Project for the upgradation of secondary level hospitals was posed to the World Bank and negotiations completed successfully. The total cost of the Project is about U.S. \$ 158 million. The agreement has come into effect from 1st March, 1995. Similar projects from other States like Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal have also been posed to the World Bank. Preliminary project reports from the State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh have also been received. The proposals for upgradation of Health Care Services in some selected districts in the State of West Bengal, Rajasthan and Karnataka have been posed for German assistance. Projects for upgradation of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Kalawati Saran Children Hospital and Quli Qutubshah Diagnostic Centre, Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad have been posed for Japanese Assistance.

[English]

#### Expansion of Small Scale Industries

\*60. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any comprehensive programme for expansion of small scale industries during the next financial year i.e. 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated investment to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) sets out the framework for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries. The VIII Five Year Plan has been formulated keeping in view the policy measures for promoting and strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises, announced on 6th August, 1991. The policy measures inter alia emphasise on support measures like-Infrastructural Facilities, Marketing and Exports, Modernisation, Technological and Quality Upgradation, Promotion of Entrepreneurship etc.

The VIII Five Year Plan laid down annual targets for Employment, Production and Exports as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. Employment (Lakh Nos.)	128.9	133.0	138.6	144.4	150.5
2. Production at 90-91 prices (Rs. crores)	168000	179760	196118	213985	233436
3. Exports at 90-91 prices (Rs. crores)	13820	15178	16695	18364	20201

Against the above targets the achievements during first three years of Eighth Five Year Plan are as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Employment (in lakh Nos.)	134.06	139.38	145.00 (P)
2. Production (Rs. crores)	169125	181133	197423 (P)
3. Exports (Rs. crores)	17784	24000	N.A.

P = Provisional.

The approved outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan for the Small Scale Sector is Rs. 627.00 crores. Within the provision of VIII Five Year Plan of Rs. 627 crores for Small Scale Industries Sector Annual Plan formulations have been made and accordingly, the Budget Provisions for the first three years of VIII Five Year Plan are as follows:

	Rs. Crores
1992-93	120.20
1993-94	138.70
1994-95	235.00

Besides, States also make provision for the promotion and development of Small Scale Industries. The provision for the year 1995-96 is under finalisation.

(c) Government do not make investment in Small Scale Industries. The investment in Small Scale Industries is entirely by private initiative for which assistance is available through Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks.

#### Industrial Sickness

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

(a) whether the industrial sickness is an offshoot of the structural change in the economy and is mainly caused by man-made factors;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India and furnished to Government in its half-yearly reports. According to the RBI report, as at the end of September, 1992, the main reasons for industrial sickness based on the number of

occurrences in respect of 2427 sick and weak non-SSI units as reported by the banks are as under:

Reasons for sickness	Percentage to total number of occurrences
(A) Internal factors	
(i) Project appraisal-deficiencies in	
Technical feasibility	6.0
Economic viability	2.4
(ii) Project Management—deficiencies in	
Implementation	3.6
Production	8.7
Labour	6.6
Marketing	7.8
Financial	11.4
Administrative	9.3
(B) External factors	
(iii) Other than marketing	
Non-availability of raw materials	3.8
Power shortage	4.9
Transport bottlenecks	0.3
Financial bottlenecks	3.7
Change in Govt. policy	3.4
Natural calamities	0.7
Strike	1.5
Increase in import cost	1.0
Increase in overhead cost	3.6
iv) Marketing	
Market saturation	2.2
Product obsolescence	0.7
Fall in demand/recession	6.9
v) Others (not specified)	11.5
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### JK Cancer Institute

395. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Union Government to upgrade the JK Cancer Institute, Kanpur to Regional Cancer Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken and the amount proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). The proposal for recognition of the J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur as a Regional Cancer Centre was considered alongwith the case of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad on the recommendations

of State Government. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad has been recognised as Regional Cancer Centre. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1993-94 for setting up of a Cobalt therapy unit in J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur for treatment of cancer patients.

#### Exploration of Uranium

397. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which atomic scientists had recently explored the deposits of Uranium;

(b) the locations where work of exploration of Uranium has since been started;

(c) the total quantity of Uranium extracted therefrom so far;

(d) whether the Government propose to explore the deposits of Uranium by using more modernised equipments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The names of the States where deposits of uranium have been explored by scientists in the recent past are as follows:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Meghalaya
5. Rajasthan
6. Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c). The location of the deposits where exploration of uranium has been started are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Locality	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lambapur Tummallapalle Mullapalle	Nalgonda District Cuddapah District
2.	Bihar	Bangurdih Rangamatia	West Singhbhum District
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Kasha Kaladi	Simla District
4.	Meghalaya	Domiasiat	West Khasi Hills District
5.	Rajasthan	Umra	Udaipur District
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Nalku Kudar	Sonbhadra District

Exploratory mining was done only at Tummallapalle in Andhra Pradesh and Domiasiat in Meghalaya. 811 Kgs. of uranium oxide was extracted from the ores at Domiasiat and no extraction was done at Tummallapalle.

(d) and (e). The Atomic Minerals Division is utilising modern techniques like Remote Sensing, Airborne Gamma-ray Spectrometry, and Geophysical and Geochemical Ground Surveys for uranium exploration. In addition, modern instruments like electron Microprobe and Inductive Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy are also available in the laboratory.

[Translation]

**Measles and T.B.**

398. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of measles and T.B. patients are increasing in Delhi and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have taken/Propose to take steps to check these diseases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) An overall decline in the incidence of measles and T.B. has been recorded. However, the number of reported cases of T.B. in Delhi has increased from 46383 in 1990-91 to 60191 in 1993-94.

(b) to (d). Measles vaccine, cold chain equipment and syringes are provided to the state governments for immunization of all eligible children. To check T.B. five pilot areas, including Delhi, have been provided additional World Bank assistance. In the remaining areas the T.B. programme is being strengthened.

[English]

**Import of Uranium**

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

- (a) whether the production of Uranium in the country is inadequate;
- (b) if so, the percentage of enriched Uranium met from indigenous sources;
- (c) the percentage of indigenous production which is not accounted for;
- (d) whether USA, France and Canada have stopped supply of enriched Uranium for atomic power plants; and
- (e) if so, whether enriched Uranium for our atomic power stations is being imported from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. The natural uranium used in our atomic power plants except in the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) - is produced indigenously in adequate quantities.

(b) and (c). TAPS uses low enriched uranium (LEU) for its operations, which we do not produce indigenously.

(d) The USA supplied LEU for TAPS from 1969 to 1980 and France from 1983 to 1993.

(e) LEU for TAPS has been imported from China.

[Translation]

**Treatment of Epilepsy**

400. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to open an exclusive hospital in Delhi for the treatment of epilepsy;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?
- (c) whether the Government have conducted any survey to detect the number of the patients of epilepsy;
- (d) if so, the number of such patients; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (e). Epilepsy cases already receive specialised treatment in medical institutions and from practising physicians and Neurologists.

(c) and (d). National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, has conducted house to house survey of 1,50,000 population in the urban and rural areas of Karnataka and observed that there are 5 to 8 patients with epilepsy for 1000 people.

[English]

**Atomic Energy Projects**

401. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several atomic energy projects are under construction in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of these projects and target fixed for commencement of production by these projects;
- (c) the names of the projects whose construction work has been running behind schedule together with the extent of delay in respect of each project; and
- (d) the percentage of cost overrun due to delay in construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Details of Nuclear Power Projects presently under construction are given below:—

Name of the project	Production capacity MWe	Target date of criticality
1. Kaiga units 1&2	2x220 MWe	June 1996 (Unit-1) December 1996 (Unit-2)
2. Rajasthan Units 3&4	2x220 Me	November 1996 (Unit-3) May 1997 (Unit-4)

Synchronisation to the grid and commencement of commercial operation of these units are expected to be achieved within six months from the respective criticality dates.

(c) and (d). The details are given in the *Statement* enclosed. The project cost estimates given are for two units and the criticality schedule given is for Unit-1 followed by Unit-2.

Project	Criticality Original	Actual target	Cost Estimate	
			Original	Anticipated (Rs. in crores)
Kaiga 1 & 2	June 95 Dec 95	June 96 Dec 96)	730.72	1590+(IDC)689
	(Original sanction in June 1987)			
Rajasthan & 4	3 May 95 Nov 95	Nov 96 May 97)	711.57	1450+(IDC)657
	(Original sanction in Nov. 1986)			

The original cost estimates for these projects did not contain the element of Interest During Construction (IDC). It is difficult to indicate precisely the percentage increase in the cost of the project directly attributable to delay in the construction work.

The increase in the cost estimates for these projects in general is due to increase in the scope of work, escalation, variation in foreign exchange rates, rupee devaluation, variation in taxes & duties etc., apart from addition of IDC.

The reasons for time over run in the case of Kaiga 1&2 and Rajasthan 3&4 are due to initial delay in civil works necessitated by detailed review of civil engineering design arising out of evolving safety requirements. In Rajasthan 3&4 fund constraints with the contractor for main plant civil works was an additional factor. The Kaiga 1 inner containment dome delamination incident is likely to result in some delay on the completion schedules of Kaiga 1&2 and Rajasthan 3&4 which is being assessed.

[*Translation*]

#### Assistance to Units Utilising NCES

402. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance provided to the units utilising Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas during each of the last three years upto January, 1995;

(b) the amount earmarked from the Eighth Five Year Plan and the target fixed in this regard; and

(c) the expected power generation in the State through these Non-Conventional Energy Sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total financial assistance provided to the units utilising non-conventional energy sources in Gujarat, including in tribal areas, during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (till January, 1995) is about Rs. 13.18 crores, Rs. 17.67 crores and Rs. 10.64 crores respectively.

(b) State-wise targets for various Renewable Energy programmes are fixed on year to year basis and not for the full plan period. The release of funds are made on case to case basis depending on the progress of implementation of the programmes.

(c) 42 MW of wind electric generators, 28 biomass gasifiers equivalent to 1.7 MW and 140 KW of SPV systems have been installed in Gujarat for generation of power from non-conventional energy sources.

#### Health/Family Planning Centres

403. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres and family planning centres functioning in Bihar upto October 30, 1994; and

(b) the amount provided to these centres by the Union Government during 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date for this purpose?

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

(a) There are 2209 Primary Health Centres in Bihar as on 30.9.94. The number of Family Planning Centres in the State as on 30.10.94 is as follows:—

No. of Distt. Level Post Partum Centres	37
No. of Sub Distt. Level Post Partum Centres	54
No of Urban FW Centres	42
No. of Rural FW Centres	587

(b) Primary Health Centres are funded under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. The outlay for Bihar under MNP (which included Community Health Centres and construction of Sub Centres) is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1993-94	—	1110.00
1994-95	—	2700.00

The allocation for the Family Planning Centres for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Distt. Level Post Partum Centres	1993-94	1994-95
	133.00	130.00
2. Sub. Distt. Level Post Partum Centres	159.00	160.00



3. Urban FW Centres	38.00	35.00
4. Rural FW Centres	1652.00	1421.00

[English]

#### Bench of Kerala High Court

404. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for setting up a Bench of Kerala High Court at Calicut; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Bombay High Court

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

(a) the total number of cases pending with the Bombay High Court as on date;

(b) the total number of sanctioned posts of judges on the Bombay High Court;

(c) the total number of posts of High Court judges vacant as on February 1, 1995;

(d) whether any list of candidates for the posts of judges has been received from the Bombay High Court;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for not filling these posts so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There were 1,99,782 cases pending in the Bombay High Court as on 30.9.1994.

(b) and (c). 13 posts of permanent/Additional Judges were vacant in the Bombay High Court against the sanctioned strength of 54 permanent/Additional Judges as on 1.2.1995.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The process of consultation among the concerned constitutional authorities for filling up the existing vacancies is on.

[Translation]

#### Housing Schemes

406. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are implementing schemes to fulfil the basic requirements of housing for shelterless poor persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government of India is implementing the following schemes:

#### I. INDIRA AWAS YOJANA

The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) aims at providing houses free of cost to the rural poor belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers. Upto 1992-93, 6% of JRY allocation at National level used to be earmarked for IAY and central assistance was provided to the rural poor belonging to SC/ST for construction of their own houses. From 1993-94 onwards, the earmarking under IAY has been increased from 6% to 10% of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana allocation and the coverage has also been extended to non-SC/ST rural poor subject to the condition that the financial benefit to non SC/ST people does not exceed 4% of the JRY allocations. Under IAY, 1867287 houses have been constructed since the inception of the scheme.

In Plain Areas, the grant provided for construction of houses is Rs. 9000/-, Rs. 1500/- for construction of sanitary latrine and smokeless chullha and Rs. 3500/- towards the cost of providing infrastructural facilities. In Hilly and difficult areas, an amount of Rs. 10800/- is provided for construction of Houses, Rs. 1500/- for construction of sanitary latrine and smokeless chullaha and Rs. 3500/- for cost of providing infrastructural facilities.

#### II RURAL HOUSING SCHEME

A new centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in 1993-94, which aims to strengthen and enhance efforts being made by various states to provide housing for the weaker sections of the society and persons below the poverty line.

Under this scheme, central assistance is provided to the States to the extent of 50% of the State's allocation for housing programmes for weaker sections and persons below the poverty line in rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programme over and above the level of expenditure incurred by them in 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 1100 lakhs was realised during 1993-94. A Budget Provision of Rs. 3000 lakh has been kept for 1994-95.

#### III. NIGHT SHELTER & SANITATION FACILITIES FOR THE FOOTPATH DWELLERS IN URBAN AREAS

For the shelterless persons in the Urban areas, a Central scheme of Night Shelter and Sanitation has been in operation since VIIIth Plan. This scheme is implemented through Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). It primarily caters to the needs of Urban footpath dwellers as assessed by the State Governments and borrowing agencies. Under this scheme, sleeping space and common bathing space are provided to the footpath dwellers.

The cost of construction of shelter should be limited to Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary of which Rs. 1000/- is provided by Central Government as subsidy and the balance

Rs. 4000/- per capita is either the contribution by local body from its own resources or State Budget or to be secured from HUDCO as loan. The land for construction of the shelter is provided by the State Government/local bodies.

[*English*]

#### **Endoscopic Surgery**

407. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated January 23, 1995 captioned 'Call for research in laproscopic surgery'.

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

(c) the details of recommendations made by Indo-German Workshop on endoscopic surgery in gynaecology; and

(d) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). The Government is aware of the report appearing in the Times of India on 23.01.1995 captioned 'Call for research in laproscopic surgery'. No details of recommendations have been received by the Government following Indo-German Workshop on endoscopic surgery in gynaecology.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sugar Technique Mission**

408. DR. CHATRAPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sugar Technique Mission has been constituted under the Science and Technology Department of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the category of the scientists included in this Mission;

(c) whether chemical Scientists have also been included in the Mission; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Mission is likely to submit its recommendations?

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

(b) Scientists from various categories including Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Instrumentation, Electrical Engineering and Environmental Engineering are being associated with the Sugar Production Technologies, a technology project in mission-mode.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The duration of the Project is 5 years.

[*English*]

#### **Non-Conventional Energy Centres**

409. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals to set up Non-Conventional Energy Centres in Gujarat;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme of the Ministry, Regional Training-cum-R&D Institute is being set up in the Kheol District of Gujarat. The Institute, apart from research and development, will focus on training of officers, professionals and beneficiaries in the field of rural and non-conventional energy. No other proposal for non-conventional energy centres have been received from Gujarat by this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

#### **Science and Technology Policy**

410. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI BARELAL JATAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any Memorandum suggesting a fresh look on their Science and Technology policy in view of the economic liberalisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) While there is no specific memorandum, there have been a number of suggestions for having a relook at the science and technology policy. An exercise has been undertaken to formulate an approach towards a new Draft on Technology Policy in view of the economic liberalisation. The draft has been widely circulated to obtain the views from industry, institutions, academia, user agencies, trade and industry associations, as well as eminent public persons. The inputs are useful in revising the draft.

#### **Sale of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings**

411. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shares of the six public sector undertakings auctioned recently;

(b) the estimated amount mobilised from the sale of shares of these public sector undertakings and the amount targeted for; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). 1367.585 lakh shares of six Public Sector Undertakings were offered for sale in January, 1995. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 388.66 crores (approximate) would be mobilised by sale of 458.20 lakh shares of 5 companies. No target amount is fixed for individual round of disinvestment.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Compensation to displaced families

412. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced as a result of setting up of Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant;

(b) the number of persons to whom compensation has been paid so far and the amount thereof;

(c) the reasons for not paying compensation to the remaining displaced families so far; and

(d) the time by which compensation is likely to be paid to the remaining families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) 1034 families have been displaced as a result of setting up of Kakrapar Atomic Power Project.

(b) All families have been paid the compensation. The amount paid is Rs. 4.42 crores.

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

[English]

#### Female Foeticide

413. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of female foeticide before and after the enforcement of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulations and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994;

(b) whether any fall in the number of the said cases has been noticed;

(c) if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) if not, the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken to check such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was passed by Parliament in the Monsoon Session, 1994 and the President of India accorded his assent to it on 20.9.1994. The Act has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, dated 20.9.94. The impact of the Act can be assessed only after reasonable period of time.

#### Central Research Laboratories

414. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an over-concentration of Central Research Laboratories, Organisations and academic institutions in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the policy of the Government to set up new institutions/laboratories in backward and undeveloped States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

(c) Setting up of new institutions/laboratories depends upon several factors like availability of infrastructural facilities and regional needs as also the requirement of a fair dispersal of these institutions in the country.

#### Seminar on Army-media Relationship

415. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on Army-media relationship was held in Shillong in December, 1994;

(b) if so, the basic objectives thereof;

(c) the suggestions made at the seminar for better relationship between army and the media; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A seminar was held in November, 1994 at Umroi Cantt in Meghalaya to enhance media awareness amongst the Army Officers and to identify areas requiring improvements in the existing systems.

(c) It was recognised at the seminar that media can play an important role in countering the propoganda unleashed by our adversaries. More openness within the framework of the existing rules and regulations and the requirements national security was recommended. A suggestion for organising short capsules for defence correspondents was also made.

(d) Army Hqrs have been geared up for providing timely

inputs to the Directorate of Public Relations in the Ministry of Defence so as to dispel misgivings that may arise due to non-factual media reports. Correspondent are also taken to different locations to cover defence related news.

[*Translation*]

#### Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

416. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the basic objectives of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana;

(b) the actual number of beneficiaries under the scheme, the amount sanctioned and actually disbursed, State-wise, till February 28, 1995; and

(c) the practical difficulties faced by the people and steps taken to eliminate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The basic objective of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana is to provide employment to more than a million educated unemployed youth by setting up of 7 lakh micro enterprises through industry, service and business routes in the last 4 years of 8th Five Year Plan i.e. from 1993-94 to 1996-97.

(b) Statement showing state-wise number of persons sanctioned loan, amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (cumulative) as on 31.1.95 as far as reported by States/UTs is enclosed. 1,40,685 cases have been sanctioned loan involving an amount of Rs. 64216 lakhs out of which Rs. 18638 lakhs have been disbursed to the beneficiaries till 31.1.95 under PMRY.

(c) Practical difficulties faced by the beneficiaries are regarding selection of activity, lack of knowledge in managing an enterprise etc. For the purpose of enabling the beneficiaries to choose a suitable sphere of activity, project profiles have been prepared, and are available with the DICs for consultation. A district level task force has been formed to screen the beneficiaries. The Office of the General Manager, DIC in the district also pursues the cases with the banks for sanction and disbursal. For imparting knowledge in managing an enterprise, a training is organised by the DIC. Unemployed youths whose cases are sanctioned by the banks are imparted this training.

#### STATEMENT

*State/UT wise number of Beneficiaries, the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed (Cumulative) upto 31st January, 1995*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases sanctioned Loan	Amount of Loan (Rs. Lakhs)	
			Sanctioned	Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13151	5747	1762
2.	Assam	3215	1885	28
3.	Bihar	7079	5360	978
4.	Delhi	831	419*	73*
5.	Goa	195	140	20
6.	Gujarat	3260	1417	566
7.	Haryana	3727	2006	929
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1334	811	516
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1206	75	13
10.	Karnataka	12052	5070	1109
11.	Kerala	6908	3466	1927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16031	4409	990
13.	Maharashtra	22554	8988	2003
14.	Manipur	217	202	113
15.	Mizoram	82	29	21
16.	Orissa	4664	3338	330
17.	Punjab	4537	2991	1446
18.	Rajasthan	6363	2731	763
19.	Tamil Nadu	9577	5753	1916
20.	Tripura	313	254	33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16242	5820	2268

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases sanctioned Loan	Sanctioned	Disbursed
22.	West Bengal	5628	2471	357
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	81	49	26
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	167	100	55
25.	Chandigarh	162	98*	60*
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	171	141	111
27.	Daman & Diu	62	51	23
28.	Nagaland	102	27	27
29.	Lakshadweep	12	NA	7
30.	Meghalaya	189	127	84
Total		140685	64216	18638

\*Figures relate only to the current financial year.

### PSUs in Maharashtra

417. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made in each Public Sector Undertaking in Maharashtra till December, 1994;

(b) the details of annual production, profit earned/loss suffered and the number of employees employed in each of these undertakings; and

(c) the details of projects in Maharashtra in respect of which the Government are contemplating to invest more funds and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ): (a) and (b). As on 31.3.1993 there were 28 Central PSEs having their registered Office in the State of Maharashtra. The details of investment in terms of equity and loan as on 31.3.93, annual production, net profit/loss during 1992-93 and the number of employees working in these PSEs as on 31.3.1993 are given in Volume I of P.E. Survey 1992-93 at pages S-86 to S-94 S-134 to S-161, S-43 to S-50 and S-189 to S-193 respectively.

(c) Details of projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under Central PSEs together with anticipated date of commissioning which were under implementation as on 31.3.1993 are given at pages 43 to 50 in Volume I of P.E. Survey 1992-93 laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

[English]

### Filaria Patients

418. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of filaria patients at present in Kerala;

(b) the total assistance sanctioned by the Union Government for eradication of filaria in Kerala during the current financial year and the amount released so far; and

(c) The facilities provided to such patients by the Union Government Free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) During the year 1993, 1713 cases of Filaria were found positive in Kerala.

(b) During the current financial year, Rs. 25.53 lakhs is being released to the state of Kerala for filaria control.

(c) Drugs like DEC and Paracetamol required for the treatment of Filaria cases are provided by the Central Government free of cost.

### Strike in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

419. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:  
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several indoor/outdoor patients are facing hardship due to continued strike by Resident Doctors and other sections of the staff at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the demands of the doctors;

(c) whether the Government have taken any initiative to resolve the strike; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) With the strike of the Resident Doctors, the number of patients has declined. However, the Faculty Members have helped to maintain some of the important hospital services.

(b) The main demand of the Resident Doctors of AIIMS is the withdrawal of the orders of termination of Residency (MCh. Course of Dr. Pankaj Kumar Upadhyay. Dr. Upadhyay's services were terminated on the grounds of incompetence and indiscipline and, therefore, his reinstatement is not acceptable, Dr. Upadhyay can, however, file an appeal to the Appellate Authority, which he has not done.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. prolonged discussions were held at various levels to resolve the strike, but no solution emerged because of the insistence on reinstatement of Dr. Upadhyay by the Resident Doctors' Association.

#### **Asset Stripping of Public Sector Undertakings**

420. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the asset stripping of public sector by Government have received criticism from several quarters including planning Commission Members;

(b) if so, the suggestions advocated against asset stripping; and

(c) The Government's reaction thereto, to ensure more autonomy to public sector?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Collaboration between India and Singapore**

421. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Singapore have recently entered into any agreement for collaboration in the field of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The time by which it is likely to be made effective; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the cooperation with Singapore in the field of Science and Technology during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. An inter-governmental Agreement on Cooperation in Science & Technology between India and Singapore was signed at Calcutta on January 4, 1995.

(b) The Agreement envisages cooperation in the Scientific fields, including management of research & development through exchange of Information, exchange

of researchers, joint execution of research & development projects, organisation of joint seminars and commercialisation of technologies in India and Singapore or any third country including participation in joint ventures. The Agreement will be executed by conclusion of mutually agreeable programmes of cooperation.

(c) This Agreement shall enter into force after approval by the two countries in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures and exchange of notes concerning such approvals through diplomatic channels.

(d) Discussions have been initiated by identification of a few broad areas like Information Technology, Biotechnology, Materials Science, Chemical Technology and Telecommunications for our cooperation.

#### **Standardisation of Drugs**

422. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding standardisation of drugs under Indian System of Medicines is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) & (c). Three Pharmacopoeia Committees i.e. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee, Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee and Sidha Pharmacopoeia Committee have been set up to work out Pharmacopoeial Standard of ISM drugs. The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee has laid down the standards for 80 single drugs of plant origin and published in the form of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India Pt. I. Standardisation of drugs is a continuous process. Therefore, it will not be possible to fix a time schedule for the completion of this work.

[English]

#### **Prices of Newsprint**

423. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Newspaper Society (INS) have expressed concern over the increase in the price of newsprint recently;

(b) if so, the extent of increase during the last year;

(c) whether the said increase have adversely affected the newspaper organisations; and

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

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

(b) A statement on the increase in the price of newsprint by the major newsprint mills in Public Sector during the last year is attached.

(c) and (d). The Indian Newspaper Society (INS) have represented to the Government against increase in the prices of newsprint. There is no statutory control over the prices of newsprint. Every revision in the prices of indigenous newsprint is referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP) for a post-fact study into its causes and justification.

#### STATEMENT

Name of the Mill	Date of Increase	Price Increases (Rs. per MT)
Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL)	10.10.1994	1430
The Mysore Paper Mills Limited (MPM)	07.12.1994	1530
Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL)	07.10.1994	1523
NEPA Ltd.	10.12.1994	1200
	10.10.1994	1300
	12.12.1994	1150
	12.10.1994	1200
	10.11.1994	500
	12.12.1994	1500

#### Women Doctoral Degree Holders

424. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed women Doctoral degree holders in various faculties of Science;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide them jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of women Doctoral Degree holders in Science faculties now working as Research Associates and CSIR fellows alongwith their status and service conditions;

(e) whether the Government propose to regularise them;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether in the selection of candidates to the post of Scientists, preference is proposed to be given to Research Associates and C.S.I.R. fellows; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No such data is presently available.

(b) to (h) Various S&T Organisations offer temporary as well as permanent jobs to these degree holders on the basis of laid down selection procedures. As for their temporary placement, they are offered Research Associateship, Senior Research Associateship and Pool Officership for a fixed tenure. The number of women Doctoral degree holders in Science faculties (including Phds in natural sciences, Engineering and Technology and MD/MS in Medical Sciences) presently holding CSIR Associateship are as follows:

- Research Associate	:	775
- Senior Research Associates (Pool Officers)	:	93

The tenure of a Research Associate is five years and that of a Senior Research Associate three years. The tenure of these Associates is fixed and is not extendable. During the currency of their temporary placement, they are free to apply against advertised posts for securing permanent jobs. No preference is given to these Research Associates while considering their candidature for appointment against regular posts in CSIR system.

#### Stagnation in PSUs

425. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether significant fall in investment has resulted in stagnation of output in the public sector industries; and

(b) if so, the number of public sector undertakings facing the stagnation, sector-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Cancer Control

426. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new cancer cases detected annually in the country in each State;

(b) whether proper and sufficient facilities for the treatment of cancer patients exist in various hospitals in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the financial allocation made by the Union Government under National Cancer Control Programme during the last three years to each State;

(e) the funds utilised by each State; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to control the cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) According to the data from National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research, it is estimated that about 6.87 lakhs new patients developed cancer in India in 1994.

(b) and (c). The facilities for surgical intervention and chemotherapy for treatment of cancer patients are available in almost all major hospitals in the country. The radiotherapy facilities for treatment of cancer patients are available in 124 institutions in the country.

(d) and (e). Assistance is generally provided to medical institutes, hospitals, voluntary organisations etc. A statement indicating the assistance given under various schemes of National Cancer Control Programme during 1991-92 to 1993-94 is enclosed. The utilisation reports are submitted by the institutions directly or through the State Govt. in due course of time.

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

#### STATEMENT

1991-92

Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

#### A. GRANT-IN-AID TO REGIONAL CANCER CENTRES

1. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMAS), New Delhi	30.00
2. Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad	25.00
3. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology Bangalore	25.00
4. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	30.00
5. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior	25.00
6. Cancer Institute, Madras	30.00
7. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	250.80*

Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

#### B. ASSISTANCE FOR RADIOTHERAPY UNITS

1. Govt. General Hospital, Ernakulam, Kerala	20.00
2. Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner Rajasthan	20.00
3. Cooch Behar Cancer Centre, Cooch Behar, West Bengal	20.00

#### C. ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRICT PROJECTS

1. West District of Delhi, Delhi	15.00
2. Chikmgalur, Karnataka	15.00
3. Dharward, Karnataka	10.00
4. Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	15.00
5. Balasore, Orissa	15.00
6. Chengalpattu MGR District, Tamil Nadu	15.00
7. South Arcot, Tamil Nadu	10.00
8. South 24 Parganas, West Bengal	15.00
9. Midnapore	10.00

#### D. DEVELOPMENT OF ONCOLOGY WINGS

1. Nizam's Instt. of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	70.00
2. Silchar Medical College & Hospital, Silchar, Assam	70.00
3. Govt. Medical College, Jammu, J&K	70.00
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer Rajasthan	70.00
5. Baba Raghav Das Medical College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	70.00
6. Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	50.00
7. North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri, West Bengal	70.00

#### E. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION & DETECTION

1. Dharamshila Cancer Foundation, Delhi	5.00
2. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	2.50
3. Ashvini Rural Cancer Relief Society, Solapur, Maharashtra	2.50
4. Cancer Relief Society, Nagpur, Maharashtra	2.50
5. Lokmanya Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra	2.50
6. Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Calcutta, West Bengal	2.50



**1992-93****A. GRANT-IN-AID TO REGIONAL CANCER CENTRES**

**Amount (Rs. in lakhs)**

**Name of Institution**

1.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	299.00*
2.	Gujarat Cancer & Research Instt, Ahmedabad	50.00
3.	Cancer Institute, Madras	50.00
4.	Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore	50.00
5.	Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), New Delhi	465.00
6.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack, Orissa	50.00
7.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
8.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00

**B. ASSISTANCE FOR RADIOTHERAPY UNITS**

1.	Nargis Dutt Memorial Hospital (Ashwini Society), Barsi (Solapur), Maharashtra	20.00
2.	Meenakshi Mission Hospital, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	20.00
3.	Karnataka Cancer Research & Therapy Instt., Hubli (Karnataka)	20.00
4.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, (U.P.)	50.00
5.	S.G. Cancer Hospital, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
6.	Lions Cancer Detection Centre, Surat Gujarat	50.00
7.	Charitable Society of Fort Lions, Jodhpur (for brachytherapy unit) Rajasthan	5.00

**C. ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRICT PROJECTS**

1.	Distt. Banskantha, Gujarat	15.00
2.	Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	10.00
3.	Distt. Bhatinda, Punjab	15.00
4.	Distt. Jullundur, Punjab	15.00
5.	Distt. Madurai, Tamil Nadu	15.00
6.	Distt. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	15.00

**D. DEVELOPMENT OF ONCOLOGY WINGS**

1.	JIPMER, Pondichery	100.00
2.	Siddharatha Medical College, Vijayawada (A.P.)	70.00
3.	Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	70.00

4.	Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, Karnataka	70.00
5.	B.S. Medical College, Bankura (W.B.)	70.00
6.	Govt. Medical College, Goa	70.00
7.	Swami Ramanand Tirath Rural Medical College, Ambejogai, Maharashtra	70.00
8.	Nizam's Instt. of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad (A.P.)	30.00
9.	Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar, Assam	30.00
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer, Rajasthan	30.00
11.	North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri (W.B.)	30.00

**E. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION & DETECTION**

1.	Hanuman Prasad Poddar Smarak Samiti, Gorakhpur (U.P.)	4.25
2.	Amala Cancer Hospital, Trichur, Kerala	5.00
3.	Christian Cancer Centre, Ambilikkai (T.N.)	5.00
4.	G.K. Naidu Memorial Hospital, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	5.00
5.	Lions Cancer Detection Centre, Surat, Gujarat	5.00
6.	Rajkot Cancer Society, Rajkot (Gujarat)	5.00
7.	Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Thakurpukur (W.B.)	5.00
8.	Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, Miraj, Maharashtra	5.00
9.	Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hospital, Calcutta	5.00

**1993-94****A. GRANT-IN-AID TO REGIONAL CANCER CENTRES**

1.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	610.00*
2.	Cancer Institute, Madras	55.00
3.	Gujarat Cancer & Research Instt. Ahmedabad	50.00
4.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	50.00
5.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack, Orissa	25.00
6.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
7.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00

\*Including Rs. 149.00 as Non-Plan Grant

\*Including Rs. 175.00 lakhs as Non-Plan Grant

		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>B. ASSISTANCE FOR RADIO-THERAPY UNITS</b>		
1.	Shree Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda, Gujarat	50.00
2.	Medical College Hospital, Kottayam, Kerala	50.00
3.	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	50.00
4.	J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur, U.P.	50.00
5.	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	50.00
6.	Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta	50.00
7.	M.P. Cancer Chikitsa Evem Sewa Samiti (J.L. Nehru Cancer Hospital & Research Centre) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	50.00
8.	Parvara Medical Trust's Paravara Rural Hospital, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	50.00
9.	Peripheral Cancer Centre, Mandya, Karnataka	50.00
10.	Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	50.00
1993-94		
<b>C. ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRICT PROJECTS</b>		
1.	Distt. Kheda, Gujarat	15.00
2.	Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat	15.00
3.	Distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat	10.00
4.	Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	15.00
<b>D. DEVELOPMENT OF ONCOLOGY WINGS</b>		
1.	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan	70.00
2.	M.L. Medical College, Jhansi, U.P.	70.00
3.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, Assam	70.00
4.	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan (W.B.)	70.00
5.	Lady Hardinge Medical College & S.K. Hospital, Delhi	70.00
6.	Civil Hospital, Aizawal (Mizoram)	70.00
7.	Govt. Medical College, Jammu, J&K	30.00
8.	Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut (UP)	50.00
9.	Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	30.00
<b>E. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION AND EARLY DETECTION</b>		
1.	Cancer Detection Society, Delhi	5.00
2.	Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	5.00
3.	Dharamshila Cancer Foundation and Research Centre, New Delhi	5.00

**Free Legal Assistance**

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for providing free legal assistance to the poor people during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether all the State Governments have utilized the funds properly;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to amend the prescribed principle of this scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Union Government to provide effective free legal assistance to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): No funds for this purpose are provided to the State Governments.

(b) & (c). Does not arise.

(d) & (e). There is no such proposal at present.

(f) Various Legal Aid Programmes, viz. Lok Adalats, Legal Aid Camps, Legal Literacy Camps, Training of Para Legals, etc. are being organised by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards with the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to make free legal aid available to poor persons.

**Banihal Tragedy**

428. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several deaths were reported due to avalanche along Jammu-Srinagar Highway at Banihal;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured in this avalanche;

(c) whether Central team visited to assess the damage and look into the causes of the tragedy;

(d) if so, the details of findings submitted to the Union Government; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). As per information received from the State Government 60 persons died and four persons sustained injuries due to avalanche between Qazigund and Jawahar Tunnel during January, 1995.

(c) to (e). Minister of State (Prime Minister Office) and senior officers of the Central Government visited J&K on 24th January, 1995 for taking stock of the rescue and relief operations jointly carried out by Army, Air Force,

B.S.F., Border Roads Organisation and the State authorities.

The State Government has paid Rs. One lakh each to the next of kin of those who died and Rs. 20,000/- each to those who sustained injuries. An enquiry by a retired judge of the State High Court is being conducted.

[English]

#### **Demands of Ex-Servicemen**

429. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Empowered Committee constituted to review the difficulties faced by Armed Forces Pensioners and the Committee constituted to consider demands of ex-servicemen other than those relating to pensions have submitted their recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) on improvement in the retirement benefits of pre-1986 Defence pensioners submitted its report in December, 1991. The HLEC recommended grant of One Time Increase (OTI) in pension of certain categories of pre-1986 Defence pensioners. The recommendations of the HLEC were accepted by the Government and necessary orders in implementation thereof were issued on 16.3.1992.

The Committee on remainder Problems of ex-Servicemen had been set up to examine demands of ex-Servicemen other than those relating to pensions. The report of the Committee has been received. The Committee recommended 22 demands and partly recommended 10 demands. Of these, 9 recommendations as shown in the *Statement-I* attached have been accepted and implemented. Four recommendations given in *Statement-II* attached have not been accepted. Ten recommendations concerning the State Governments or other Ministries/Departments have been referred to them for consideration and implementation. Nine recommendations are under consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

*Recommendations which have been Accepted and Implemented*

1. PSUs to obtain contract security from DGR or State Ex-Servicemen Corporations: Department of Public Enterprises have issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments to engage security personnel in PSUs from Ex-Servicemen security agencies sponsored by DGR or State Ex-Servicemen Corporations.

2. Medical facilities to ex-Servicemen/dependents through Armed Forces Hospitals: Budget for Medical

facilities has been increased to cater for medicines for ex-Servicemen. Service HQrs have set up 24 MI Rooms and 10 Dental Centres at stations having large population of ex-Servicemen.

3. Duty-free import of therapeutic gadgets by disabled ex-Servicemen: Ministry of Finance have clarified that items required by disabled and other categories of physically handicapped are permitted to be imported duty free.

4. Financial assistance to ex-Servicemen/dependents for treatment of serious diseases: Managing Committee of Armed Forces Flag Day Fund have approved that 60% of the actual cost of treatment may be paid to ex-Servicemen/dependents.

5. Upward revision of monetary allowance of pre-Independence gallantry awards: Government orders have been issued on 30th March, 1994, revising monetary allowances as recommended by the Committee.

6. Priority for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas for wards of ex-Servicemen: Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangthan has issued instructions for giving one time facility for admitting the children of ex-Servicemen, restricted to two children per ex-Servicemen, in Kendriya Vidyalayas at the place of resettlement if the class strength is below 45.

7. Maintenance of reservation for ex-Servicemen: The Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T) have issued instructions on 1st December, 1994 clarifying that the percentage of reservation for ex-Servicemen will remain the same as at present.

8. Statutory backing etc. for implementation of reservations for ex-Servicemen: The method of effecting available reservation for ex-Servicemen has been examined by DOP & T. The DOP & T have decided that the percentage of reservation of ex-Servicemen should remain the same as at present. An ex-ex-Servicemen selected under the reservation provided for them should be placed in the appropriate category viz. SC/ST/OBC/General Category depending upon the category which he belongs. Instructions have been issued in this regard by DOP & T to all Ministries/Department.

9. Enhancement of monetary allowance attached to the post independence gallantry awards: Government orders have been issued on 31st January, 1995, revising monetary allowance as recommended by the Committee.

#### **STATEMENT-II**

*Recommendations which have been Rejected*

1. Increase in allocation of seats in Medical/Dental Colleges from Central Pool for admission of wards of Defence Personnel.

2. Extension of 100% Railway concession in the first class for the gallantry award winners.

3. Counting of military service for increment and promotion on re-employment in civil.

4. The Committee did not recommend grant of pension to World War II veterans. However, the Committee recommended that some financial assistance under the

ongoing welfare activities/schemes may be given to World War II veterans. The recommendation has been examined and not found feasible.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sterilisation Cases**

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

(a) the target fixed for carrying out Sterilisation operations from April, 1994 to March, 1995, State-wise;

(b) the target achieved upto February, 1995, State-wise; and

(c) whether the target is likely to be achieved by the end of March, 1995?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Statement is attached showing expected levels of achievement State-wise and performance upto January, 1995 (latest available).

(c) Eighty per cent achievement is expected.

#### **STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expected Level of Achievement (ELA) 1994-95	Achievement 1994-95 (Apr-Jan'95)
1	2	3	4
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600000	445011
2.	Assam	130000	7894
3.	Bihar	600000	58420\$\$
4.	Gujarat	280000	218579
5.	Haryana	125000	78207
6.	Karnataka	418000	310894
7.	Kerala	115000	101553
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400000	310354
9.	Maharashtra	560000	445375
10.	Orissa	200000	119938
11.	Punjab	120000	86822
12.	Rajasthan	250000	150726
13.	Tamil Nadu	325000	257962
14.	Uttar Pradesh	600000	280321
15.	West Bengal	400000	246142
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/UTs.</b>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	44000	27327
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	20000	4005\$\$
3.	Manipur	3500	1237\$
4.	Meghalaya	1000	568\$
5.	Nagaland	2500	1417\$\$
6.	Sikkim	1100	248££
7.	Tripura	11200	9806
8.	A&N Islands	2000	1416
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1500	1030
10.	Chandigarh	2700	2435

1	2	3	4
11.	D & N Haveli	600	456
12.	Delhi	42840	30000
13.	Goa	4300	3414
14.	Daman & Diu	400	300
15.	Lakshadweep	40	21*
16.	Mizoram	3500	2705
17.	Pondicherry	6000	7360
All India©©		5326380	3246347

\* Provisional

\$ Achvt. upto Dec., 94

\$\$ Achvt. upto Nov., 94

££ Achvt. upto Oct., 94

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[*English*]

#### **Industry Information Centre**

431. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Industry Information Centre for small scale industrialists at Ahmedabad in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to open similar centre in other parts of the country also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no proposal to open a separate industry Information Centre for small scale industrialists at Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Registrar of Companies**

432. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices of Registrar of Companies in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more offices of Registrar of companies in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) whether any reforms have been initiated to enable Registrar of companies in various States to function efficiently particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.

**BHARDWAJ:** (a) There is presently one office of Registrar of Companies at Hyderabad in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Government recognise the need for opening of additional offices of Registrar of Companies in States with large numbers of Companies including Andhra Pradesh. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard and the jurisdictions of such offices have not been finalised.

(d) to (f). Department of Company Affairs constituted a Review Committee to study the working of offices of Registrar of Companies with a view to streamline their working. Consequently, Administrative instructions have been issued to all Registrars of Companies for simplification of procedure based on the recommendations of the Committee for expediting the availability of names, registration of documents, applications received under Section 108(1D) of the Companies Act from Investors seeking extension of time in lodging share transfer deeds and placing the documents in the documents file. The relevant rules are being amended, wherever necessary, to give effect to the above instructions.

[Translation]

#### **Ayurvedic Research Centres**

433. **SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:**  
**SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new Ayurvedic Research Centres in the Country to encourage the Indian System of medicine;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost for setting up of these centres?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):** (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### **Thai and Myanmar Fishermen**

434. **SHRI P.C. CHACKO:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few Thai and Myanmar fishermen violating the Maritime Zone of India Act, 1981 have been arrested recently;

(b) if so, whether such incidents of violations have been reported by Indian Coast Guard in other areas of Indian Ocean also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) Thai fishermen have been arrested recently for violating the Maritime Zone of India Act, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement giving the details is attached.

(d) Coast Guard ships and aircraft are extensively deployed to apprehend foreign fishing vessels poaching in Indian waters.

#### **STATEMENT**

*The details of fishing crafts apprehended during 1994-95 are as below:—*

Sl. No.	Ownership	1994-95
1.	Pakistan	06
2.	Sri Lanka.	09
3.	Thailand	05
4.	Indonesia	03
5.	Taiwan	01
6.	China	03
Total		27

#### **Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

435. **SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to generate electricity from non-conventional energy sources/bio-gas etc. in Gujarat;

(b) the amount of assistance given by the Union Government and other foreign agencies for this purpose during the current financial year in comparison to last two years;

(c) the achievements made in this regard; and

(d) the targets/projects likely to be set up in the State during the remaining part of the current Plan period to cope with increasing demand of electricity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):** (a) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing wide ranging programmes for the generation of electricity/utilisation of Non-conventional energy sources throughout the country including in the State of Gujarat. Major electricity generation programmes include wind power, small-hydro, bio-mass based co-generation, solar photovoltaic systems and bio-mass gasifiers. Various fiscal and financial incentives such as 100% depreciation, Tax Holiday, Wheeling and Banking etc. are given to power generation projects.

(b) A sum of Rs. 11.4 lakhs (upto 31.1.1995) have been released to Gujarat for this purpose against Rs. 37.6 lakhs during 1992-93 and Rs. 138.54 lakhs during 1993-94. No financial assistance has been provided by the foreign

agencies in these years for the projects in the State of Gujarat.

(c) 42 MWs of wind electric generators, 28 bio-mass gasifiers equivalent to 1.76 MW and 140 KW of SPV systems have been installed in Gujarat for generation of power from Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Besides this, a 500 KW grid connected bio-mass gasifier based power generation is under operation in Gujarat since 1993-94.

(d) 900 MWs wind power generation projects are under various stages of discussion with the State Govt. A 500 KW—bagasse based co-generation project is expected to be commissioned during 1995-96 in Gujarat.

#### Cement Prices

436. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement prices have zoomed in the country and the manufacturers have jacked up the prices to unprecedented levels recently;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check price rise and give relief to the small consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no abnormal increase in prices of cement except in Bombay. The wholesale price index (WPI) during the last three years was much below the WPI of other manufactured products and all commodities. However, recently there was an increase in the price of cement in Bombay which appears to be a temporary and local phenomenon caused by increase in the construction activity at the end of the financial year and influence of the market forces.

(c) Price and distribution of cement has been de-controlled with effect from 1.3.1989. However, Government is encouraging creation of additional capacities and providing infrastructural support for transportation of cement from surplus to deficit areas in order to check abnormal increase in prices.

#### Water Pollution

437. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether health hazards have increased manifold recently due to wide spread arsenic pollution in water in Maldah, North 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, South 24-Parganas;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of West Bengal have since requested the Union Government to launch a number of programmes to eradicate the menace,

(c) the reaction of the Government, thereto;

(d) whether any programme has since been initiated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) to (e). Government of West Bengal had sent a project in July, 1993 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crore which was approved in February, 1994 at a cost of Rs. 9.618 crore out of which Rs. 4,809 crore has been released. The State Government had submitted another project for approval of Central Government in December, 1994 on water supply scheme based on surface water from river Ganges for covering 250 villages in three parts and two distinct phases with 14.3 million gallons a day (MGD) water treatment plants. Government of India have approved this project in February, 1995 at the cost of Rs. 88.48 crore. The assistance from the Central Government will be 75% of the approved cost, the balance 25% will be met by the State Government. The work on the new project is likely to be started in April, 1995.

#### World Bank Report

438. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank in its recent report has commented upon India's population growth rate, Malaria and Plague;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the follow-up 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 (d). Do not arise.

#### Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

439. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held amongst non-Government Organisations, Academician Research Institutes, the World Bank, US Department of Energy and U.S. Industry and Indian renewable energy delegation in the month of December, 1994 regarding development of non-conventional and renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions;

(c) the programme drawn up by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the renewable energy is likely to be provided to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of discussions held during the visit of the Indian renewable energy delegation to the USA in December, 1994, 22 agreements and memoranda of understanding were signed/announced between the two sides, mainly in the private sector. During discussions, UNDP agreed to consider support to India, in the renewable energy sector and also provide information and inputs, based on the experiences of other countries, for a package of policy, incentives and legislation for the development of this sector in India. World Bank agreed to consider simplification of procedures, for speedy implementation of World Bank assisted projects. They have already started considering our projects submitted for GEF assistance. The meetings with NRIs and NGOs in USA have paved the way for enhanced investments in the renewable energy sector by way of setting up of joint ventures. The participation of US financing agencies in the Indian renewable energy sector has also started.

(c) and (d). Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is already implementing a wide range of renewable energy programmes/projects. Major among them are the National Programmes on Biogas Development, Improved cookstoves, Solar Photovoltaic Lighting, Solar PV Water Pumping, Solar Cooker, Wind Electric Power generation, Small Hydro Power, Cogeneration in Sugar mills and Solar Thermal applications. Apart from other decentralized energy applications, MNES has set for itself a target of 2000 MW through renewable energy during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Exploitation of renewable energy sources and achievement of goals will require large investment and induction of new technologies which is expected to come from private investment through joint ventures and assistance from bilateral and multilateral agencies which has been stimulated during the visit of Indian delegation to USA.

[Translation]

#### HIV Patients

440. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of HIV positive cases identified in Maharashtra till date;

(b) the hospitals in the State where facilities for the testing of AIDS are available;

(c) whether any AIDS control programme is being implemented in the above State with the foreign assistance; and

(d) the funds provided for this purpose during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As on 28th February, 1995, 5482 HIV positive cases have been reported from Maharashtra.

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

(c) and (d). Under the National AIDS Control Programme being implemented in the country with soft loan from the World Bank, a grant of Rs. 16,66,68,600 has been released to the State of Maharashtra during 1993-94.

#### STATEMENT

*Hiv Testing Facilities are Available at the Following Hospitals/Institutions in Maharashtra*

##### Surveillance Centres

1. Department of Microbiology, Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay.
2. Department of Microbiology, J.J. Hospital, Bombay.
3. Sion Hospital, Bombay.
4. B.Y.M. Nair Hospital, Bombay.
5. Rayabari Hospital, Ghatkopar, Bombay.
6. B.J. Medical College, Pune.
7. Department of Microbiology, Govt. Medical College, Nagpur.
8. Civil Hospital, Kolhapur
9. District Hospital, Chandrapur
10. Government Medical College, Miraj.
11. Indian Naval Ship Hospital, Ashwani, Bombay.
12. Department of Microbiology, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune.

##### Reference Centres

1. Indian Institute of Immunohaematology, Bombay.
2. National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

##### Zonal Blood Testing Centres

1. Blood Bank, KEM Hospital, Bombay.
2. Blood Bank, L.T.M.G. Hospital, Bombay.
3. Blood Bank, B.Y.L. Nair Hospital, Bombay.
4. Blood Bank, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
5. Blood Bank, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.
6. Blood Bank, Red Cross, Bombay.
7. Blood Bank, Cooper Hospital, Bombay.
8. Blood Bank, Rajawadi Hospital, Bombay.
9. Blood Bank, J.J. Hospital, Bombay.
10. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Solapur.
11. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Ulhasnagar.
12. Blood Bank, Sasoon Hospital, Pune.
13. Blood Bank, Govt. Medical Collage, Miraj.
14. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Chandrapur
15. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Kolhapur.
16. Blood Bank, Medical College, Nagpur.
17. Blood Bank, J.M. Hospital, Imphal.

[English]

#### Show of Air Power

441. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether show of Air Power has been resumed during recent Republic Day Parade after a gap of ten years;

(b) if so, the details of the aircrafts participated in the Air show;

(c) the background of such resumption;

(d) whether huge amount has been spent on this show during rehearsal and actual show of Air Power;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether such resumption is likely to have some impact on the strength of Indian Air Force in the world;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps proposed to be taken to keep this trend up?

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

(a) A limited short duration fly past by a variety of aircraft was held on the occasion of Republic Day Parade 1995. The last fly past was in the Parade of 1985.

(b) The participating aircraft were:

Jaguars	— 15
Mig-29	— 16
IL-76	— 1
AN-32	— 2
Dornier	— 2

(c) Such participation by aircraft of the Indian Air Force promotes national pride and also interest in the Air Force.

(d) and (e). Formation flying is part of the normal training/exercise requirements of the Air Force. No additional expenditure was required to be incurred for the fly past.

(f) to (h). The military part of the Republic Day Parade as a whole symbolises the nation's determination to defend its sovereignty against any external threat.

#### Plague Virus

442. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether samples of plague virus collected at Surat by four scientists of World Health Organisation are found missing;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made inquiries in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d). No, Sir, the samples were analysed at Haffkine Institute, Bombay and National Institute of Communicable

Diseases Delhi. Some samples were retained with World Health Organisation, South East Asian Regional Office at New Delhi for future reference and collaborative studies.

#### K.V.I.C. in Maharashtra

443. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial sponsored/ run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the tribal and backward areas in Maharashtra;

(b) the wear-wise details of the work done by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(c) the number of cooperative and private units in which assistance has been provided by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The details of industrial units sponsored/ run by KVIC industrywise in the Tribal and backward areas in Maharashtra is given in *Statement* enclosed:

(b) In Maharashtra, the production and employment in respect of Khadi and Village Industries during the last 3 years was as under:—

	1991-92	92-93	93-94
Production (Rs. in Crores)			
KHADI	9.89	13.52	15.03
V.I.	401.39	454.94	522.24
TOTAL	411.28	468.46	537.27
Employment (Lakh persons)			
KHADI	0.15	0.19	0.19
V.I.	4.28	4.43	4.62
TOTAL	4.43	4.62	4.81

(c) Details of units in which assistance has been provided by State KVI Board Maharashtra are as under:—

Years	No. of working units		
	Registered Institutions	Cooperative Societies	Total
1991-92	86	770	1,96,336
1992-93	93	795	2,08,495
1993-94	91	832	2,18,608
			2,19,531



**STATEMENT**

Statement showing the position of Units sponsored/ run by KVIC in Maharashtra during the year 1991-92, 92-93 & 93-94  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
		Units	Produ.	Empl.	Units	Produ.	Empl.	Units	Produ.	Empl.
1.	G & K	—	—	—	2	160.00	480	—	—	—
2.	FVPMBPI	—	—	—	41	938.40	2051	—	—	—
3.	Pottery	1	7164.94	83083	—	8357.90	93208	1	9490.19	95331
4.	Lime	1	230.34	3099	—	234.40	3151	—	261.35	3316
5.	Service	—	—	1604	—	—	2030	—	—	3158
6.	Fibre	—	—	—	14	102.00	405	1	6.80	27
7.	Cottage Match & Agarbatti	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	35.00	205
8.	R.E.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21.00	60
9.	Palm Gur	—	0.17	—	1	0.13	—	1	0.13	—
10.	Soap	1	0.72	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
11.	V. Oil	1	1.50	3	35	28.50	195	—	—	—

[Translation]

**Leprosy Patients**

444. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of leprosy patients are constantly increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported in each state during the last three years;

(c) the funds allocated under National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the last three years;

(d) the percentage of World Bank loan and assistance thereon; and

(e) the effort made by the Government for total alimination of leprosy by 2000 A.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The number of leprosy patients is not constantly increasing. The declining trend in the number new cases may be seen in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) and (d). The funds allocated under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) during the last three years and the percentage of World Bank loan and assistance thereon as under:—

Year	Total Fund allocated	Rs. in lakhs	
		World Bank loan/ Assistance	Percentage of World Bank loan/ assistance
1991-92	2208.00	NIL	—
1992-93	3338.02	NIL	—
1993-94	5094.06	2570	50.4

(e) The Government of India have launched National Leprosy Eradication Programme as a Centrally sponsored scheme with a view to eliminate leprosy by 2000 A.D. Under this Programme free domiciliary treatment is given to leprosy patients through trained leprosy workers.

**STATEMENT**

Number of New Leprosy cases detected by states in last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80007	75125	68266
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130	111	102
3.	Assam	1328	1270	1297
4.	Bihar	25405	86281	62992
5.	Goa	419	440	380
6.	Gujarat	11082	11338	13911
7.	Haryana	283	198	232
8.	Himachal Pradesh	193	207	176
9.	J & K	207	215	282
10.	Karnataka	26543	28421	26465
11.	Kerala	7050	6680	6030
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26543	28421	26863
13.	Maharashtra	94978	97033	87608
14.	Manipur	79	97	50
15.	Meghalaya	51	38	37
16.	Mizoram	29	28	24

Sl. Name of State/ UT No.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
17. Nagaland	93	34	22
18. Orissa	47438	48671	46046
19. Punjab	639	652	701
20. Rajasthan	1551	1347	1186
21. Sikkim	44	36	30
22. Tamil Nadu	102462	76356	63618
23. Tripura	176	208	216
24. Uttar Pradesh	59200	57764	50432
25. West Bengal	23403	25960	33647
26. A & N Island	140	104	118
27. Chandigarh	179	90	61
28. D & N Haveli	40	88	3
29. Daman & Diu	48	55	40
30. Delhi	2378	1482	2678
31. Lakshadweep	85	6	1
32. Pondicherry	910	852	583
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>512836</b>	<b>547686</b>	<b>494177</b>

[English]

#### National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences

445. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given Deemed University Status to NIMHANS, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the advantages for giving Deemed University Status to NIMHANS?

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

(b) and (c) The Institute will have greater flexibility in academic matters and more financial and administrative autonomy.

[Translation]

#### Bomb Blast in Jammu

446. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether five powerful bombs exploded at Palanwala in Jammu on February 4, 1995;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property due to this bomb blast; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check such incidents in future?

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

(b) The bomb blasts damaged a dispensary and local electric transformer. No loss of life or injury was reported in the incident.

(c) Measures have been taken to strengthen and intensify vigilance and patrolling of vulnerable areas/installations, streamlining of the intelligence apparatus to ensure better coordination between various agencies, and intensification of vigil on the border to check infiltration of arms and explosives. Efforts are also being made to educate the public, increase awareness and solicit public cooperation in containing and preventing such incidents.

[English]

#### Renewable Energy

447. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to meet 20 per cent of the country's total power needs from renewable energy in the next two decades as reported in the Hindustan Times dated January 31, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) India has a potential of over 100,000 MW for generation of power from renewable energy sources such as small hydro, wind, biomass and ocean energy, in addition to the vast potential available from solar energy. This potential is being harnessed in a phased manner through progressive technology development and creation of the right policy environment.

(c) The Government have established a full-fledged Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources to provide focussed attention to the development of this sector. A key element of the new approach and strategy is to consolidate and strengthen technology development and the local production base, and to provide a thrust to commercialisation through market orientation. Promotional incentives are being provided to attract institutional finance, private investments and external assistance. The States have been requested to create a suitable institutional framework, introduce attractive policies and simplify procedures to foster private investments for generation of power from renewable energy sources.

[Translation]

#### Development of Electronics in Uttar Pradesh

448. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the development of electronics industry in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the specific electronic projects launched in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1994-95 and the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of the foreign capital investment proposals sanctioned for the development of electronics industry in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Planning Commission does not make specific sub sectoral allocation for electronics for the States. The Central Government outlay for the electronics sector is as follows:

Period	Outlay
1994-95	Rs. 140.6 crores
VIII Plan	Rs. 611 crores

There is no specific allocation of this Central outlay state-wise in the electronics sector. The Department of Electronics allocates from this Central Government outlay, its resources on various projects/programmes depending upon the requirement of the Electronics Industry which is decided by various expert Councils and Committees. Such projects and programmes are in the nature of infrastructure setting up or sponsored projects for specific technology of manpower development.

(b) The details of various on-going projects/programmes supported by the Department of Electronics in Uttar Pradesh are given the Statement attached.

(c) During 1993 and 1994, five(5) proposals involving foreign direct investment of Rs. 4.45 Crores (approximately) were approved by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for setting up electronic units in the State of Uttar Pradesh for manufacture of Capacitors, Photovoltaic modules and developing software.

#### STATEMENT

List of Department of Electronics (DOE) supported programmes/projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh

- Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Gorakhpur.
- Electronic Research and Development Centre, Lucknow.
- Electronic Test and Development Centre, Kanpur.
- Software Technology Park, NOIDA.
- Electro-Medical and Maintenance Centre (EMM) at HILTRON, Bhimtal and at UPTRON, Lucknow.

- Development of a computerised 3 dimensional treatment planning system for Cancer Radiotherapy, Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Post Graduate Medicine & Research, Lucknow along with C-DAC, Pune.
- Development of Microprocessor Based Thyristor Driving System for Electric Locomotives at RDSO, Lucknow.
- Development of Microprocessor based Instrumentation System for Railway Applications at RDSO, Lucknow.
- World Bank supported Electronic Industry Development Project (Manpower Component) at:
  - Instt. of Engineering & Rural Technology, Allahabad.
  - Harcourt Butler Technological Instt., Kanpur.
  - CEDT, Gorakhpur.
- Manpower Development Programmes in Electronics and Computer.
- Employment Generation programme for rural people, by setting up of an electronic production units at:
  - M/s UP Hill Electronics Crop. Ltd. (HILTRON), Lucknow.
  - M/s UP Hill Quartz Ltd., Lucknow.
  - M/s Tirupati Engineering Crop., Lucknow.
- Project Vivek Darpan (use of electronics media for rural and development) at Hathras, Lucknow and Tehri Garhwal.
- Project on Materials Development at UPTRON, Lucknow.
- Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Languages in Machine Readable form at SS University, Varanasi and AMU Aligarh.
- Machine aids for Translation from English and Hindi & other Indian Languages (Phase II) at IIT, Kanpur.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) Teachers Training Programme for language teachers at Roorkee University, Roorkee and IIT, Kanpur.
- Resource Centre for Computer Assisted Learning and Teaching at BHU, Varanasi.
- Exploring information, Processing Structuring in Sanskrit Shastra at SS University, Varanasi.
- Computer Recognition of Hand Printed Devnagri Text at IIT, Kanpur.
- Microprocessor based Digital Logger System at UPTRON, Lucknow.
- System Design and Development of ASICS (EPGA model) for Digital TV at AERF, NOIDA.
- Studies of Junction Termination and Glass Passivation for High Voltage Transistors at IIT, Kanpur.

23. Development of Electrolytes for Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors at UPTRON, Lucknow.
24. Development of Microwigglers and Compact FEL System at Lucknow Univ., Lucknow.
25. Generation of Efficient Computer Codes for RCS Estimation of Complex Bodies at University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
26. M.Sc. (Electronics) Science Course (2 years) at Lucknow University.
27. Design & Fabrication of Uroflowmeter at IIT, Kanpur.

#### Data Bank

449. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to formulate a Data Bank to know the reasons of occurrence and to prevent accidents in industries;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any suggestion/charter of demand in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d) A Data Bank has been formulated in Directorate General of Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) under the Ministry of Labour as a part of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Project titled "Establishment and

Initial Operation of a Major Accident Hazards System in India." The Data Bank compiles information relating to inventory of major accident hazard industries, hazardous chemicals and incidents/accidents in such industries. Further, as a part of the Asia-OSH Project with the help of ILO, a networking arrangement for sampling Occupational Safety and Health Information is envisaged.

[English]

#### Woman and Child Welfare

450. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations working for woman and Child Welfare and have sought financial assistance from his Ministry during 1993 and 1994;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the assistance granted to such organisations State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d): No specific information about the number of organisations working for women and Child Welfare is available in the Department of Family Welfare. However, the grants under the Family Welfare Programme are given to Non-Governmental organisations including those who may be engaged in women and child welfare. Requisite information of such organisations is given in the statement attached.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of Voluntary Organisations who Sought Assistance in 1993-94 and 1994-95 and Grants-in-aid Sanctioned to them*

Name of the State	No. of Vol. Organs. who have sought grants-in-aid state-wise during 1993-94	Grants-in-aid given to Vol. Orgns. state-wise during 1993-94	No. or Vol. Orgns. who have sought grants-in-aid State-wise during 1994-95 (upto 31.12.1994)	Grants-in-aid given to Vol. Orgns. State-wise during 1994-95 (upto 31.12.94)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	101	1,04,55,695	115	64,79,305
Assam	22	36,08,075	10	6,41,085
Bihar	155	1,11,17,069	177	42,93,273
Madhya Pradesh	62	1,01,50,990	32	26,44,292
Maharashtra	116	1,81,59,390	75	3,127,15
Kerala	53	50,21,110	3	
			Kc—	
Karnataka	54	1,31,63,090	21	2,56,435
Orissa	211	99,22,874	261	53,41,094

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tamil Nadu	119	1,45,48,882	80	74,17,227
Uttar Pradesh	273	2,74,71,596	195	81,5,721
West Bengal	135	99,28,624	101	41,75,648
Delhi	12	1,20,03,218	18	40,71,879
Himachal Pradesh	7	22,00,000	9	—
Haryana	20	49,76,000	2	5,82,392
Manipur	22	30,15,560	19	4,38,450
Rajasthan	34	70,82,911	46	117,06,375
Gujarat	13	63,02,652	3	21,00,000
Jammu & Kashmir	2	10,00,000	3	—
Nagaland	3	50,000	—	—
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	10,000	—	—
Pondicherry	1	25,000	1	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	3,00,000	1	—
Punjab	7	24,63,300	4	—
Meghalaya	2	7,50,000	1	—
Tripura	3	11,75,000	2	—
Chandigarh		18,31,750	13	25,22,791
Goa		1,00,000		
Mizoram		50,000		
Sikkim		75,000		
A & N Islands		25,000		
Daman & Diu		50,000		
Lakshadweep		10,000		

#### Maternity and Health Care Centres

451. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Maternity and Health Care Centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of such Centres proposed to be opened during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether any foreign assistance is being provided for these Centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) List of State-wise number of Centres is given in the state-ment enclosed.

(b) and (c). 780 Primary Health Centres, 157 Community Health Centres and 101 Sub-centres are expected to be opened in 1994-95 and 1995-96 under Minimum Needs Programme.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Rural and Urban Family Welfare Centres.*

State/UT	PHC	CHC	SUB-CENTRE	RURAL F.W. CENTRE	URBAN F.W. CENTRE	URBAN HEALTH POST
Andhra Pradesh	1283	46	7894	420	131	0
Arunachal Pradesh	36	7	203	0	6	0
Assam	585	97	5280	146	10	0
Bihar	2209	146	14799	587	42	0
Goa	21	5	175	15	0	0
Gujarat	945	178	7284	251	113	28
Haryana	394	59	2299	89	19	16
Himachal Pradesh	225	42	1851	77	89	0
Jammu & Kashmir	315	41	1700	82	12	0
Karnataka	1328	193	7793	269	87	0
Kerala	908	54	5094	163	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1182	191	11910	460	63	99
Maharashtra	1684	299	9377	428	74	278
Manipur	70	14	420	31	2	0
Meghalaya	85	9	333	23	1	0
Mizoram	38	5	244	14	1	0
Nagaland	33	4	244	7	0	0
Orissa	1006	152	5927	314	10	8
Punjab	472	104	2964	129	23	64
Rajasthan	1466	246	8000	232	61	90
Sikkim	23	2	142	15	1	0
Tamil Nadu	1436	72	8681	383	65	100
Tripura	62	10	535	35	9	0
Uttar Pradesh	3750	248	20153	907	81	150
West Bengal	1548	87	7873	355	111	0
A&N Islands	17	4	96	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	1	12	1	3	10
D&N Haveli	6	0	34	2	0	0
Daman & Diu	4	2	19	0	0	0
Delhi	8	0	42	8	69	28
Lakshadweep	7	3	14	0	0	0
Pondicherry	26	3	79	12	0	0
	21172	2326	131471	5435	1083	871

[Translations]

**Medium of UPSC Examination**

452. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medium of examinations of ten other examinations excluding the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission is only English;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making the other Indian languages as the medium of examinations instead of English; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to make the other Indian languages as medium of examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a), (b) and (c). At present, Union Public Service Commission is conducting some of its examinations in English medium only. The question of permitting the use of all the languages included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution, in addition to English, for answering conventional type papers in these examinations as also the demand relating to abolition of compulsory English paper was examined by an Expert Committee whose recommendations are under consideration. In view of the differing views on the subject, Government's effort is to arrive at a consensus for which views of the Chief Ministers have also been solicited.

[English]

**Review of J.R.Y. and I.R.D.P.**

453. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Integrated Rural Development Programme scheduled for the last three years has been made recently;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the suggestions, if any, given by the States for the improvement of the systems of providing bank finances in relevant cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI, HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c): To ensure better implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) these are reviewed continuously by the Centre and the State Governments. At the Central level, the financial and Physical performance of these programmes are reviewed through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governments. Besides from time to time, these programmes are also reviewed with the State Secretaries as well as through workshops organised for the Project Directors of the District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads to deliberate on various problems in implementation of these programmes for taking necessary remedial measures. For qualitative monitoring of these programmes, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has also introduced an Area Officers' scheme which aims to review major programmes in selected districts/States with special reference to quality timeliness & proper achievement of physical & financial targets. At the State level, the schemes area also reviewed by the State Level Co-ordination Committees. Besides, Concurrent Evaluation studies of major rural development programmes are also undertaken from time to time to have in-depth review of major rural development programmes. Based on the findings of these studies necessary corrective measures are adopted.

At the instance of the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment, Reserve Bank of India also constituted an Expert Committee recently under the Chairmanship of Shri D.R. Mehta, Deputy Governor to review the IRDP and to recommend suitable measures for strengthening it with a view to make it more effective for alleviation of poverty. The Committee has recently submitted its Interim Report to the RBI. Some of the important suggestions made by the Committee are:—

- (i) Greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Implementation of IRDP.
- (ii) Selection of the families below poverty line for assistance under IRDP should be from those with skills aptitude and experience in handling assets. The others could also be provided assistance under IRDP subject to acquiring of upgrading their

skills under TRYSEM of other related training programme.

(iii) Switchover from present front end subsidy to back and subsidy.

(iv) Measures for better recovery of IRDP loan.

(v) Need to meet working capital requirement.

(vi) Realistic repayment schedules and increasing the security free limits.

(vii) Stress on better planning and development of infrastructure.

(viii) Increase in the level of per family assistance by providing larger credit and higher subsidy.

The Interim Report is currently being examined in the RBI and the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment.

**Two Children Scheme**

454. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have adopted the Two Children Scheme for providing employment in the Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The issue requires wider consultation and consideration.

**Indian Products in International Market**

455. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that International Standard Organisation is likely to bring Indian products in international market; and

(b) if so, the details of the type of products alongwith their estimated cost and production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Adoption of the Standards under the ISO-9000 Series of the International Standards Organisation increases the acceptability of the products in the international market. The Organisation by itself does not promote any product.

(b) Does not arise.

**CMDs in Public Sector Undertakings**

456. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings which are without full-time permanent Chairman and Managing Directors alongwith date of vacancy; and

(b) the date by which the permanent arrangement is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As per available information the posts of Chief Executives (CMD/MD) of 27 Public Sector Enterprises were lying vacant as on 28-2-95. The names of these PSUs alongwith the dates of vacancy are given in the Statement enclosed. The vacancies are filled up in accordance with a prescribed procedure which includes selection by the Public Enterprises Selection Board and appointment by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department. This is a continuous process and hence it may not be possible to indicate the exact dates by which all these vacancies will be filled up.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the post/public sector undertaking	Date of Vacancy
1.	CMD, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	01.05.93
2.	MD, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	01.05.94
3.	MD, Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	01.08.93
4.	CMD, British India Corpn.	01.06.91
5.	CMD, Engineers India Ltd.	01.01.94
6.	CMD, Gas Authority of India Ltd.	02.11.91
7.	CMD, Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn.	09.11.94
8.	CMD, Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	01.10.92
9.	CMD, Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	20.10.94
10.	CMD, Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	01.01.94
11.	Chairman National Airport Authority	01.01.94
12.	MD, National Fertilizers Ltd.	01.11.92
13.	MD, National Handlooms Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	01.05.94
14.	CMD, National Jute Mfr. Corpn. Ltd.	01.05.92
15.	MD, North Eastern Regional Agr. Mktg. Corpn.	12.12.91
16.	CMD, NTC Ltd.	18.04.93
17.	CMD, NIC (APKKM) Ltd.	09.09.90
18.	CMD, NTC (MP) Ltd.	11.03.93
19.	CMD, NIC (NM) Ltd.	22.02.93
20.	CMD, NTC (SM) Ltd.	05.01.93
21.	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd.	28.11.85
22.	CMD, NTC (WBABO) Ltd.	08.06.94
23.	CMD, Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Ltd.	07.03.94
24.	MD, Reyroll Burn Ltd.	21.03.94
25.	MD, Scooters India Ltd.	post kept in abeyance, but revived now.
26.	CMD, Telecommunications Consultants (I) Ltd.	01.10.94
27.	MD, U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	07.04.88

### Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute

457. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi is in deplorable State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a), (b) and (c) In a review taken in this Ministry in Nov., 94 certain deficiencies were noticed with regard to the indoor patient care and conditions of buildings. It has been decided to augment grants to the Institution during 1994-95 and also to develop a scheme for modernisation which enable proper care of patients, both indoor and outdoor.

### New Industrial Policy

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

(a) the impact of the New Industrial Policy on the small scale industry;

(b) whether they have achieved the growth target;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The new industrial policy on the small scale industry has yielded positive results in terms of creating a conducive environment for the growth and development of small scale industries in line with the emerging industrial and economic scenario.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This may be seen from the table given hereunder on the targets and achievements of growth of output.

	Target	(Per cent) Achievement
1992-93	5.0	5.6
1993-94	7.0	7.1
1994-95	9.1	9.5*

\*For the period April to September, 1994

(d) Does not arise.

### Blood Banks

459. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term plan has been prepared at the Central level to look into the working of the blood banks as well as better coordination among them particularly the stocking of red blood cells, cryoprecipitate, platelets and plasma and the recycling of blood drained out during surgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures taken to augment the blood supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Blood Safety and rational use of blood & blood products is one of the important strategies of the comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India during the 8th Plan period currently under implementation as a centrally sponsored Scheme. The Plan envisages modernization of all the public sector blood banks and setting up of 31 blood component separation facilities in the country.

There is no proposal under consideration to recycle blood drained during surgery.

(c) The National AIDS Control Programme attaches utmost importance to the promotion of voluntary blood donation in order to augment blood supply in the country. In addition, component separation facilities are being established in several large blood banks to optimise and rationalise the use of blood and service a much larger number of people than the current level.



[Translation]

**Accidents in Ordnance Factories**

460. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents took place in the ordnance factories during the last three years;

(b) whether qualified safety officers have been appointed under Factory Act, 1948 and the Rules made thereunder to help in checking the said accidents;

(c) if so, the number thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) 13.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 79.

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

[English]

**Instrument to warn against Nuclear Attack**

461. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Defence Research and Development is making research to develop an instrument which is likely to warn against nuclear attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Scientists at Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute have also developed a special wrist watch which fore-warns the bearer the threat of nuclear radiation; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However certain R&amp;D work has been done to develop a wrist worn device to measure the accumulated radiation to which the device-wearer has been exposed over a period of time. This device uses a radio-photoluminescent glass which has been developed in collaboration with Central Glass &amp; Ceramic Research Institute.

[Translation]

**Investment in Agro-based Industries**

462. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign investment proposals received for setting up agro-based industries in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved and implemented so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of approved proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 9 proposals involving foreign direct investment have been approved for setting up agro based industries in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years i.e. 1993 to 1995 (January). Details of these approvals are given in the statement enclosed. Statewise break-up of foreign investment approvals prior to 1993 have not been centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Implementation depends on the gestation period which varies from project to project. Moreover, these approvals have been given recently.

**STATEMENT***List of Foreign Direct Investment Collaboration Cases approved by all sections from January 1993 to January, 1995 for Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Appr. No./Appr. Date (Type/Agency)	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Amount (%Equity) (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.		Trendy Tropical Foods Limited B-267A Greater Kailash-Part New Delhi—110048	Gauthier SA France	41.00 (12.00%)

Item Description : Semi Candied Fruits

France

At Location : Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Infragro Industries Limited DD-8, Nehru Enclave New Delhi—110019	Gauthier Agro Industries France France	46.50 (14.53%)	At Location : Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Fruit nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit not elsewhere specified (Semi candid fruits).				
3.	Kalindi Agro Biotech Limited 6th Floor Bhandri HO 91, Nehru Place, New Delhi—110019	V.S. Hitech Industrial Development Kibuts Ginosar Dn 14980 Israel Israel	46.08 (36.00%)	At Location : Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Culture, Develop, Cultivate and Process all kinds of tissue Culture plants.				
4.	Kalindi Agro Biotech Ltd. 601 Bhandari HSE, 91 Nehru Place, New Delhi	V.S. Hitech Indl Dev. Ltd. Kibuts Ginosar D.N. 14980 Israel Israel	46.08 (36.00%)	At Location : Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Tissue Culture				
5.	Vimal Chaturvedi 608, Vishal Bhawan 95, Nehru Place New Delhi—110 001.	Franken BV. P.O. Box 9 4460 AA Goes Holland Netherlands	102.00 (7.30%)	At Location : Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Cultivation, Processing and Packing of White Button Mushroom				
6.	Sitapur Paper Mills Limited Plycrafts M.G. Marg, Hazratganj, Lucknow—226001.	B.L. Syndicasters. Simpson Bay Yatch CL Plaza Dellago 15 Airport Road Netherlands	1233.00 (51.00%)	At Location : Hardoi (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Duplex Boards and writing and printing papers				
7.	L.R. Brothers INDO Flora Liimited Hauz Khas New Delhi—110017	Dalsem Kassenbouw BV Netherlands	120.00	At Location : Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Cutflowers and flowers buds of all kinds suitable for bouquets for ornamental purposes				
8.	Versatile Biotechnologies Limited 3/21, Patra Kar Pura Gomti Nagar Lucknow—226010	Multiflor Holland NV Holland Netherlands	254.80 (15.44%)	At Location : Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Fresh cut flowers and pot flowers plantlets from tissue like roses Chrysanthemums Carnation Gerbera a Nithurium Gladiola Freesia Alstromeria etc. Grown under Greenhouse and open Cultivation				
9.	Petron International (India) Pvt. 149/-A, Plot No. 5 Baner Road, Next to I.T.I. Aundhi U.S.A.	Petron International Inc. USA	5000.00 (31.00%)	At Location : Maunbhanjan (Uttar Pradesh)
Item Description : Sugar				

**Medical Hospitals**

463. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of proper medical facilities in the Government hospitals under the control of Union Government in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide more medical facilities in these hospitals;

(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) Proper medical facilities are available in Central Government Hospitals. However, upgradation of facilities in the Central Government hospitals is taken up each year within the overall availability of resources.

**Sub-standard Medicines**

464. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of sub-standard medicines has increased at present in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) As per information available from the States, during the last 3 years sale of sub-standard medicines has not increased.

(b) Does not arise.

(English)

**CGHS Dispensaries**

465. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) the amount spent on each of these dispensaries during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more CGHS dispensaries in this State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are 14 Allopathic Dispensaries, 2 Ayurvedic Units, 2 Homoeopathic Units and 2 Unani Units in Andhra Pradesh at present.

(b) Dispensary-wise expenditure is not maintained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a proposal to open 2 Allopathic dispensaries under CGHS at Hyderabad during 1995-96, subject to approval by Ministry of finance.

**Medical Colleges**

466. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for starting medical colleges in Kerala is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) A proposal for starting of a medical college was received from the Academy of Medical Sciences, Pariyarma, Kannur Distt., Kerala. As per the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993 and Regulation notified thereunder, the letter of intent has been issued.

**Nutrition Level**

467. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the normal per head calorie required/available in the country;

(b) whether this is very low compared to the International Standards; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the required nutrition levels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) A Committee constituted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommended different calories intake according to age, sex and activity levels. However, energy deficiency exists in some groups of the population, especially pre-school children.

(b) The standard recommended by ICMR is comparable with that recommended by WHO for people who have high activity levels.

(c) In order to improve nutrition levels, a number of measures are already being implemented which include mid-day meal programmes, supplementary feeding for pre-school children, control of iodine deficiency disorders, distribution of iron and folic acid, vitamin A prophylaxis.

**Ban on Sale of Shampoo**

468. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated January 11, 1995 captioned 'Shampoo may cause cancer's: study';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban the sale of

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(b) The standard recommended by ICMR is comparable with that recommended by WHO for people who have high activity levels.

(c) In order to improve nutrition levels, a number of measures are already being implemented which include mid-day meal programmes, supplementary feeding for pre-school children, control of iodine deficiency disorders, distribution of iron and folic acid, vitamin A prophylaxis.

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(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated January 11, 1995 captioned 'Shampoo may cause cancer's: study';

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban the sale of

all shampoos in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study pertains to the synthetic detergent based shampoos by the Japanese Scientists.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The synthetic detergent based and soap-based shampoos are covered under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 according to which they are required to conform to BIS standards. As provided in the BIS standards, the manufacturers of shampoos have to satisfy themselves of the dermatological safety of their products before their release for sale.

Besides, in India consumer protection standards are already available for shampoos and quality products are generally found safe.

#### Public Sector Undertakings

469. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made in each Public Sector Undertaking in Gujarat as per the present position;

(b) the details of annual production, profit or loss during the last three years and the number of employees employed in each of the undertakings;

(c) the details of Central projects in Gujarat in respect of which the Government are contemplating to make more investment;

(d) the number of each projects which are under implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): As on 31.3.1993, there were two central Public sector undertakings namely, Indian Petro-chemicals Corpn. Ltd. and NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. having their registered office in the State of Gujarat. Detail of Investment in terms of equity and loans, value of production, net profit/loss and number of employees in these PSEs during last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e): Detail of projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under central PSEs together with anticipated date of commissioning which were under implementation as on

31.3.1993 is given at pages 43 to 50 in Volume-I of P.E. Survey 1992-1993 laid in the parliament on 23.2.1994.

#### STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of PSE	Years	Investment	Value of production	Net Profit/loss	No. of employees (other than casual)
Indian petrochemicals corpn.	1992-93	185675	167584	13177	11742
	1991-92	172450	167054	5502	11189
	1990-91	140168	110045	5725	10037
NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	1992-93	25784	5496	(-)8385	9241
	1991-92	22244	11784	(-)3713	11752
	1990-91	20980	11745	(-)2195	12472

#### Flouride in Toothpaste

470. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently notified that toothpaste containing flouride must contain a warning that children below seven years should not use it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the opinion of health experts has been obtained in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the notification is likely to come into effect?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The intention of the new clause of caution is to prohibit use of fluorinated toothpastes by children below 7 years of age.

(c) and (d) A draft notification for amending rule 149 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has already been published and steps have been initiated to finalise the notification after considering the comments and opinion of the Dental Health Experts.

#### Appointments in Public Sector Undertakings

471. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers has recently suggested some proposals providing for flexibility in age and wage for appointments in public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the practicability and implications of the

aforesaid proposals have been examined by the Government: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A Group of Ministers which was constituted to suggest specific measures to cut delays in implementation of 'General projects under implementation' had suggested, among other things, that age and wage should have flexibility in order to attract the best talent to the public sector undertakings.

(c) and (d) These are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

#### Employees of Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant

472. SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in categories I, II, III and IV working in Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant (KAPP);

(b) the number out of them belonging to displaced families of Gujarat State and the category-wise details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not giving jobs to educated unemployed persons of affected families;

(d) whether the Government have prepared a list of educated unemployed young males and females of these displaced families;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the time by which employment is likely to be provided to educated unemployed persons of displaced families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The total number of employees in Categories I, II, III & IV (Groups A, B, C, & D) in Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant is 1302.

(b) There are 64 employees from families of displaced persons in Category IV (Group D), 51 in Category III (Group C) and 2 in Category II (Group B).

(c) Educated, unemployed land affected persons are recruited to the extent they fulfil the qualifications and trade requirements and are suitable for the jobs. Thus, 117 persons from affected families have been recruited.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has not prepared any list of educated unemployed young males and females of displaced families.

(f) It is not possible to lay down any time limit for

providing employment to all educated unemployed persons belonging to displaced families as the number of available posts is limited.

(g) The Project had organised training classes for those meeting basic qualification norms for induction for various posts in administration/stores/purchase cadres. Preference is given to land affected persons while allotting shops in the shopping complex at KAPP township. Special training camps were organised for persons belonging to land affected families to enable them to get selected to CISF.

[English]

#### AIDS Control

473. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:  
SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full-blown cases of AIDS alongwith the number of persons tasted HIV-positive in each State/Union Territory;

(b) the projection of AIDS cases by 2000 A.D.;

(c) the organisations engaged in implementing AIDS Control Programmes;

(d) the total amount allocated, released and utilized for AIDS Control programmes during the last three years;

(e) whether the number of persons tested HIV-positive has come down after implementation of AIDS Control programmes;

(f) if so, to what extent; and

(g) the steps taken to effectively check the spread of AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Statements I and II are enclosed.

(b) Projections of HIV infected cases and AIDS Cases are at best informed guesses and not very accurate. Extrapolations based on Surveillance data also depend upon the accuracy of the data base. It is, therefore not possible to make any projection in this respect.

(c) Apart from the Governmental agencies in the State level there are several non-governmental agencies implementing the AIDS Control programme, with the National AIDS Control Organisation. Coordinating these activities at the National Level.

(d) Statement III is enclosed.

(e) and (f) As the epidemic develops and testing facilities increase, the number of seropositives detected also will increase. Any change in seropositivity rates as a result of interventions will be discernible over a much longer period of time.

(g) A comprehensive Programme for the prevention and control of AIDS is currently under implementation as a

centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country. The strategies of the programme consist of generation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour and general public about HIV/AIDS, Control of Sexually Transmitted Disease. Blood Safety and rational use of blood, better Surveillance, and diagnosis and clinical Management of HIV/AIDS Cases.

**STATEMENT-I***Sero-Surveillance for HIV Infection*

Period of Report upto: 28th February, 1995  
(Provisional)

S. NO.	NAME	SCREENED	WB POSITIVE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32981	143
2.	Assam	9575	6
3.	Bihar	8401	3
4.	Punjab/Chandigarh	54019	165
5.	Delhi	307522	978
6.	Goa	55359	544
7.	Gujarat	299650	513
8.	Haryana	115522	123
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12167	13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7009	10
11.	Karnataka	345571	1643
12.	Kerala	33994	180
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42771	64
14.	Maharashtra	230672	5482
15.	Manipur	32364	3148
16.	Mizoram	8853	72
17.	Nagaland	1466	112
18.	Orissa	33450	33
19.	Pondicherry	45781	1061
20.	Rajasthan	33462	43
21.	Tamil Nadu	573156	2766
22.	Uttar Pradesh	74040	475
23.	West Bengal	102081	251
24.	Lakshadweep	209	2
Total		2460075	17830

**STATEMENT-II**

*National Aids Control Programme, India  
Aids Cases in India (Reported to NACO)*

(As on 28th, February, 1995)

S. NO.	STATE/UNION TERRITORY	AIDS CASES
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	2
3.	Delhi	70
4.	Goa	12
5.	Gujarat	18
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Kerala	76
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21
11.	Maharashtra	288
12.	Manipur	68
13.	Pondicherry	6
14.	Punjab/Chandigarh	47
15.	Rajasthan	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	345
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8

S. NO.	STATE/UNION TERRITORY	AIDS CASES
18.	West Bengal	32
19.	Karnataka	26
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
21.	Orissa	2
Total		1036

**STATEMENT-III**

YEAR	ALLOCATION OF FUND	RELEASE OF FUND	UTILISATION OF FUND
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1992-93	1143.21	1143.21	362.54
1993-94	2220.05	1050.93	955.66
1994-95	2905.05	1831.20	359.49
		6268.31	4025.34
			1677.69

**Leather Units**

474. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY;  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a technology mission to upgrade leather units;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked thereof; and

(c) the period for which the technology mission is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The Mission has a total budget of Rs. 22 crores, out of which the Government share would be Rs. 12 crores and a matching contribution of Rs. 10 crores from the industry/concerned State Government/non-government agencies.

(c) The Mission would be operational for a four-year period.

**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

475. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have any proposal to modify the guidelines of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (J.R.Y.) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Hospital Projects in Delhi**

476. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 500-bed Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital at Rohini and 100-bed hospital at Pooth Khurd Delhi were projected in Eighty Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have cleared these projects, and

(c) the details thereof alongwith the total plan allocation made therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi have been advised to provide certain information about restructuring of G.B. Pant Hospital and obtain higher allocation from Planning Commission to facilitate clearance of proposals.

**Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings Shares**

477. SMT. SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision to sell 49% shares of certain Public Sector Undertakings recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount realised through sale of shares, undertaking-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme for investment of this amount; and

(d) if so, the industrial sectors in which the amount has been/is likely to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government have decided to disinvest its shareholding in select public sector undertakings alongwith allowing the PSUs to dilute the Government holding by issue of new shares subject to retaining Government holding at not less than 51% of the total equity. The details of the amount realised undertaking-wise in given in the statement.

(c) and (d): The amount realised from disinvestment is credited to Consolidated Fund of India and the allocation of the amount to different industrial sectors is made through the budgetary process.

**STATEMENT**

*Year-wise/PSU-wise details of Amount Realised through Disinvestment since 1991-92 to October, 1994*

No.	Name of the PSE	Amount realised (Rs. in crores)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1994-95 (Till Oct., 1995)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andrew Yule	—	—	—
2.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	—	—	48.27
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	—	—	47.17
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	—	8.21	301.34
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	—	331.18	—
6.	Bongagaon Refineries & Petro-chemicals Ltd.	—	45.40	—
7.	CMC Ltd.	—	—	—
8.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	—	—	—
9.	Container Corpn. of India.	—	—	99.72
10.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	—	—	—
11.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	—	1.30	—
12.	HMT Ltd.	—	23.38	—
13.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	—	—	—
14.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	—	8.07	—
15.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	—	—	—
16.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	—	331.85	563.11
17.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
18.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	—	81.55	—
19.	Indian Oil Corporation	—	—	1028.16
20.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—
21.	Indian Railway Consn. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
22.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	—	15.63	—
23.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	—	—	—
24.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	—	—	1322.20
25.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	—	—	—
26.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	—	244.20	0.01
27.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	—	0.72	0.30
28.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	—	17.88	—
29.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	—	70.43	—
30.	Oil & Natural Gas Company Ltd.	—	—	1051.53



1	2	3	4	5
31.	Rsshriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	—	30.36	—
32.	Shipping Corpn. of India	—	—	28.24
33.	State Trading Corporation	—	2.25	—
24.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	—	700.10	22.64
35.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>*3038</b>	<b>1912.51</b>	<b>4512.72**</b>

1. \*As in 1991-92 the shares were sold in bundles the amount realised PSU-wise is not available. The total amount realised is Rs. 3038 crores.
2. \*\*Provisional.
3. Total amount realised is 9463.23 crores.

[English]

#### Restoration of Political Process in J&K

478. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives to restore political process in Jammu & Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to create employment opportunities for unemployed youth in the State?

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

(a) to (c) The aim of the Government is to ensure that conditions of peace and normalcy are created, and the political and democratic process restored in the State of Jammu & Kashmir at the earliest. Towards this end the situation is being continuously and closely reviewed and monitored and a number of steps have been taken. These include sustained and targeted operations against the militants to contain their activities and reduce the fear of the gun; efforts to step up the pace of development and economic activities in the State; action for reactivation of the civil administration and restoring its morale; steps to restore the confidence of the people in the administration by seeking their cooperation; efforts to reactivate political elements in the State and action to relieve tensions and uncertainties among the people including measures such as the release of detainees, etc. Instructions have also been issued that utmost restraint be exercised in security operations despite the gravest provocations so that the scope for harassment or harm to civilians could be minimised. The Government intends to pursue all these efforts intensively.

Procedural aspects pertaining to the electoral process including the revision of the voters' list and the delimitation of constituencies have also been taken up. The public debate on the various aspects of the democratic process which has started in the State is also being monitored carefully.

(d) A special recruitment drive was undertaken by the Staff Selection Commission in 1990-91 to fill up Group 'C' vacancies on direct recruitment basis in various Central Government Offices as well as Public Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies in Kashmir Valley and Ladakh Region. The drive resulted in selection of 794 candidates in the State. Age relaxation upto 5 years (25-30 years) was also allowed at request of J&K Government. Special recruitment drives were also organised by the Central Para Military Organisations, as a result of which nearly 8500 persons were recruited from the State during the past 4 years. The outlays

under the employment oriented schemes of the Rural Development Sector have also been substantial stepped up during the current year to generate employment opportunities in the rural sector. Efforts are also being made by the Government to provide additional employment opportunities for the educated and professionally qualified youth from the State in various Public Sector organisations in the country and for others through special employment programmes under the State Government.

#### Outbreak of Plague

479. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
DR. K.D. JESWANI:  
DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have assessed the exact number of persons who had tested positive for plague in Surat, Delhi and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the number of deaths reported during the last six months in each State/Union Territory;
- (c) whether the Union Government have provided financial and other assistance to these States/Union Territories;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the preventive steps taken by the Government to check the outbreak of this epidemic and other communicable disease in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the presumptive plague cases and deaths is enclosed.

(c) and (d) 2360 MTs BHC and 372 lakh capsules of Tetracycline were allotted to States along with Dhoopan Samagri (Ayurvedic and Unani fumigation material) to facilities air purification. In addition to technical support, financial assistance has also been provided for upgradation of laboratory facilities.

(e) Government also constituted an Expert Committee to review Public Health System in the country and suggest preventive measures. Close surveillance is being continued. The States have been advised to gear up public health system and improve sanitation.

#### STATEMENTS

State	Presumptive Cases	Deaths
Maharashtra	596	Nil
Gujarat	151	52
Delhi	68	1
Karnataka	50	1
Uttar Pradesh	10	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	1	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>54</b>

**Nuclear Reactors**

480. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain nuclear reactors are proposed to be closed down by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the circumstances leading to their closure; and
- (d) the manner in which their closure is likely to affect the nuclear programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) There are ten nuclear power reactors in operation in India today. Of them the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-1 is the first Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) unit built in India, in collaboration with Canada. It has a present rated capacity of 100 MWe. The performance of this unit has been affected due to equipment related problems and the unit was shut down for extended periods during the past several years. A final decision, based on techno-economic considerations, on its continued operation is yet to be taken.

(d) Several improvements have been incorporated in the design of subsequent PHWR units and therefore the nuclear power programme will not be affected.

[*Translation*]

**Institute of Secretariat Training and Management**

481 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total residential areas in campus of ISTM, New Delhi at present;
- (b) the total areas of land situated elsewhere;
- (c) the time by which entire residential area is likely to be provided to ISTM; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) ISTM has residential accommodation of 5 type III quarters in their complex situated in old JNU Complex. In addition 11 type II quarters and 30 type I quarters have also been earmarked to be allotted to them on vacation by the staff of the JNU.

(b) ISTM have also under occupation six type II quarters in R.K. Puram, which will be vacated as soon as the quarters earmarked for them in Old JNU Campus are made available to them on vacation by JNU staff.

(c) All quarters earmarked for ISTM will be allotted to them as soon as they are vacated by the staff of JNU.

(d) JNU have been requested from time to time to get these quarters vacated by shifting their staff to alternative locations.

**Family Welfare Programme**

482. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have provided any special assistance to the State Government during 1993-94 for the implementation of family welfare programmes in the country;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have utilised the amount fully and satisfactorily; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No special assistance was provided to States during 1993-94 outside the ongoing approved schemes

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

[*English*]

**Public Health System**

483. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was set up to review the Public Health System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations made therein and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee to review the Public Health system in the country under the Chairmanship of Professor J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission, has been constituted on 8th March, 1995.

(b) The Committee will *inter alia* review the quality of epidemic surveillance and recommend the short and long term measures necessary to prevent epidemics and improve the standards of hygiene in the country.

(c) to (e) The Committee will submit its Report by 30th September, 1995.

**Patent Law**

484. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Patents Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the details of amendments proposed;

(c) the reasons for making these amendments; and

(d) the extent to which the proposed amendments are going to affect the indigenous chemical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KIRSHNA SAHAI): (a) to (c): The Final Act of Uruguay Round of GATT Agreement (now WTO Agreement) requires member countries to bring their laws and regulations in conformity with their obligations under the Agreement. In accordance with the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPs) of the GATT Agreement, India is required to amend its Patents Act, 1970. The amendments would be mainly in respect of the scope of patentability, term of patent protection and compulsory licensing provisions, etc.

India has a transition period upto January 1, 2000 to apply the provisions of the TRIPs Agreement relating to term of patent protection, and upto January 1, 2005 to introduce product patent protection to areas of technology not protected so far.

However, in order to meet the obligations which came into effect with the coming into force of the GATT Agreement w.e.f. 1.1.1995, India amended its Patents Act by an Ordinance issued on 31st December, 1994. The amendment provides for filing of product patent applications for pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals and on fulfilling certain conditions, grant of exclusive marketing rights.

(d) The position of chemical industry, other than pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical industry, remains the same. In the case of pharmaceuticals and agro-chemical products, applications for product patents can be filed and on fulfillment of the specified conditions exclusive marketing rights can be granted.

#### INSAT-2E

485. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUMARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States of America has entered into an agreement with India for taking a part of telecommunication satellite INSAT-2E on lease;

(b) if so, the expected annual income to India as a result of this agreement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) INTELSAT, an International Intergovernmental Organisation based in Washington, has entered into an agreement with the Department of Space for the lease of eleven 36 MHz C-band communications transponder units on the planned INSAT-2E spacecraft.

(b) The annual lease charges payable by INTELSAT will be between 9 Million and 10.6 Million US Dollars depending upon the usage. The lease charges are payable after INSAT-2E is launched and operationalised in early 1998.

(c) The Agreement is effective from January 30, 1995, the date on which it was signed.

#### Research Centre for Unani Medicines

486. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no research centre for the promotion of Unani System of Medicines in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a research centre for the promotion of Unani System of medicines; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) No Sir, the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines established by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation to initiate, aid, conduct, develop and coordinate research in Unani Medicines with its 32 Research Institutes/Bodies is promoting research work in Unani Medicine. There is no proposal presently for setting up a new Research Centre.

[English]

#### Indo-US Agreement on Defence Cooperation

487. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:  
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI R. ANBARASU:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI TARA SINGH:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a defence delegation from U.S.A. had visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries on defence cooperation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits that are expected to accrue to India out of this accord?

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

(b) to (d): An 'Agreed Minute' on defence relations between India and the U.S.A. was signed during the visit of a defence delegation from the U.S.A. in January 1995. It provides for civilian-to-civilian interaction, service-to-service cooperation and cooperation in the field of research and development. The signing of this accord is in line with Government's stand that steps towards improvement of our bilateral defence relations with the US, will be taken in a manner consistent with our national interest.

[Translation]

#### Kala-Azar

488. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of patients are suffering from Kala-azar in the country;

(b) the incidence of Kala-azar in each State during last three years and number of deaths reported;

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government to the various States to implement the programme for controlling the spread of Kala-azar during the last three years indicating the actual expenditure incurred for the purpose during this period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b): Kala azar is endemic in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. The number of cases and deaths due to kala-azar reported by the States is given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) The assistance provided to the Govt. of Bihar and West Bengal during the last three years for control of Kala-azar is given in the Statement II enclosed.

(d) The steps taken to control the spread of the disease are:  
— Interruption of transmission through vector control by undertaking residual insecticidal spraying in affected areas.

— Early diagnosis and complete treatment through Primary Health Care System.

— Health education and community participation.

— Training of health functionaries.

**STATEMENT-I***Kala Azar Situation in the States/U.Ts. During 1991, 1992, 1993 & 1994*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Uts.	1991 Cases	1991 Deaths	1992 Cases	1992 Deaths	1993 (Prov.) Cases	1993 (Prov.) Deaths	1994 (Prov.) Cases	1994 (Prov.) Deaths	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	—	—	1	—	2**	1**			
2.	Bihar	59614	834	75523	1417	44155	706	23154	361	November
3.	Maharashtra	1+	—	1	—	—	—			
4.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	1*	—			
5.	Tamil Nadu	1+	—	—	—	—	—			
6.	Uttar Pradesh	24	1	2*	—	3++	—	2		
7.	West Bengal	2030	3	1574	2	1298	3	940	—	July
8.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1+	—	—	—		3	October
9.	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total		61670	836	77102	1419	45459	710	24096	364	

Note:—(1) + = 1 imported case (1991 for Tamil Nadu and 1 imported case (1991) for Maharashtra & 1 imported case (1992) for Andhra Pradesh as per reported by the State (2) \* = Imported from Bihar (3) ++ = 2 cases indigenous & 1 case imported (1993) from Bihar (4) \*\* = 1 case 1 death imported (1993) from Bihar and 1 case suspected (5) — = Nil (6) Blank = Till date nil.

**STATEMENT-II**

Name of the State	Year	Assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	1991-92	1535.52
	1992-93	1926.28
	1993-94	1723.66
West Bengal	1991-92	Under NMEP
	1992-93	Budget
	1993-94	73.72 140.47

The assistance provided has been utilized by the States.

[English]

**Defence Production Units**

[English]

489. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some unviable defence production units are to undertake a massive overhauling programme to overcome their shortcomings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d): The Ordnance Factory Board and the defence public sector undertakings have plans for selective

modernisation of their production facilities. The plans are evolved after a thorough consideration of technical and commercial aspects. Details of the plans, it will not be in the public interest to disclose.

[Translation]

**Fake Cases of Tubectomy**

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fake cases of tubectomy;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received by the Government during 1994-95 in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the fake cases of tubectomy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c): Sample cheking is being done to detect such cases and findings are sent to State Governments. The extent of mis-reporting in the case of sterilisation in the current year (upto January, 1995) is estimated at 3.4%.

[English]

**Family Planning Centres**

491. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health and Family Planning Centres in each district of Gujarat during 1994-95 till date;

(b) the funds provided by the Union Government to Gujarat during the period for this purpose;

(c) the number of Rural/Tribal people covered in each of the district of the State;

(d) the measures taken so far by the Union Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan period for the effective functioning of such centres including training and modernised research facilities; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Statement I and II are enclosed;

(b) Primary Health Centres are funded under the State sector under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The MNP outlay for Gujarat for 1994-95, which includes provision for Community Health Centres and construction of Sub-Centres is Rs. 1718 lakhs.

The funds allocated for Family Welfare Centres for the State for 1994-95 indicated below:—

Family Welfare Centres	(Rs. in lakhs) Budget Allocation (1994-95)
Distt. level post Partum Centres	103.00
Sub. Distt. level Post Partum Centres.	162.00
Urban Family Welfare Centres	171.00
Rural Family Welfare Centres	607.50
Health Posts	59.50

(c) Each Primary Health Centre is expected to cover about 20,000 population in tribal areas and 30,000 population in other rural areas. Rural Family Planning Centres are set up at block level covering an approximate population of 1 lakh each.

(d) and (e): Eighth Plan aims at consolidation and operationalisation of services. Training programmes have been stepped up to improve the efficiency and

effectiveness of the para medical and medical functionaries at these centres.

As these centres provide only preventive and curative care, provision of research facilities is not envisaged.

#### STATEMENT-I

The number of PHCs in Gujarat State districtwise as on 30.6.1994.

S.No.	Name of District	No. of PHCs as on 30.6.94
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	47
2.	Amreli	32
3.	Banaskantha	65
4.	Vadodra	66
5.	Bhavnagar	46
6.	Bharuch	45
7.	Valsad	54
8.	Dang	7
9.	Gandhinagar	8
10.	Jamnagar	36
11.	Junagadh	56
12.	Kheda	93
13.	Kutch	37
14.	Mehsana	77
15.	Panchmahala	89
16.	Rajkot	42
17.	Sabarkantha	55
18.	Surat	62
19.	Surrendranagar	28
Total:		945

#### STATEMENT-II

*Districtwise Family Welfare Centre in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Distt. level P.P. Centre	Sub-Distt. Level P.P. Centre	Urban FW Centres	Health Post	Rural FW Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	6	2	38	—	—
2.	Amreli	1	3	1	—	—
3.	Banskantha	1	1	—	—	—
4.	Bharuch	1	2	2	—	—
5.	Bhavnagar	2	4	6	—	—
6.	Dangs	1	—	—	—	—
7.	Gandhinagar	1	—	—	—	—
8.	Jamnagar	1	3	5	—	—
9.	Junagarh	1	4	7	—	—
10.	Kachhbhuj	1	3	3	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kheda	3	2	7	—	—
12.	Mehsana	5	3	2	—	—
13.	Panchmahal	1	5	4	—	—
14.	Rajkot	1	7	10	—	—
15.	Sabarkantha	1	3	4	—	—
16.	Surat	1	2	11	19	—
17.	Surendranagar	2	2	2	—	—
18.	Vadodra	2	4	9	9	—
19.	Valsad	1	5	2	—	—
Total		33	55	113	28	251*

\* District-wise break up not available.

### Foreign Assistance for Plague

492. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the nature and quantity of assistance foreign countries, UNICEF and WHO had given to the Union Government to treat plague cases and check its further spread in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): Voluntary assistance consisting of drugs, vaccine, antigen and certain equipments were received as shown in the Statement enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Country Agency	Item	Quantity
1.	U.S.A.	(i) Y. Pestis FIA antigen	2×20 mg
		(ii) Y. Pestis FIA antigen sensitised sheep RBC	2×12 mg 4×5 ml 2×5 ml
		(iii) Y. Pestis antibody	4×1 ml
		(iv) Y. Pestis FA conjugate	1×1 ml
		(v) Y. Pestis + 've-' ve control antibodies	2×1 ml
2.	Russia	(i) Fraction IA of plague micro-organism	40 ml
		(ii) Anti Fraction Rabbit anti plague serum dried	50 ml

S.No.	Name of the Country Agency	Item	Quantity
		(iii) Plague etythrocyte antegen (FI) diagnosticum.	500 ml
		FI sensitised sheep RBC and control anti-sera	1 ml NIV, Pune
		-do	-do- Haffkine Institute, Bombay
		FI antigen sensitised sheep RBC	3 ml PSU, Bangalore
		Plague etythrocyte antigen FI diagnosticum	100 ml PSU, Bangalore
		Attenuated anti plague vaccine	10 ampoules
3.	UNICEF	Antibiotic (Tetracycline 250 mg)	1,10,00,000 capsules
4.	JAPAN	-do-	33,00,000 capsules
5.	BANGLA-DESH	-do-	5,000 capsules
6.	SINGAPORE	-do-	27,000 capsules
		Air Sterilisers	32

**Book on Heart Diseases**

493. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a book in Hindi on heart diseases, their prevention and cure written by doctors of Safdarjung Hospital has been released at New Delhi in February, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the utility of this book has been assessed by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to supply this book free of cost to the people; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Dr. C. Silvera): (a) There is no official information about the release of the book.

(b) to (f): Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Priority in Defence Services among Youth**

494. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that defence services are losing priority among the youths; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ascertain the reasons therefor and to motivate youths to joint defence services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b): No scientific study has so far been made by Government on employment preferences of the youth. A very large number of youth continue to appear for selection in the Armed Forces. The pay and allowances of the Armed Forces Personnel are at par with those of Civil Employees of Central Government of equivalent status. In addition, the Armed Forces Personnel are given a number of other perquisites and facilities not admissible to civilian employees. Review of terms and conditions of Defence Services is an on-going process and such revisions as are considered desirable and feasible are made from time to time.

**Ex-Gratia Payment**

495. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications regarding ex-gratia payment for treatment on compassionate grounds pending with the Ministry as on February 28, 1995;

(b) the number of such applications cleared during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to enhance the ex-gratia payment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken for early clearance of pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Out of the applications received upto 28th February, 1995 for financial assistance, 1089 applications are pending.

(b) The number of applications cleared during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 are 304, 133 and 257 respectively.

(c) and (d): The maximum ceiling of grant under the scheme has been raised from Rs. 10,000/- to 20,000/- in each case with effect from May, 1993 keeping in view of the rise in the cost of medicines/surgery etc. There is no proposal to further enhance the quantum of ex-gratia payment to patients.

(e) The concerned parties i.e. hospital authorities and patients have been requested to furnish the information immediately for finalising the cases.

[English]

**PSUs in Sikkim**

496. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings have been sent up in Sikkim sine merger of Sikkim with India;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings, district-wise with investment made in each;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether these undertakings are making profits since their establishment;

(e) if so, the details thereof undertaking-wise and number of employees working in each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There is no Central Public Sector Undertaking in the State of Sikkim

(b) (d) and (e): Does not arise.

(c) However, an investment of Rs.57.14 crores has been made as on 31-3-93 in terms of gross block in some of the projects of PSUs in the State of Sikkim. Setting up of Central Public Sector Undertaking is decided keeping in

view various factors like availability of manpower, raw materials, suitable markets, backwardness of the region, etc. subject to considerations of techno-economic feasibility.

#### **Malaria Eradication**

497. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have resorted to an integrated bio-environmental strategy as an alternative to the use of insecticides to eradicate malaria in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this experiment has been found to be cost affective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) Bio-environmental control strategies which include source reduction, water management, sanitation and use of biological agents like larvivorous fish have been used selectively. These measures are generally successful and cost effective but can be applied only on Location specific basis depending on feasibility.

#### **Health Care**

498. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the potential of the country to capture a major share of the global health care market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial incentives proposed to be given by the Government to the health care industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) to (c): No Survey on health care market has been conducted. However, in the field of specialised health care and tertiary health care services, more and more private institutions of excellence are coming up. Many of these Institutes are currently providing excellent services in the country which are also attracting patients from other countries. Professional othics does not allow sales promotion of such services.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals are also a part of health care products. Indian pharmaceutical companies have been making significant exports of both bulk drugs and formulations. The export performance has been commendable and the trade balance was Rs.560 crores (excluding export of medicinal castor oil) during the year 1992-93.

Besides this, other items like cosmetics and toiletries, essential oils and medicinal herbs worth Rs.3668 million, Rs.323 millions and Rs.1382 million respectively were exported during 1993-94.

(The basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay takes the following export promotion measures to boost export of these items:

- (i) organising of exhibitions;
- (ii) sponsoring of sales/study teams to overseas countries;
- (iii) participation in specialised overseas fairs and exhibitions; and
- (iv) organisation of seminars/workshops to share experience with exporters to formulate strategy for boosting exports.

Market Development Assistance is granted every year to the Council to carry out their various export promotion measures.

#### **Admission in AIIMS**

499. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for admission for SC/ST candidates to the Post Graduate courses in the All India Institute of Madical Sciences;

(b) whether the criteria for admission for SC/ST candidates for P.G. courses are being strictly followed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The candidates belonging to SC/ST categories who apply for admission to Post Graduate Courses in AIIMS should have obtained 50% marks in aggregate in MBBS examination. However, deduction of 1% mark is made for having failed once in the MBBS examination and 3% for two failures. Candidates with more than two failures are not eligible for admission. Statutory reservation for SC/ST candidates is maintained.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) As in (a) above.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Blood Banks**

500. DR. SAKSHIJI:  
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood banks functioning in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh specially in backward areas with their location at present;

(b) the number of such blood banks where equipment for detecting AIDS are available; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compulsory use of this equipment by all the blood banks?

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

(b) AIDS detecting equipments are available in 6 Zonal Blood Testing Centres in Gujarat and 12 Zonal Blood



Testing Centres in Uttar Pradesh. Besides, the district level Blood Banks in public sector are also provided Rapid test Kits. for screening blood for HIV before transfusion.

(c) Screening of blood for HIV is now mandatory and violation of this mandatory requirement is punishable under law.

## STATEMENT

## GUJARAT

## S.NO. NAME &amp; LOCATION OF BLOOD BANKS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blood Bank, General Hospital Near S.T. Stand, Amreli.</li> <li>2. Blood Bank, General Hospital M.G. Road, Junagarh.</li> <li>3. Blood Bank, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad</li> <li>4. Blood Bank, M.P. Shah Medical Jamnagar.</li> <li>5. Blood Bank, Govt. Medical College, Baroda.</li> <li>6. Blood Bank, Govt. Medical College, Surat.</li> <li>7. Blood Bank, G.K. General Hospital Bhuj, (Kutch).</li> <li>8. Blood Bank, NHL Medical College, (Mun) Ellisebridge, Ahmedabad.</li> <li>9. Blood Bank, Pramukh Swami Medical College, Karmasad, Distt. Kheda.</li> <li>10. Blood Bank, Maskati Hospital (Mun) Surat.</li> <li>11. Blood Bank, Surat Raktdan Kendra Gopipura, Surat.</li> <li>12. Blood Bank, Rajkot Vol. Blood Bank, Ajay Mansion, Rajkot.</li> <li>13. Blood Bank, Bhavnagar Vol. Blood Bank, Near Mahila College, Bhavnagar.</li> <li>14. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Surendranagar.</li> <li>15. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Near S.T. Stand, Himatnagar</li> <li>16. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Valsad.</li> <li>17. Blood Bank, Gujarat Cancer Hospital, Asarwa, Ahmedabad.</li> <li>18. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Ahwa (dang).</li> <li>19. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Bharuch.</li> <li>20. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Godhra, Distt. Panchmahal.</li> <li>21. Blood Bank, R.R. (Govt.) Hospital, Limbadi, Dist. Surendranagar.</li> <li>22. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Mahesana.</li> <li>23. Blood Bank, M.G.G. Govt. Hospital, Navsari, Distt. Valsad.</li> <li>24. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Rajkot.</li> <li>25. Blood Bank, K.T. Children Hospital, Rajkot.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Morbi, Distt. Rajkot.</li> <li>27. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Patan Dist. Mahesana.</li> <li>28. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Palanpur, Distt. B.K.</li> <li>29. Blood Bank, S.S. Hospital, Petlad, Distt. Kheda.</li> <li>30. Blood Bank, K.K. General Hospital, Savarkundala, Distt. Bhavnagar.</li> <li>31. Blood Bank, State Hospital, Santrampur Distt. Panchmahala.</li> <li>32. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Devgadhbariya Distt. Panchmahal.</li> <li>33. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Porbandar, Distt. Junagarh.</li> <li>34. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Gandhinagar.</li> <li>35. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Gondal, Distt. Rajkot.</li> <li>36. Blood Bank, Mandvi Group of Hospital, Mandvi (Kutch).</li> <li>37. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Gandhiham (Kutch).</li> <li>38. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Deesa Distt. B.K.</li> <li>39. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Dharmgadra, Distt. Surendranagar.</li> <li>40. Blood Bank, General Hospital, (E.S.I.S.) Baroda.</li> <li>41. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Sola, Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway, Distt. A'bad.</li> <li>42. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Rajpipla.</li> <li>43. Blood Bank, Sir, T. Hospital, Bhavnagar.</li> <li>44. Blood Bank, General Hospital. Visnagar, Distt. Mahesana.</li> <li>45. Blood Bank, General Hospital, (E.S.I.S.) Bapunagar, Ahmedabad.</li> <li>46. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Badiad, Distt. Kheda.</li> <li>47. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Jetpur, Distt. Rajkot.</li> <li>48. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Dhoraji, Distt. Rajkot.</li> <li>49. Blood Bank, State Hospital, Dharampur, Distt. Valsad.</li> <li>50. Blood Bank, L.G. General Hospital, (Mun) Maninagar, A'bad.</li> <li>51. Blood Bank, Smt. Sardabehen, General Hospital Sarspur, Ahmedabad.</li> <li>52. Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, Plot No. 552, Stn. Road, Navsari, Distt. Valsad.</li> <li>53. Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society Sardar Bahvan, Anand, Distt. Kheda.</li> <li>54. Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society Near G.P.O. Himatnagar (S.K.).</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

## UTTAR PRADESH:

## S.No. NAME &amp; LOCATION OF BLOOD BANKS

1. Blood Bank, S.N. Medical College, Agra.
2. Blood Bank, Agra District Hospital, Agra.
3. Blood Bank, Allahabad District Hospital, Allahabad.
4. Blood Bank, M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad.
5. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Ballia.
6. Blood Bank, G.S.V. Medical College, Kanpur.
7. Blood Bank, Kanpur District Hospital, Kanpur.
8. Blood Bank, K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
9. Blood Bank, Sanjay Gandhi Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow.
10. Blood Bank, Meerut District Hospital, Meerut.
11. Blood Bank, Varanasi District Hospital, Varanasi.
12. Blood Bank, Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow.
13. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Dehradun.
14. Blood Bank, M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi.
15. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Nainital.
16. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Shahjahanpur.
17. Blood Bank, Medical College, Gorakhpur.
18. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Gorakhpur.
19. Blood Bank, J.L.N. Medical College, Aligarh
20. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Mathura.
21. Blood Bank, BHU Medical College and Hospital, Varanasi.
22. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Aligarh
23. Blood Bank, Military Hospital, Allahabad.
24. Blood Bank, T.B. Sapru Hospital, Allahabad
25. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Almora.
26. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Azamgarh
27. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Baharaich
28. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Banda.
29. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Barabanki
30. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Bareilly.
31. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Uttarkashi
32. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Basti
33. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Bijnor.
34. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Badaun
35. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Bullandshahr.
36. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Chamoli
37. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Leoria.
38. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Etah.
39. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Faizabad.
40. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Farukhabad.
41. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Fatehpur
42. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Garhwa
43. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Ghaziabad.
44. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Ghazipur.
45. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Ghonda.
46. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Hamirpur.
47. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Hardoi
48. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Jalaun.
49. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Jaunpur.
50. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Jhansi.
51. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Kheri.
52. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Lalitpur
53. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Mainpuri.
54. Blood Bank, L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut.
55. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Mirzapur.
56. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Moradabad.
57. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Muzzafamagar.
58. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Pilibhit.
59. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Pithoragarh.
60. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Rae-Bareilly.
61. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Rampur.
62. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Saharanpur
63. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Sitapur.
64. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Sultanpur.
65. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Tehri.
66. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Unnao.
67. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Varanasi.
68. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Pratapgarh.

[English]

#### Pre-Natal Test

501. SHRI D. VENKATESWAR RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to ban pre-natal sex test and amend the law for a uniform legislation to cover the entire country; and

(b) if so, the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHAOTWAR): (a) and (b) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill,

1994 was passed by Parliament in the Monsoon Session of 1994. The Act will come into force on such date as the Central Government may appoint by notification in the Official Gazette.

[Translation]

#### Health Schemes for Hilly Areas

502. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme for providing better health services in the hilly areas of the country for the tribals and to increase the standard of nutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) In order to provide promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services in the hilly/tribal areas in the country, rural health infrastructure consisting of a number of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres have been established on relaxed population norms throughout the country.

Besides this, a number of Allopathic dispensaries/hospitals/mobile clinics, Ayurvedic Hospitals/Dispensaries, Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries and Unani/Siddha dispensaries are also functioning to cater to the health care needs in the hilly/tribal areas in the country.

Central assistance is provided for training of paramedical workers, pay and allowances of female health workers, cost of medicine/drugs and rent of buildings for the establishment of Sub-Centres from Family Welfare Programme budget.

The Central Government have also been assisting the State Governments for implementation of various communicable and non-communicable diseases control/eradication programmes like National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National AIDS Control with Blood Safety and STD Control Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, National Cancer Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme and Family Welfare Programme including safe motherhood and child survival Programme along with Immunisation Programme etc. throughout the country including hilly/tribal areas.

Various Supplementary Nutrition Programmes like Prophylaxis and treatment of Anaemia, Vitamin 'A' deficiency Integrated Child Development Schemes, Special Nutrition Programmes and in some States mid-day meal Programmes or school children are being implemented throughout the country including hilly and tribal areas.

[English]

#### Poor Performance of Family Planning Programme

503. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to control the poor performance of the Family Planning Programme in the country; and

(b) the details of achievements made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) An Action Plan has been formulated and is being implemented. Its key features include improving the quality and outreach of services, promotion of spacing methods among younger age couples, infrastructure development, particularly in districts where the Birth Rate is relatively high, involving non-governmental organisations and promoting community participation.

(b) The Birth Rate has declined from 37.2 in 1981 (Census) to 28.5 in 1993 (S.R.S.). The Infant Mortality has declined from 110 in 1981 to 74 in 1993.

#### Foreign Investment

504. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total number of foreign investment proposals cleared by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board till date;

(b) the total amount of proposed investment, State-wise;

(c) the number of projects which have started functioning, the actual investments which has come in so far; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise, Sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) During the post policy period i.e. 1.8.91 to 31.1.95 the Foreign Investment Promotion Board has cleared 1536 proposals involving foreign direct investment of Rs. 24638.91 crores (including 22 approvals involving Rs. 5230.44 crores for Euro-Issues).

A statement showing state-wise break-up of foreign investment approved by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board from 1.1.93 to 31.1.95 is enclosed. State-wise foreign investment data prior to 1993 has not been centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India has reported the actual inflow of foreign direct investment as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1991	351.43
1992	675.22
1993	1786.00
1994	2971.70
1995 (upto Jan.)	442.00

State-wise and sector-wise details of actual investments is not centrally maintained. Further, implementation is dependent on factors like statelevel clearances and gestation periods which vary from project to project. Such data is not centrally maintained.

#### Statement

STATEWISE REPORT FOR FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CASES APPROVED BY FIPB FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1993 TO JANUARY 1995

STATE	Jan '93	Jan '95
	No.	Invest. (Rs. Cr)
MAHARASHTRA	271	5188.35
WEST BENGAL	59	2894.23
DELHI	167	2587.33
GUJARAT	73	1702.21
TAMIL NADU	156	1213.23
ANDHRA PRADESH	97	1033.98
MADHYA PRADESH	33	815.50
ORISSA	15	813.88
PUNJAB	19	494.27
KARNATAKA	98	419.11
HARYANA	71	279.88
RAJASTHAN	39	271.42
PONDICHERRY	14	113.40
UTTAR PRADESH	45	104.44
GOA	16	81.91
CHANDIGARH	9	71.86
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	5	35.73
KERALA	15	29.86
BIHAR	3	20.30
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	13.48
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	11.06
DAMAN & DIU	3	1.85
ASSAM	3	0.92
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	3	0.06
OTHERS	111	3717.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>21915.77</b>

[Translation]

#### Solar Water Heating System

505. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to make solar water heating system compulsory in the Government buildings, hotels and hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved by the Government in this regard, so far?

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

(b) and (c) The Government constituted a Group on 'Installation of Solar assisted Water heating systems in functional buildings', in February, 1992. The Group submitted its report in August, 1992 recommending installation of solar water heating systems to be made mandatory in the case of hospitals and hotels. The use of solar water heating systems has also been recommended for guest houses, canteens, hostels, laboratories and research institutions in the Government sector where hot water requirement is not continuous. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Group and have directed the CPWD for drawing up an action plan to implement the recommendations in the Central Government sector. The Central Government have also written to the State Government to consider issuing directives to the local bodies under their control for modifying building bye-laws to provide for mandatory installation of solar water heating systems in respect of hotels and hospitals in the commercial sector. A few State Govts. have already taken action in this regard and some other States are considering the same.

#### Small Scale Industries

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

(a) whether certain large industrial units are manufacturing products which are reserved for small scale sector; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against such large industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL

INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b): Medium/large scale can manufacture reserved items with 75% export obligation (in case of export oriented ready made garment units it is 50% with investment limit of Rs. 3 crores). In case they had been manufacturing the reserved items prior to the date of reservation they can continue to do so after obtaining a carry-on-business (COB) licence from the Government. Similarly, small scale units graduating to medium/large scale undertakings can continue to manufacture such items after obtaining a COB licence. Some of the known reserved items which are being manufactured by the medium/large scale also include biscuits, bread, leather footwear, sanitary napkins, toothpaste, tooth powder etc.

Violation of the provision under reservation policy is punishable under Section 24 of industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In case of any violation of the provision of reservation, the concerned Administrative Ministry/Departments including DGFT initiates action against the violating firm. Besides, the cases of violations are also looked after by the Advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

[English]

#### Infertility

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted so far into the incidence of infertility among people in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to treat these patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Family Health Survey 1992-93 conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay has in its introductory report shown it overall incidence of 4% of infertility cases in the country.

(c) Facilities to treat certain types of infertility are available at some Medical Colleges and District Hospitals.

#### Malaria Control

508. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee constituted by the Government has alerted the Government on the high incidence of malaria in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken under National Malaria Eradication programme to check the spread of malaria;

(c) whether the expert committee has expressed

displeasure over slow implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme by State Health Organisations; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the deficiencies in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a): The Expert Committee has essentially suggested different approaches to tackling Malaria in endemic and high risk areas.

(b) The steps adopted to check the spread of Malaria are:

- Early detection and prompt treatment
- Vector control to interrupt transmission with appropriate insecticides;
- Anti-larval measures with larvicides to eliminate mosquito breeding sources; and
- Intensification of Health Education activities to create awareness among people to prevent malaria.

(c) and (d): The Committee has defined, inter-alia, the measures to be adopted by the State Governments at different levels for the control of Malaria. Necessary instructions about steps to be taken for prevention of Malaria as a disease and the drug regime to be followed at the village level, have been issued to the State Governments.

#### Rural Development Schemes

509. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether new rural development schemes are to be launched by the Union Government during 1995-96; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

510. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee has made available its anti-earthquake houses technology;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the details of the houses designed by using this technology; and

(c) the places where the Government propose to use this technology to construct the anti-earthquake houses?

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

BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) has taken up the construction of five earthquake resistant houses as prototype demonstration units near Killari, Latur in Maharashtra.

(b) The prototype has been designed with following salient features:—

- i. Lintyl and roof level RCC bands.
- ii. Pre-cast solid concrete blocks for walling.
- iii. Pre-cast RCC. solid planks for roofing.
- iv. Extra strengthening at corners of the outer walls.

(c) The Government has been undertaking the construction of such houses in the earthquake hit areas only.

#### Assistance for Eradication of Malaria

511. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1801 on December 19, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the World Bank exploratory mission has completed its feasibility study to identify areas for eradication of malaria;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be provided by the World Bank to malaria-hit States during the current year; and

(d) the time by which the intensified programme is likely to be launched?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(English)

#### Industrial Sickness

512. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial sickness has emerged as a major problem in certain States during the last few years;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest Reserve Bank of India data, the extent of sickness in the small scale and non-small scale sectors as at the end of March, 1992 and March, 1993 was as follows:

	As at the end of March, 1992	As at the end of March, 1993
No. of sick SSI units.	245575	238176
No. Of Non-SSL sick units.	1536	1867

Six states having major share in sickness have been identified as Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, whose share in sickness of small scale sector has been almost steady at 61.3% and 61.4% as at the end of March, 1992 and March, 1993, respectively but the share in sickness of Non-small scale sector has declined from 72.0% as at the end of March, 1992 to 69.1% as at the end of March, 1993.

(b) and (c): No specific survey has been conducted by Ministry of Industry on industrial sickness in the recent past.

#### Accounting and Pricing System in Defence PSUs

513. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day seminar on cost accounting and pricing system in Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories was held in New Delhi during the last week of January, 1995;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed at the seminar and the important suggestions made therein and the objectives thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A two-day Seminar on Cost Accounting and Pricing Systems in defence Public Sector Undertaking and Ordnance Factories was held in New Delhi on 27th and 28th January, 1995.

(b) and (c): The topics discussed were Costing Systems and Management accounting, Transparency in pricing policy services' perception, Pricing strategy and Capacity utilisation, Costing of development-cum-production items, Responsibility centres- strategic business units, Simplification of cost accounting systems, Inter relationship between finance accounts and cost accounts and review of annual accounting format in Ordnance Factories.

A broad consensus had emerged during the Seminar that appropriate follow up action should be taken with regard to recommendations for simplification of cost accounting procedure and updating of the costing methodology in line with current industrial practices so as to make the cost accounting system in Defence Production Units more relevant and management oriented. Government has taken up both short term & long term measures for implementation of the suggestion

expeditiously. Instructions have already been issued for implementing certain short/long term measures such as (i) reduction in warrant life; (ii) material usage control (iii) simplification of store ledgers; (iv) valuation of work-in-progress; (v) re-grouping of overhead work orders; (vi) re-classification of variable overheads; (vii) review of overhead absorption method; (viii) reduction in procurement lead time.

Further, a task force has been set up so that the remaining short term and long term measures are examined and taken up for implementation in a time bound manner.

#### HIV Infection

514. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested effective infection control measures for hospitals to allay patients' fears regarding accidental HIV infection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the expert Group in Indian Council of Medical Research in the context of emerging problem of HIV infection, comprehensive guidelines for the control of Hospital acquired infections were formulated and communicated to the Health authorities of all the States/Union Territories for strict implementation.

#### UPSC Examinations

515. SHRI K. G. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase the age limit for other backward classes (OBC) in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on the pattern of SC and ST from this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The Government have issued orders on 25th Jan. 1995 allowing relaxation of upper age limit prescribed for direct recruitment by three years in respect of candidates belonging to other backward classes (OBC). This order is also applicable for examinations conducted by UPSC.

#### Panchayat Polls

516. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to hold the Panchayat polls in the States;

(b) if so, the States which are going to have elections after February, 1995;

(c) the names of the States which have assigned additional responsibilities to the Panchayats; and

(d) the nature of the responsibilities assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) To conduct panchayat polls is the responsibility of the State Government/State Election Commission. However, they were requested by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment to conduct panchayat elections at the earliest. Panchayat elections are due in Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Kerala and Gujarat and in the Union Territories. Elections to Zila Parishad/Panchayat Samiti in Karnataka are also due. Besides, elections to Zila Parishad are due in Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. These States have informed that they are preparing for panchayat polls.

(c) and (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments to endow adequate powers and functions to the panchayati raj institutions and in this process they will be guided by the provisions in the State Legislations.

#### Voluntary Organisations

517. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants-in-aid were provided to voluntary organisations in Andhra Pradesh under the Family Welfare Programme during 1992-93, 1993-94 and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grants-in-aid have been fully utilised by the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Financial assistance given to the Non-Governmental Organisations in Andhra Pradesh is as given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	20,86,480
1993-94	63,11,940
1994-95	1,08,27,550

(Till 15.3.95)

(c) to (e) Funds given to State Governments till date and their utilisation is given in the statement enclosed. As per information received the funds are being utilised fully in all States except Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Meghalaya, as it is reported that there are insufficient viable NGOs who can be funded.

### STATEMENT

*Releases of Funds to State Scova Committees*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Expenditure reported as on date.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	2.40	28.00	50.00	28.40
Assam	1.56	1.35	—	20.00	
Bihar	1.00	2.81	15.00		
Goa	1.00	1.35	—		
Gujarat	—	1.74	12.50	10.00	
Haryana	—	1.60	—		
Himachal Pradesh	—	1.60	2.50		
Karnataka	1.00	2.59	5.00	5.00	
Kerala	—	2.56	15.00		9.64
Madhya Pradesh	—	2.68	10.00		
Maharashtra	4.25	2.90	25.00	47.05	23.30
Manipur	—	0.83	1.50	1.00	
Meghalaya	—	—	1.50		
Mizoram	—	1.33	2.00	20.00	3.12
New Delhi	—	—	5.00		
Orissa	—	2.78	63.00	30.00	59.55
Punjab	0.30	2.40	5.00	10.00	2.51
Rajasthan	—	2.68	23.00	50.00	23.00
Tamil Nadu	—	3.40	45.00	50.00	22.79
Tripura	—	1.33	—	7.00	
Uttar Pradesh	—	2.95	55.00	50.00	21.16
West Bengal	—	3.13	50.00	—	27.29
Chandigarh	—	—	12.30	5.00	8.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>44.41</b>	<b>376.30</b>	<b>350.05</b>	<b>228.76</b>

h9[Translation]

#### Infiltration Along J & K Border

518. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistan infiltrators arrested along Jammu and Kashmir border during the last six month and the number of Pak soldiers among them;

(b) the total number of soldiers on both sides injured or killed along the border of J&K during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check infiltration along this border?

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



available information during the last six months (from September 1994 to Feb. 1995) around 51 terrorists were killed and 81 were arrested in various incidents along the LOC/Border in Jammu & Kashmir. In those incidents 7 personnel of the security forces are reported to have been killed and 11 injured. There is no information of any of them being a Pakistani soldier.

In exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the LOC, during the above period, 122 casualties of Pakistani soldiers (killed/wounded) are estimated, while 4 Indian soldiers were killed and 27 wounded.

(c): Due to the nature of the terrain and extended distances, it is not possible to stop infiltration altogether. However steps have been taken to check and prevent infiltration along the LOC/Border by way of intensive patrolling and surveillance, improvement in equipment for these purposes, streamlining of arrangements for information gathering, and sustained pressure on the militants in the hinterland.

[English]

#### Foreign participation in health sector

519. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign agencies are allowed to participate in our family planning programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian medical experts have expressed concern over this decision of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Financial, commodity and technical assistance is received from some external agencies for the National Family Welfare Programme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### Drug resistant malarial strain

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

(a) whether a new drug-resistant malarial strain has been recently detected in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during the last one year in Delhi and other parts of the country.

(c) whether the drugs and medicines used for this new strain of malaria are not available in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to import more medicines and also to control this malaria?

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

(a) There has been no such case in Delhi in the last three years.

(b) Out of 288 cases studies in 9 States in the country, Chloroquine resistance of varying grades was detected in 63 cases.

(c) Alternative Drugs and medicines are available in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Letters by MP's

521. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Complaints pertaining to various Ministries received by his Office from Members of Parliament during the last six months; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Office has received 1879 letters addressed to the Prime Minister from the Members of Parliament during the period from September 1, 1994 to February 28, 1995 pertaining to various Ministries which are in the form of complaints, representations, petitions, memoranda etc. Such letters are acknowledged by the Prime Minister and forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments for action as appropriate.

[English]

#### Nuclear power reactors

522. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation in awaiting Government's clearance of its plans to set up two reactors at Tarapore;

(b) if so, the time by which the clearance is likely to be given; and

(c) the extent to which the installation of these units is likely to be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b): Project financial sanction was accorded by the Government of India in January 1991 for setting up 2x500 MWe nuclear power project at Tarapur. However main plant civil works could not commence due to fund constraints. Allocation

of funds for commencement of construction work on one unit of 500 MWe is under consideration.

(c) The installation of these units would add 1000 MWe electricity gross generation capacity to the Western Regional Electricity Grid with consequent overall benefit to the sectors of the economy in need of additional power.

#### **Indian Science Congress**

523. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 82nd Annual Session of the Indian Science Congress was held recently at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at this session;

(c) the number of foreign scientists took part in this Session;

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Government for this meet;

(e) the consensus arrived at by the scientists; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Various sections, committees and fora of the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) on different subjects discussed the issues related to the focal theme "Science, Technology and Industrial Development in India".

(c) 35 foreign scientists took part in the Session.

(d) An amount of Rs. 19.20 lakhs was provided as grants-in-aid to the organising university by various Government of India Departments and Ministries.

(e) & (f) The recommendations of the Science Congress held in January, 1995 are at the drafting stage and have not been received by the Government. As per normal practice, the recommendations of the Congress are considered by the Interministerial Task force of the Department of Science & Technology for the purpose to enable appropriate action by the Departments/Agencies concerned.

[Translation]

#### **Equipments to Meteorological Department**

524. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide latest radars and other equipments to Meteorological Department to improve its forecasting capacity about weather;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these radars and equipments are likely to be provided; and

(d) the estimated cost of these equipments?

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

(b) to (d): As a part of the continuing activity under the 8th Five Year Plan, India Meteorological Department has plans to install Storm Detection Radars and Wind-Finding Radars for upgrading the observational network. It is also planned to have Doppler Weather Radars for replacing the existing conventional cyclone detection radars at some of the coastal stations. These radars are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1996. The estimated cost of these radars is about Rs. 66.80 crores.

[English]

#### **Rise in Rubber Prices**

525. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unprecedented hike in rubber prices has affected tyre industry; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Govt. to check rubber prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): In order to check hike in rubber prices, Government vide Public Notice dated 2nd March, 1995 have decided to permit duty free import of 16000 MTs of natural rubber to actual users (Industrial).

[Translation]

#### **Section Officers Examination**

526. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has discussed the issue to provide facility of only two Question Papers of noting and drafting for Section Officers and other Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations with External Affairs, Defence and Railway Ministries;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The candidates have to appear in five papers in the departmental examination for the grade of Section Officer and there is no proposal to provide facility of only two question papers of noting and drafting for Section Officers. An option to answer three out of five

question papers of the examination in Hindi is available. The issue of giving the facility to answer the other two question papers in Hindi will be separately decided by the Government.

[English]

#### **Financial Management System in Ordnance Factories**

527. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 on December 7, 1994 and state:

(a) whether M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. engaged by the Ordnance Factory Board for a detailed study of existing cost accounting and financial management systems in vogue in Ordnance factories and to evolve a conceptual frame work in tune with modern industrial practices has submitted its report;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The report was received in December 1994. It was broadly discussed in a seminar on cost accounting and pricing held in New Delhi in January 1995. Instructions have since been issued to the Ordnance Factory Board to implement some of the recommendations concerning cost accounting and control. The recommendations relate to reduction in warrant validity, separate demand notes for rejected materials, simplification of stores ledger, valuation of work-in-progress, regrouping of overheads etc. The report contains several other recommendations which need deeper scrutiny for which a task force has been established.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Quack Doctors**

528. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of increasing number of quack doctors practising in the country;

(b) if so, the number of quacks against whom the Government have taken action; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent any increase in the number of such doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No specific reports regarding increasing number of Quack Doctors has been received by Government.

(b) and (c): Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian

Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practice medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both. The Government of India have advised the State Governments, Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions to check practice.

[English]

#### **Treatment of Patients**

529. DR. K.D. JESWANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the hospitals in various States for buying highly sophisticated and modern equipments for treatment of patients;

(b) if so, the total financial assistance given to hospitals of the country during 1993-94, state-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted in this regard?

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

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

#### **Reserved Items for SSIs**

530. SHRI S. M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the number of reserved items in the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the details of items likely to be removed from the Small Scale Industry Sector; and

(c) whether Government plan to reconsider de-reservation of items in the SSI sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **National Workshop on School Health**

531. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day National workshop on School Health in India was held from 20 to 22nd February, 1995, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the workshop;

(c) the States which have participated in the workshop;

(d) the main recommendations made at the workshop; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The British Council Division of the British High Commission are reported to be reorganised a Workshop on School Health from 20 to 22 February, 1995 to focus on issues relating to school health, specific to India.

(c) Representatives from Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh are reported to have participated.

(d) No recommendations have been made available to Government.

(e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute, Lucknow**

532. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government propose to provide additional financial assistance to Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) A project proposal for OECF loan from the Government of Japan for completion of Phase I and initiation of Phase-II is under preparation by the Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

[*English*]

#### **Merger of DA with Pension**

533. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision of fixation of liberalised pension w.e.f. 1-4-79 and merger of D.A. with pension;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the policy adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Hon'ble M.P. is presumably referring to the introduction of slab system for computation of pension of Central Government employees which was introduced from 31.3.1979 in place of the earlier formula under which pension was computed at the rate of 1/80th of average emoluments for every year of qualifying service subject to

a maximum of 33/80. The slab system provided for computation of pension as follows:

	Amount of monthly pension		
(i) Upto first Rs. 1000 of average emoluments reckonable for pension	50%	of	average emoluments.
(ii) Next Rs. 500 of average emoluments reckonable for pension	45%	of	average emoluments.
(iii) Balance of average emoluments reckonable for pension.	40%	of	average emoluments.

Simultaneously, the Government had also decided at that time that a portion of Dearness Allowance upto average Consumer Price Index-272 would be treated as Dearness Pay for computation of pension. The benefit of merger of portion of D.A. with pay for pensionary purposes was further increased to average CIP-320 w.e.f. 31.1.1982 and average CPI-568 w.e.f. 31.3.1985. The pension formula was subsequently modified from 1.1.1986 in implementation of the Government decision on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission. Under the revised provisions, pension is now computed at 50% of average emoluments for 33 years qualifying service and above. For qualifying service less than 33 years but not less than 10 years the amount of pension is worked out on pro-rata basis.

[*Translation*]

#### **Use of Brand Names**

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

(a) whether the Government have recently imposed any restriction on use of brand names for mixture of foreign and local brand names;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Anti-Polio Drive**

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the impact of Anti-Polio drive launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create better awareness about Anti-Polio drive in the country?

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

(c) Better awareness about Anti Polio drive is being created through inter-personal contacts and mass media.

[Translation]

#### Narora Reactor

536. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to increase the existing power generation capacity of the fast breeder test reactor Narora is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of power likely to be generated therefrom; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) At Narora, no fast breeder test reactor has been set up. The Narora Atomic Power Station consists of 2×220 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) which are already in commercial operation.

(c) and (d) It is expected to produce about 2400 MU per year. These units are already in commercial operation.

#### National Renewal Fund

537. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas, which have been granted assistance from the National Renewal Fund during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of assistance provided to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The National Renewal Fund was set up on 3rd February, 1992. Assistance from the National Renewal Fund has been made available for implementation of voluntary retirement scheme in Central Public Sector Undertakings including those in the State of Gujarat. Such funds are disbursed by the concerned administrative ministries/departments to their respective public sector undertakings. Data regarding NRF-assistance to industrial units located in tribal areas is not centrally maintained.

[English]

#### AIDS Awareness

538. RPOF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has launched a programme to create awareness among public in AIDS;

(b) if so, the media chosen for propagation;

(c) whether all the sections of the society and para-medical staff have been covered under the programme;

(d) if so, the impact thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated so far for the purpose?

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

(b) All the available channels within the Government for dissemination of information are being used in the media campaign. This includes Doordarshan, Akashvani, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song & Drama Division, and DAVP. It is further proposed to utilise all the other formal and non-formal communication channels in use for this purpose.

(c) All sections of the society are being covered under the programme and para-medical staff are also being trained in a phased manner in the States/UTs.

(d) It is too early to assess the impact of this programme.

(e) Approximately, an amount of Rs. 75.61 crores has been kept earmarked for this purpose during the Eighth Plan period.

#### Dengue Haemorrhage Fever

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

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, has warned of out-break of more deadly Dengue haemorrhage fever in the country;

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

(c) the preventive steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check this disease?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### MOU for Satellite

540. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Washington-based INTELSAT for satellite;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other purpose of the satellite; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

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

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. INTELSAT, an International Intergovernmental Organisation based in Washington, has entered into an agreement with the Department of Space for the lease of eleven 36 MHz C-band communications transponder units on the planned INSAT-2E spacecraft for a period of 10 years. The annual lease charges payable by INTELSAT will be between 9 Million and 10.6 Million US Dollars depending upon the usage. The lease charges are payable quarterly after INSAT-2E is launched and operationalised in early 1996. The Agreement is effective from January 30, 1995, the date on which it was signed.

(c) INSAT-2E has additional 8 C-band transponders for use by INSAT System users. INSAT-2E will also provide meteorological imaging service using Very High Resolution Radiometer and CCD Cameras, data relay service and Search and Rescue service.

(d) INSAT-2E is planned to be launched by late 1997 and operationalised by early 1998.

#### Chitra Artificial Heart Valve

541. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chitra artificial heart valve has been approved for commercial production;

(b) if so, the estimated cost per valve;

(c) whether the heart surgery is likely to become cheaper once the production commences;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be made available to the patients?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 12,000/- per valve.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It would depend upon the cost of the imported valve, to which 'Chitra' heart valve is compared.

(e) M/s. TTK Pharma who has been given the licence to manufacture the artificial heart valve, is planning to make the valve available to the patients within a month.

#### Production of Salt

542. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt produced in the country during the last three years,

(b) the quantity used for edible purposes, industries and export during the said years; and

(c) the policy of the Government for allocation of land to industries for installation of captive salt works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) The Total quantity of salt produced in the country during the years 1991-1994 (upto November) is as under:

(Year	Salt Production (in lakh tonnes)
1991	123.95
1992	135.53
1993	137.28
1994 (upto Nov.)	121.33

(b) The quantity used for edible purposes, Industries and exports during the year 1991-1994 (upto November) are as under:—

(in lakhs tonnes)

Year	Edible	Industrial	Exports	Total
1991	62.43	41.83	5.73	109.99
1992	53.38	45.56	4.07	103.01
1993	60.96	48.12	6.05	115.13
1994 (upto Nov.)	52.41	46.75	3.98	103.14

(c) There is no separate policy of the Government for allocation of land to industries for captive salt works. As regards Salt Deptt. land, the industries have to participate in the open tenders alongwith other entrepreneurs to acquire land. The State Governments are also not having any separate policy for allotment of land to captive salt works.

#### Performance Guarantees by C.S.I.R.

543. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research propose to offer performance guarantees for its services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has earned any royalties from its research work; and

(d) if so, the details of the royalties earned during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) & (b). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research offers on a selective basis, services and technologies with performance guarantees. The performance guarantees, arrived at after negotiations with the customers, are on similar lines as offered by other commercial licensors.

(c) The CSIR derives revenues, apart from royalties from contract R&D, consultancy and services, of which the royalties amount to only around 1%.

(d) The royalties earned by CSIR during the last three years are as follows:

	(Rs. in lakh)
1991-92	85.5
1992-93	90.0
1993-94	96.0

#### Ice-Cream Industry

544. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched an investigation to prevent attempts by large companies to enter the business of ice-cream, an area reserved for small scale industries;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken firm decision to initiate strict action against the alleged violators of SSIs policy; and

(c) if so, whether all their licences have been cancelled in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have launched an enquiry to find out full facts regarding the alleged encroachment by some large companies in the manufacture of ice cream, an item reserved for small scale sector.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have taken a firm decision to initiate strict action against any violator of the Policy of Reservation.

(c) Since the enquiry is not yet complete no penal action has been taken so far.

[*Translation*]

#### Family Planning Programme

545. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has received assistance from World Bank during the last three years till January, 1995 for family planning programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has fully utilised the funds received during this period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A World Bank assisted India Population Project is being implemented in the State of Gujarat at a cost of Rs. 43.90 crores w.e.f. November, 1990 for a period of 5 years.

(c) and (d). Government of India have released about Rs. 28.41 crores upto January, 1995 and the State Government has reported utilisation of about Rs. 20.08 crores.

[*English*]

#### Elisa Kits

546. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Elisa kits for blood testing imported during each of the last two years;

(b) whether most of them are non-operational; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) A statement indicating the number of Elisa Test kits imported during the years 1993 and 1994 is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	No. of Kits	Procured Brand	Date of Procurement
<b>1993</b>			
1.	3,00,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Detect HIV TM	22.02.93
2.	6,00,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Detect HIV TM	05.05.93
3.	4,50,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Genelavia Mixt HIV 1+2	3/93
4.	6,00,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Genelavia Mixt.	11/93
Total 19,50,000			
<b>1994</b>			
5.	1,50,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Detect HIV TM	5/94
6.	3,15,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Detect HIV TM	10/94
7.	2,10,000 ELISA HIV 1+2	Recombigen HIV 1+2 ETA	10/94
Total 6,75,000			

[Translation]

**Cases Investigated by CBI**

547. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees, officers and professionals against whom cases including the cases of economic offences have been registered and investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the current year;

(b) the number of persons against whom action has been taken and the number of persons against whom charges were proved/not proved; and

(c) the details of the cases withdrawn by the Government during the investigation period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) During the current Calendar year 1995, a total number of 164 cases have been registered involving 182 Government employees and 129 private persons;

(b) During the same period action has been taken/charges proved against 167 persons;

(c) The information is not being maintained centrally;

[English]

**Food Processing Units**

548. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to check the report moves by large food processing units both Indian and foreign to encroach upon an area reserved exclusively for the small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps are being considered by the Government to ensure reservation policy for SSI units in the country remain unchanged; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c): Government is committed to the Policy of Reservation and every possible action is being taken to ensure that no encroachment on the reserved areas takes place by any big unit either Indian or foreign. Government would like to reiterate that the Reservation Policy would continue. Any complaint regarding encroachment is put up to the Standing Advisory Committee on Reservations for appropriate action.

**Fall in Investment in Industrial Projects**

549. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for monitoring the Indian economy stating that investment made in industrial projects has declined in real terms during 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy have conducted a survey on Investments Projects, and the results have been brought out in the document entitled "The Shape of Things to Come, December, 1994". According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, projects (in the proposal status) have grown by nearly 46%. But investment in projects actually being implemented (in the implementation status) grew by 4.4% in nominal terms.

The contention of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, which is based on a survey of approximately 3000 units, that aggregate investment has not grown substantially however is not borne out by the official information available in 'Quick Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation, 1993-94' brought out by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). According to CSO estimates gross capital formation, which is a measure of the actual aggregate investment, has increased by 12.8%. Besides, capital goods sector grew by 24.7% and financial assistance disbursed by All Indian Financial Institutes grew by 26%.

**New Contraceptive for Women**

550. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of any quinacrine a new contraceptive for women;

(b) if so, whether any study and trials have been made so far in India or other countries; and

(c) if so, the details and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Phase-I clinical trial with this drug was conducted in United States of America after approval of their Federal Drug Authority. Subsequently, trials have been conducted in Chile, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam etc. with varying degrees of success.



[*Translation*]

**Self-sufficiency in Defence Production**

551. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to make the country self-sufficient regarding the production of armaments like tanks, fighters, bomber aircrafts, surface guns etc. so far,

(b) the extent to which the Government have succeeded;

(c) the details of the problems being faced by the Government in this regard at present; and

(d) the efforts made or being made by the Government to meet these problems?

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

(a) to (d). To cater to the requirements of the armed forces, to the maximum extent feasible, the Government has in position ordnance factories and defence public sector undertakings, supported by Defence Research & Development Organisation. Involvement of companies in the civil sector is also invoked. The defence production setup has to constantly make efforts to modernise its facilities, update skills of the work force and secure appropriate technology cooperation.

[*English*]

**Assistance for State Marketing Board Schemes**

552. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been received / likely to be received from the World Bank for implementing the State Marketing Board Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has issued any directions to various States for implementing this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL):

(a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF THE BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[*Translation*]

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday discussion was being held in this august

House regarding the organised and deliberate mess being created by the Government of Bihar. Today the situation has come to such a pass there that the voters cannot exercise their franchise in free and fair manner. The hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to bring an information to his notice that after the conclusion of discussion yesterday the hon. Minister of parliamentary Affairs had assured the House and told it categorically that the report of the Governor of Bihar had been received and the cabinet was likely to hold its meeting that evening. He assured us that a decision would be taken in that meeting and he would apprise the House thereof.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the term of the Bihar Legislative Assembly has expired between yesterday, the 14th and the tonight, i.e. the night of the 15th of March. Now the term of the Legislative Assembly has expired. Now first I would like to know from the Government as to what is the situation in Bihar. Has the Union Government decided to hold election there under the care-taker Government of the State and has the former sought the opinion of the Governor in this regard?

It was discussed yesterday also. I would like to apprise the august House of an additional information that I received from our party. President and a Senior Member of this House Shri George Fernandes. He telephoned me from Patna yesterday that the situation was grim and deplorable. He further told me that the District Magistrate, Navada who happens to be the returning Officer also, had admitted that the election symbol of the Samata Party was not printed in thousands of ballot papers in the constituencies where the Samata Party candidate was contesting election. It has come into the notice of the returning Officer while counting the remaining ballot papers after the polls concluded.

Sir, the candidates of my party had complained of it during the election that the thousands of ballot papers being supplied to booth-numbers 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 294, 295, 296 and 297 did not bear his election symbol.

Hon. Mr. Prime Minister it is not a minor issue, which cannot be raised here. It is not an ordinary issue at all. According to the constitution of this country, it is essential to hold free and fair election in the country. That is why democracy is safe in our country.

Secondly, I would like to quote the District Magistrate. The election symbol printed by the press of the State Government in the ballot papers supplied to the seven constituencies Giridih, Dumri, Barno, Bande, Gomia and Gaya etc was such that the voters could not identify it. Not only this much the District Magistrate Kisanganj has made a statement regarding the recent elections and the forthcoming elections there that he was not provided any force. Can a watchman and a peon alone protect booths;

The 50 per cent polling-booths are sensitive there. It has been admitted by the Election Commission also. I would like to know from the hon. prime Minister whether he has come to know this fact. The day before yesterday, while poll dates were being phased out by the Election Commission he stated that the force provided to the Government of Bihar could not be deployed because the Government of Bihar failed to provide transport for that. The number of sensitive polling booths is very high there; therefore, we had to take this decision so that elections could be held there properly. I want the Government to direct the CBI to prob into the case and take action against those who deliberately did such printing and who termed the Chief Minister as a brainless fellow and censured the Government officers—Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Director General of Police by saying that they were not discharging their duties as per the instructions of State Government...(Interruptions) The officers responsible for such things should be suspended.

Lastly I would like to state that it is high time that in order to ensure fair election, the Bihar Government should not be allowed to continue in office and elections should be held there under the President's rule...(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an issue which merits a real elaborate discussion rather than just a brief mention. There are three aspects. On the first one, which pertains to you, I would like to know from you whether it is proper for the Government to make an announcement that it will not impose President's rule in Bihar and it has allowed the present Government to continue as a caretaker Government, outside the House when the House is in session and when a promise had been made by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs yesterday that they would convey to the House what the Government's decision was. Now we come to know from the Radio this morning that this Government has taken a decision and the decision is that there will be no President's rule in Bihar and the present Government of Bihar is to continue as a caretaker Government. I regard it as a breach of Parliamentary propriety. Something wrong has been done. After all, nothing had been announced here yesterday though everyone knows that under Article 172 of the Constitution "Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer..."—mind you, this is a phrase which is used only in Article 172 to emphasize that five years is the limit and no longer. I have not seen this phrase 'and no longer' occur in any Article of the Constitution elsewhere. It is only to emphasise how strongly so that last night's midnight, at 12 O'clock, the Assembly of Bihar stood automatically dissolved and so it was the duty of the Government to inform Parliament yesterday, before it adjourned in the evening, what it proposed to do when the Assembly stood dissolved.

Sir, this is a question of parliamentary propriety and therefore, I have addressed it to you. I would think that in

such a situation it was incumbent on the Government to come forth to the House and tell us that this is the Governor's report because the Governor's report was already received by the Government. It was not conveyed to the House and suddenly we come to know—when we come to the House—from Patna, from the Radio that this announcement has been made. This is one aspect.

But the more important aspect is: what happens when an Assembly stands dissolved automatically under article 172 of the Constitution? I think article 168 is the other article to which I would like to draw your attention. It says:

"For every State there shall be a Legislature...."

The Constitution does not conceive of a situation when there is no Legislature and Legislature means, it comprises of the Governor, it comprises of the State's Legislative Assembly and in certain States also of the Legislative Council. In Bihar it happens so that there is a Legislative Council. But it does not mean that at any point of time there shall be no Assembly and if there is no Assembly, at that point of time the governance of the State is not in conformity with the Constitution. Sir, I can see you shaking your head. But I would say that in a situation of this kind the discussion should have taken place yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to make a distinction as far as the existence of the Legislature and the existence of the Government, that is, the Executive, are concerned. The Executive has to be there, the Legislature may not be there, because when the Assembly is dissolved....

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, I respectfully disagree from you. It says that there shall be a Legislature. It does not say that it shall consist of a Governor and a Government. There is no "Government" in article 168. The conception is only that there can be a situation when there is no Chief Minister, because the functions of the Legislature cannot be performed by any one except the Parliament. After all, to whom is the Government of Bihar responsible today? There can be no irresponsible Chief Minister. The power of the Legislature have to be assumed, not by the Government, by the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Lok Sabha is dissolved there is a care-taker Government.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, there is a difference between the Lok Sabha and Assembly. This distinction is very well brought out.

MR. SPEAKER: It is 'Legislature'.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No, Sir. I respectfully totally disagree from you on this. I hold that from midnight last night there is a situation in Bihar where the governance of the State cannot be carried on under the provisions of the Constitution and therefore, it was mandatory, obligatory for the Government to invoke article 356, impose the President's Rule, assume the powers of the Legislature, entrust them to the Parliament and remove the State Government.

Sir, I have a feeling that provisions of the Constitution and parliamentary propriety are being subjected to political

considerations which is highly improper. If the decision has been taken by the Government after a mutual discussion between the State Chief Minister and the Minister of State for Home Affairs it is highly improper. It should have been done here. The Parliament should have been taken into confidence rather than think in terms of having an arrangement in Bihar as that exists in Uttar Pradesh. These political considerations should not matter in issues of this kind.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspur): For once they are right.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The conspiracy has been going on for many days.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sometimes they do commendable job.

*English*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, the third point is even more important. I am sure that the Government would say which some of the Ministers have been frankly saying that we think that there is some kind of an impropriety. If you think it is wrong, you go to the Court; you seek a relief from the Court.

I can understand that. But in this case the situation that has arisen, the Constitutional crisis that has arisen, has arisen because of the desire of everyone committed to democracy that the verdict of the people in Bihar should be free and fair. This is the basic reason why we have come to this point. Till yesterday, some people were accusing that there is a conspiracy, 'milibhagat' between the Government, the BJP and the Election Commission. Now is it not significant that except for the Ruling Party in Bihar and its allies some of whom, I am sure, are privately willing to concede that the kind of massive rigging and chronic rigging that takes place in Bihar is nowhere witnessed in the whole country? The example which my friend, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav was giving is a kind of an extreme example where deliberately thousands of Ballot Papers are printed without the symbol of one of the principal parties. After all if this has not come to light at all, the person would have lost completely.

Sir, our concern, therefore, is that here is a situation where the Government has not intervened during the tenure of the Government. The Central Government has waited despite the demands from all quarters that the President's Rule be imposed because free and fair elections cannot be held in Bihar unless there is President's Rule. They did not do that. All right, I do not quarrel with that. But after 15th March when the Assembly automatically stands dissolved by virtue of Article 172, there is no earthly justification for allowing this chronic rigger to continue in the Government as a caretaker Government. There is no earthly justification, except if you have any political deal with him. It is for you to judge. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I am failed to understand the conspiracy there. Barring the ruling party and its alliance partner everybody says that free and fair elections cannot be held under his leadership. The responsible body for holding elections which is the Supreme body, the autonomous body and the Constitutional authority also hold the identical views. It is different issue if it says that it is its opinion, because the Government, the BJP have also expressed identical views...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (KATWA): He could have cancelled it.

[*English*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: He cannot cancel it...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the third aspect is the most important aspect of this point which not only the Election Commission should consider but even the Government of India should consider. Therefore, why should the Government of India—I do not want to attribute motives but for whatever reason—allow the Government to continue beyond the term of the Assembly? The Assembly has come to end. There was no difficulty in appointing one of them as Adviser to the Governor, but the President's Rule must be imposed in Bihar and apart from the financial problems that are likely to arise, those financial problems can be discussed and debated in Parliament. Today, there is no Legislature in Bihar and the Government there is responsible to no one. It is an irresponsible Chief Minister and an irresponsible Government which has been allowed to continue as a caretaker Government against all canons of Constitutional propriety. There is no precedent for this and if you say that you go to the Court, well we will certainly examine that. But why should this Parliament feel helpless in asking the Government to do its duty? I hold that today when there is no Assembly in Bihar, it becomes incumbent on the Central Government to invoke Article 356 and impose President's Rule for the sake of Constitutional correctness. But even more importantly, it is the view of all apart from the Ruling Party and its allies including the view of the Congress Party in Bihar that under this present rule elections are bound to be rigged.

There can be no free and fair election; the verdict will not be a honest verdict of the people. And, therefore, I see no reason as to why the Government should hesitate accepting the views of the House. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

DR. K MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry and surprised to see that such parties are raising their heads and baseless charges are being levelled. What is being said about symbol today, such things are being said that the Mashal symbol was not printed...(*Interruptions*)... please listen to me. Noise will not serve any purpose. Please listen the full details.. (*Interruptions*)...please kee- silence...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: How will you deny the facts?

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has levelled the baseless charges and he has said that his symbol 'Mashal' was not printed, so why some people have such symbols that is appears like Softy ice-cream and later on they complain that it is not being printed. When it is printed in the printing press, there is Election Commission to supervise it. If the symbol, 'Mashal' or the softy ice-cream is not printed properly, it is the responsibility to the Election Commission, under whose supervision, it is printed. Sometimes, it is seen in Bihar that the bow and arrow symbol is printed but it is named as Kite. Likewise if the aeroplane is printed it is being named a spade. Who is responsible for this? My submission is that it is the responsibility of the State Government but the Election Commission also supervises it. Therefore this is a baseless charge.

Secondly, Shri L. K. Advaniji has just now stated that there is chaos in Bihar and law and order has become a problem in Bihar. It is continuously being said for the last five years while Bihar was following the path of peace continuously for the last five years but today all of a sudden...(Interruptions)...in Maharashtra, where there is nothing except crimes and atrocities, where the bomb blast was held, where the Shiv Sainiks reside and God knows how many people died there, the elections were conducted. Likewise a number of villages were set on fire in Manipur. God knows how many people were killed there. The elections were also conducted there. In Andhra Pradesh also, where the rigging and grabbing is held at the residence of the Ex-Chief Minister, the elections were conducted. My submission is that today Article 172 has been referred here. I do not have any complaint against it. We wanted that this Government should have been formed before 15th March. At first it was said that the elections, would be conducted in February and later on these were postponed till March. After that it is being said that there is Holi followed by Diwali and Moharam. Such a big conspiracy is being hatched. Even after such a big conspiracy when this care taker Government is formed they feel inconvenience as to how this taker Government has been formed. I would like to know why do not the Government fix responsibility on Election Commission and the Union Government and Election Commission. The whole world is its witness. None can not make fool of others. The election is going on for two months. The candidates are tired, the Government is tired and we too are tired. The whole system has been failed there. Even the eatables are not available there. The buses are not available...(Interruptions)... the marriage parties can not move, the marriage function can not take place. Everything has become a waggery and after that article 172 and 162 are referred...(Interruptions)..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mumtaz Ansari, please recognise

that this is Parliament. You are not speaking to the voters.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: We were never ready for the care taker Government. We wanted that the Government should continuously. It was the need of the hour. ...(Interruptions)..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mumtaz Ansari, I gave you time to make points.

[Translation]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: It was totally the responsibility of the Election Commission that this Government should have been formed before 15th March\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two very senior Members of the House have raised questions of so-called Constitutional impropriety or break down, so far as the situation in Bihar is concerned.

I would like to know how far we can discuss details about elections when, at the same time, we say that the entire authority is vested in the Chief Election Commission. Shri Lal K. Advani says that, but at the same time he wants to discuss it on the floor of the House.

So far as the question whether the symbol is there or not is concerned, it is not a matter for either the Prime Minister or for any Member here to do it. It is for the Election Commission to ensure that proper ballot papers are printed for election. And whether some ramarks are decipherable or not, as Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav complains, how can we decide and discuss here? I do not know whether the Government can be dismissed on the ground that the Election Commission has failed to print ballot papers properly. That will be a mockery of the Constitutional position.

Shri Lal K. Advani says that the decision has been announced outside the House. I say very rarely this Government acts properly. This is one occasion on which it is done. This is not a matter for the for the Central Government to decide. It is for the Governor. The Governor's decisions need not be announced here. Well, propriety might have demanded that you could have taken the House into confidence that this is the decision. If you had given any instructions to the Governor, it was not incumbent. Therefore, there can be no question of breach of privilege.

Under Article 172, the Assembly cannot extend its period as the Parliament can extend its period during emergency as we did in this country. We did pass such a legislation. The Assembly cannot do it. I agree.

Article 172 as well as 168 will have to be read with

\* Not recorded.

Article 156 which provides for imposition of President's rule and imposition of the President's rule, provides at the same time that there can be a Ministry without being answerable to the House for six months. Therefore, I do not know how there can be a Constitutional break down. I say there have been umpteen instances in this country when Governments have been carried on as care-taker Governments without there being Assembly, apart from the fact it has happened in the Parliament itself although there is no provision similar to Article 168. I agree. But there have been umpteen instances from Kerala to West Bengal to other places also where even after earlier dissolution Governments have continued on care-taker basis which is the proper thing that was done. Today just because it is Bihar, just because some friends here do not like the name of Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav, should we adopt an attitude so far as the application of the Constitutional provision in this country is concerned? Then, can we take *ad hoc* decisions from case to case in a matter like this? Interpretation of the Constitution cannot depend on whether you like some Chief Minister or do not like some Chief Minister. This will be a very sad case when we apply standards like this in a matter of construction of Constitutional provisions in this country.

Shri Lal K. Advani says that there has been political consideration. What else is being done here apart from politics? It has to be political. The political aspect is election. That is very much a political issue also. The Constitution provides that there is an Authority to conduct this election and supervise it. It is his job to do it knowing the date of the expiry of the period of the Assembly. Why did he not arrange to hold the election? Today, who is in control of law and order in Bihar?

That gentleman has taken over everything. He has sent a District Magistrate to Purnia who has started arresting our party workers. Our CPI(M) workers have been arrested because there is a CPI(M) candidate. He has selected a person. He has put him as a District Magistrate. I have not raised this question here because this is not a forum where that question can be decided. But nobody talks about him. We have discussed about it here. We have discussed about it elsewhere also. But, here, nobody is talking about the real principal actor in the whole drama. He is a gentleman who is taking refuge under some so-called constitutional provision. He is claiming power which the Supreme Court has not been able to concede to him repeatedly. So many of his orders have been set aside by the Supreme Court. He is stopping elections. He is giving orders. He is trying to arrogate himself the entire jurisdiction of the Civil Service of this country. The State Civil Service is also supposed to be under his control. The Supreme Court has been repeatedly correcting him. I am referring to Supreme Court decisions. He cannot object to that. Therefore, I am not prepared to accede that whatever that gentleman does is something beyond question or beyond challenge. It has been challenged. I was hoping that the Supreme Court would have declared the judgement. I hope he will be put to his real position. It is entirely for the honourable Supreme Court to decide when

to deliver the judgement, what judgement to deliver. I cannot say about that. But, Sir, my submission is that there is no failure of the constitutional provision. The Governor has the right. I think it is fit and proper. Otherwise, it would have been nothing but a mockery of the Constitution and the democratic setup of this country if an elected Government is allowed to go away just because the Election Commissioner, in the exigencies of his own thinking, tries to bring about a situation where the period of the Assembly expires. Well, it can be applied to every State. But that is not what the Constitution of India contemplates. I hope the Constitution will not be interpreted in a manner which Shri Advani wants it to be interpreted in this case. I submit that, as I said, I do not know what has been the role of the Government of India in this. But, if the Governor has applied his mind, he has correctly done it. If Shri Narasimha Rao had advised him, he has correctly advised him! Thank you very much. Whether there is rigging or no rigging—I hope there will be no rigging—people must be allowed to exercise their franchise in a free and fair manner. But if there is any rigging, the Election Commission has to take a decision. He has already issued re-poll in some cases. Who will decide that? There may be rigging. Therefore, there will be no election. Then, what will be the situation? According to Shri Advani and Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav the situation will permit elections being held under some authority. Under whose authority will they be held? How many Serhans do you want to cover every booth? I do not know what is happening. It is for him to deploy the forces. He is indicating how many forces will be there and at what position. This gentleman has actually taken over the Bihar Administration. Therefore, let us not try to apply different standards just because Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav is a *persona non grata* to my friends Shri Advani and Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Not at all. This is wrong.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very well, if I am wrong, I stand corrected. Very well, I stand corrected if he is not *persona non grata*.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You have not said about this that the Chief Election Commissioner has said that the Bihar Government is not providing transport, is not cooperative, is not deploying the forces. Why do you not say about that? This is also a constitutional breakdown. The Constitution makes a provision that there will be free and fair elections. For the benefit of my friend, I want to quote this Article.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please take permission from the hon. Speaker. I have to complete my last sentence.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will you yield for half a minute? Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said that there is no constitutional breakdown. I am saying that there is a constitutional breakdown because the most fundamental

thing in a democratic system is to hold free and fair elections.

Article 324(1) itself says:

"The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission)."

Now the Clause 6 says and purposely here, the name of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister has not been mentioned. It says:

"The President or the Governor of the State shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of functions conferred on the Election Commission by Clause 1."

Now, this is not being done by the State Government of Bihar and, therefore, there is a constitutional break-down.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Who says that?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The constitutional authority says it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Where has he said this?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He has said it here. You read out this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: This is wrong (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He has said this. Let the Prime Minister deny it. Let the Government of India give a statement as to what is their information on the Report of the Governor and whether the allegation which the Chief Election Commissioner has made, is correct or not. Let the Government of India come out very clearly about it on the floor of the House. Thank you Mr. Chatterjee for yielding. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Somnathji is annoyed of it but I demand that.

[*English*]

According to Somnathji, today the Chief Election Commissioner has virtually taken over the administration of the State Government. What I am pleading is, instead of that, why should it not be entrusted to the Central Government. I am willing to trust them. After all this kind of problem does not arise anywhere in the whole world where people would say that since the President's Rule is imposed, they do not trust this Government to hold the free elections. This situation is remarkable. It is not prejudice against any individual. It is certainly an assessment of one Government and on the basis of that, everyone comes to that conclusion. Therefore, when Somnathji has said that

he has strong objections to what the Chief Election Commissioner is doing and who thinks that he has virtually taken over the State Government, it is from this point of view that I say that it would be better if it is entrusted to Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji, Shri Shuklaji and the Central Government. We are willing to trust them because in no other part of the country, not in Maharashtra, not in Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

He was talking about Maharashtra that nobody demanded there that there could not be free and fair polls unless the President's Rule is imposed there. But everyone has the same opinion about Bihar and I know that the Ministers of the Central Government say to me that the President's Rule should have been imposed there not today but six months earlier. But today I am surprised at it that the President's Rule has not been imposed even after the completion of five years and the Government is still functioning there, I have objection to it.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Advaniji, thank you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is for the hon. Prime Minister to respond to the expression of great faith in the Prime Minister by Mr. Advani. It is for you to respond.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am enjoying the faith from all sides now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you want that certificate, very well, with that certificate, you can do whatever you like. My learned friend Shri Advani has said that everybody wants imposition of the President's Rule in Bihar. That is not correct. Secondly, to some of my friends here, that gentleman can do no wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us leave him aside.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have not named anybody. Now that very gentleman has permitted elections to be held on the 11th. He has permitted elections being held today. He has fixed a date about which we were telling yesterday that that was arbitrary. Now that very gentleman thinks that elections can be held with certain pre-conditions, as we have been told. But you do not even agree to that, Mr. Advani. You do not even agree to what the constitutional authority has decided. He could have said, 'no election'. He had said, 'no elections without photograph' until the Supreme Court corrected it. The Supreme Court had corrected him and said that he could not pass that order. Then you had applauded him. For your electoral benefit, you think, he will help you. therefore, what I have been respectfully submitting here is that let us not adopt *ad hoc* standards for the purpose of constitutional interpretation depending on the facts of one case or the other.

This is dangerous situation. Therefore, I submit Sir, as I said, propriety demanded, Constitution demanded that this Government should have been allowed to continue and it is continuing and I hope it continues until it is again sworn

back and Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav again becomes the Chief Minister of Bihar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Somnathji has said a good thing that all the things cannot be discussed here, like how the elections will be conducted and about the Election Commissioner although he has discussed all these aspects here himself. I would not like to speak on it but I would like to say one thing which Chandrajeetji has raised here. The hon. Prime Minister will have to give its reply. Whether the Governor has said to them that the Government of Bihar is not cooperating with him on this issue. Whether it is a fact or not that the BSF, the CRPF and the officers of the police force of other states have informed them that they have not been assigned any work there. They are roaming-aimlessly on the roads. Do they know it or not as to what will happen in Bihar?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, humbly I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister through you that for political gain of one or the other party we should not create such circumstances that the people of the para-military forces refuse to go to a place and say that they are kept as spectators there. It is a well known fact and the hon. Prime Minister also knows about it. I am saying so with full responsibility. Whether the hon. Prime Minister is aware of it or not that six months back the hon. Governor and the Intelligence Bureau had informed him that the situation in Bihar is not only out of control but it has crossed all limit? The condition is that the elections may or may not held tomorrow. I do not think that the constitution is being interpreted properly. I am at a loss to understand as to what will happen to the nation if Laloo Prasad does not remain the Chief Minister for 5 days or if he comes back to power after being elected with majority after 5 days. It has been said emphatically that the free and fair poll is being conducted. After 5 days he will come to power with full glory.

If Government machinery is not being used in elections why unnecessary hue and cry is being made, there is none who can reply to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you that today all the newspapers of Bihar and not only one or two but ten agencies of Bihar have said that there was no use of deployment of forces there. Is it not the responsibility of the Parliament to see that the Security personnel from whom we expect that they will work for the security of the country, and upon whom we rely to face adverse circumstances, when they say publicly that they are sitting idle there? Whether it is not a fact that inspite of all the rules there District Magistrate themselves are indulged in booth capturing? Besides this if this Government remains in power for 5 more days I do not think that it will be a breach of Constitution or democracy. When a senior Member like Shri Somnathji gives such type of speeches I

really get surprised whether there is any regard for parliamentary democracy in our hearts or not....

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not an expert of Constitution.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is precisely what I have been saying. Constitution is being interpreted with Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav in mind. It cannot be done. That is what I am saying.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not know about the circumstances prevailing earlier, but the term of the Legislative Assembly is being terminated today....

SHRI LAL KRISHAN ADVANI: It has already been terminated.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The country is ruining, Legislative Assembly comes after that. Why the Assembly should function after its term is over. What is the interpretation of constitution in this respect?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Ask Advaniji.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not know whether he is Advaniji or you.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): There is no difference whether that government remains in power or not.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please tell him. I do not want to say anything but he is asking.

SHRI MUMTAJ ANSARI: If you are saying it today, why have you not hold elections earlier.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: That is a different matter.

SHRI MUMTAJ ANSARI: Why was the Constitutional crisis created? Why Laloo Yadav is being attacked? I would like to ask you why are you citing tradition like this?

MR. SPEAKER: You, please, sit down. Don't give evidence by saying what is happening.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am least bothered by such provocation.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you, please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never wanted to raise these issues but these people have raised this question so it has become necessary for me to give reply. If that government remains in power, the result would be the same what Shri Somnathji has apprehended that another Collector will go to Purnia. What would be its repercussion upon bureaucracy and its morale and

secondly our Para Military organisations will apprehend and suspect ill. Why elections were not held? It did not happen all of a sudden. This discussion was going on for the last 6 months that elections would be held late there. Mr. Prime Minister will have to answer this question also why the Chief Minister and the Election Commissioner do not jointly....

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Earlier, Chief Minister was ready to hold elections.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Why did you not meet him six months before?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Our 'dada' is a very intelligent person. In fact it should be the same as you are saying, but I do not want to say. That is a matter of understanding. You should have told the Prime Minister. If you have done it six months earlier the country would have saved from this crisis. So you are saying the right thing. Sometimes truth comes out by chance by making mistakes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if these things be kept aside what is happening in Bihar today and the way controversy is being raised, it has nothing to do with Laloo Yadav personally but the way administration is functioning and the scope controversy is being raised, its result will be very harmful. The Prime Minister has full authority to take any decision during and after election. Whether the Governor has advised him or the Governor took action on his advise but whatever is going on, it is harmful not only for Bihar but for the whole Nation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any response from the Government side?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you want other Members to intervene, let them do it. At the end of it I will respond. I have very little to say; but I have to say something.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the question...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a regular discussion. I have allowed it. But supposing from one party, from one State, too many people want to speak, should it be allowed?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The issue is not that. The issue is what Advaniji and Chandra Shekharji said.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Jenaji, okay.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The point is not that Laloo Prasad Yadav is interested to be the caretaker Chief Minister. It is not the point whether Laloo Prasad Yadav wants to remain as the caretaker Chief Minister till the elections. The question is why elections were not held before the 15th.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is to hold the election? Is it the Government?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That is the point. Why the election has been....

MR. SPEAKER: Now you answer the question, who is to hold the election.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The constitutional duty is of the Election Commission to hold the election before the expiry of the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: Then who will reply to that question?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: But the point is deliberate. That is what I telling yesterday. Deliberately the election was deferred because Laloo Prasad Yadav went to the Supreme Court on the issue of Identity Card. The issue was not law and order. the issue was Identity Card. There will be no election. No Identity-Card; no election. That was the stand taken by the Election Commission and that was challenged by Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav in the Supreme Court and ultimately the Supreme Court ruled that without Identity-Card, elections can be held. And the ego has clashed—one side the Election Commission, the other side the Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, one minute. You hear me first. You know, very good discussion is taking place. Let us be on the point itself. There are many good points on both the sides. I am not taking sides and saying anything. But one of the points which is raised is what is the justification for continuation?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Continuation of the Laloo Government.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That is purely a constitutional matter which can be decided by the Governor and the Governor has ultimately decided. The Governor has ultimately decided. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The second most important point is, if, at the last moment, when the election is taking place, you change the horses in the midstream, what happens?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Now, the point is if the law and order situation is so bad in Bihar, the Chief Election Commissioner can postpone the elections indefinitely. He can say, 'I cannot hold the elections under this law and order situation'. On the other hand, they say that today there can be elections, but tomorrow there cannot be elections. The law and order situation cannot change from day to day. They cannot say that today it is bad and tomorrow it is good. This interpretation of the Election Commission is because of an ego clash. This is because Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav has gone to the Supreme Court. The duty of the Election Commission is to hold the elections before the expiry of the Assembly. If he did not hold the elections, who is responsible for that? It is not that Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav is interested to be caretaker Chief Minister for five or seven days. (...Interruptions)



MR SPEAKER: The question is: What is the justification for continuing after the term of the Assembly is over?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The point is, 'Why was the election not held before the 15th?' *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The question that has been posed, if I may say so with all humility, is not a question of justification. It is a question of the application of the Constitutional authority by the Central Government. This is the point. It is not a question of justification. You have to go into the facts of each case... *(Interruptions)* Here is a duly elected Government. The Constitutional machinery did not hold the elections. It was for him to hold the elections within time. A case has to be made out, not for dismissal. A case has to be made out, why it cannot continue... *(Interruptions)* Mere expiry of the date cannot be a justification...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Somnathji, this issue is really complicated. There are two sides to this issue. Let us consider it dispassionately and let us take a decision.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Since the observation came from the Chair, I am submitting with all humility. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: This is a point I raised. If you are discussing, you should reply to that point. I am raising one more point.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Justification can be on the merits of a particular case. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: How can you say? What happens if you change the horses in mistreat? There are two points.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who is the horse? No horse changed has happened here only dates have changed...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will come straight to the point.

The issue today is, 'Why has the Laloo Prasad Yadav Government been allowed to continue as caretaker Government?' The Constitution, as you know, does not use the phrase 'caretaker government'.

In fact, this is a situation without precedent. I make a distinction here between an Assembly which has been dissolved on account of a Constitutional crisis and an Assembly which has completed its term of existence. Therefore, this is a different situation.

I come to the question which has been raised. Why was the election not held in time? It is a very question. It is not a question of clash of ego or clash of personalities. The

elections could not be held in time because the State Government which was supposed to cooperate with the Chief Election Commissioner by all means, in every possible way, did not extend its cooperation. In fact, it hindered and obstructed the possibility of holding elections by manipulating the entire administrative machinery from top to bottom. For example, the question of printing of ballot paper is the responsibility of the Chief Election Commissioner. Yes, but normally it is always delegated to the State Government. This time, if it is delegated and the Government uses the Government press to misprint, to omit very vital elements in the ballot paper, who is responsible? Therefore, Sir, if the elections have not been held in time, I hold the State Government entirely responsible. The Election Commission had to take a decision from time to time in the light of the existing circumstances.

Now, I come to your third point. That is to say *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not my point, their point.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My point is, the Constitution does not envisage a legislative vacuum.

Therefore, my only plea is this. Today, we are faced not only with a constitutional or a political or an electoral question. The financial crisis is looming large on the horizon. What is going to happen about the continuation of administration in Bihar after the 1st of April? According to the present schedule, rightly or wrongly that schedule may be further extended, I do not know; I have no idea—the election is being held today in my Constituency, the Chief Election Commissioner may further postpone the remaining election. I am saying it with a sense of responsibility. Therefore, one does not know whether Bihar Assembly shall be constituted. Under the present circumstances, it is not likely to be constituted; it is not likely to hold its first meeting after the 31st of March. Therefore, who is going to pass the Vote on Account? The only way it can be done, in order to prevent a financial crisis, is to vest the power in the Parliament.

My last point is this. The words used in the Constitution are, "The Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution." I believe, Sir, whosoever may be responsible, whatever be the circumstances, if the elections have not been held, there will be a legislative vacuum which the Constitution does not envisage. Therefore, elections being the life blood of democracy, elections being vital to the country and to the democratic system, I would say that that very fact itself leads to the Conclusion that the governance of the State is not being carried on in accordance with the Constitution. Therefore, forgetting Shri Laloo Prasad, forgetting his Government, its performance, all the riggings, all the obstructions and everything that the people have faced, I would say that objective conditions today exist where the State is not being governed in accordance with the Constitution.

Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government that they must take the responsibility seriously; they must not dilly-dally because of a political motivation. In fact, they are doing so because they have a view in a political scenario, a post-election scenario-as has happened in UP, so it will be in Bihar. This is who I think, Sir. They are escaping from their primary constitutional responsibility because of a political motive. But, I would say that they must impose President's Rule today. There should not be a political vacuum; there should not be an administrative or financial vacuum.

How can a person, who stands convicted in the eyes of the people for all the ill-doings and for manipulating the electora from top to bottom entirely, be made in charge, at the time of elections, when he does hold any constitutional authority: How can you make a Can you do that? Can you do that, in order to prevent futher thefts? Therefore, I would plead and persuade with all the emphasis I have at my command, by telling the Government; please take your responsibility seriously, please impose President's Rule in the interest of democracy, in the interest of the people of Bihar and in the interest of the Constituion of India. Thank you.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, I want to make one point. It is true that the election is the life-line of democracy; election is vital for democracy. At the same time, I have serious objections to the allegations that have been hurled at the State Government by Shri Syed Shahabuddin. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How can you have? They are here to criticise.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: He has just now pointed out that no cooperation was extended by the State Government to the Election Commisison. You must see, Sir that at the intance of the Election Commission, even the DGP has been removed. *(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing. This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: This is not going on record.\*\*

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: You may take your seats. I am allowing Jaswant Singhji to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.\*\*

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Will you sit down or not?

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Shri Ansari, I gave you an opportunity to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: In Bihar who captures booth and who does not is known to the people of Bihar should get an opportunity to speak.

MR SPEAKER: He is from Bihar only...

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, we wanted that the elections must be held within the due date. How was this elections postponed?...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Ansari, if this can happen here in Parliament, what would be happening at other places?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not repeat the points that have already been made. We have been seized of this problem for some time...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: This is a place where you can fight intellectually, not by just raising your voice...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: As I said, I would not repeat what has been said earlier. But I do think that I have to underline some aspects of the present difficulty that we all face. I must say that I was must touched by the avocacy by my good friend, Shro Somnath Chatterjee. It is a rare sight to see Somnathji advocating for the Government's side.

MR SPEAKER: Jaswant Singhji, We are in a very peculiar position.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I know, Sir.

MR SPEAKER: Everybody says that they are cooperating with Government and everybody is asking for the President's Rule. Earlier, they were asking that the President's Rule should not be imposed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I know, Sir. I am simply pointing out to a very touching spectacle. He is a very brilliant lawyer. But, for example, when he went to the extent of saying that no impropriety has been committed, I did think, he was stretching the point because I do wish to submit to you that the Union Government has a responsibility. It is a continuing responsibility. The Union Government has a responsibility in respect of the situation that obtained in the State of Bihar, or what is ontaining in the State of Bihar now. The Union Government's responsibility is in two respects, particularly, in regard to what the Governor of that State has advised the Union Government from time to time. That was a point made

\*0 Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\* Not recorded.

with great authority, with all sense of responsibility, by hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar who has knowledge of this subject.

I do wish to emphasise this point that if the Governor of Bihar has been advising the Union Government from time to time, it has indeed been cautioning the Union Government about the situation in Bihar, then it was doubly incumbent on the Union Government to firstly act on time and, secondly, without any doubt whatsoever, to inform this House yesterday—not today, but yesterday — as to what was the advice that had been tendered by the Governor of Bihar.

There is an additional aspect to it in the context of the financial complication for the State of Bihar — a point made by my friend, Shri Syed Shahabuddin. This point came up yesterday too what will happen? We asked the Government got up and through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Government said: we are unable to take a decision because this is a complicating factor. If we have President's Rule, then one consequence follows. If we do not have President's Rule, then what will happen to the financial authorisation for the State of Bihar?

I had even yesterday submitted that no doubt the Governor of Bihar has addressed himself to that problem. Thereafter an assurance was given to us before this House. Indeed an assurance was demanded by my elder and my good friend and brilliant lawyer, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, an assurance he sought from the Government was: "Will you let us know by the evening?" And the Government said, we will let the leaders know by the evening." I know that none of the leaders of the BJP has been informed. That is also why, I was struck by the remarkable coincidence of this gratuitous advocacy by Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the Government's stand.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I read in the papers. (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is an impropriety. But there is a second aspect where the Union Government comes in. And that is about misdeployment, underdeployment, no deployment of Central forces sent to the State of Bihar and what is to be done by those forces. I do not wish to labour that point. This point has been made in all seriousness by hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar. The same point has been made by Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

The whole matter was turned into a kind of joke. Now, therefore, the question that you had very pointedly raised was what is the rationale for continuity. I find no rationale for continuity. The Government has not explained any rationale for continuity.

[Translation]

Indeed, as Shri Chandra Shekharji has said, if he is so popular and have such a vote Bank and he does not continue as Chief Minister for five days how will lose his popularity.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is not the point. I never said that.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If this is not the point then let me know what is the point: (Interruptions)

[English]

No one has been able to explain.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What is the logic behind the five days continuity. The government should tell us this thing. If government cannot make us understand them.

[English]

Sir, it is my request that surely, the Governor, in his report, has explained the reason and the need for continuity. Secondly, there is a rider to it. If there is no continuity, if you change in midstream, if you change the dispensation of governance in the middle of elections, what are we going to do so far as elections are concerned? I submit, Sir, that the supervision and conduct of elections is not the prerogative — a point made by everybody here of the elected head of the Government. It is not the responsibility of the present Chief Minister of Bihar. The supervision and proper conduct of elections is the responsibility of the Chief Election Commissioner. If, therefore, a Chief Minister changes in the middle of elections, or whatever happens to the Chief Minister which requires him to move out of office, elections are not affected. The continuity of the Head of the Executive is not affected. The factor that has to be explained by the Union Government, for which there is a need for proper examination of the Governor's report, is precisely this. What is the basis of the rationale on the continuity of the present Government in Bihar? We are not convinced and therefore, for the sake of constitutional propriety, for the sake of proper elections in Bihar, we do reiterate — even now there is time to have President's rule and have the balance of elections under President's rule and by all means, whoever gets elected form the Government. That will be the proper way to proceed.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your and the House's attention to certain basic points only. The issue in question is as to what kind of constitutional violation takes place in the wake of the enforcement of the Presidents' Rule, it may not violate the Constitution. But I would like to submit that after hearing my arguments S/Shri Advani and Jaswantji have expressed their views and the BJP leaders and the Leader of the Opposition Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee have also demanded it frequently to impose President's Rule in Bihar. The President of the ruling party who is also the Prime Minister, has tried to propagate in favour of imposing Presidents' rule in Bihar. Since the term of the Bihar Legislative Assembly has expired now, such a situation has cropped up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. (Interruptions)<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>Not recorded.

Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not want to hear such things. It is being expunged from the record because he is not present here to reply. Whatever you want to state you should say it to the Government.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since I am speaking in Hindi, it seems to me that my expression is not being understood. I did not level any allegation against any individual. I am telling only this much that an atmosphere has been created here by propagating so much, I also hail from Bihar. I, therefore, would like to state that such an atmosphere has already been created there. After all he also has an entity here. He is the leader of the Opposition in the House. The leaders of the ruling party are demanding it time and again. I do not want the people to gather an impression that the Election Commission is currying favour to any particular party. Therefore, it is necessary for the dignity of the Election Commission and our democratic constitution that elections are not held under the President's Rule. Secondly what is wrong if the Government of Bihar continues. The elections in Tripura were held under the State Government. The Election Commission did take certain measures, it punished certain officers and the election was fair. Later on, Shri Santosh Mohan Deo complained that it had adversely changed the election results. I still believe it that if certain gangs continued their violence and consequently elections are postponed continuously our democracy will be held to ransom. They will continue their violence and elections will continue to be deferred. This situation should not be allowed to crop up. It is not only the issue of Bihar alone, it has a bearing on 90 crore people of India. It is an issue pertaining to our Constitution and democracy. Therefore, we should not bow down. It is right that the Election Commission or the judiciary are not two different forces. It is upto the State Government to enforce it and the head of the State Government should also cooperate in this regard. I would not like to go into the dispute as to how far this has been complied with ....*(Interruptions)*. Please have patience. We are sitting in Parliament. You should not expect lies from me against anyone. I submit this also that the Election Commission has a right to remove those Government officers from electoral process who have violated laws.

So far as the issue of violence or somebody's personal gain is concerned, I have heard and read in the newspapers that in major parts of atleast two districts Darbhanga and Madhubani, our CPI candidates are in the fray...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is only this much whether the President's rule should be imposed or not.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am pointing out this very thing. If the election is violence-free the prospects of the C.P.I. or the Janata Dal are very bright there. I am telling this only because 8 persons were killed on the 12th June,

1991 in my constituency. This is not the fact that we were too helpless to face them. *(Interruptions)*.

My request is that the elections should be free and fair. This is in the interest of the voters and if I am right in my analysis it is in the favour of the Janata Dal, the C.P.I. and the C.P.M. also. But it is also the right of the Election Commission to punish the guilty officers.

Now, here is the financial issue before us. The Election Commission has power to fix dates. But the frequent changing of poll dates has created uncertainty among the people.

The Parliament has no right in this regard but if all political parties request the Election Commission to reschedule the poll dates from the 15th to the 21st, the Legislative Assembly can be constituted before the 31st March and the problem related to finance can also be resolved. I think all will agree to it. We can request so even today, we should not try to cripple any parts of the Constitution. This is my request.

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted to speak, why are you looking back? Don't you want to speak?

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): I thought that I would not be given time, therefore, I was looking back.

MR. SPEAKER: But you raised your hand. Now, please speak.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: I raised my hand several times.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to express my opinion here, therefore, I raised my hands. It is the issue of Bihar, but the representatives from Bihar are not being allowed to speak here. Therefore, I objected. We know it very well as to who resort to booth capturing in Bihar and who does not. The people of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka are not aware of it. But we know it. If the fact is revealed, it will be clear that only those who have strong muscle power, capture booths. Shri Advani and hon. Prime Minister also know it well as to who are more powerful muscle-wise. We the leaders of the Communist Party and the Janata Dal do not talk of booth capturing, we do not indulge in booth capturing. We contest election against the descendants of the heirs of princely States and come to Lok Sabha after defeating them. No ordinary or poor man is fielded against us in the elections.

The dispute over the enforcement of President's Rule is a legal issue. The process of this election has been initiated from January. Had the election been concluded before the 15th March, such a situation would not have arisen. Who is responsible for not holding elections before March, 15? Is it incumbent upon the Government of Bihar to hold election before March, 15? All actions were taken

instructions issued by the Election Commission, but we cannot understand as to who manipulated the elections scheduled and the elections could not be held accordingly before March, 15. It was not the State Government who did it. The State Government also wanted to hold elections before the 15th March. The leaders of the Janata Dal and the Communist Party also wanted so. We all were prepared for elections. But just one day earlier on the 11th March the news was communicated that the elections scheduled for the 15th March would be held on the 21st March.

I would like to inform you that there is no unrest in my constituency. The CRPF and the B.S.F. are also present there. There is no disturbances at all. There is no apprehension of booth capturing. Those who could indulge in booth capturing have been unteethed. So, there are no such persons. The BSF and the CRPF are in such a large number that nobody would dare to capture pool booths there. But it is strange that booths were supposed to be captured in Bihar, but its hue and cry is raised in Maharashtra. I do not know the reason behind it.

I would like to submit that as per rule the poll process has been started from January. It all depends on the Election Commission as to how much time will be required to complete this process. According to law, it should not affect the Government because the Government can continue even now as per law. I understand that if enquiry is made, it would be found out that nobody can prevent that Government from coming back to power. It is the people of no other State but Bihar only who will vote there. The people of Bihar want that the present Government should come back to power.

When our hon. Prime Minister had gone there, 10 thousand people attended this meeting. Similarly 10 thousand people attended the meeting of Shri Advani and 5000 people attended the meeting of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee there. But when the Bihar Chief Minister Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav delivers his speech in the meeting, it is attended by 2 lakh people. Who can challenge the Chief Minister of Bihar? When their party apprehends that its candidates are likely to get their security forfeited, they ask for imposition of President's Rule. But this will not do.

To whom the people of Bihar like, will live there. Neither a person from Maharashtra nor a person from Andhra Pradesh can live there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is alright. Please take your seat.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Therefore my submission is that the people of Bihar do not want the President's Rule there. You please hold elections there within 24 hours. The National Front and the Left Front will form the Government. None can stop it, this is my challenge. Constitutionally elected Government of Mr. Laloo Yadav must continue there. My submission is that hold the elections there before 21st March.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you very much. We have formulated and put a very

important question before the House. The question is: Why should the Bihar Government continue? I will try to answer that question. But before I do so, let me try to clear the decks. The proposition which has been submitted by respected Shri Chandra Sekhar ji is that there was a problem of law and order a long time since in Bihar and if at all the President's Rule were to be imposed, it should have been done at that time when the Governor's Report, according to his information, reached the Central Government six months back. The one issue that is being raised is that the law and order situation is such that the Laloo Yadav Ministry should not continue and it was not correct to have allowed it to continue for the last six months or so. There is another argument also which is being advanced and let me try to clear that also.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You help me by saying why the President's Rule should be there or should not be there. That is ail.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am sorry that *Dada* has a misinterpretation about what he said. He said that if law and order problem was there six months before, why not the issue of imposing President's Rule was raised at that time then I said that sometimes by mistake you may correct statements and the Government should have taken action. I did not suggest imposition of President's Rule six months before. I know many things. I have discussed many things with the Prime Minister. I am not at liberty to discuss those things in this House. So, do not raise these issues.

Mr. Speaker Sir, it is not fair because some people observe certain norms. I have certain norms laid down for myself. I have discussed the Bihar issue thrice with the Prime Minister during the last one year. I have not said a word. Today I am not going to be provoked by your statement to say anything what I discussed with the Prime Minister six months before. But I think that at some time the Prime Minister should clarify before the House today or after the elections, what was the role of the Chief Minister and what was the report that the Prime Minister had been receiving. So, do not provoke me on that. I am not going to be provoked.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I must thank Chandra Sekhar Ji because he has confirmed what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nimal Kanti Ji, you are not expected to reply to the points raised by every Member here. You will just confine your speech only to one fact—why there should be President's Rule and why there should not be President's Rule.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has considered that my utterance is correct and that is what indicates his mind. The other point I am trying to make is that fears have been expressed on two fronts—whether or not, under the present circumstances there could be any expenditure after 31st March, 1995; and whether or not there would be some constitutional difficulty in this regard. I believe, there is none. There would be no Constitutional

difficulty at all. Now the question is 'why'? If the election process is not completed and if the caretaker Ministry continues beyond 31st March, an Ordinance could be issued permitting the Government to spend money for two more months. There is absolutely no difficulty in this. We have done it earlier also. Ordinances have been issued to permit the Central Government to spend money and such Ordinances had to be ratified by the Lok Sabha. Wherever such Ordinances were not ratified by the Parliament, there were problems.

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North):** The Assembly will have to ratify it.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** It is not the Assembly who will have to ratify it. The Assembly would be constituted after the promulgation of the Ordinance so that expenditure is not held up after 1st of April. There is no Constitutional difficulty in that.

Sir, the third aspect is whether it is Constitutional or not to allow a caretaker Ministry to continue. I think this aspect has been ably answered by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and there are many examples of this. Even in the last two or three days when the Gujarat Assembly was dissolved, the Chief Minister was asked to continue for another day.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the President or Governor can bring any Finance Bill through an ordinance. Is there any provision in the constitution in this regard?

*[English]*

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Yes, it can be done, I now come to your question to which there is an answer.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not my question. It is a question raised by the Members. I am just putting that issue before the House.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** You have formulated it and put it in that manner, 'why should it continue'. The answer is very simple. For instance, why should you continue as the Speaker of the House? The answer is very simple and that answer has been given long time back by the Physicist, Sir Newton that there is no sufficient reason for discontinuation. This is always the argument. Why do continue as living beings, because there is not enough reason for not discontinuing. This is the argument which clinches the matter. That is why I submit that your question has been correctly put and this is the answer to it.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, as I have said, I have very little to submit to the House. The Constitutional and other questions have been raised, answered and raised again. I will not go into them. The Governor has taken a view that there should be a caretaker Government. So far as I am concerned, I would endorse that. I would go along with that. The Election Commission has taken a view that in the interest of fair and free elections the dates have to be postponed. This decision incidently has been taken

more than once, and more than once if he found that the law and order situation and other situations which are considered relevant for the election, demand that there should be repeated postponement, I for one would not come in the way. I would not comment on that. I would go along with the Election Commission.

He wanted a very large force from the Government of India to be given. first we found it a little difficult because elections were taking place simultaneously in many other States. When the elections came to an end, we were able to give him a larger force. He has deployed it. The deployment, etc. is in his hands. If he feels that the deployment is good enough for the purposes of fair and free elections, again I should not comment on it nor anyone of us should comment on it. So, I take it as a situation which has developed as a result of some extraordinary circumstances in a particular State. Now, I would not again like to comment on it because that is the past. Whatever has happened has happened.

Today, we find that a caretaker Government is continuing. There can be two views; whether there can be a caretaker Government at all or the President's Rule should be imposed on that particular day. As of last night, yes, it is true that the life of the Assembly was continuing. It came to an and abruptly at the stroke of the clock.

Now, what I would like to say is, in addition, we have a problem perhaps which will arise at some point of time in regard to the financial aspects of the State administration. All I can submit to the House is, we have to keep this under constant review. Yesterday also there was a demand for advancing the elections. That is a matter of convenience but at the same time that again is a matter for the Election Commission to decide. So, all I can say is, we will keep it under review. We will not rule out anything—if it is necessary—to see that the Constitutional provisions are not violated. This is all I can say, Sir. It does not mean that I am saying that there will be no President's Rule. It does not mean that I am saying that there will be the President's Rule.

It is one of the Constitutional devices which is available to us which will be used only sparingly and only when it must be necessary. This is all the Constitutional propriety I would like to talk about. Beyond this, there is nothing to add right now.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** The question posed by you out of all this is, why should this Government continue even after the dissolution of the Assembly. That has not been answered. I see no reason—Constitutional or legal—why this Government should continue and more particularly because it is a very widespread feeling that under this Government, the elections cannot be free and fair. It is not the issue of only violence. As you said violence is a very relevant issue but more relevant is the abuse of the governmental machinery for rigging the elections. It is the principal reason why we are saying this. Now that the Assembly stands dissolved at the stroke of midnight, there is no reason why this Government should be allowed to continue. He has not answered that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already said that the Governor has taken a view.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I have no report ...*(Interruptions)*  
[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We do not want to over-rule that view. We do not want to recommend to the President to over-rule that view as of now. That is what I am saying, Sir, and this will continue. But, there is always a situation where the postponement may become even further. I am hoping that, at least, 25th will be the final day of polling. So, what I have said is the correct position. Beyond that, there is nothing more to add.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We must get both reports.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: A dangerous signal has been given by the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied. *(Interruptions)* still I admit that the President's Rule is not being imposed deleberately and therefore in protest we walk out of the House.

13.32 hrs.

Then Shri Lal K. Advani and some other Hon. Members left the House.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The onus is not, in this case, on anybody other than the Governor. It is for the Governor to take a decision as to whether there should be a Care-taker Government or not. Sir, Mr. Advani has asked a question why should it continue. Therefore, the onus is not on anybody else but the Governor.

Secondly, the whole issue is based on law and order situation, which according to Mr. Advani, demands President's Rule. Sir, the Prime Minister has made it very clear that whatever forces were required by the Chief Election Commissioner have now been provided to him. He has got all the para-military forces and he is deploying the forces. By deploying forces himself he is holding the elections. So, how can they put forward the reason "law and order situation" for justifying President's Rule? The Chief Election Commissioner is deploying the forces. He is organising this. How can it be done now? There is no case for President's Rule at all.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Prime Minister's statement gives another serious signal for further postponement of elections.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I want to put it on record that if

the elections to Bihar Assembly are further postponed by the Election Commission taking any other plea—because the forces have been deployed by the Chief Election Commissioner himself—and the people of Bihar are not allowed to exercise their franchise, then there will be a serious situation in the country.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: No. This is not correct.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I warn that there will be a serious situation if the elections are further postponed for the Bihar Assembly.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is not a correct view. Postponement has been done along with a splitting of the areas to be taken up—only three areas were to be taken up, now, it is four—because more forces have to be deployed in a given area. This is the judgement of the Election Commission. We cannot object to that.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Chandrashekar has said that it is the Election Commission which is deploying them.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to hear here under what law the Election Commission can deploy the forces. The forces are being deployed by the State Government, by the district authorities. The Election Commission has no right. All the para-military forces are at the disposal of SP and the Collector. *(Interruptions)*

At least people who know about law should not talk something which is.... There is no law of the land *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Making forces available is different from deployment.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. If you are discussing serious matters discuss it seriously. Let him make the point.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to my personal information which I gathered after travelling in fifteen districts of Bihar, all the paramilitary forces are being deployed by the State Administration, namely the District Magistrate and SP. They are deployed not technically but practically. *(Interruptions)* Not by the Returning Officer but by the State Administration, that is SP and Collector who are not in any case the Returning Officers. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please try to understand what he is saying.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Should I understand, Mr. Speaker, that every Returning Officer has been given certain number of forces to be deployed? The Government should answer it. How can it be? It is only the District Administration which is deploying the forces and there the problem arises.

[Translation]

....(Interruptions) There is no solution to my query.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter will not be solved if everyone speaks on it, at least listen something.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Opposing the Election Commissioner does not mean that everyone should level charges against him. Election Commissioner can not deploy forces. Deployment is being done by the State Government and this act is doubtful.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, with due respect to Chandrasekharji, I would like to submit that deployment of forces is being technically done by the District Magistrate. But there is no instance when the forces were requisitioned and not deployed. There is no complaint that the Returning Officer's SOS or the Election Commission's SOS has been denied by the District Administration. Therefore, technically it is done by the District Administration but practically it is done by the Returning Officers and the Election Commission. It is known to everybody. Even we have contested elections.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this you are saying all the time?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It will be very difficult for us to go into the details of deployment. What I can inform the House is that one of the reasons why postponements have taken place is that deployment was not satisfactory according to the Election Commission. Now, things are being sorted out. I do now know whether the Election Commission is fully satisfied or not but the Election Commission is grappling with the situation. The State Government also has to do its bit and now we have this situation that the revised dates have been announced. What all we can do is to hope that these dates will be adhered to and the conditions will be conducive for the elections, free and fair elections to take place on these dates. This is all that we can say. Beyond this, commenting one way or the other would not be proper.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: No further submissions are necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much, you can sit down now.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.38 hrs.

**Review on the working of an Annual Report of Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow for 1993-94 etc. alongwith statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): On behalf of Shrimati

Krishna Sahi I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a)(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Libraary See. No. LT/7086/95]

(b)(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT/7087/95]

(c)(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Jessop and Company Limited, a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library See. No. LT/7088/95)

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited for the year 1993-94 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library See. No. LT/7089/95]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Ltd. Portblair for 1993-94 along with a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARNUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies, Act, 1956:—



- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1993-94.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7090/95]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7091/95]

**The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' and Group 'D' Recruitment (Amendment) Rules 1994 alongwith a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution:—
- (i) The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R.126 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1994.
  - (ii) The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' and Group 'D' Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R.204 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1994.
  - (iii) The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' and Group 'D' Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R.247 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1994.
  - (iv) The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' and Group 'D' Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R.269 in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1994.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7092/95]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT/7093/95]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT/7094/95]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT/7095/95]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT/7096/95]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi for 1993-94 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 [Placed in Library. See No.LT/7097/95]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1993-94 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1993-94.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. Placed in Library. See No.LT/7098/95]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of National Academy of Ayurveda for 1993-94 alongwith a Statement showing for delay in laying these papers**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7099/95]

13.39 hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE: ADJOURNMENT OF LOK SABHA BEFORE PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL BUDGET**

MR. SPEAKER I would like to inform the House that the House would adjourn at 4 p.m. today to re-assemble at 5 p.m. for the presentation of the General Budget.

The House now stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.40 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.50 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

14.50 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(Thirteenth Report and Minutes)**

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (IDUKKI): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi & English versions) of the Committee on Urban & Rural Development on the 'Delhi Rent Bill-1994' and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

14.51 hrs

**ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEE RUBBER BOARD**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): I beg to move:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 read with rule 4(1) of the Rubber Rules 1955, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 read with rule 4(1) of the Rubber Rules 1955, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.52 hrs.

**COIR BOARD**

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi): I beg to move:—

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

*The motion was adopted*

14.53 hrs.

**CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS.**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Mahbubnagar): I beg to move:—

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) (i) of the National Cadet Corps. Act, 1948, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) (i) of the National Cadet Corps. Act, 1948, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.54 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Mahbubnagar): On behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, I beg to move:—

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th March, 1995."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th March, 1995."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.55 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377****(i) Need to Clear Proposal for Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi Metre Gauge Railway Line into Broad Gauge**

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): The survey report for Phase I, that is, conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line into broad gauge has since been received by the Ministry of Railways and after due consideration it has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for taking up the conversion work in Phase I. Further more, Phase II survey report for extension of the line to Gorumahisani/Badampahar is in progress and the survey report would have been submitted by December, 1994. After finalisation by the Ministry of Railways the

same should have been forwarded to the Planning Commission for their consideration. The final survey work for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line into broad gauge with extension to Badampahar/Gorumahisani was included in the Budget for 1993-94 but it could not be completed in time due to inadequate funds.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to approve the proposal for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line into broad gauge and laying the foundation stone for the same immediately.

**(ii) Need for setting up of Zonal Headquarters of Central Railway at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): The people of Jabalpur, have long been bereft of any perceptible developmental activity for decades. At long last they had a reason to be happy and jubilant that Government had decided to set up the zonal headquarters of Central Railway at Jabalpur. This was a well considered decision based on proper survey and experts' opinion.

And yet once again the people of Mahakoshal are looking apprehensively at the agitations in Balispur-Chhatisgarh region against this decision.

As early as in 1983 the Sarin Committee had gone into the advisability of setting up the Zonal Headquarters of Central Railway after looking into all aspects, geographical location and economic viability etc. and had no recommended the setting up of the headquarters of the 10th Railway Zone at Jabalpur.

Again recently another experts' committee was set up to go into the matter with specific reference to examine the question of suitability. This Committee again reiterated the recommendation of the Sarin Committee underlining the advisability and desirability of setting up the zonal headquarters at Jabalpur.

The Railway Minister himself in one of his letters committed that the Central Zonal Headquarters would be established at Jabalpur.

I would now urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to come out with a firm assurance that the well considered decision to locate the Central Railway Zonal Headquarters at Jabalpur would be implemented very soon. The Government might recall that many MPs representing the Mahakoshal region have already lately represented to Government in this regard.

**(iii) Need to Review Textile Policy and to Provide Financial Assiatance for Modernising and Refuvenating the Sick Textile Mills in the country Particularly in Madhya Pradesh.**

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation and State Textile Corporation have been closed down and a number of them are on the verge of closure because of the textile policy of the

Government rendering lakhs of workers jobless. Madhya Pradesh is also a State where a number of Textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation are on the verge of closure. Even after drawing the attention of the Central Government and the State Government time and again nothing effective has been done for their renewal and revival. Although the Central Government had given some suggestions but these are so much unpractical that the labourers can not accept these. These mills do not have financial resources. Under these circumstances the thousands of workers of the textile mills at Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam are very much feared about their closure and there is a lot of resentment among them.

Therefore, my submission to Central Government is that this matter may kindly be considered seriously and financial assistance for the renovation of the sick mills may kindly be provided immediately.

**(iv) Need to Release Adequate Funds for Repair and Maintenance of Dilapidated National Highways in Bihar**

[English]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the bad condition of the national highways in Bihar. Big pits and ditches have come up on these roads and they have become dangerous for plying any types of vehicles. Due to dilapidated conditions of such national highways many serious accidents have occurred and many precious lives and properties have been lost.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to grant adequate funds to the State Government for strengthening and maintenance of all such national highways of Bihar.

15.00 hrs.

**(v) Need to open a Central School at Jehanabad district of Bihar.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue of my constituency under rule 377. Though Jehanabad district was created long ago yet no Central School has been opened there. Being a terrorist affected district, it has been facing a number of economical, social, educational and other problems.

The State Government is prepared to provide land for this Central School.

Therefore it is urged upon the Government to make allocation from special fund for opening a Central School at Jehanabad so that more and more children from the terrorist affected district can be educated.

**(vi) Need to Suitably Recognise the Achievements of Master V. Kutraleswaran, and Outstanding Long Distance Swimmer of Tamil Nadu**

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Master V. Kutraleswaran who comes from Tiruchengode in

Tamil Nadu, is an outstanding long distance Swimmer. He has participated in various long distance competitions held in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. He has successfully broken the Guinness record created by Shri Mihir Sen by swimming the five sea waves in the Calender year 1994.

I request the Central Government through you, Sir to honour this young talented boy by giving him the Arjuna Award or any other recognition so that our young boys and girls come forward for achievements in the field of sports.

**(vii) Need to Allocate more Funds to the Agricultural University at Bhubaneswar in Orissa**

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): The Orissa University of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar is facing serious financial crisis. The University was the second largest Agricultural University in the country, when it was established thirty two years ago. The talents students not only from Orissa but from other States also used to come in large number to take admission in that University, as it has been a very famous University. Although the University has achieved great success in providing education, research and modern technical studies to its students, due to want of resources, it is unable to carry on these programmes in modern and scientific ways. The University was established in the pattern of Land Grant University of America. At that time, grants were being obtained from America regularly. After the seventies, external assistance stopped coming to that University. The Central Government also had not been sanctioning funds adequately since then. The tools, machinery and other equipments procured about 30 years ago have now become old and obsolete. When modern and scientific machinery are introduced everywhere, it is not possible to carry on the activities of the University with the existing machinery. As such, modern teachings, demonstrations, practical training and research work have come to a stand still. In addition to the State and Central Government grants, at least 30 crores more are required annually to meet the various expenses needed to run the University.

I urge upon the Central Government to allocate adequate funds to the University of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar from the 1994-95 financial year, in order to save the University from serious crisis.

**(viii) Need to Strictly Enforce the Ban on Cowslaughter in the Country**

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the helplessness and anger of cow at the time of its slaughtering cause release of acitnone acid in its body and makes the beef poisonous and its consumption causes 160 diseases in human body. The calf and milk of the cow provide food for one time to 4,10,440 persons whereas beef of a cow can feed only 80 persons.

From cowdung, we get manure, electricity, environmental purifier and several curative elements.

Though, the cow is so useful for us yet there are 3600 authorised butcheries, where 1 crore 22 lakh cows are slaughtered. But more than this number of cows are slaughtered in other butcheries. Emperors Babar, Humayun and Akbar imposed ban on cow slaughtering during their regimes. Our leaders had also staged satyagraha against it during the pre-independence period. A cow protection committee was set up on 1.1.1947. Article 48 of our Constitution also provides ban on cow slaughter since January, 1950.

I, therefore urge upon the Government to impose strictly a total ban on cow slaughter in order to protect Indian culture, environment and public health.

[English]

15.05½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS (REGULATION) ORDINANCE AND CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS (REGULATION) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion on items No. 13 and 14. The Hon. Minister was on his legs and he will continue. Of course, if any clarifications are required, you can seek them afterwards.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): Thank, you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Yesterday I was on my feet and I gave the fundamental points of this Ordinance which contains all the provisions of the Bill which was earlier introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd of August, 1993, along with the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee and accepted by the Government. These are: (i) it sought to give legality where it did not exist; (ii) it brought in legislation for the first time where nothing existed; and (iii) it gave legitimacy where none existed. Therefore, the Ordinance provides for the registration of cable operators, for which the Postmasters of the Head Post Offices in the country have been notified as the registering authority.

15.06 hrs.

(SHRI TARA SINGH in the Chair)

Not only have they received the instructions but every week it is being monitored and the report sent to the Secretary of the Department of Posts. Instructions have been received any they have also confirmed the same.

The second provision is that only Indian citizens or companies in which not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by the citizens of India, can be registered as cable operators.

Thirdly, there are certain obligations. The first obligation is to ensure that the programmes, other than those which can be received without the use of any specialised gadgets or decoders, conform to the programmes and advertising codes notified by the Central Government, which have been notified in the Gazette of India, published the same

day as the promulgation of the Ordinance, that is, 29th of September, 1994. The second obligation is to re-transmit at least two Doordarshan satellite channels. Earlier on, in the original Bill, when it went to the Standing Committee in 1993, there was an obligation for one channel, but on the 15th August, 1993, we started having five channels and now we have eleven regional satellite-derived channels. Therefore, the obligation of having one regional channel and one more channel of Doordarshan is the obligation on the part of the cable operators. The third obligation is to replace the existing equipment with that conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards Institution, within a period of three years from the establishment and publication of the standards. The fourth obligation is the imposition of some penalties for violation of the provisions of the Ordinance, including seizure and confiscation of equipment, fine and imprisonment.

Then, there is a designation of a competent authority having powers to sanction prosecution and to issue restraint orders in the public interest to prohibit the cable operators from carrying on any particular programme. This has been apprehension in the minds of many hon. Members who have supported the Bill but who have opposed bringing it in the form of an Ordinance. Otherwise, in letter and spirit, they are very much in agreement.

Therefore, these are all within the Indian Penal Code and the existing skeletal laws of the country. The State Governments have been requested to notify the Collector or the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as the competent authority. That is a Group-A post. Therefore, the enforcement agency will be the District Collector and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. In some States, like mine, it is known as Sub-Deputy Collector. Therefore, the designated officer and the competent authority has been spelled out and the States are the ones who are going to implement it.

Sir, then the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 provide for a registration fee of Rs. 50 per annum. It is only Rs. 50 per annum. I think hon. Member Dr. Pupchand Pal and another hon. Member wanted to know what is the quantum of the fee. Today, in 1995, Rs. 50 is chicken feed. The Rules provide for adherence to the Programme Code and the Advertisement Code. I only beg to submit that my hon. colleagues here are the ones who had approved and passed the Advertising and Programming Code in this very House when hon. Member Shri L.K. Advani was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. That is the Advertisement Code and Programme Code which have been incorporated as the Advertisement Code and Programme Code in the Gazette notification. This is not something which the Government of India or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has suddenly imagined. This is what had been passed and approved by the House as far back as 1978 which, in the combined wisdom of both the Houses, has not been thought fit to be either amended or modified or restricted.

Then the fourth thing which the Rules wish to do is that

a register is to be maintained by the cable operators. On this also, we have agreed with the views of the Standing Committee of which many of the Members who participated in the debate are the Member. I will come to that separately. The Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha on 13.12.1994 and it could not come up for discussion in the Lok Sabha although in the winter session it was listed. Therefore, it was necessary to promulgate another Ordinance because it was expiring on 17.1.1995. Therefore, I am coming here on the first available day of the present session to this august House for passing it.

Some of the recommendations of the Standing Committee — in fact, most of them — have been accepted by the Government. In case of those where we have had slight difference in perception, we have had the advantage of consultation with the Law Ministry and under the advice of the Law Ministry we have modified one or two provisions and we have not accepted one or two provisions. Otherwise most of the things have been accepted.

In Clause 2 the words are "as a commercial activity". It was the reflection of the Standing Committee that those undertaking only commercial activity should be brought into its ambit. After close scrutiny and consultation with the Law Ministry, it was felt that if these words are added, it will remove a large number of households such as cooperative societies and also many educational institutions from the scope. I gave an example to the hon. Chairman presiding in the Rajya Sabha — we both belong to the same *alma mater*, Jadhavpur University, Calcutta — where our University is sprawled on both sides of the street and the Telegraph Act prohibits any wire or line crossing any road. So, this would be *ultra vires* of that law and, therefore, the Law Ministry advised us and we accepted the advice of the Law Ministry. I think the sense of the House is that the cable operators must adhere to our national dignity, to our national culture and this is also the reflection of the Standing Committee who have opined and recommended that certain programmes which are coming *via satellite* are total antithesis on our holistic culture and our cultural ethos.

Therefore, this has not been agreed to and the next one is Clause 5 which is regarding 'Programme Code'. The recommendation says that prior knowledge is a must and we have accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that unless V.C.R./V.C.P. or encrypted programme is there the cable operator should not be penalised.

Then, there is the question of Clause 7 which is regarding maintenance of register. Regarding this also the Standing Committee had recommended that unnecessary details need not be maintained by the cable operator who may have to do a lot of paper work because of the multiplicity of channels coming over India apart from many channels of Doordarshan. So, we are keeping the provision of having the bare existence of V.C.R./V.C.P. and the encrypted things.

Then, Clause 15 is about the 'right of appeal'. On this point, the Standing Committee had recommended that

there should be a second appeal. So, in consultation with the Law Ministry it was made abundantly clear that it is not necessary to add the question of a second appeal because according to Section 17 of the General Purpose Act, 1897, a district judge shall mean the judge of a Principal Civil Court or original jurisdiction, but shall not include a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary civil jurisdiction. So, on this point the Law Ministry advised that appeal can be made to the High Court and to the Supreme Court too through a Special Leave Petition and so it is not necessary to put it down in writing because these provisions already exist.

In Clause 19 the point is about "or any other ground whatsoever". On this point, the Standing Committee felt that it is a sweeping statement and it may lead to harassment as one of the hon. Members pointed out. So, these words, "any other ground whatsoever" will be qualified by the words to be recorded in writing. In this also, the Law Ministry has given the recommendation that it is the legal requirement and that all such orders should be backed by reasons. They said that the order has to be in writing and this is implied. They said that there is no need to state it in explicit terms. So, it has not been made bulky by writing on it because the implied meaning is there and it is one of the requirements under Sections 153, 153A and 153B of the Indian Penal Code.

Then, the next point is about Group 'A' Officer authorised under Clause 19. Regarding this, the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu felt that the officer may be biased or he may be whimsical and there may be miscarriage of justice. So, the State Governments have been authorised under Clause 19 in which case, as I mentioned earlier, the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate will be there who are very much under the control of the State Governments. So, there will be no miscarriage of justice and there are various other remedies in the Bill.

There were certain reflections of the advertising code which are already there in the Gazette Notification published on 12th September, 1994. So, there is no ambiguity or vagueness about what the advertising code is or what the programme code is. These are available with all the Chief Post Masters General as well as all the Post Offices from where the cable operators have to take the forms for registry by paying Rs. 50/-.

Now, I will come to the points made by some of the individual Members. Prof. Rupchand Pal who is a distinguished Member of the Consultative Committee attached to my Ministry and who makes very important contributions in the Committee has spoken about the rapidly changing technological revolution, the desirability of a National Media Policy and the satellite invasion into our cultural values and ethos and that we should take into consideration the latest Information Highway and other technological evolutions which are taking place. He also mentioned about the programme code in re-transmitting.

He wanted an information policy, a national policy, a cultural policy and a national media policy. He also said

that the Doordarshan has been blacking out certain important functions and has been showing and exhibiting certain unimportant people and functions. I will come to that later.

The question of having a national media policy was deliberated upon in our Consultative Committee. It was decided that we will have a sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to prepare a Positional Paper for the hon. Members of the Consultative Committee. But it sent out such a terrible signal that I received a spate of letters from Editors' Guild, Press Council and from everywhere. Sir, where there is a feeling that the freedom of the Press may be infringed or may be curtailed, I would beg to submit that we proceed in a very cautious manner. Otherwise, Parliament may not be charged that it is trying to tamper with or restrict the press. Therefore, we will have a broader discussion on what an information, media and a cultural policy should be in the light of the latest developments, especially, the Supreme Court judgement on the control of the airwaves and the question of Prasar Bharti Act which was passed by this hon. House in 1990 during late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's when he had supported the amendments. So, we are committed to the passing of the Prasar Bharti legislation and to the enactment of the Prasar Bharti Act.

Sir, I would like to know is Prasar Bharti as it was envisaged in 1990 when invasion of the satellite channels, the information super highways, Supreme Court judgement and the new technological innovations make a mockery of any law which is existing whether the structure as was envisaged in 1990 would serve our purpose or not. This is exactly the question which is being gone in-depth and there are different Departments of Government of India, like Space, Telecommunications, which have to be consulted in the light of the Supreme Court judgement which is a landmark judgement on the control of the airwaves and on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens, the Right to Information and the Access the Information. So, these cannot be hurried across as a debating point.

Therefore, I would seek your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to give us a little more time to study it in-depth so that we may not bring a law or a legislation which may be felt inadequate or deficient in taking care of the situation. I would beg a little more patience for a few more months since we have waited so long. I think it would be beneficial and we would like to be guided by the wisdom of both the Houses of Parliament.

I am grateful to Shri Rupchand Pal for supporting the Bill. We will see that the views expressed by him are examined in-depth and certainly we would like to be profited by the improvements which he has suggested.

Then Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava has also welcomed the Legislation and has also given a list of lacunae in the broadcasting field including the weakness in Jaipur transmitter. I beg an apology for that. Shri Bhargava knows my commitment, respect and regard for Jaipur. I will take his suggestions as a priority item and will see that these lacunae are removed as quickly as possible.

I quite agree that some of the channel programmes which are coming in are detrimental to the minds of our children and our youth. But at the same time, Sir, I would like to submit that it cannot be the responsibility of a Department or a Government, either the Central Government or the State Government; the parents/guardians and teachers also have a role to play in our society. We cannot prevent the children from watching T.V. Therefore, it is incumbent that we must produce good programmes and this is exactly the endeavour of the Doordarshan and it is also the endeavour of this Bill which seeks to rationalise and to standardise the type of programmes which will be permitted by our society in India, the Indian ethos, the Indian culture and the Indian dignity about which many of our hon. Members have spoken. But we do not have any control over the waves of the satellite channels which are coming from outside the country. As I said earlier, we do not believe in Jamming, banning or blacking out any programme including those programmes of my hon. friends from the Opposition. Over the years, Doordarshan has tried to give a balanced coverage to most political parties, in fact, all political parties, even those which are not recognised here in Parliament as recognised political parties, as unattached Members. It is the importance of the news and events and it is not the importance of personalities which is telecast. There may be certain instances where the hon. Members were dissatisfied. And many a time such points have been raised in the consultative Committee and when we have verified, it has been found that the telecasting has not been brought to the notice of the concerned hon. Members, though it has been covered. It might not have been done at a time when it was desired by the hon. Member maybe because on that particular date something of a more priority nature might have had a better pride of place.

Shri Sharvan Patel while supporting the Bill also mentioned about the serious threat and the massive cultural invasion and said that there are people who are flouting some laws of our country. In fact, the other day, I also came across a news item which also brought out that there are FERA violations and that laws of the land are being violated by certain foreign companies. In fact, I have taken the cue and I have sent a copy to the hon. Finance Minister because ours is an I&B Ministry and not IB. I do not have the investigating branch under my Ministry. So, I have drawn their attention to these FERA violations and I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Shravan Patel, for drawing my attention to this. We would like to have a more effective mechanism for enforcement of the code as well as a mechanism for monitoring.

Shri Shravan Patel also mentioned about the big sharks who are trying to take over this cable industry. As you know, many of the cable operators are ex-servicemen who have put in their pensionary benefits, their provident fund and their entire savings and we would not like to allow these very fine people who have given the best years of their life for the defence of the motherland, for the integrity,

sovereignty and unity of this country to be gobbled up by any multinational or any big sharks, whether Indian or foreign. Government will resist with all its might and I am sure both the Houses of Parliament will join me in the effort to safeguard our small industries and the small scale people including the ex-servicemen who have done yeomen service to the country.

Then, Sir, he also mentioned about promoting quality programmes. I am hundred percent in agreement that in this age of competence and competition, it is only the quality which is going to stand the test of time and it is also a matter of the survival of the fittest in this new economic liberalisation environment. Therefore, it is because of this that Doordarshan and Akashvani have been trying to associate as many talented producers of this country, the young talents to take advantage of the facilities of both Doordarshan and Akashvani through INSAT 2B. As you know, Sir, the All-India Radio has twenty channels the Sky Radio through INSAT 2B. Again, it is a total R&D effort of All-India Radio R&D engineers, the indigenous efforts with indigenous equipment. Now, we have eleven functional channels, that is Satellite channels apart from Doordarshan-I and the Metro Channel which is Doordarshan-II. Our R&D engineers have also succeeded in doing the Digital Compression and Video Technic which compresses one Satellite channel into five channel. It can be done into eight. We are trying it in a limited sphere in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir on educational, sports and cultural programmes. It started in the month of February. It has been started on an experimental basis because financial constraints are preventing us from doing this. Otherwise, we could have sixty channels even today because fifteen channels will be multiplied by four equals sixty. But we are going cautiously because we are conscious that the software—that means the programme—must be of a qualitative nature. It is for this reason that Doordarshan and Akashvani have been, over the last few years, trying to innovate. But we have to function in a very hostile environment. Sometimes, we are Draupadi in Dritarashtra's court where I am duty-bound to lay facts and I have to lay before the Houses of Parliament, the Standing Committee and the other Committees, even commercial confidentiality. Then, of course, my wonderful friends outside the Parliament drag me to court occasionally and in spite of that Doordarshan and Akashvani have not been doing badly at all. They have been fighting and they have been winning and they will win because as long as Parliament and the people of India are behind Doordarshan and Akashvani, there is no power on earth which can prevent Doordarshan from taking its rightful place under the sun. Therefore, it is the quality programmes with which we are trying to involve the ninety crore Indian people to take advantage of. The Government does not wish a monopoly or control over the Doordarshan and Akashvani channels. This is there in the Congress (I) election manifesto of the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, which was drafted by the hon. present Prime Minister. Therefore, we are committed to competition, competence building, professionalism and programming.

The acid test of a programme is the acceptance of it by the viewership. Otherwise, the amount of investment that goes in, the amount of effort and energy which goes in, a producer or a person who is dealing with this business cannot hope to survive in this competitive world if his programmes are not good.

Sir, as the hon. Member Dr. Mamta Banerjee mentioned, in our society there are various segments of people. In this very Parliament we have the urban-oriented, the rural-oriented, the elderly, and the young people all having different tastes, different perceptions and different appreciations. I would like to quote only one example which will give you an inkling of this. There is programme called "Dallas" which, for the last twelve years in the United States, is a bigger hit than the "Bold and Beautiful" and "Santa Barbara". It did not last twelve weeks in India. So, the Indian public are not aping the western consumerism or the western culture. I do not wish to add any more adjectives or adverbs to prefix the word 'culture'. But the Indian ethos is totally different from the western ethos. So what is successful in America may not be successful here. Therefore, we cannot afford to ape anyone hundred per cent. So, it has to be an Indian solution to an Indian problem. This is exactly what Doordarshan and Akashvani are trying to do.

Then, the hon. Member from the AIADMK Party mentioned about some personality of a particular political party who was being given undue importance and some not given that.

It was a very general remark. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Jayalalitha has been a valued colleague in the Rajya Sabha about a decade back. Whenever she has had any important function in Tamil Nadu or whatever the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India has always respected and has gone out of its way to be helpful. It can be checked back from us. I stand by what I am saying with all the emphasis at my command without fear of contradiction and with all the sense of responsibility. I am glad that he has supported the Bill.

Then I am extremely grateful to Dr. Mamata Banerjee for the very incisive comments and for her valuable support. She has made my job of answering all the points raised by the hon. Members much easier. She has spoken about the poor and the elite, the urban and the rural and the mixed bag of viewers to which Doordarshan has to catered to. Both Doordarshan and Akashvani are not only public service broadcasters but they have a definite role to play as an aid to development; it is not just entertainment which is the job of Doordarshan and Akashvani.

The first points is to inform, to educate and to create awareness. Today, Sir, media is no more a service in this technological revolution. In these days of information super highway which we read so much, we have already adopted it in our country. Hon. Prime Minister the other day has got the Department of Space to do something on the educational programmes through its transponders. So also the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which is trying to find a Indian solution to the Indian problem by linking



some of our satellite channels to have programmes on education, agriculture, science and technology, health care so that a common man can get access in a modified way to the sophisticated information super highway which is existing in Europe and America.

Therefore, the best doctors of our country in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, PGI, Jaskok, may be Vellore, a common man in the rural area, say of Orissa or Bihar, can get the advantage by the linkages. We are in consultation with the Department of Telecommunications because the fibre optics are being handled by them. A lot of innovation are taking place. When we are ready, we shall definitely come forward and take the House into confidence. It is in the embryonic stage at the moment. In a pilot project, we are doing it in an experimental way. We do not wish to say too much because in the experimental stage, comments denigrating the efforts may demoralise our people because we are not that lucky to get always pats on the back and bouquets. Our experience has been that we are getting more brickbats than bouquets.

Then Dr. Banerjee also mentioned about sports persons, Arjuna awardees, Commonwealth Games medalists and Olympians to be associated. I mean nothing could be nearer to my heart. My young colleague Sh. Mukul Wasnik and the second generation is with me in Parliament. He has been instrumental in getting us a lot of sports programmes in Doordarshan. I am grateful to Shri Wasnik as well as Dr. Banerjee who was also a Minister in the Department. We would like to broad base our association of professional people, sports people, cultural people, literacy people in the Advisory Committee of both Akashvani and Doordarshan. It will be to our benefit, to the country's benefit and to the Ministry's benefit if such people are associated with us.

Therefore, this is a very very constructive suggestion which I wholeheartedly accept and support. She had wanted certain details of programmes of political parties which had been given coverage.

Sir, if you want I will lay it on the Table of the House.

I have misplaced the paper somewhere. But, in the last three months, more or less the Congress has been given just about fifty per cent of the time and all the other political parties, in proportion to their strength in the Parliament, have been given the rest. In certain months, the hon. CPM Party in West Bengal has got four times the amount of time which the Congress got. That was in the month of November.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): You are giving time to everybody except the main opposition party.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Yesterday, General Sahab, if you had seen the international Doordarshan which we launched, BJP took two-thirds of the time as compared to Congress. I was only worried that some of my party colleagues may say that.....

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You want us to go to international field. But we want it to be national.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I was only meeting your point. In fact, if one goes by the figures which I will furnish, you can analyse yourself that proportionate to their strength in the Lok Sabha, people have been given more time than what is necessary.

Mr. P.C. Thomas also drew our attention that most of these channels are as a result of the innovations made by our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who really made the first step towards liberalising the State-owned and State-controlled electronics media and I am grateful to him. He has also spoken about the advisory bodies and the programme codes. I would like to tell you that when he said it is yet to be defined, it is there in the rules which were published on the 29th September.

Then Mr. Gangwar also mentioned the same thing and he spoke about the penal provisions. The penal provisions have been incorporated in the Bill after due consultation with the Ministry of Law. So I shall convey the views of the hon. Members and we will consult the Law Ministry and seek their views because I would not like to bring here anything without the consultation of the Law Ministry.

Then Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat wanted to say that this was an undemocratic manner. I had answered elaborately his hon. colleague Mr. Viren Shah in the other House when he raised the point of bringing it through an ordinance. It is only during very trying circumstances when the Parliament is not in session we, in our combined wisdom, have given the hon. President the right to bring in an ordinance and the reason for bringing it was that the national sovereignty and integrity was sought to be affected. Therefore the Cabinet took a decision on the 20th September and on 29th September the Rashtrapatiiji affixed his signature after due care and after studying it and applying his mind to it. Had the Parliament been in session, we would not have sought recourse to an ordinance. Therefore it is within the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the Constituent Assembly debates. I would like to dispel the apprehension in the mind of Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat that it was not undemocratic; it was most democratic. In fact, on the first day of the session we brought it to the Rajya Sabha and to the Lok Sabha. We did not delay even one second. As I said yesterday, I was fortunate of getting this Bill through to the House in two years' time. Otherwise I was thinking that in my entire tenure the Bill may not see the light of the day because there are far more important subjects rather than the Cable and Television Bill. My distinguished predecessor Ajit Panja introduced two Bills in 1992 which have not yet got the nod for discussions here—the Censorship and Cinematograph Bills.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat also mentioned about certain private TV companies which are beaming programmes from outside India. As I said, we neither have the intention nor the ethos of jamming, banning or blacking out anything, although we have the technical competence

I would not like to go into this. In Mahatma Gandhi's country, which has thrown open its windows to all the cultures of the world and refuses to be blown off its feet, I do not think we should ban or jam or black out or copy Iran or China in that respect. He has said that we are powerless. We are not powerless. We are signatories to an international agreement of the telecommunications union. We do not wish to unilaterally jeopardise an international agreement, where we are a founder member. Therefore, we leave it to the viewership. This is not a closed society where we dictate to the people what they should see and what they should not see. Therefore, we leave it to the viewership to deal with such type of programmes which are obnoxious to us.

I quite agree that there should be more educational, historical, agricultural and social development programmes, which is actually what the hon. Prime Minister told us last year when he addressed the Information Ministers' Meet in May. On censorship, he raised a very philosophical question. He said, 'Like the Press Council of India, which is self-regulatory, should we leave it to yourself—regulation? Do you people like to have it as a self-regulatory thing like the Censor Board in UK or would you like the Government to poke its nose and interfere and dictate to you?' This is a very important philosophical question. I hope the people who are interested, the people in the business of films and the people producing these programmes will also engage themselves on this question. On our part, the Government has changed the composition of the Censor Board. Now, we would like to make it as strict as possible. I hope my Bills come up for discussion in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha so that I can get all the powers for my hon. colleagues. I would like to implement what my hon. colleagues want. That is, to tighten up the censorship rules.

There is one more point, which Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat mentioned. Ajmer is a place which is very dear to me. I would like to come to the aid of my friend and colleague. My distinguished predecessor, Prof. Girija Vyas tried her level best for two years to put up a high power transmitter on top of Taragarh in Ajmer. The laying of road costs Rs. 3 crore. The project cost is Rs. 8 crore including the transmitter and everything. We have to add Rs. 3 crore on top of it as overhead only for the construction of the road. Everyday about 136 people have to go to work there for maintenance of the transmitter. So, the road has to be constructed there at a cost of Rs. 3 crore. I do not think that, that is my charge or responsibility. So, if the road is constructed by the Rajasthan Government, I can assure that we can start the work on this project, which is already a sanctioned project for which funds are available. Otherwise, in the alternative, these areas would be covered by the LPT, Ajmer. In the meantime, we are going to put up three more low power transmitters to cover some of the areas which are not getting covered by the Ajmer LPT. Once the HPT, Taragarh comes up, thanks to the help of Prof. Vyas, the Government of Rajasthan and my good friend, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, who used to sit alongside me in Rajya Sabha, we will remove these LPTs and install them elsewhere. These were some of the

points made by hon. members and I have answered most of them.

There is a comprehensive Bill. My Ministry has been engaged in bringing out a comprehensive Bill on electronic media over the last six months because the Wireless Act and the Telegraph Act are antiquated and were found to be deficient in tackling the situation arising out of the technological innovations, etc. The Supreme Court judgement delivered about a fortnight ago will also have to be taken into consideration. I would beg indulgence of this house to give us a little more time to study it in depth and bring a comprehensive Bill, which will reflect the views of the hon. Members and also bring in a new technological revolution.

Thank you very much for giving me time, Sir, and I thank the hon. Members for their solid support and for the very valuable points.

MR CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the views expressed about the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, reveals that intensions behind bringing this Bill are good but the practice of introducing this Bill through ordinance is undemocratic. As the budget session was likely to commence, this tendency of issuing ordinance cannot be called a good tendency.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has mentioned about Taragarh in Ajmer I would like to say that the State Government and city Development Trust is going to start a programme and Department of Tourism and Department of Archaeology are going to install a statue of Prithviraj Chauhan. I would like to say that Government should set up a high power Transmitter (T.V. Tower) which will benefit the whole area especially border area.

India is a country of Mahatma Gandhi where everyone is free to express his views and ideas of every person is given due importance our old saints and rishis had pondered over this issue. But today obscenity is being presented in the name of culture. It is a dangerous tendency for the country. Cable networks of our country can be dealt under the purview of this Law but not the foreign cable networks like Star T.V. CNN and MTV etc. There is need for making this Law effective and comprehensive to control these cable networks. Sir, through you I would like to say that interests of the country should be considered supreme. I had also said that a separate policy should be formulated for Doordarshan and cable network which could telecast Indian folk art, folk literature and folk culture and an agreement should be signed to control the foreign cable network that these can be given assistance if their programmes will be in accordance with the Indian culture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has imposed ban that programmes of Doordarshan and films should be telecast through satellites. It is a different thing that they will accept it or not. I would like to know about your powers in this regard. It is laxity on the part of the Government that this ordinance was issued in September 1994 and forms were not available in post offices upto December. I would

like to know that how many person have registered their names for cable networks during these three months. I would like to say that in view of the interests of the country Government should take effective measures to control foreign cable networks. For effective functioning of Doordarshan and Akashvani an autonomous authority should be set up to control them. Thus electronic media will come out of the Government control. We talk about the Prasar Bharati for removal of complaints of political parties about the routine type of programmes telecast by Doordarshan. It should also be for maintaining the Indian values and culture. A committee should be set up to monitor the programmes of cable networks.

In view of the good intentions and objectives behind this resolution and hoping for an effective and comprehensive law on it, with these words I seek leave of the House to withdraw this Resolution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

*The Resolution was, by leave withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to regulate the operation of cable television networks in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will not take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

That Clauses 2 to 22 do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 23 Repeal and Savings*

*Amendment made:*

1. Page 7,—

for lines 13 and 14, *Substitute—*

"23. (1) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1995 is hereby repealed. (3)  
(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 23, as amended, stand part to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 Short title, extend and Commencement*

*Amendment made:*

2. Page 1, line 6,—

for "1994" *Substitute* "1995" (2)  
(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made.*

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-fifth" *Substitute* "Forty-sixth"(1)  
(Shri K.P. Singh Deo)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, and Long-Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, and Long-Title were added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

Shri K.P. Singh Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to share my concern, apprehensions and some ideas with the hon. Minister, who, I feel, has done a tremendous job of bringing a new vigour in the working of the Ministry of information and Broadcasting and under whose stewardship the Doordarshan has made tremendous progress. I find that the word prescribed before the programme code and the advertising code are rather vague.

16.00 hrs.

It does not say by whom it is prescribed, under which law and under what authority. I think that should have been spelt out I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that there is, in the country, even today, a certain degree of dissatisfaction with both the programme code and the advertising code. I hope they are not the final word on the subject and shall be kept under constant review and shall be made to be in line with the ethos of our country. And if there is any class of gender bias or even on elite and urban orientation, that should be done away with.

My second point is with regard to the liability to retransmit two programmes of the Doordarshan. I was wondering as to why there cannot be a negative liability, that is, not to retransmit any foreign programmes. Why could not that be put into the Act?

My third point is this. The penal provisions are rather light. When Rs. 50 is a chicken feed, obviously even Rs. 1000 is not a very heavy sum. I feel that at least in the case of Codovidation, the penal provisions should have been much higher.

There is one point about the cultural invasion. The Minister has said that in a global village, there are open

skies and we cannot control satellite transmissions. Obviously, we have not build any antenna which would receive only one set of waves and not the other set of waves. But I do not know whether this problem is not perplexing many countries in the developing world and whether there is any degree of consultation among the developing countries on how to fight this menace of westernisation a cultural menace which is now afflicting all our people and in fact, uprooting the old ancient culture from their moorings?

My final point is this. If it is a step towards liberalisation of television in our country, I think the hon. Minister should now think in terms of giving authority to or rather encouraging the State Governments and even the district authorities to have local television stations so that they would focus on local programmes, needs and demands as well as give a certain amount of promotion to the local variation of our composite Indian culture.

I fully appreciate the fact that television cannot remain a Government monopoly. It is a welcome step towards liberalisations if I may say so, privatisations and therefore, in that sense, I welcome this Bill, But as I said, some of the provisions in the Bill need to be further refined.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I welcome the suggestions given by the hon. Member, Shri Shahabuddin. They are very important suggestions. We are quite aware and conscious that we must safeguard our cultural ethos and at the moment we would not like to follow the example of countries in respect of banning or jamming or trying to black out. Many countries have totally banned even the installation of the dish antenna because without appropriate dish antenna, you cannot get the satellite channels. But this is the first step towards regulating and registering and this is not the end of it. This is the first legislation of its kind. We are willing to accept the fact that it is not fool-proof. We are coming with a comprehensive bill and at the time, I would like to have the combined wisdom of the House before we pass it and I would be very grateful for your views.

The penal provisions are like this. As I mentioned earlier, it was vetted by the Standing Committee who wanted it not to be a draconian measure and specially because small scale industries, ex-service men and retired people have invested more than a lakh of rupees in it. They wanted it and we have gone by their recommendations. The Law Ministry has also vetted and the competent authority is the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate because the Central Government has no implementing agencies in a large number. Therefore, these points have been looked into. We will again look into then while drafting a comprehensive bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stand adjourned to meet again at 5 P.M.

16.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock*  
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

#### GENERAL BUDGET 1995-96

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for 1995-96.

Four years have passed since our Government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, took office in the midst of an unprecedented economic crisis. Our immediate task was to save the nation from a relentless slide into the abyss of falling production, soaring inflation and deepening poverty. We dealt swiftly with the immediate crisis and we also worked towards a broader objective of shifting the economy on to a path of rapid, employment-generating growth. Our aim was to raise India to her rightful place in the comity of nations.

Sometimes, in the heat of political debate, we lose sight of what has already been achieved. Let me take a few minutes to outline how far we have come since those grim days of 1991:

- The growth of our economy had fallen to less than one per cent in 1991-92. We brought the economy back to a growth of 4.3 per cent per year in the two years thereafter, and growth has accelerated further to 5.3 per cent in 1994-95. Few countries can claim as quick and smooth a recovery from as deep an economic crisis that we faced in 1991.
- Industrial growth had collapsed to about half of one per cent in 1991-92. Today, Indian industry is experiencing a vibrant, broad-based recovery with industrial growth of 8.7 per cent in April-November, 1994. The manufacturing sector is growing even faster at 9.2 per cent and the capital goods sector is growing at 24.7 per cent. I hope that those critics who predicted that our industrial and trade reforms would hurt Indian industry will look at the reality and think again.
- There are signs of a strong revival in domestic industrial investment in 1994-95 as Indian industry modernises and upgrades technology, and improves competitiveness. Foreign direct investment is also responding well to the new policies, with large investments flowing into key infrastructure sectors such as Power and Telecommunications.
- Foodgrain production had fallen to 168 million tonnes in 1991-92. This year, it will be an all-time record of 185 million tonnes. Our farmers have clearly benefited from the policy of offering remunerative prices and have returned a strong production performance, for which they deserve our gratitude.
- Public stocks of foodgrain, which provide an invaluable insurance against bad weather and other contingencies, had declined to 14.7 million tonnes three years ago. They have been rebuilt to a record level of 31 million tonnes, as on January 1, 1995.

Growth has created new jobs for our people. In 1991-92, total employment grew by only about 3 million. In each of the two years thereafter, employment increased twice as fast, with about 6 million new jobs added each year. The increased is expected to be even higher in 1994-95. The drawing room Cassandras, who predicted massive unemployment as a consequence of the reforms, have been conclusively proved wrong.

The inability to manage our external payments was the immediate cause of our collapse in 1991. I am sure, Honourable Members are aware of the remarkable change that has taken place in this area. The dollar value of exports fell by 1.5 per cent in 1991-92. In 1994-95 our exports have grown by over 17 per cent in the first 10 months. This follows a 20 per cent increase in 1993-94. Imports have also grown in line with the revival of the economy but the balance of payments situation is comfortable.

The fears that were voiced in some quarters that our trade policy would generate a disruptive flood of imports and weaken the economy have been shown to be completely unfounded. Liberalisation and openness have actually increased our self-reliance. Exports now finance over 90 per cent of imports, compared to only about 60 per cent in the latter half of the eighties. The external deficit on current account was over 3 per cent of GDP in 1990-91. It is expected to be less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1994-95.

At the time of the crisis, our external debt was rising at the rate of 8 billion dollars a year. In 1993-94, the increase in external debt was reduced to less than one billion dollars. In the first half of 1994-95, our external debt stock actually declined by almost 300 million dollars.

Our foreign currency reserves had fallen to barely one billion dollars in June 1991 when our Government came into office. On March 10, 1995 they stood at a record level of over 20 billion dollars.

A key element of our strategy was to give top priority to strengthening anti-poverty programmes, once the initial crisis was overcome. We have fulfilled this promise. Plan expenditure on employment and anti-poverty programmes in the Central sector has been increased very sharply in the last two budgets. The allocation for Rural Development has been more than doubled from Rs. 3100 crore in 1992-93 (BE) to over Rs. 7000 crore in 1994-95 (BE). Over the same period the allocation for Elementary Education was increased by 84 per cent, for Adult Education by 78 per cent and for Health by 91 per cent.

These indicators testify to a remarkable turnaround, in a relatively short time. We inherited an economy near collapse four years ago. We have transformed it into an economy showing strong growth in agricultural and industrial output, a strong revival of domestic investment, a steady increase in foreign direct investment, renewed

growth of employment and a comfortable foreign exchange position. This is the result of the hard work of our farmers and industrial workers, our managers and exporters, combined with the far sighted economic policies implemented by the government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. What is most encouraging is the emergence of a broad national consensus in support of reforms, a consensus which vindicates our strategy of moving forward steadily and surely on the path of reform. I congratulate Shri Somnath Chatterjee on the new role he has assumed in attracting investments in West Bengal. I can assure him even Karl Marx with his healthy respect for the productive forces which are the motive power of society would have approved of it.

We have come along way, but the journey is far from over. We need to redouble our efforts in several areas to consolidate our gains, and push the economy to even better performance. This is both feasible and also necessary to achieve our goals. Reforms in the areas of taxation, trade and industrial policies and the financial sector have yielded good results. They need to be completed as planned, so as to enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of our economy. Barriers to further expansion of agriculture have to be identified and lifted. The public sector has to be revamped. Industrial relations have to provide for greater flexibility in deployment of labour. Delivery systems for social services have to be modernised, plugging loopholes and promoting cost effectiveness. Capital market reforms have to be widened and deepened to strengthen investor protection. Insurance sector reforms have to be pursued with the aim of greatly widening access to insurance services and promoting competitive and efficient customer-oriented services. We must and will push ahead in all these areas.

There are also some weak spots, which have surfaced and need to be addressed urgently. After the initial successes in fiscal consolidation, further progress has proved much more difficult. The fiscal deficit increased sharply in 1993-94 and the pressure on the deficit has continued in 1994-95. These developments must be countered through determined action. If we try to fund every project and programme irrespective of the revenues available, we only generate high inflation, high interest rates which choke off investment, and a proliferation of under-funded, incomplete projects. This approach will only jeopardise our basic objective of development with social justice since it is the poor who will suffer most from the resultant inflation and slow growth of employment opportunities. We must, therefore, ensure that fiscal discipline is further improved in the years ahead.

Inflation has surfaced again as a serious problem. I feel it everday as it threatens the break-up of the cohesion of my own family. We had succeeded in lowering the rate of inflation from the peak of 17 per cent in 1991 to around 7 per cent in the middle of 1993, but since then inflation has accelerated again and currently exceeds 11 per cent. This acceleration has occurred because of several factors. One

reason is the sharp increase in procurement prices in the previous three years. Another factor is the shortfall in production in critical sectors such as sugar, cotton and oilseeds. The persistence of fiscal deficits at levels higher than they should be, has also contributed to inflationary pressure. Recognizing these problems, we will tackle inflation on a priority basis in the year ahead.

Monetary policy has already been tightened to reduce the growth of money supply. Interest rates on bank deposits have been raised to give greater encouragement to savings. Taking advantage of the improved foreign exchange position, imports of key essential commodities, such as sugar, cotton, pulses and edible oils have been freely allowed with zero or low duties to moderate inflationary pressure. We are also taking advantage of the comfortable foodgrain stocks to undertake continuous open market sales of wheat and rice with a view to moderating price pressure in these items. The Public Distribution System (PDS) has been strengthened and supplies through the PDS are being supplemented by necessary imports of sugar and edible oils. Over the coming year, we will use all instruments available to ensure stability in prices of wheat, rice and edible oils. Tariff and trade policies will be deployed to ensure that domestic prices of industrial products do not rise unduly. The consumer movement will be strengthened and Government will be vigilant in curbing restrictive business practices and hoarding. My revenue proposals, to which I will come a little later, are also designed to check inflation in commodities of mass consumption.

Infrastructure is another area of potential weakness. If we are to aim at an economic growth of 7 to 8 per cent, which has been achieved in other countries and which alone can provide the jobs we need for our growing labour force, then we need much larger investment and much greater efficiency in key infrastructure sectors such as power, roads, ports, irrigation, railways and telecommunications. Sound financial management holds the key to progress in this area. Adequate supply of quality infrastructure depends crucially on the financial viability of these sectors, which in turn depends upon the adoption of reasonable cost recovery policies. To take the example of power, many State Governments are unable to finance new investment in power generation because of the financial weakness of the State Electricity Boards. Taking advantage of the Central Government's initiative to encourage private investment in power generation, many State Governments are actively trying to attract private sector investments into this area. But private sector investors are unwilling to invest in Power unless the State Governments and the Central Government provide guarantees and counter-guarantees to reassure the private sector producers that they will be paid for the power they generate. Such counter-guarantees are justifiable only if they are viewed as providing temporary breathing space, during which State Electricity Boards undertake necessary reforms of their institutional structure, operating practices and pricing policies. In the long run, we cannot escape the reality that the users of electricity must pay for its cost.

The same criterion holds for other infrastructure sectors also. Once financial viability is assured, we can expect a renewed surge of both public sector and private sector investments in these areas.

I shall now deal with some issues of social equity and poverty alleviation. In my very first Budget speech itself, I had emphasised that economic growth and restructuring are not ends in themselves. They are only the means to improving the lives of ordinary citizens. I wish to assure the House that this concern has been central to our strategy from the very beginning. Experience in our own country, as also from all over the world, shows that the surest antidote to poverty is rapid and broad based growth. This is precisely what our economic reforms seek to achieve. We also recognise that the fruits of growth will take time to reach some of the poorest and weakest sections of our society. To ensure that they too derive benefit in the short run, we have given the highest priority to strengthening programmes of rural development, employment generation, primary education, primary health and other key social sector programmes. These programmes, coupled with accelerating economic growth over the last three years, are beginning to have desirable effects on employment and poverty. I have already mentioned that total employment is expanding much faster than three years ago. Real wages of agricultural labourers had declined in 1991-92 during the crisis. They had increased above pre-crisis levels by 1993-94. Available information on vital statistics, like the crude death rate and the infant mortality rate, also indicates a clear recovery in general living standards after the crisis of 1991-92.

The message is clear: the task of lifting the age-old burden of poverty in our society is daunting, but we are on the right track. We must persevere with our two-track strategy of accelerating growth, investment and modernisation on the track, and strengthening anti-poverty programmes on the other. The Central Plan allocations and the tax proposals in this Budget are designed to advance both elements of this strategy. Before coming to these proposals, I would like to outline some new initiatives aimed at strengthening the income-earning opportunities for the weaker segments of our society.

Inadequacy of public investment in agriculture is today a matter of general concern. This is an area which is the responsibility of the States, but many have neglected investment in infrastructure for agriculture. There are many rural infrastructure projects, which have been started but are lying incomplete for want of resources. They represent a major loss of potential income and employment to the rural population. To encourage quicker completion of projects in rural infrastructure, I propose to establish a new Rural Infrastructural Development Fund within the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from April 1995. The Fund will provide loans to State Governments and State owned Corporations for completing ongoing projects relating to medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management and other forms of rural infrastructure. The loans will be on a project-

specific basis with repayment and interest guaranteed by the concerned State Government. Priority will be assigned to projects which can be completed within the least time period. Resources for the Fund will come from commercial banks which will be required by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to contribute an amount equivalent to a bank's shortfall in achieving the priority sector target for agricultural lending, subject to a maximum of 1.5 per cent of the bank's net credit. This is expected to create a corpus of about Rs. 2,000 crore for completion of vital rural infrastructure projects.

Our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes citizens are amongst the poorest members of our rural society. In the one hundred predominantly tribal districts, NABARD will open an exclusive line of credit to Cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks for meeting the credit needs of Scheduled Tribes. Rs. 400 crore will be earmarked for this purpose during 1995-96. NABARD will also earmark a further Rs. 100 crore for financing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries identified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporations. This amount would be available to the commercial and cooperative banks for meeting the investment needs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in both farm and non-farm activities.

Khadi and village industries provide crucial non-farm earning opportunities to our rural population. In this year which marks the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, I propose to establish a new scheme under which the banking system will provide Rs. 1,000 crore on a consortium basis to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), which will lend to viable khadi and village industry units, either directly or through State level Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs). The Central and State Governments will guarantee these loans by commercial banks to KVIC and KVIBs, respectively.

The handloom sector employs millions of poor weavers. At present, NABARD refinancing to this sector is restricted to the flow of credit through the District and State Cooperative Banks. Henceforth, NABARD will extend refinancing to commercial banks also for extending credit to cooperative handloom institutions. Steps are also being taken to accelerate the flow of credit to the Handloom Centres and Quality Dyeing Units coming under the scheme initiated last year.

Our Small Scale Industries employ 14 million workers and account for 40 per cent of our total manufacturing output and 35 per cent of our exports. This dynamic sector must be strengthened and assisted to better serve the goals of growth, employment generation and self-reliance through exports. A Technology Development and Modernization Fund will be established in the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to provide financial assistance to quality projects aimed at strengthening the export capability of small scale industries. The initial amount earmarked for this Fund will be Rs. 200 crore. The financial assistance, which

would be directly provided by SIDBI to eligible small scale units, can take the form of either loans or equity.

A National Equity Fund Scheme was established in 1987, to provide equity assistance to tiny small scale units with projects of less than Rs. 10 lakhs and located in places with population not exceeding 5 lakhs (15 lakhs in the case of Hill Areas and the North Eastern Region). I propose to extend the National Equity Fund Scheme to all tiny small scale units irrespective of their location, except for units in metropolitan areas. Furthermore the scope of this scheme will be enlarged to cover expansion, modernization, technology upgradation and diversification. The scheme, which is managed by SIDBI, will continue to be funded by the Central Government and SIDBI on 50:50 basis.

Adequate availability of credit from the banking system is critical for the small scale sector. Under the directives of the Prime Minister, the Government, in consultation with banks, has formulated a Seven Point Action Plan for improving the flow of credit to this sector. A key feature of the Plan is the setting up of specialized bank branches to serve the needs of small scale units in 85 identified districts, each with more than 2,000 registered small scale units. The public sector banks will ensure that 100 such dedicated branches are operational before the end of 1995-96.

The North Eastern region of our country merits special attention, particularly from a finance Minister like me with a view to accelerating industrial development, a new North Eastern Development Bank (NEDB) is being established to finance creation, expansion and modernization of industrial enterprises and infrastructure projects in the region. The Bank will be located within the region. It will have an authorized capital of Rs. 500 crore. Initial contributions to capital will be provided by All India Financial Institutions such as IDBI, ICICI and UTI, providing scope for contribution from other investors subsequently.

In addition to these measures for enhancing income earning opportunities for the weaker sections of our society, I am pleased to announce four far-reaching programmes for the general welfare of the poor, especially in rural areas. The first programme addresses the serious deficiency in housing facilities for the rural poor. As Honourable Members are aware, there is a major ongoing rural housing programme, the Indira Awas Yojana. About 4 lakh dwelling units are expected to be provided on a subsidized basis in 1994-95 to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. For 1995-96, the housing target is being more than doubled to 10 lakh units. With this initiative, we will be able to build 50 lakh rural dwelling units in the next five years. This will go a long way towards solving the critical shortage for basic shelter among rural poor.

The greatest hardships among the poor are often suffered by the old and the weak, most of whom are unemployable. To soften the hardship in their twilight

years, a National Social Assistance Scheme has been proposed to cover the poor and needy. One component of the scheme is the provision of a national minimum old age pension of Rs. 75 per month to people above 65 years of age who are below the poverty line. A second component provides lump-sum survivor benefits to poor households, on the death of the primary bread earner, of Rs. 5000. The third component aims at provision of sustenance for pre-natal and post-natal maternity care to women belonging to poor households for the first two births. The scheme will eventually cover about 14 million neediest beneficiaries from households below the poverty line. Three quarters of the beneficiaries are likely to be women needing assistance on account of old age, widowhood and maternity. The Scheme, to be funded jointly by the Centre and the States, will be implemented by the States through Panchayat Raj institutions. For this purpose, I am appointing a Committee to work out the details of this Scheme.

The social assistance package will be complemented by a new Group Life Insurance Scheme of the LIC which will be implemented by Panchayats in rural areas. Under this scheme, life cover of Rs. 5000 will be provided for a modest annual premium of around Rs. 70. For poor households, the Central Government will subsidise 25 per cent of the premium with the State Government meeting an equal amount and the beneficiary contributing 50 per cent. The subsidy will be limited to one policy per poor household. For the others, there will be no subsidy on the premium. The object of the scheme is a massive promotion of social insurance and thrift in rural areas with the active involvement of Panchayats. For poor households, it will provide a second tier of partly subsidised security supplementing the survivor benefit and will also inculcate the habit of saving among one poor people. The LIC will be working out the details of the scheme.

Schemes to provide mid-day meals for school children have a beneficial impact not only on child nutrition but also on school attendance. Some of the State Governments have been operating school mid-day meals schemes. As part of the emphasis being laid by this Government on the primary education, and taking into account the comfortable food stocks with the public sector agencies, it is appropriate that the Central Government should be willing to participate in phased expansion of these schemes. The modality of implementing this, with necessary local variations, will be worked out by a Committee to make it operational in 1995-96.

Taken as a whole, these new initiatives for funding agricultural infrastructure, promoting handlooms and khadi and village industries, expanding rural housing and introducing social insurance will greatly strengthen the anti-poverty component of our strategy. In parallel, we will also continue with the economic reforms, which have already yielded excellent results.

The industrial, trade and tax reforms, which have created demonstrable buoyancy in industrial production, investment and exports, will be continued, with a special effort to

improve implementation at the ground level. An important positive development is the upsurge of investment proposals in infrastructure sectors, such as power and telecommunications. We will ensure that the flow of investment into these critical sectors is expedited. Reforms in the capital markets are being pursued vigorously. Major amendments have been made recently in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act to give SEBI powers for effective regulation of the capital markets. We propose to introduce legislation to set up Central Depositories later this year. We will continue our efforts at financial sector reforms.

In my speech last year, I had drawn attention to the report of the Committee on Reforms in the Insurance Sector and indicated that we would evolve a broad consensus on the future direction of reform. As a first step, I propose to establish an independent Regulatory Authority for the Insurance industry. Necessary legislation will be introduced shortly.

I shall now briefly go over the Revised Estimates for 1994-95.

The Budget Estimates for 1994-95 had placed the total expenditure at Rs. 1,51,699 crore. This is now expected to go up to Rs. 1,62,272 crore, an increase of Rs. 10,573 crore.

Budget Estimates for the current year provided Rs. 46,582 crore as budget support for Plan expenditure. This is being enhanced to Rs. 48,761 crore to accommodate additional assistance to the State Plants and additional allocations for the MPs Local Area Scheme.

Non-Plan expenditure in the current year is placed at Rs. 1,13,511 crore which represents an increase of Rs. 8,394 crore over the Budget Estimates. Additional provision has had to be made in the Revised Estimates towards food and fertilizer subsidies. The provision for food subsidy has to be substantially increased by Rs. 1,100 crore because of the time lag in the revision of issue prices of foodgrains. Fertilizer subsidy is being increased by Rs. 1,166 crore from the budgeted level to cover the requirement of imports and to clear past arrears. There has been an unprecedented rise in collections from small savings schemes this year. Consequently, an additional amount of Rs. 4,497 crore is being provided in the Revised Estimates as loans to States and Union Territories.

Gross tax revenues were estimated at Rs. 87,136 crore in the Budget Estimates. I am happy to report to the House that our tax reforms are beginning to have the expected impact and gross tax revenues are Rs. 2,695 crore higher than the Budget Estimates, reaching a figure of Rs. 89,831 crore in the Revised Estimates for 1994-95. This is a vindication of our strategy of tax reform, and also a tribute to the hard work and dedication of the staff of revenue department, without whose unstinting efforts this result could not have been achieved.

External loans, net of repayment, are placed at Rs. 3,947 crore compared to the Budget Estimates of Rs. 4,279 crore.



Though tax collections and other non-debt receipts have been higher than budgeted, the gains have been outweighed by much larger increases in plan and non-plan expenditure. The fiscal deficit was originally budgeted at Rs. 54,915 crore or 6 per cent of GDP. The fiscal deficit in the Revised Estimates comes to Rs. 61,035 crore which is about 6.7 per cent of GDP. However, nearly three quarters of this deterioration is due to the extraordinary rise in small saving collections, 75 per cent of which are passed on to the States. Thus the bulk of the deterioration in the fiscal deficit is not on account of increased expenditure of the Central Government, but only a reflection of larger small savings as compared to the Budget Estimates, which are lent to the States. If this element is excluded, the Centre's fiscal deficit would be only 6.2 per cent of DGP compared to the Budget target of 6 per cent.

The Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) submitted its Report covering the five year period of 1995—2000, on November 26, 1994. The Report recommends a substantial increase in transfers to the States. Despite the severe constraint on the Centre's resources, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission and these are being implemented with effect from 1995-96. The flow of funds based on Finance Commission devolution and transfers will increase by about 22 per cent, from Rs. 28,832 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 35,055 crore in 1995-96. We expect the States to use the additional resources for the purposes for which they are released and ensure that the fruits of the schemes reach the intended beneficiaries.

I now turn to the Budget Estimates for 1995-96. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,72,151 crore. The total budgetary support from the Central Government's budget to the Central and the State Plans is being placed at Rs. 48,500 crore in 1995-96, which represents an increase of Rs. 1,918 crore over the level in Budget Estimates 1994-95.

The total outlay of the Central Plan 1995-96 has been increased to Rs. 78,849 crore from Rs. 70,141 crore in the Budget Estimates 1994-95. The budgetary support for the Central Plan 1995-96 has been increased to Rs. 28,994 crore from Rs. 27,278 crore in the Budget Estimates 1994-95. The balance will be met by the internal and extra budgetary resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises to the extent of 63 per cent, as against 61 per cent in Budget Estimates 1994-95.

I am providing Rs. 19,506 crore as Central Plan assistance to States and Union Territories in the Budget Estimates 1995-96 compared to Rs. 19,304 crore in Budget Estimates 1994-95. It is relevant to note that the plan transfer to States and UTs for 1994-95 include Rs. 2,680 crore as part of the Ninth Finance Commission decisions. Tenth Finance Commission has not suggested any transfer on Plan Account. Thus the discretionary plan transfer by the Centre to States and UT goes up from Rs. 16,624 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 19,506 crore in 1995-96, yielding an increase of over 17%. This amount has to be

viewed in the background of substantial increase in transfers to the States as a result of the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission.

In line with our strategy of giving priority to programmes which directly benefit the poor, budgetary support to the Central Plan is being concentrated on Rural Development, Employment and Poverty-alleviation programmes and human resource development sectors. As Honourable Members are aware, the directly targeted Rural Development programmes for eradicating rural poverty have received special emphasis and enhanced outlays during the reform process. In the last budget, the outlay for the Department of Rural Development was raised to Rs. 7,010 crore, more than double the amount of Rs. 3,100 crore budgeted two years earlier in 1992-93. For 1995-96, this allocation is being further increased to Rs. 7,700 crore. With this, we will be well on the way to meeting the Eighth Five Year Plan target of Rs. 30,000 crore of Central Plan outlay for Rural Development. It is estimated that the Rural Employment programmes under the Department of Rural Development generated about 800 million mandays of employment in 1991-92. In 1995-96, these programmes are estimated to generate 1290 million mandays of employment.

The Annual Plan of 1995-96 will continue to lay stress on improving productivity in the agricultural Sector and diversifying the pattern of agriculture into higher value generating farm schemes like horticulture. Revitalising the cooperatives for providing credit inputs and extension support, marketing and processing would be another thrust area. The flow of agricultural credit through cooperatives is projected at Rs. 14,000 crore in 1995-96, as compared to an estimate of about Rs. 12,000 crore in 1994-95. Assistance will be given to 220 cooperative societies for women and 330 cooperative societies for weaker sections. It is expected that over 38,000 hectares would be brought under drip irrigation. Integrated pest management, which is eco-friendly, will be extended and 1500 training-cum-demonstrations will be organised to train over 50,000 farmers. 40,000 hectares are expected to be covered under intensive fish farming.

The spread of educational opportunities is essential for social and economic development. Despite severe budgetary constraints, the Plan Outlay for Education in 1995-96 is being increased from Rs. 1,541 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 1,825 crore in 1995-96. Elementary Education is particularly important, especially for improving the position of girls and women in our society. The outlay for Elementary Education is being increased substantially by 24.5 per cent to Rs. 651 crore. Under Operation Black Board, primary schools with enrolment of more than 100 children are being provided a third teacher. The allocation for Operation Black Board is being increased by 30 per cent for 1995-96. The allocation for post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been increased from Rs. 105 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 145 crore in 1995-96. This will help additional coverage of deserving students. To assist the State Governments, Government of India is passing on all the external

assistance received for Primary Education as grants to State Governments, irrespective of the terms on which the assistance is received by the Central Government.

The combined Plan Outlay for the Departments of Health and Family Welfare is being increased to Rs. 2,251 crore in 1995-96. The allocation for the National Malaria Eradication Programme for 1995-96 is being increased by 32 per cent of Rs. 139 crore, so that coverage can be extended to 163 million people with top priority being accorded to tribal areas and North Eastern States where the problem of malaria has been endemic. Rs. 80 crore is being allocated in 1995-96 for the Leprosy Control Programme which aims to eliminate transmission of this disease by the year 2000. An allocation of Rs. 726 crore is proposed for Family Welfare Services directly meant for rural areas, including Rs. 160 crore for maintenance of 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres and Rs. 190 crore for the maintenance of 9577 Rural Sub-Centres.

Total non-Plan expenditure in 1995-96 is estimated to be Rs. 1,23,651 crore. The outlay for Defence has been increased to Rs. 25,500 crore, keeping in mind national security imperatives. An amount of Rs. 5,400 crore is being earmarked for fertiliser subsidy in 1995-96. In addition, Rs. 500 crore has been earmarked for cheaper supply of phosphatic and potassium fertilisers to farmers, thus raising the total effective fertiliser subsidy to Rs. 5,900 Crore. Food subsidy receives an allocation of Rs. 5,250 crore.

Turning to revenue receipts, gross tax revenues at the existing rates of taxation, are estimated at Rs. 1,03,762 crore. The payment of share of taxes to States is placed at Rs. 29,388 crore. The net revenue receipts to the Centre, including non-tax revenues are estimated to increase from Rs. 86,084 crore in 1994-95, to Rs. 1,00,787 crore in 1995-96.

In the area of capital receipts, traditional market borrowings are put at Rs. 3,700 crore. Other medium and long term loans are estimated at Rs. 19,000 crore and short term loans at Rs. 4,387 crore. Net external assistance is estimated at Rs. 4,456 crore. As in previous years, the Government intends to continue the process of disinvestment of the equity of public sector enterprises. The Budget Estimates provide for receipts from disinvestment of Rs. 7,000 crore, a significant increase from the figure of Rs. 5,237 crore in the Revised Estimates for 1994-95.

Taking into account other changes in receipts and expenditure, total receipts at existing rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 1,67,151 crore, while total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,72,151 crore. This results in a budget deficit of Rs. 5,000 crore. The fiscal deficit emerging from these estimates for 1995-96 will be Rs. 57,634 crore, which will be about 5.5 per cent of GDP. I would have liked to do better, but on balance I feel that a fiscal deficit of this order can be absorbed, if the existing growth momentum is maintained.

I now turn to my tax proposals for 1995-96.

Over the past three years, we have made a number of structural changes in our tax laws covering both direct and indirect taxes. Unlike earlier isolated attempts to modify the tax system, these changes were part of a medium term programme of tax reform guided by certain general principles that have gained wide acceptability. We wanted to build a structure which is simple, relies on moderate tax rates but with a wider base and better enforcement, serves the objectives of equity and provides the incentives and signals consistent with developing an internationally competitive, dynamic economy.

Direct taxation is the most equitable form of raising revenues, but our experience in the earlier years of high tax rates showed that high rates did not lead to high collections. I am happy to report that our decision to reduce rates and thereby encourage compliance has yielded good results. Personal income and corporation taxes, taken together, are expected to increase by more than 25 per cent in 1994-95. The share of direct taxes in GDP has increased from 2.1 per cent in 1990-91 to 2.8 per cent in 1994-95.

In the area of customs duty our objective was to reduce the high rates of import duty gradually, so as to lower costs of production and improve competitiveness of user industries while allowing domestic producers facing competition from imported goods reasonable time to adjust. The strong growth of Indian industry in 1994-95, to which I have referred earlier, demonstrates conclusively that customs duty reforms have succeeded in imparting the necessary dynamism to industrial production.

In the area of excise duties, our objectives were to simplify the structure, broaden the base, reduce high rates of duty which encourage evasion, shift to ad valorem rates as far as possible and extend the coverage of MODVAT. The results are evident in the impressive growth of excise revenues in 1994-95.

I am reassured by these results that our basic strategy of tax reforms stands fully vindicated. Together with administrative steps being taken to improve revenue collection, I am now confident that we can create a tax structure which will ensure buoyant revenues while also stimulating growth of production and employment.

Mr. Speaker Sir, after this brief overview, I would like to present the details of my proposals relating to direct taxes.

I have received many representations from Members of Parliament, trade unions and others requesting for increase in the exemption limit for personal income-tax. Our Government has consistently responded to the genuine needs of the common man. I, therefore, propose to further raise the exemption limit for income tax from Rs. 35,000 at present, to Rs. 40,000.

We need to strengthen incentives for savings. At present, under section 80L of the Income-tax Act, income by way of interest and dividend from certain specified financial assets is exempt from income tax to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per annum. In order to provide greater fillip to domestic savings by individuals and HUFs, I propose to

raise this limit to Rs. 13,000. This will provide both relief and an added incentive for savers.

With these changes, a salaried individual will not pay any tax upto a salary level of Rs. 55,000. In the case of working women, this limit is even higher at Rs. 58,000. In addition, such an individual would benefit from an additional exemption of Rs. 13,000 if he or she takes full advantage of the exemption for income from savings instruments under section 80L. The tax exempt income could therefore reach a maximum of Rs. 68,000 generally and Rs. 71,000 for working women. It is only beyond this level that such individuals will start paying tax and that too only at modest rates.

Inadequate infrastructure is a key constraint to our economic progress. In order to promote expansion of quality infrastructure, which India needs I propose to allow a five-year tax holiday for any enterprise which builds, maintains and operates infrastructure facilities in the area of highways, expressways and new bridges, airports, ports and rapid mass transport systems. This tax holiday will be available to enterprises which commence operation after 1st April, 1995. As an incentive to financial institutions to provide long-term finance for development of such infrastructure, I propose to allow a deduction of upto 40 per cent of their taxable income derived from financing of these investments, provided this amount is credited to a special reserve.

Under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, new industrial undertakings, hotels and shipping concerns commencing operation before 31st March, 1995 are entitled to a deduction of 30 per cent of their income if they are companies or 25 per cent of their income if they are non-corporate entities. This incentives is available to co-operative societies for the first 12 years, and to others for the first 10 years of operation. As a special measure of support to, the vital small scale industries, I propose to extend this concession to them for five more years. Thus, new industrial undertakings in the small scale sector which commence operation before 31st March, 2000 will be eligible for this concession.

Exports of software have grown rapidly and represent a potentially dynamic segment of export earnings. Software exporters have, however, represented that the deduction under section 80HHE available to them is extended from year to year whereas section 80HHC for export of goods is open-ended. I propose to accede to their request to place section 80HHE on the same basis as section 80HHC.

Venture capital funds can be an important instrument for promoting growth of new firms and technologies which often involve high risk. The tax laws of many countries allow income of such funds to be exempt from taxation in the hands of the fund but tax it, after distribution, in the hands of the shareholders. In order to encourage the formation of venture capital funds on similar lines in India, I propose to exempt from tax, income by way of dividend and long term capital gains from equity investments made by approved venture capital funds or venture capital companies. Such venture capital funds will be required to

invest only in unlisted companies engaged in manufacturing. Income will, however, be fully taxable in the hands of the shareholders.

On Independence Day, 1994, the Prime Minister had announced the launching of the Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. Under this programme, the Ministry of Urban Development is setting up a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund (NUPEF). I propose to allow 100% deduction from income in respect of contributions made to this fund.

Under section 80-U of the Income-tax act, a separate deduction of Rs. 20,000 is allowed from the total income of handicapped persons. I have received several representations from handicapped persons and welfare organisations stating that these individuals need additional relief on account of increased cost of medicines and living aids. Recognising their needs, I propose to raise the level of deduction for handicapped persons from Rs. 20,000 at present to Rs. 40,000.

Many voluntary relief organisations have represented that the parents or guardians of children with severe disability, such as spastic children, for whom late Shrimati Nargis Dutt did a yeoman service face great mental agony having to worry about the burden of providing for the maintenance of the disabled after the death of the parents or the guardian. I see merit in this representation. I, therefore, propose to allow a new deduction of upto Rs. 20,000, from the taxable income of parents or guardians of handicapped children provided this amount is deposited in any approved scheme of LIC, UTI etc. for providing recurring or lump sum payment for the maintenance and upkeep of a handicapped dependant after the death of parents or the guardian.

A number of funds have been established by trade unions for the welfare of the employees and their dependants. These funds are used to provide cash benefits in the event of superannuation, illness or death or to meet the cost of education of the employees' children. I propose to exempt the income of such funds from income tax.

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation has been set up in pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on Independence Day, 1993. The main object of the Corporation is to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of the members of the minority communities. I propose to exempt from income tax the income of this corporation as well as of similar corporations established by any State Government. I also propose to allow deduction in respect of donations made to these corporations, under section 80G of the Income-tax Act.

Upgradation of human resources is a high priority. The fundamental need is for improvement of primary and adult education in rural and semi-urban areas where facilities for such education are deficient. In addition to public funding, we have to encourage private contributions for this purpose. In 1993, I had extended the benefit of 100%

deduction from taxable income for donations to universities and educational institutions of national eminence. This year, I propose to extend 100% deduction for donations to Zila Saksharta Samitis constituted in the districts for the promotion of elementary education. This measure will help to mobilise additional resources for elementary and adult education in rural and semi-urban areas and enable us to intensify our total literacy campaign.

All over the world, revenue administrations widen the tax base by enlarging the scope of deduction of tax at source. This brings in more persons into the tax net and assists the transition to lower rates of taxation. It also helps in the reporting of correct incomes. In many countries, income from professional and technical services is subject to deduction of tax at source. In order to prevent under-reporting of income in this sector, I propose to introduce a new provision in the Income-tax Act subjecting the sums payable by way of fees for professional or technical services to the requirement of deduction of income-tax at source at the rate of 10 per cent. There will be no deduction of tax at source where the aggregate of payments or credits during the financial year is below Rs. 20,000 or where payments are made by individuals and HUFs.

Tax is deducted at source on payments made in excess of Rs. 10,000, to contractors under section 194C of the Income-tax Act. Legal disputes have arisen whether the TDS provisions will apply to transport contracts, advertisement contracts, broadcasting contracts, telecasting contracts and catering contracts. To avoid further litigation and check tax avoidance, I propose to provide for deduction of tax at source in these cases at the existing rate of 2 per cent for the main contract and 1 per cent for sub-contracts. Taking into account the inflation over the years, I also propose to raise the limit below which deduction at source is not necessary from Rs. 10,000 at present to Rs. 20,000.

The income from units of mutual funds or of the Unit Trust of India, though liable to income-tax, is not subject to deduction of tax at source in most cases. This has led to non-reporting or under-reporting of such income. In order to prevent misuse and ensure a uniformity of treatment with other financial instruments I propose to provide for deduction of tax at source from such incomes at the rate of 20 per cent in the case of companies and at the rate of 15 per cent for all others including individuals and HUFs. There will be no change in the present tax treatment of non-residents or offshore funds. In the case of resident unit-holders, deduction of tax at source will be made only if the aggregate amount of income payable under each scheme during a financial year exceeds Rs. 10,000. No deduction of tax at source will be required where units have been issued under an existing scheme which provides for payment of a fixed amount after a certain period of time or where post-date cheques have already been issued towards payment of income.

I also propose to provide for deduction of income-tax at source from interest on time deposits with banks at the

rate of 20 per cent plus surcharge in the case of domestic companies and 10 per cent in the case of individuals and other non-corporate entities. The new provision will be applicable only to the deposits made on or after 1st July, 1995. No tax shall be deducted if the amount of interest credited or paid during a financial year is Rs.10,000 or less branch-wise. Thus, persons having small deposits will not be affected by the requirement of deduction of tax. The existing facility of non-deduction of tax, where the recipient of interest has no taxable income will also be available. Interest on time deposits with primary co-operative credit societies, co-operative land mortgage banks and co-operative land development banks will be outside the scope of this provision.

Chapter XX C of the Income-tax Act empowers the Central Government to make pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties, beyond a prescribed limit, which, at present, is Rs. 10 lakhs. A single monetary limit for all the notified cities needs to be revised in the context of local variations in real estate prices. I, therefore, propose to make a provision for prescribing different monetary limits for different cities.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the searches conducted by the Income tax Department are an important means of unearthing black money. However, undisclosed incomes have to be related to the different years in which the income was earned and as such assessments are unduly delayed. In order to make the procedure more effective, I am proposing a new scheme under which undisclosed income detected as a result of search shall be assessed separately at a flat rate of 60 per cent. An appeal against the order can be filed directly before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

In allowing deduction for depreciation, 100 per cent deduction is allowed in the year of purchase for individual items of machinery or plant the value of which does not exceed Rs. 5,000. The written down value of such assets is thereafter taken as nil. This provision was introduced as difficulties were experienced in keeping record of items of small value for purposes of allowance of depreciation. After switching over to the concept of block of assets with effect from 1st April, 1988, all the items of plant and machinery falling in a block are pooled together for allowing depreciation at the prescribed rates. There is, therefore, no justification for the continuance of this provision. I, accordingly, propose to provide that even items of machinery or plant costing less than Rs 5,000 will form part of a 'block of assets' and depreciation will be allowed on the same at the rate specified in the Income-tax Rules.

I propose to amend the provisions of the Income-tax Act to provide that the taxable income may be computed only on cash or mercantile basis. It is also being provided that the taxpayers shall follow accounting standards as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time for various businesses. This provision is being made applicable from accounting year starting from 1st April, 1996.

The calculation of capital gains on sale of bonus shares

has led to several disputes. In order to simplify the position and avoid disputes, I propose that the cost of bonus shares for calculating the capital gains tax shall be taken at nil.

I now turn to my proposals regarding indirect taxes.

The thrust of my proposals is to continue the strategy of tax reform we have followed and reduce the cost of inputs to Indian producers, simplify the tax structure, minimize anomalies, promote competition and efficiency, lower prices paid by Indian consumers and thereby check the potential for inflation.

I shall deal first with import duties. The present peak rate of import duty of 65% is still very high compared to other developing countries, let alone industrialised nations. I propose to continue the process of phased reduction in the peak rate by lowering it to 50%.

The machinery and capital goods sector is a critical sector of our industry and it has responded extremely well to the new policies with a growth of 25% in April—November, 1994. I propose a package of measures which will further rationalise and simplify the import duty structure as applicable to machinery and capital goods, remove a number of anomalies assist the industry in achieving a high rate of growth.

- \* At present the general import duty rate on machinery items is 25% but certain capital goods like generating sets and weighing machinery attract higher rate of duty. I am proposing to bring down the duty on these items also to 25%.
- \* The rate of import duty on machine tools, currently varies between 35% and 45%. I propose to unify the duty rates at 25% which is the general rate for machinery. Parts of such machine tools will also generally attract duty of 25%.
- \* Components of capital goods generally attract an import duty of 25% but components which contain electronic parts and components which are interchangeable with motor vehicle parts, attract higher rates. I propose to reduce the duty rate on these components to 25%.
- \* Quality control is a must for manufacturing industries if they have to improve the quality of their products. I am proposing to reduce the import duty on testing, quality control and other instruments from present rates varying from 40% to 60% to a uniform level of 25%. Parts of such instruments in general will also attract the same rate.

These proposals will unify the customs duty rates for nearly 80% of general machinery (both mechanical and electrical), machine tools, instruments and projects at 25%. They will avoid anomalies relating to parts and components, reduce classification disputes and promote investment by reducing its cost.

Metals, ferrous and non-ferrous, are key inputs into capital goods and many other lines of production, many of which are undertaken by small scale producers. These

items at present attract rates of duty varying from 50% to 60%. Ideally, such materials should not attract rates of duty higher than those on the capital goods. But keeping in view the need to allow domestic producers of metals a reasonable transition period, I am proposing to reduce the import duty rates on ferrous and non-ferrous metals to 40%. For unwrought non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc and lead, the import duty is proposed to be reduced to 35%. Import duty on hot rolled coils of iron and steel for reolling is proposed to be reduced from 40% to 30%, and that on stainless steel scarp from 30% to 20%. Import duty on sponge iron is proposed to be reduced from 30% to 20%. I also propose to reduce the import duty on a number of non-metallic minerals from 65% to 30%.

I am also simplifying the import duty structure on ball or roller bearings which currently attract different rates of duty depending on size, weight and description. Henceforth all ball or roller bearings will attract a uniform duty of 25% + Rs. 120/kg. The revised duty structure is likely to reduce the incentive for underinvoicing and smuggling.

Clothing and textiles are items of mass consumption. Yet our import duties on raw materials and inputs used to manufacture synthetic yarns, fibres and fabrics are on the high side. In view of this, and keeping in mind the continuing inflationary pressure in this sensitive area, I propose to reduce import duty on xylenes from 30% to 10% to lower the cost of manufacturing DMT/PTA. I am also proposing to reduce the import duty on DMT, PTA and MEG, being essential raw materials for the manufacture of polyester fibre and polyester filament yarn, from 60% to 35%. On caprolactum, a basic raw material for nylon, the import duty proposed to be reduced from 60% to 45%. These changes should substantially reduce input costs to the user industries. To help ensure that the benefits are reflected in the prices of the final products, I also propose to reduce the import duty on synthetic fibres and filament yarns to 45% *ad valorem*.

I am also proposing to reduce the import duty on certain chemicals widely used in industry. On basic feedstocks like ethylene and benzene, the import duty is being reduced from 15% to 10%. On soda ash, caustic soda and linear alkyl benzene, the import duty is being reduced from 65% to 40%. On certain chemical intermediates like acrylonitrile, the import duty is being reduced from 30% to 20%. I am proposing to reduce the import duty on molasses from 65% to 10% to help the alcohol based chemical industries. The duty on LPG is also being reduced from 15% to 10%.

Electronics is a fast growing industry offering great promise for export, employment and development in the small scale sector. In my last budget, I had conducted a major restructuring of duties to promote growth of this industry. As a further step in this direction, I propose to reduce the import duty on specified raw materials and piece part from the present levels of 20% and 30% to a uniform level of 15%, on electronic components including printed circuit boards and colour monitor tubes from 40% to 25%, on populated printed circuit boards from 50% and 65% to 35% and on computers, from 65% to 40%. I am

also proposing to reduce the import duty on integrated circuits and hard disc drives to 25% which is likely to reduce the grey market in these products. Import duty on picture tubes for colour TVs is being reduced from 65% to 40%. To give boost to the telecom optical fibre cable industry, I propose to reduce the import duty on optical fibres from 40% to 35% I am also proposing to reduce the import duty on both systems and application software to a uniform level to 10% only. With these changes in duty structure, I expect this industry to show even more dynamism in future.

For promoting healthcare, last year I had simplified the import duty structure on medical equipment, exempted many types of life saving equipment from payment of duty, and abolished the certification procedure for availing of the exemption for charitable hospitals. In order to help manufacture and maintenance of medical equipment, I am extending the benefit of full exemption from import duty to all parts of exempted life saving and sight saving equipment. Some crucial spare parts of other dutiable medical equipment such as populated PCB will attract in import duty of 15%. I am also proposing to fully exempt linear accelerators, which are vital for the treatment of cancer patients. There are also proposals for reduction of import duty on a large number of drug intermediates from 50% to 40%.

Our printing industry needs quality paper so as to establish a foothold in the international field. With this in view, I am proposing to reduce the import duty on paper from 65% to 40%.

To promote exports of finished leather and make it more competitive, I propose to abolish the export duty on finished leather.

Agriculture is the lynchpin of our economy and employs two thirds of our labour force. In order to help agriculture and allied sectors directly, I propose reducing import duties on certain items. I am proposing to reduce the import duty on grand parent poultry stock from 30% to 20%. On certain drugs used as feed mix for poultry, the duty is being reduced from 65% to 15%. For the fishing industry, I propose to reduce the import duty on certain vaccines, prawn food mix and preparations for prawn processing from 65% to 15%. Agriculture and allied sectors will also be helped by the general reduction in import duties on general machinery and components. I have, however, proposed an increase in import duty on malt and starch from 10% to 30%, that on silk cocoon from 30% to 40% and on opiopeine resins from 10% to 20% in order to give necessary protection to our farmers in these sectors.

I propose to raise the free baggage allowance for passengers coming to India from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000. Beyond this limit, the duty rate now is 100% which I propose to reduce to 80%. I hope this will provide welcome relief to our people working abroad and to travellers in general. At present import of goods through a courier attracts import duty at the rate of 100% upto Rs. 10,000/- and 200% thereafter. There has been a long standing demand from industry that goods imported

through a courier should be charged at the relevant rate for the item being imported. I am making a provision to this effect in the Finance Bill. Pending passage of the Legislation, I am proposing that goods imported by a courier will attract a duty of 80% without any value limit.

I now turn to my proposals for excise duties.

In my earlier budgets, I had exempted from excise duty a large number of items of common consumption like processed foods, dairy products, jam, jelly butter, cheese, tea and coffee. Many other items of mass consumption like cooking oil, bicycles and their tyres, kerosene stoves, bread, spices and household utensils are also exempt from excise duty. My proposals in this budget will further reduce the burden of excise duties on articles which are widely consumed.

A number of articles of mass use are made of plastics. Plastics are also finding increasing use in agriculture and agro-processing. The present rate of duty on this basic material is 30%. I propose to bring down the rate of duty on plastics to 25%. On the dutiable articles made from plastics also, I propose to reduce the excise duty to 25%. However, articles of plastics which are exempt at present will continue to be so. These measures are being combined with a reduction in the import duty on bulk plastics from rates varying between 45% and 65% to a uniform rate of 40%.

At present, we have a uniform excise duty on 15% on all metals except aluminium. I now propose to reduce the excise duty on aluminium also from 20% to 15%.

In order to remove areas of dispute in classification and to rationalise the duty structure, I propose a uniform excise duty of 15% on parts of capital goods as against present rates which vary from 10% to 25%. This will avoid disputes as to whether a particular item should be considered as an article of metal or component of a machinery.

I am also proposing a concessional rate of excise duty of 10% on glassware produced by the labour intensive mouth blown process as against the present rate of 20%.

Many Honourable Members of Parliament have suggested that there are certain sectors of the industry which are both highly labour intensive and belong to the unorganised sector and that they deserve complete exemption from excise duty. Having regard to these requests, I propose to exempt the following from excise duty:—

- HDPE and polypropylene monofilaments which are mainly used for making fishing nets and mosquito nets;
- metal containers made without the aid of power;
- non—elastic narrow woven fabrics of cotton;
- unbranded surgical bandages; and
- tarpaulin cloth made without the aid of power.

As part of the process of reducing higher end duty rates, I am proposing to lower excise duty—

- on aerated water from 50% to 40%;
- on air conditioning machinery from 60% to 40%;
- on cosmetics from 50% to 40%;
- on glazed tiles from 40% to 30%;
- on perfumed antiseptic cream from 30% to 20%.

I am also proposing reduction in excise duty in certain areas of general consumption—

- on polymer based paints from 30% to 20%;
- on cocoa and cocoa preparations from 25% to 20%;
- on malt based food preparations from 25% to 20%;
- on asbestos fibres from 20% to 10%;
- on asbestos cement articles from 30% to 25%;
- on audio and video magnetic tapes from 30% to 20%;
- on dry cell batteries from 25% to 20%;
- on coated fabrics from 35% to 25%;
- on ceramic laboratory ware from 30% to 20%;
- on fireworks from 20% to 15%;
- on parts of motor vehicles and two-wheelers from 20% to 15%.
- on glass containers from 30% to 20%.

I propose to reduce the excise duty on polyester filament yarn from 69% to 57.5%. The rate is still high but revenue constraints rule out any further reduction for the present. The concurrent reduction in import duties, indicated earlier, will help ensure that the benefit of excise duty reduction is passed on to consumers.

The textured polyester yarn industry has complained about the burden of excise duty of 69% on the value addition in their industry. I am proposing suitable adjustment in the tariff value of textured yarn so as to reduce the total duty burden at the texturing stage from Rs. 10.35/kg to Rs. 4.60/kg. On sewing thread which currently attracts excise duty at rates varying from 23% to 69%, I am proposing a uniform duty of 23%.

I have some proposals which are in the nature of anti-evasion measures. I am proposing an excise duty of 10% on wool tops so as to check evasion of excise duty at the woollen yarn stage. As full Modvat credit will be available, the tax will fall only on those who are evading excise duty at the yarn stage. I am also proposing a minimum excise duty of Rs. 10 per kilo on waste and scrap of fibre and yarn so as to discourage the tendency to clear good quality fibre and yarn in the guise of waste. It is also being clarified that yarn made predominantly from synthetic waste will attract the same rate of duty as yarn made from staple fibre.

Insulated wires and cables attract a duty of 30%. As these have wide household and industrial application, I am proposing to reduce the duty to 25%.

There is a persistent demand from the plastic woven bags manufacturers for extending Modvat to the users of such bags. I am now proposing that users of such plastic bags as well as jute bags be allowed full credit of excise duty paid on such bags. Cement industry is one of the major consumers of such bags. I am simultaneously proposing a modest increase in excise duty on cement from Rs. 330 to Rs. 350/MT for integrated cement plants and Rs. 185 to Rs. 200/MT for mini cement plants. For the mini cement plants using vertical shaft kilns, the daily clearance limit is also being raised from 200 to 300 MT per day.

Certain items of china and porcelain ware attract a duty of 30% which is on the high side for a product which is increasingly of common use on our households. With a view to giving relief to the consumers, I am proposing to reduce the duty to 15%.

Small scale units play a significant role in the economy of the country. Currently, only units whose turnover of dutiable goods did not exceed Rs. 2 crore in the preceding financial year are eligible for the concessional rates of excise duty under the general small scale industry exemption scheme. I have received representations that the present limit of Rs. 2 crore is too low and that it acts as a disincentive to future growth. I am thus proposing to raise the eligibility limit for availing of the SSI exemption scheme to Rs. 3 crore.

There has been a perpetual problem with manufacturers of exempted goods as they may have to pay excise duty on waste and scrap generated during the process of manufacture. It does not seem very logical to bring these units under the excise control only for the purpose of charging duty on such waste and scrap. I am thus proposing to fully exempt waste and scrap which arise in the manufacture of exempted goods. This should help a large number of units in the small scale sector.

I am also proposing abolition of the system of filling of classification lists. From 1st May, 1995, the manufacturers need not file any classification list before clearing goods from the factory.

There have been request from trade and industry for liberalisation and simplification of Modvat scheme. With this end in view, I am proposing the following relaxations in the Modvat Rules-

- Allowing Modvat credit for specified quality control, testing, pollution control and R&D equipment;
- Utilisation of Modvat credit for payment of duty on any goods notified under the Modvat scheme;
- Allowing Modvat credit for furnace oil and low sulphur heavy stock used for generation of power in a factory manufacturing excisable goods.

I am also proposing to extend Modvat for tyre yarn used in tyres by imposing a duty of 20% on the intermediate

tyre cord fabrics. To make up for the revenue loss, the specific rates of duty on tyres are being raised by about 8%. Excise duty on tyres for two wheeled and three wheeled vehicles is, however, not being raised.

I am proposing extension of Modvat scheme of industrial fabrics. In the case of woollen fabrics also, I am proposing to extend Modvat fully, as such fabrics already attract basic excise duty and enjoy limited Modvat facilities.

I am also proposing to broadly align the Central Excise Tariff on textiles on the lines of the harmonised system of nomenclature. This will help reduce classification disputes.

Consonant with the increase in prices, I am proposing an increase in the existing specific rates of duty on cigarettes by about 7%.

I have also proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking effect changes in the Customs Act, the Central Excises and Salt Act and excise and customs tariffs. These include certain consequential amendments to the customs tariff based on the amendments to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System which has been adopted by our country in terms of International Convention on the Harmonised System. The amendments are merely enabling provisions and do not have significant revenue implications. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them.

The increases in excise duties are expected to lead a revenue gain of Rs. 335 crore while the reliefs will amount to Rs. 646 crore in a full year. Of the total net loss of Rs. 311 crore, the loss to the Centre will be Rs. 203 crore and that to the States Rs. 108 crore. On the customs side, the proposals would result in a revenue loss of Rs. 1179 crore. Applying conventional methods of estimation, the proposed changes in direct taxes are expected to lead to a revenue loss of about Rs. 900 crore on account of Income tax, of which the loss to the States would be about Rs. 700 crore. Total net loss to the Centre would thus be Rs. 1582 crore.

These methods of calculating losses do not take adequate account of the gains from simplification, rationalisation and improved tax compliance. Last year, the net loss from the revenue proposals on the basis of conventional estimates was placed at more than Rs. 4000 crore. However, I had predicted that because of gains from compliance and better administration our revenues would not suffer any loss. This optimism has been fully justified by performance as indicated in the Revised Estimates for 1994-95. The tax changes I have proposed in the budget are essentially a continuation of the efforts made in the previous year and I am confident that the gains from the reform will ensure that these will be no revenue loss. I am not therefore, assuming any revenue losses from my Budget proposals. Hence the fiscal deficit will remain at 5.5% of GDP.

Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Honourable members may recall that in my first Budget Speech, I had affirmed that no power on earth could stop an idea whose time had come. I had also stated that the emergence of India as a major economic power was such an idea. It is this vision, of a resurgent India, taking her rightful place as an economic power house in Asia, which has inspired our economic policies. Our Government has worked hard to convert this vision into a reality, and I think the House will agree with me that our efforts have met with considerable success. We have sought to mobilise the collective will or our people for development through an action programme which commits us to the twin pursuit of excellence and social justice. There is no parallel example in the world of a country of India's size and diversity seeking to bring about a massive social and economic transformation in the framework of a democratic polity and an open society committed to the rule of law and individual freedom. India's experience is, therefore, of great worldwide significance. The world is certainly watching us with interest and expectation.

As I see it, India is on the threshold of unprecedented opportunities provided we have the wisdom to seize them. We have made a good beginning but there is still a vast unfinished agenda. We have to persevere in our efforts. This will call for hard work and dedication and a measure of self-discipline on the part of all sections of society. We must never forget that a higher standard of living for our people can become a reality only through an all round increase in productivity. Clearly there are no short cuts to it. We cannot simply spend our way into prosperity. Those of us in politics have a special responsibility. The pursuit of competitive politics must not be allowed to distract our people's attention from the basic tasks of nation building. 'As Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, "Who dies if India lives and who lives if India dies"! Politics in this country must recapture the spirit of idealism and self sacrifice, which inspired our freedom struggle, and become a purposeful instrument of social change. This then is no time for rest or to fritter away our energies in partisan strife. It is a time for rededication and reaffirmation of our collective solemn resolve to work tirelessly for building a new India worthy of the dreams of the founding fathers of our Republic, an India which will enable our children and grand children to lead a life of dignity and self respect, to take pride in being Indian and to grapple effectively with the challenges of the twenty-first century.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words I commend this Budget to this august House.

As poet Iqbal said:

"Waq-E-Phurasat Hai Khan, Kaam Abhi Baki Hai, Noore-Toheed Ka, Etmam Abhi Baki Hai".



18.33 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1995\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to Introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the central Government for the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1995-96".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I Introduce the Bill.\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Bill 1995-96 has been introduced.

The House Stands adjourned to meet again on 20th March, 1995.

18.34 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March, 20 1995/Phalgun 29, 1916 (Saka)

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\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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