

Tenth Series, Vol. XL, No. 29

Wednesday, May 17, 1995

Vaisakha 27, 1917 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Thirteenth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XL contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XL, Thirteenth Session, 1995/1917 (Saka)]
No. 29, Wednesday, May 17, 1995/Vaisakha 27, 1917 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Questions Nos. 581-584	1—19
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Questions Nos. 585-600	20—31
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5959-6103 and 6105-6107	31—173
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	198—199
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	
Forty-first Report - <i>Presented</i>	199
COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports and Minutes - <i>Presented</i>	200
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to stop duty free import of natural rubber Shri P.C. Chacko	200
(ii) Need to provide more funds to State Government of Himachal Pradesh to cope up with acute drinking water problem in Shimla Shri Krishan Dutt	200—201
(iii) Need to restore Chandigarh-Leh and Chandigarh-Delhi Flights by I.A.C. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	201
(iv) Need to lift ban imposed on Export of Sandalwood Shri C.P. Mudala Giriappa	201—202
(v) Need to set up L.P.G. outlet at Ladnu town in Rajasthan Shri Ram Singh Kashwan	202
(vi) Need to implement the Central Schemes so as to solve Acute Drinking Water problem in Kairana, Muzaffarnagar, U.P. Shri N.K. Baliyan	202—203
(vii) Need to clear the proposal for Modernisation of Sone Canal under Sine Barrage Irrigation Project and to provide adequate funds for its execution. Shri Ram Prasad Singh	203
(viii) Need to provide better telephone facilities in Jahanabad District, Bihar Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	203—204
GENERAL BUDGET 1995-96 — DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	
Ministry of Communications	
Prof. Prem Dhumal	204—208
Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan	208—218
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan	218—223
Dr. Mumtaz Ansari	224—228
Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan	228—233
Shri Dattatraya Bandaru	233—237
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	237—238
Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam	238—240
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	240—242
Shri Hari Kewal Prasad	242—244
Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram	244—246
Shri Mohan Rawale	246
Shri Sukh Ram	246—252

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL

Motion to Introduce	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	307
Motion to consider	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	308
Shri Ram Naik	309—311
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	311—315
Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria	315—316
Shri S.B. Chavan	316
Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	317
Shri Manmohan Singh	317—320
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	
Motion to pass	
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	321

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 17, 1995/ Vaisakha 27, 1917 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Central Administrative Tribunal

*581. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Administrative Tribunals take much longer time in deciding the cases due to prolonged and frequent adjournments; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce litigation on service matters and to expedite the disposal of pending cases?

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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that after the Central Administrative Tribunals, that is, CAT came into existence, the service matters regarding Central Government employees have been diverted to CAT and the burden of High Courts and the Supreme Court has been reduced to a considerable extent. But the institution of cases in these courts appears to be increasing every year due to some reason or the other. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases instituted every year during the last three years and disposed of in these three years. I would also like to know whether there is any case before the CAT pending for more than three years and, if so, what is the action taken by the Government to clear these cases?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, it is true that the Administrative Tribunals were set up so that the pressure on the regular courts could be reduced and also that speedier justice could be available to the Central Government employees. I must point out that the filing of cases before the Central Administrative Tribunals has been going up over the years, firstly, because it is much cheaper to go to the CAT Benches and, secondly, because the disposal is much faster than in the normal stream.

As far as the figures are concerned, up-till now, since the establishment of these Tribunals in 1985, the total number of cases filed are 2,10,090, of which, disposals have been 1,69,698. Therefore, the pendency since 1985 up to 1995, that is, in ten years, is 40,000. But I must point out that in the last two years, the disposals and the filing of new cases have almost

matched with each other, which means that from now on there will be no backlog added because the figures of disposals and the filing of cases are matched.

As far as cases which are pending for more than three years are concerned, the figure is 6,483.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : What action has been taken to clear these pending cases?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, we have the Benches in all the States where the High Courts are there, that is, they have the same jurisdiction as the High Courts. We have also got Circuit Benches where there are Circuit Bench provisions for the High Courts in the States. Besides this, we have taken two or three other steps. One of them is that the Chairman of the CAT, under the special powers which are available to him, can decide that in certain matters a single member can dispose of cases and there is no need for a two-member Bench. That is in regard to routine matters which do not involve policy or other issues. Therefore, we have been able now to dispose of many of these matters by the members sitting separately and having single-member Benches functioning, so that the disposals are faster.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Sir, I want to know whether there was a meeting of the Law Minister, that is Working Group-III for the CAT, during November, 1994 where the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court addressed and suggested to use modern equipment and to involve new methods for the speedy disposal of cases pending in CAT at different Benches and if so what is the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, the review of the functioning of the CAT Benches has been going on over the last few months. For instance, even the Law Commission has issued a questionnaire to lawyers, to High Courts, and to CAT Benches to see how the CAT Benches are functioning and what needs to be done to improve their efficiency. The Chief Justice has also recently spoken to me. He has also been saying that modernisation of the system in the entire judicial system could help identify and dispose of matters which do not need to be really tied up for long periods. I do not have the details of the November, 1994 consultations which have been held. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that any suggestions which come to us for speedier disposal of matters before the CAT Benches would be welcome and we would very definitely be responsive to the suggestions that are made to us by the Chief Justice of India.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, the purpose of constituting the Central Administrative Tribunal has been defeated because practically in all the cases where the CAT gave judgement in favour of the employees, the Central Government have preferred Special Leave Petitions. I know particularly about the Ministry of Railways. The Ministry of Railways, in all cases, have preferred S.L.Ps. in the Supreme Court in

regard to reinstatement of dismissed employees, in regard to implementation of judgement of CAT, Madras Bench, in regard to the employees of cooperative societies, in regard to coal and ash handling case and in all such cases. I want a reply from the Prime Minister as to whether the Government will take steps so that the different Ministers, who are now preferring will take steps so that the different Ministers, who are now preferring S.L.P. and going to the Supreme Court against the judgement of the CAT and thereby defeating the purpose of constituting the CAT, do not prefer Special Leave Petitions where the Judgement is in favour of the employees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, it is very clear. Why on such a good question you are unnecessarily confused?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Prime Minister should answer.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, the hon. Prime Minister can intervene. I am just giving the figures. The statement made by the hon. Member is not quite correct because I would just like to say that since 1986 to 1993 for which we have compiled figures, of the 28,074 matters disposed of, only 1,513 S.L.Ps. have been filed and not all of them are by the Government. The employees also go in for S.L.Ps. at times. Out of 1,513 S.L.Ps. filed only 642 were admitted by the Supreme Court and out of them, if I may say so, the disposal has been 2.28 per cent. Of those cases totally filed, only in 2.28 per cent of the total number of cases which were disposed of by the CAT, the Supreme Court has ultimately decided against the CAT judgement. ...*(Interruptions)* What I am saying is that of the 28,074 cases disposed of by the CAT, only 1,513 went in appeal and filed S.L.Ps. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not reply to the interruption. Reply to the main question which is asked by Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I am clarifying it. The hon. Member said that in every matter the Government is going in for SLP which the figures do not really show. I am saying that only 1,513 cases they went in for SLP and the admission was only for 642 cases.

MR. SPEAKER : You have done very well.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Can you give the break-up figures of different Ministers?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I can assure the Members that we will send the information. He is telling us not to go in for SLP.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to reply to that. The main question is about CAT cases.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker Sir, As hon. Minister has stated, there are Benches of CAT in different

states but they are giving different judgements. The main reason for this is that the retired I.A.S. Officers who are appointed as Administrative Members by them lack legal knowledge. It creates fear in their minds about their seniority and promotion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister:

[English]

What is the method and the criteria for selection of the Administrative Members on the CAT Benches?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, we have come across cases where different judgements are given by different Tribunals and therefore, it has now been decided to publish the judgement of all the the Tribunals like the Law Reports are published. The Judgements are made available to the other CAT Benches also.

As far as the qualifications for the Administrative Members are concerned, the candidate to be eligible for the post has to have held the post of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India for at least two years or a post equivalent to that of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India and for a Joint Secretary of the Government who can be appointed, he should have held the post or an equivalent post for at least three years before his appointment to the post. It is presumed that over those with 18 or 20 years or more of service which they would have put in, they would be familiar with the administrative rules and the other issues of service rules. The Tribunals have both the Judicial and the Administrative Members to be able to have coordination and faster disposal of cases.

[Translation]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Mr. Speaker Sir, when any step is taken by Government, it should always be kept in mind that it may not cast adverse effect on general administration and the employees should also not suffer. But it has been observed that employees knock the door of CAT for petty matters. It affects the administration adversely. Further, it weakens the authority of Administrative Officers. My question is, whether Government has made any effort to solve most of the problems through normal administrative channel so that employees may not go to the CAT for redressal of a small cause. What steps have been taken by you for this purpose?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, we have been issuing instructions from time to time. I have a whole number of them, which I send to the Member, pointing out to the administrative departments, particularly the Establishment Department of the different Ministries and Undertakings asking them to make sure that as far as possible, grievances and problems are sorted out within the administrative Ministries. Sometimes it is the misinterpretation of a rule or delay in taking a decision which takes the Central Government employees to the

CAT for redressal and therefore, we are trying to see that the administrative departments themselves sort out as many of these problems as possible and ensure speedy justice within the Government system, within our own system so that they are not compelled to go outside to seek redressal. I think that these instructions, as far as possible, are being implemented by the departments.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker Sir, in reply to the first part of the question the hon. Minister has stated that—

[English]

"Whether the Central Administrative Tribunals take much longer time in deciding the cases due to prolonged and frequent adjournments."

The reply of the Minister was : "No, Sir."

[Translation]

She has stated that in total 2 lakh and some thousand cases have come before CAT from 1985 to till date, whereas only 28500 cases, out of them, have been disposed of. Perhaps, the figures stated by the hon. minister are upto 1993 only. It is clear that delay is taking place as 80 per cent cases are lying pending there. Then on what basis the hon. Minister is stating that there is no delay and everything is going on smoothly while her own statement is contradictory. Does she find herself unable to notice this contradiction?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, the figures which I quoted are not of the same year. I said that figures relating to the disposal of cases pertain to 1986-93 whereas for the filing of the cases it is from 1985-95'.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Then you give latest figures. If you are correct in stating that so far as filing of cases is concerned, figures are for ten years and the disposal of cases pertain to eight years then there is no difference. We fail to understand this, it is a simple calculation.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : The disposals for 1993 are 28,074 cases out of the total which I have given you and the number of cases which were filed in that particular year, i.e., 1993, is 27,067.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I seek your protection.

[Translation]

Efforts are being made to mislead. Please tell us how many cases have been filed and how many, out of them, settled?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : First you listen to what I say. I am finishing, please ask questions after that.

[English]

Sir, the cases instituted in 1993 are 27,067 and in that year the cases disposed of by the CAT Benches are 28,074. I have said earlier that the disposals are now increasing so much that the backlog is being cleared. I said it in my original answer. If you ask the total figures from 1985 to 1995, then the picture might be different.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We want to know what is that picture.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Why are you confusing me?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not confusing you. You yourself seem to be confused.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I seek your protection, please tell me which figure I should give.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know what is the total number of the cases filed so far and what is the total number of the cases disposed of.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, that was the answer I gave to the other Member in the beginning. From 1st November—when the Benches were constituted to the 1st of January, 1995 the total number of cases filed for this period were 2,10,090. I gave that figure earlier also. Out of that, during the same period, the disposals have been 1,69,698. The backlog which I mentioned in the first instance also, is 40,392 and I pointed out that since more CAT Benches have been constituted, the disposals have gone up in the last three years and the backlog which was there, is being cleared and we are able to match those which are filed and which are disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER : That was the answer given, probably it was not heard.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It is fine that the backlog is coming down hopefully and by the time the present Government is no longer there, the backlog may be cleared.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : CATs do not change with Governments.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : My question is : How long do you take to act on a CAT judgement? What is the average time elapsed between a CAT award and its implementation by the Government and how many cases are there which are pending for more than a year for implementation even after the CAT award?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I would not be able to say off hand as to how much time each Department takes for implementing a judgement of each Tribunal because the judgements go to the respective Ministries who are supposed to monitor its

implementation or take legal advice on whether or not that judgement is to be accepted or whether they should go in for appeal,' whatever it is.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : She is implementing it as Implementation Minister.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I cannot give the figures off hand for all the judgements which are pending for implementation in the Ministries after they have received judgements because the judgements go to the respective Ministries and they are the ones who implement them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Is it not a part of your responsibility?

MR. SPEAKER : This is unfair.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I do not want to be unfair to a fair lady!

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : My point is very simple; it is for her to see through.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I can only say that whenever there is a problem about implementation and where anyone is aggrieved or a group of employees are aggrieved, then they appeal to us to intervene which we do and then there is a consultation on why it has not been done and why it has been delayed. But I would say that mostly, only when there are delays, they come to us, in which case they appeal to us. Otherwise, normally we do not interfere and they do it themselves.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, present capacity of disposal of cases by the Central Administrative Tribunal is 40,000 and the number of pending cases so far is 1,65,000. So, per year, if the disposal capacity will be 40,000, then it will take four years only to dispose of the pending cases. Sir, I want to know categorically whether the Government is considering the expansion of the structure of the Central Administrative Tribunal in such a way that all these pending cases will be disposed of within at least ...

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a categorical question?

He wants to know as to what you are going to do to have speedy disposal of cases.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is a competition on the one side with the number of cases being filed and on the other side with the number of cases being disposed of. It was seen at some point of time that this was a little too inadequate. So, more Benches were constituted, more CAT Benches came. Now, we will continue to monitor them. She has already said that we have come to a stage where the capacity of our disposal more or less matches with the filing. So, it should be taken as a satisfactory solution. But this is always constantly being reviewed and if there is any mismatch, we will see that it is corrected.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : The cases on which decisions were given by CAT in favour of workers

employees and reinstatement award was given with full payment, the same cases were filed in Supreme Court by the Government but they do not get payment during that period and after ten or fifteen years when award will come in their favour, they would have been retired or died. Atleast a part of their salary must be given to them for their survival. I would like to know as to whether Government intends to do something in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : The reply is quite lengthy. He will give the same to you later on, you may please meet him in this regard.

[English]

Diabetes

+

*582. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a steep increase in the cases of diabetes, kidney ailments and blindness;

(b) if so, the number of diabetes cases reported during the last year in each state;

(c) the details of projections made till 2000 A.D. for all these diseases; and

(d) the steps taken to control these diseases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWER) : (a) There is no data to suggest that there is a steep increase in the cases of diabetes, kidney ailments and blindness. However, with rising life expectancy, the incidence of diabetes and cataract blindness is expected to increase.

(b) No reliable information is available.

(c) and (d). Under National Programme for Control of Blindness, the prevalence of blindness is sought to be reduced from 1.49% to 0.3% by the year 2000 A.D. A Pilot project on Diabetes Control Programme is included in the current year's plan. Kidney ailments can be controlled by promoting healthy life styles.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, diabetes is a complicated disease which commonly affects the vital organs like kidneys, heart and eyes. Sir, some diabetologists and also WHO have predicted that there will be an epidemic throughout the world particularly in the developing countries like India by the year 2,000. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister as to what immediate preventive measure have been taken by the Government against this menace.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWER : There are facilities for diabetic treatment in our hospitals. This year we have included in our Budget, a proposal for providing money to take up pilot projects in the four States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and

Karnataka. These States have been selected and they were advised to select one district each to study the problem of diabetes. The Government will then definitely look into the findings of those pilot projects.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : It is said that diabetes is rapidly increasing in tribal and rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER : Doctors do not agree.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : It was discussed in the recent Seminar held in Aurangabad because this particular disease, foot infection, is the most common among diabetics in these tribal and rural areas. It may be possibly due to poor hygienic conditions. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific medicine or specific research going on to combat this disease in these tribal and rural areas.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : I have already stated that it is common in all the places. There is no such result of study that its happening is more in tribal areas. There is increase in diabetes with increase in life expectancy. For that reason, we have already started the pilot project.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is being observed that disease relating to kidney is spreading very fast and the number of blinds is rapidly increasing. Commoners and children are also coming in the grip of this disease. It seems that Government is not serious in this matter. If it is a fact then what was statewide number of persons suffering from this disease till last year. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Written answer regarding this has been laid on the table. Please ask the next question.

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : When it is being observed that this disease is taking a dangerous form and small children are coming in the grip of this disease, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : That too, has recently been answered. Please go through it. Your both the questions have been answered.

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Whether Government can eradicate this disease and whether it can check this disease or not? If so, what steps are proposed to be taken?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : I have already stated that the treatment of diabetes is available in our hospitals. It increases with the growing age. It is also hereditary. We have chalked out a pilot project. Government, as far as possible, will try to check this disease.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker Sir, my request is ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Speaker Sir, you have given a ruling that only a diabetic patient will be allowed to ask this question.

MR. SPEAKER : I ask you, how many of you will be able to ask question under this condition.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will hon. Minister please explain as to why, even after preparing a pilot project, this disease can not be cured? This disease is incurable because in Allopathy, there is only description of diabetes but in Ayurveda, twenty types of diabetes have been described. In twenty types of diabetes—

"Sarva Ev Pramehastu Kalena Pratikarina;

Madhumehatvamayanti Tada Sadhya Bhavanti hi."

Today even doctors accept that it is incurable. Insulin also is not a cure for it. Today, doctors have started saying-walking, eating then medicine. I mean to say:

"Asya Sukham Swapna Sukham Dadheeti" i.e. slothfulness and "Madyann Panam Gudvaidtamey" i.e. taking of liquor is causing diabetes. Hon. Minister, your department has said that, light exercise with the start of the office and games after the office time is compulsory. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would try to contain this disease by implementing Yoga with the start of the office and games at the end of the office hours?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Speaker Sir, Joshiji would be pleased to know that the ministry has started a scheme for the development of Yoga system in Indian system of Medicine and they want to promote it so that a life-style can be linked with yoga system and diabetes can be cured.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister certain pieces of information. In his answer, he had told that there is no reliable information available about this disease. But the Diabetic Association of India, in the month of November, have predicted that 18 million people are suffering from diabetes in our country and that is equally a living syndrome. Those who are suffering from kidney disease, diabetic nephropathy and diabetic retinopathy are four million and seven million respectively. This was the version of the world-renowned Physician and Diabetologist Dr. J.S. Bajaj who has recently been awarded the Masaji Takeda Award. He has given a formula for prevention of diabetes, diabetic retinopathy and diabetic nephropathy. Will the Ministry enlighten us that are the formulas which he has envisaged. He is in the Planning Commission. Before giving this answer, I would like to know whether the Health Ministry has consulted him to give a reply.

The second point is that the hon. Member has said that this is not a disease and it cannot be cured. After the Organ Transplantation Legislation, know whether the disease will be curable or not.

MR. SPEAKER : He is expected to reply to the questions which relate to the policies, not actually about medicinal aspects.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am asking about the policy. The Planning Commission formulates the policy. He is knowing full-well that I am asking about the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, if you are equipped, you can reply.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi knows about the development. I have already indicated that we have made some provision of money to take up some pilot project so that we can have the available information for further programme.

DR. B.G. JAWALI : Sir, it is a fact that the disease is increasing alarmingly which has complications to all the other systems and susceptible to infection and various other complications. The major factor attributed to the cause of the disease in the urban area is stress and strain, whereas it has started creeping up in the rural areas and the tribal areas, as my friend has said. The basic cause of the factor is malnutrition, poor food habits including alcohol consumption. The alcohol definitely depresses the insulin production in the pancreas.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have proposed to have some thorough investigation and thorough evaluation particularly in the rural and tribal areas to find out the nutritional status as well as the other bad habits like alcohol.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : We have already taken up the pilot project. It is a good suggestion from the hon. Member.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Diabetes is a disease inherited from eating habits. It educates the society that excess carbohydrate food leads us to this common dangerous disease. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward to educate the society through the electronic media to consume protein food with less of carbohydrates at least once in a day. I would like to know whether the Government will include this in the health care curriculum for the Secondary school education itself so that our youngsters are educated about his food habit of consuming more proteins and less of carbohydrates at least once in a day. Shri Joshi has said that it is an incurable disease. It can be cured if we educate the society through the electronic media about the right type of food habits.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : This is a very good suggestion.

Tuberculosis

*583. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several deaths are reported due to increased incidence of Tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported in each State during the last two years.

(c) the details of the special programme proposed to control Tuberculosis and

(d) the amount earmarked for this purpose during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The available statistics on death attributable to Tuberculosis as reported during the last three years does not indicate any increased incidence of Tuberculosis. The figures relating to the number of T.B. - related in the states during the last two years are given in the annexure attached to the statement.

For effective control of Tuberculosis, a revised strategy has been formulated on the basis of review by joint team of Govt. of India/SIDA/WHO. Under the strategy a Pilot Project is being implemented in selected areas in a phased manner with an objective to achieve 90% cure rate to considerably minimise deaths caused by Tuberculosis.

The amount earmarked for implementation of Revised Strategy of National Tuberculosis Control Programme in a few areas during the year 1995-96 is Rs. 3.64 crores which is included in the total outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores.

ANNEXURE

Statement Indicating the T.B. Death Cases in the States

State/U.T.	1993		1994	
	Tuberculosis Cases	Deaths	Tuberculosis Cases	Deaths
1 2	35	36	35	36
1. Andhra Pradesh	186466	1010	158155	991
2. Arunachal Pradesh	8062	26	1587	13
3. Assam	17726	81	—	—
4. Bihar	—	—	—	—
5. Goa	9152	63	3791	16
6. Gujarat	39069	238	18602	146
7. Haryana	27559	193	58118	213
8. Himachal Pradesh	17166	212	17204	291
9. Jammu & Kashmir	9672	0	3913	0
10. Karnataka	43786	537	40878	460
11. Kerala	40406	210	37930	212
12. Madhya Pradesh	51612	334	74207	239
13. Maharashtra	87783	1250	78575	1181
14. Manipur	1240	1	628	3
15. Meghalaya	1361	7	1343	2
16. Mizoram	1164	22	1034	20
17. Nagaland	436	1	297	3
18. Orissa	46630	616	34272	355
19. Punjab	19750	121	26287	91
20. Rajasthan	82220	560	61400	445
21. Sikkim	876	3	-	-

1	2-	35	36	35	36
22.	Tamil Nadu	32288	121	17812	78
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	265889	278	144450	60
25.	West Bengal	10954	187	-	-
26.	A & N Island	1214	26	1580	17
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	685	3	526	5
29.	Daman & Diu	882	4	557	1
30.	Delhi	85133	1822	75543	1811
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	20	0
32.	Pondicherry	21919	26	26874	59
Total		1111100	7952	886183	6712

Not available

Data is provisional

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tuberculosis is a disease caused by contamination. Naturally, it immediately affects the children in the house. I would like to know whether the Government have made any project or a plan to put up testing equipments and everything in each district. Our practical experience has been that there is no testing facility or laboratory facility available in the District Headquarters of Kolar. We have to go to the capital city for availing of these laboratory facilities and testing facilities. It is very essential. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have prepared any project or a plan to provide laboratory equipment and testing facilities in each district.

DR. C. SILVERA : The Government are aware of the seriousness of the disease. The Government had started the National Tuberculosis Control Programme way back in 1962. Under this Programme, it is proposed that there should be a District Tuberculosis Control Centre. And out of 480 districts, the District Tuberculosis Control Centres have been established in 391 districts. The Government are very serious about opening more such Centres.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : There is one Tuberculosis Hospital in the Kolar District by name the Kamala Nehru Tuberculosis Hospital. This Hospital was started 30 years back. There are only 250 beds in the Hospital. But there is a demand for increasing the number of beds to 500 or 1000. The Government of India have now handed over this Hospital to the State Government. The State Government is looking into the aspect of giving medicines and all that. I would like to know whether the Government will take this up as a project to provide another 200 to 300 beds and all other facilities.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you reply to the question off-hand?

DR. C. SILVERA : Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programmes, money is shared between the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis. The Centre is paying its part. But the State Government have to pay its part of 50 per cent sharing.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statewide information furnished by the Government, there were 85133 Tuberculosis patients in Delhi in 1993, out of these 1822 patients died, in 1994 there were 75543 patients, out of these 1811 died. Delhi, which is the capital of India, has a population of around 92-93 lakh, i.e. one per cent of the population here is suffering from tuberculosis. All the facilities like hospital etc. are available here, then what are the reasons that there are so much tuberculosis patients here, the Government should make it clear.

Likewise, there are number of jhuggi clusters here; where the people suffer from malnutrition and pure air, drinking water and medicines are not available to them. So, whether the Government would conduct a survey as to whether the most of the tuberculosis patients are from these jhuggi clusters and whether it is the reason that the number of tuberculosis patients is rising. Whether the Government would prepare a pilot project in this regard, since it is a matter of concern for all of us.

[English]

DR. C. SILVERA : The Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country was not very satisfactory and it was revised in 1992. Under the revised strategy, some pilot projects were taken up. We know the seriousness of Tuberculosis in Delhi. Delhi is one of the five cities where the pilot project were taken up and the investigation team is working out. In the second phase of the project, part of Delhi which was not covered by phase-I will be covered again.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come across alarming statistics of increasing incidents of Tuberculosis and the death rate. They are really a very big stigma on the Indian society so far as the national and international impressions are concerned. Since 1962 the campaign has been launched and so far, out of 460 districts, only 390 or so districts are covered with preliminary treatment of Tuberculosis only. Lately the short-term chemotherapy treatment is evolved which reduces the number of drop-out cases because of the long-term treatment. The short-term chemotherapy treatment has reached only 253 districts, out of 390 districts. Now, this has caused a lot of increase in the cases and there is hardly any evident reduction in the cases. A number of highly infectious cases are also being recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Please directly come to the question.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : I would like to ask the Government when all these districts are likely to be covered by the short-term chemotherapy treatment. I would like to know whether it would be possible to eradicate Tuberculosis along with the 'Health for All' now envisaged by 2011 A.D.

DR. C. SILVERA : The whole course of treatment of one patient costs about Rs. 4,000. So, it is a tremendous amount of money that have to be spent. In the earlier treatment, patients were not taken the full course of treatment. There were various factors which were not quite satisfactory. According to this revised strategy, some projects were identified where this new strategy will be tested.

As I said earlier, Phase-I is already over. The result was very good with about 90 per cent ...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, may I help you? He wants to know by when it would be possible for the Government to provide Chemotherapy to the TB patients in the entire country as such. Is it possible?

DR. C. SILVERA : This is being worked out. According to this trial we are going to see what could be done. It will require enormous amount of money, more than Rs. 5000 crore per year at least. So we are trying. By about 2000 AD we are trying to open all the District TB Centres in the country.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Tuberculosis is one of the five killers of the human beings, apart from cancer, heart-attack, accidents and others. This is mainly a socio-economic disease. I want to ask the hon. Minister categorically what is the status of BCG inoculation in his revised strategy of the National TB Control Programme. I would like to know whether it has been continuously going on, what is the percentage, how many children are getting the BCG inoculation in order to prevent this disease.

Secondly, as he has said, no doubt a costly treatment is there with costly drugs like Rifamycin, Mycobutol, etc. My question is, along with the medicines, the patient of TB needs high protein diet also. I would like to know whether this high protein diet, say, eggs and milk, are being provided in the District TB hospitals to every patient regularly.

DR. C. SILVERA : BCG vaccination is still going on and it will continue.

About the second part, the drugs are very costly. The cost of the TB Control Programme is shared by the State as well as by the Centre on 50:50 basis. Whatever is the Centre's share, we are fulfilling it. It is entirely the responsibility of the State Government to provide nutritious food in the hospitals.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will you give eggs and milk?

MR. SPEAKER : It is the State Government's responsibility.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI : Sir, I would like to ask a supplementary regarding part (c) of the question. Earlier, this disease was called 'Raj-Rog' as it affected the kings only but today this disease is rampant among the poor. The hon. Minister has just now said that the paucity of funds is one of the reasons, due to which it cannot be treated properly. There is the

scarcity of medicines in Tuberculosis Hospitals in our country. There is a reference of a tree 'Rusa' in Ayurveda. It is said that 'Rusayam Vidyamanyam Ashayam Jeevtasya cha, Rakt, pittaksheye swase, Kimarthmam Anusochyati.' It is mentioned in Ayurveda that the tree Rusa is found through out the country and if Rusa is there in the world and man wishes to live then the man suffering from Rakta, Pitta Kshya and Swas need not to worry. He should take its decoction. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if the Government would conduct an experiment on Rusa in some research centre and make available the medicines made from it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think you can get something in writing and examine it.

DR. C. SILVERA : I think it is a very good suggestion and let him put it in writing and give us.

Population Growth Rate

*584. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project funded by USAID to bring down total fertility rate in U.P. and other States is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made under the project so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). The USAID assisted Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS) Project is under implementation in Uttar Pradesh. The project focusses on: (i) increasing access to family planning services; (ii) improving the quality of family planning services; and (iii) promoting family planning activities. The project outlay is US \$ 325 million. A Society has been established in U.P. for implementation of the project. The Society has also sanctioned some pilot service delivery projects.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask my Supplementary question, I would submit that part (c) of the question has not been answered, that is about the progress made under the project so far. That has not been answered. I would like to have an answer on that.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, this project was sanctioned to the UP Government and it is the responsibility of the UP Government to implement it. They had some initial difficulties in implementing it through Government Departments. So, they have decided and formed a society. They have registered their society. And now, they have started functioning. So, the initial stage has taken some time. Now, they have established the society. I hope, the actual take off will take place now, after the registration of the society.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Sir, my first Supplementary is this. The population of UP is 14 crores

and fertility rate of UP is the highest in the country, i.e. 5.2 per cent. The whole family planning programme is in a mess. The funds spent in the past by the State Government have not been reimbursed by the Central Government. It is nearly one year after the State level society was formed. Has the society started functioning? Has recruitment taken place? Have premises been taken for the society in the various districts of the State?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question being replied by the Union Government. The society is a State Government society. You are asking a supplementary on what the society has done. Let us confine ourselves to the State Government at least.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Sir, the information I have, they will also have. The Central Government will have an authority which will monitor the functioning of the society and so, I am sure, they must be having the information.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : I have already told that at the initial stage they have taken some time. Now, they have started functioning on the 1st August, 1994. They have established their office and recruitment has started on 1st August, 1994. They have decided about the funding by the public sector and the NGOs on the 23rd March, 1995. So, they have a proposal for involving the NGOs also.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Sir, India's population will increase to 100 crores by 2000 AD and to 216 crores by 2050 AD, if an average of three children per woman is continued. Surprisingly, China's population will increase to 140 crores by 2050 AD due to strict family planning methods being adopted. Though we started the family planning programme in 1951, we have fallen behind even small countries like Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia.

Have we observed the family planning programme and its success in China? That is part (a) of my question. The next part is this : (b) Will the Government, after discussing with all the political parties, make family planning movement a national movement to control the growth rate of population with the aid of US AID and other international agencies? I would like to know whether we will make this a national movement like the total literacy programme.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, it is a national problem. And definitely, the family welfare programme is a national movement. We have enlisted the support of all political parties and all organisations involved to make it national movement. We have a national family planning programme. The performance of Kerala, the performance of Tamil Nadu and performance of Goa can be compared favourably with any other country. So, we need not go to China or any other country, if we look at the performance of Kerala. For this reason, we have selected UP because about 14 crores of people live in UP and their performance is

not upto the national mark. It is below the national performance. So, we want to give more impetus by providing additional fund and additional help to those States, which are below the national mark. So, this is our strategy.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I have your permission, the question does not come out of this question. It is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER : It has some connection, please ask.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : If some link is set up, it will be good. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of our country has reached in an explosive situation and I think that earlier there were beautiful birds and animals on this earth which are now dying. Man, crow and dog are increasing on this earth alongwith the mosquitoes and rats. Rivers and drains are extinguishing. It is a very serious issue. If this country and the world has to survive on this earth then something should be done. Once, it was raised in the advisory committee that discussion should be held on it. But I would like to submit in nutshell that the hon. Prime Minister should call a meeting on it and a programme should be chalked out. Atrocities were done during emergency to run this programme and on account of that a number of problems had cropped up. I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister through you that he should call on a meeting and a code of conduct should be made for the conference of all the political parties, in which five minutes should be devoted to discussion on family planning. If our population reaches in a explosive situation in this world and in this country then everything will be ruined. Therefore, it is our duty that something should be done at the earliest to solve this grave problem by calling a meeting since the amount to be spent on the developmental works is swallowed by this population. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister if he would summon a meeting to find out a solution of this problem?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, this matter has been taken up very seriously by the National Development Council. A Sub-Committee of the National Development Council consisting of several Chief Ministers cutting across party lines was constituted. They went into great detail; they visited places; got several people to talk to them; and came out with a very very useful Report. That Report is being implemented to some extent. But I am not able to say whether it is being implemented in toto. There are certain matters on which further action needs to be initiated. But I would like to give the details of the implementation of the recommendations of that Committee to the hon. Member, if he so wishes.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are all aware, the growth of population in our country has reached an explosive stage now. On the one side we are talking about all kinds of measures for the development of the country through various projects and programmes through various Departments in the Government. On the other side, as the hon. colleagues have said, the thrust on the population control or the family planning has been reduced. That is the feeling that we are all having. As the hon. Prime Minister said just now, the Committee has already made some recommendations. I should be taken up as a mass movement and we should think of a time-bound programme. It could be made as a compulsory thing so that the family of one person will not have more than two children. Only with some sort of a thing, we can control it; otherwise, as our other friends have rightly put it, by 2000 AD, the total population would be around 100 crores or even more. So, will the Government think of such a mass movement on an emergency scale and see that some compulsory legislation is brought forward to minimise the number of family members?

12.00 hrs.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, as on today, family welfare programme is totally a voluntary programme and I have already told you that we always seek the support of all the opinion leaders and from the Ministry side also, we are in the process of involving the opinion leaders and the representatives from the village level and upwards to make the family welfare programme a success.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Would the hon. Minister give the reply to the question that the main reason of the delay is running the programme with the assistance of USA was that the USA was trying herself to run this programme directly at its own; which was not in consultation with the Central Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government objected to it and on account of it this programme was delayed. Now, how this scheme is being run and what is the percentage share of co-operation among USA and Central Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, they have not come directly; they have come via the Central Government. The Central Government and the USA AID have discussed the problem with the UP Government and this fund was arranged for the UP Government. And there is a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State Government to implement this scheme. I do not think that there was any difference of opinion between UP Government and the Central Government. ... (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Joint Business Council—India and Oman

*585. SHRI SHARAD YADAV :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Oman have agreed to set up joint business council to provide a forum for exchange of business information and increased interaction between business people/representatives of the two countries';

(b) if so, whether India and Oman have agreed to set up joint ventures for industrial projects in India and Oman; and

(c) if so, the details of the pacts signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement was signed recently at New Delhi Between the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) from the Indian side and the Oman Chamber of Commerce & Industry to set up a Joint Business Committee.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During the meeting of Indo-Oman Joint Commission in New Delhi recently, it was agreed by both sides to explore the possibilities of setting up joint ventures in a variety of fields including in industrial projects.

Children Suffering from Malnutrition

*586. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey about the children suffering from malnutrition;

(b) if so, the total number of children affected by malnutrition;

(c) the number of children who die every year due to malnutrition;

(d) the funds received as assistance under this head during the last two years from the international organisation, agencies and various Governments and the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to exercise a check over the diseases and havoc caused by malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) : Surveys conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in 1988-90 showed that 37.6% of

the children 1 to 5 years of age had mild malnutrition, 43.8% had moderate malnutrition and 8.7% had severe malnutrition. Data on the number on deaths in children directly due to malnutrition are not available.

(d) Different aid agencies support the programmes for reducing child morbidity and mortality rates.

(e) The National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 1993 to provide inter-sectorial and sustainable action in agriculture, health and education for reducing malnutrition. Intergrated Child Development Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme and Midday meal programmes are being implemented. Micro-nutrient deficiencies of iron, iodine and vitamin A are being prevented through iodization of salt and supply of ferrous sulphate and folic acid tablets and vitamin A solution.

[Translation]

Backward Blocks in the Country

*587. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the backward blocks in the country;

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

(c) the number of additional blocks which are not covered under the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government have evolved separate schemes for such blocks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for the identification of backward blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (e). No, Sir. However, 2448 blocks in the country situated mainly in the drought prone, desert, tribal, hilly and flood prone areas have been identified for the purpose of implementation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993. The Statewise number of blocks covered under the EAS is given in the enclosed statement.

The scheme aims at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it. The works under the scheme are to be taken up during the lean agricultural season only, when there is reduced availability of rural unskilled wage employment in the farming sector. The expenditure under the scheme is borne by the Central and the States in the ratio of 80:20. The funds are initially released for the commencement of the scheme. Further funds are released on the basis of attendance of workers at the work-site and progress of utilisation of funds already provided. The district Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the district is overall incharge of the implementation of the scheme.

STATEMENT

State-wise detail of blocks covered under FAS.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Blocks
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56
3.	Assam	142
4.	Bihar	266
5.	Gujarat	132
6.	Haryana	44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	80
9.	Karnataka	119
10.	Kerala	21
11.	Madhya Pradesh	297
12.	Maharashtra	173
13.	Manipur	22
14.	Meghalaya	32
15.	Mizoram	20
16.	Nagaland	28
17.	Orissa	175
18.	Rajasthan	172
19.	Sikkim	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	89
21.	Tripura	18
22.	Uttar Pradesh	248
23.	West Bengal	128
24.	A & N Islands	2
25.	D & N Haveli	1
26.	Daman & Diu	1
27.	Lakshadweep	5
Total		2448

[English]

Registration of Companies

*588. DR. SAKSHIJI :
SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for providing registration number to a company and the formalities which a Company has to fulfil therefor;

(b) the time taken by the Registrar of Companies in granting approval to a new company;

(c) the number of applications pending with the Registrar of Companies for registration of Companies at present; State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to clear such applications expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) After approval of name under Section 20 of the Companies Act, 1956 the company must file Memorandum and Articles of Association duly stamped, signed and executed; Form No. 1 (declaration of

compliance with requirements of the Act); Form 18 (Notice of situation of registered office); Form 29 (in case of public company, consent to act as Director etc), and Form 32 (Particulars of appointment of Directors etc); together with registration and filing fees. The holder of the Power of Attorney is required to visit the Registrar's office for making corrections, if any, in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Registration numbers are allotted to the companies by Registrars of Companies at the time of their incorporation in chronological order of registration of companies, prefixed by the State Code prescribed by the Department.

(b) A certificate of incorporation of a new company is usually given soon after the corrections, if any, are made in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The time generally taken for registration of a company varies from about one week to about two weeks.

(c) The information is furnished in the attached statement.

(d) Expedious clearance of applications mostly depends on the time taken by the applicants to comply with the statutory requirements. However, recently a Review Committee constituted by the Department of Company Affairs has made certain recommendations for better and quicker functioning of offices of Registrars. The Committee's recommendations, inter-alia, include reduction of the time taken for processing applications for availability of names from 14 days to 7 days, delegation of more powers to Registrars of a new company as long as there is at least one promoter common both in the name availability application and the subscription clause of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, etc. Instructions have already issued to Registrars for implementing such recommendations.

STATEMENT

Number of Applications Pending with the registrar of companies for registration of companies as on 30-4-1995 : State-wise

Sl. No	Registrar of Companies	Name of State	Pendency of applications for registration of Companies as on 30-4-1995
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	228
2.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	85
3.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	449
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	97
5.	Cochin	Kerala	42
6.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Nil
7.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	168
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	36
9.	Jullundar	Punjab	Nil

1	2	3	4
		Himachal Pradesh	Nil
		Chandigarh	Nil
10.	J & K	J & K	1
11.	Delhi	Delhi	383
		Haryana	19
12.	Calcutta	West Bengal	30
13.	Cuttack	Orissa	Nil
14.	Patna	Bihar	5
15.	Shillong	Assam	3
16.	Panaji, Goa	Goa, Damman & Diu	10
17.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	117
18.	Bombay	Maharashtra	858
19.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2
Total			22533

Crop Protection

*589. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad has signed an agreement with an American Company DU Pont, to develop new range of agrochemicals for crop protection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad has signed an agreement with E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company of USA which is supplementary to an existing umbrella agreement between CSIR and DuPont for collaborative research programme for agricultural chemicals discovery. The agreement between IICT and DuPont is for three years and envisages IICT synthesising for DuPont new molecules, on exclusive basis, for evaluation of their biological activity and potential agricultural utility. DuPont shall pay US \$ 60,000/- per year to IICT for this work.

Surgical Diseases

*590. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the doctors of AIIMS have developed a new technique for abdominal general surgical diseases with laparoscopy techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not applying this technique to cure abdominal general diseases so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to popularise this technique; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). The surgeons at AIIMS have introduced the technique for abdominal general surgical diseases with Laparoscopy method since November 1991. This technique is being offered to remove Gall bladder as a routine since July, 1992.

(c) and (d). At present, there is no proposal to popularise this technique as it needs trained personnel. However, some surgeons in different institutions have started using this technique.

Investors Protection Fund

*591. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Investors Protection Fund;

(b) if so, the details of terms and conditions thereof; and

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

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

Clause 329 of the Companies Bill 1993 provides for the setting up of Investor Protection Fund with terms and conditions as contained therein.

(c) Since the Bill is yet to be enacted, no specific time frame for the setting up of the said Fund can be indicated.

Rural Godowns

*592 SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided grants for rural godowns during 1992-93 to 1994-95;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to liberalise the norms for providing assistance under the above scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment

have provided grants-in-aid to State Governments for setting up of rural godowns during 1992-93, the break-up of which is given below :

S.No.	State	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.44
2.	Goa	1.34
3.	Gujarat	115.28
4.	Karnataka	31.50
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.41
6.	Meghalaya	24.05
7.	Orissa	1.45
8.	Tamil Nadu	20.25
Total		196.72

No amount has been released after 1992-93 as the scheme was transferred to the State Sector as per decision of the National Development Council.

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

Allocation for Science and Technology

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

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Science and Technology to various States and Union Territories during the current plan period;

(b) the percentage of allocation made for rural development programme; and

(c) the achievements made by the Scientists in this field?

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 indicative outlays allocated by the Planning Commission to various States and Union Territories for the development of S and T during the current plan period (1992-97) is Rs. 192.71 crores.

(b) Although there is no percentage allocation for rural development programmes, the State oriented S and T programmes substantially support rural development projects. Generally, the S and T projects are supported on the basis of a peer-review mechanism.

(c) Achievements made in the field of rural development through S and T inputs are in terms of innovative technology development or improvements in existing techniques to suit the rural requirements. The accomplishments have been in a range of sectors of rural economy, examples of which are demonstration projects for women and weaker sections of society, irrigation and water management, use of remote sensing technology, S and T entrepreneurship development, and programmes for popularisation of science.

Unani System of Medicines

*594. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for decreasing faith of people in the Unani System of Medicine;

(b) the number of CGHS Unani dispensaries in Delhi;

(c) how it compares with the number of Dispensaries of other system of medicines in C.G.H.S.;

(d) whether the distribution of medicines to Unani Dispensary is not done as per the demand submitted by the Incharge of Dispensary/Unit concerned;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the criteria adopted for curtailment of medicines in the monthly indent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (f). There is no evidence of decrease in the faith of the people in the Unani System.

There is one Unani Dispensary and three Unani Units functioning under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Delhi.

The number of Dispensaries under the Unani System of Medicine in the CGHS in comparison to the other Systems of Medicine in the CGHS is enclosed as Statement.

The distribution of medicines to the Dispensary/Units depends upon the assessment of demand and monthly consumption.

STATEMENT

Details of Dispensaries in other systems of medicine in CGHS in Delhi

S.No.	System	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Units
1.	Allopathy	85	-
2.	Ayurvedic	5	8
3.	Homeopathy	3	10
4.	Unani	1	3
5.	Siddha	-	1

[Translation]

Modern Equipment

*595. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of medical equipments does not meet the requirement and whether the quality of the equipment produced is not upto the mark;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to produce medical equipments as per their requirement and to improve their quality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) The requirements of medical equipments are met through indigenous production and import. Many Indian Companies have obtained ISO 9000 Certification which confirms their adherence to international standards.

(b) and (c). The Department of Electronics and Department of Science and Technology have formulated specific R and D scheme to produce medical equipments. Import of foreign technology is also liberally permitted for improving the quality of medical equipments.

[English]

Revised Guidelines for E.O.U.s and E.P.Zs Approval Norms

*596. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have very recently further liberalised the policy and procedure governing approvals under the scheme for 100 per cent Export-Oriented Units (E.O.U.s) and Export Processing Zones (EPXs);

(b) if so, the details of the Revised Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Industry in this regard in April, 1995;

(c) whether under the new dispensation, the Development Commissioners have been vested with more delegation of powers; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised guidelines issued in April, 1995, governing automatic approval for setting up Export Oriented Units and Export Processing Zone Units broadly provides the following :

(i) the limit of capital goods import has been increased to Rs. 10 crores;

(ii) minimum value addition norm has been revised to 20% for unspecified sectors, except for electronic hardware, where 15% minimum value addition has been prescribed; and

(iii) import of second-hand capital goods has been permitted, except where an Import Licence is required.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the new dispensation, the Development Commissioners of EPZs have been delegated more powers in respect of 100% EOUs and EPZ units in the following major areas :

(i) To permit additional capital goods import to the extent of 50% of approved capital goods value, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores;

(ii) To permit capacity enhancement provided additional CG import required does not exceed 50% of approved value subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores;

(iii) To permit broad-banding, provided additional CG imports required do not exceed 50% of approved CG value subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores; and

(iv) To permit revision (upward/downward) in value addition of the project, upto the minimum value addition prescribed under the policy.

These guidelines have been issued vide Press Note No. 3 and 4 of 1995 on 19.4.1995.

T.B. Centres

*597 SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether fully equipped District T.B. Centres are to be set up in each district under the National T.B. Control programme;

(b) if so, whether all the districts have been covered under the programme;

(c) if not, the number of districts covered so far; and

(d) the efforts being made to cover all the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) :
(a) Certain basic equipments are required to be supplied to every District TB Centre by the Central Government under the National TB Control Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 391 districts have been provided with such assistance so far.

(d) While 30 more districts are planned to be covered under this programme during the current year, increased emphasis is also being laid on sputum microscopy as a strategy to detect more infectious cases and bring them under treatment.

Kidney Donation

*598. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994 has provided for an Authorisation Committee to approve kidney donation;

(b) if so, whether such Committee has been set up so far; and

(c) the criteria for setting up such Committee?

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

(b) The Central Government has notified the constitution of Authorisation Committees for the Union Territories of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry.

(c) The Central Government have set up Authorisation Committees in pursuance of sub-section 4 (a) of section 9 of the said Act and their composition is enclosed as Statement.

STATEMENT

Authorisation Committees set up under clause (a) of sub-section (4) of Section 9 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994)

I. NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi | Chairman |
| 2. Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi | Member |
| 3. Additional Secretary (Health) Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi | Member |

II. PONDICHERRY

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Director Jawahar Lal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry | Chairman |
| 2. Health Secretary, Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry | Member |
| 3. Director of Health Services, Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry | Member |

III. CHANDIGARH

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Director Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh | Chairman |
| 2. Health Secretary, Government of Punjab | Member |
| 3. Health Secretary, Government of Haryana | Member |

Electoral Rolls in J and K

*599. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in completion of revision of electoral rolls in Kashmir;

(b) the expected date by which the rolls are likely to be completed; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the revision of electoral rolls 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 process of filing of claims for inclusion of names in the electoral rolls, deletions and corrections ended on 4th

January, 1995 as per programme given by the Election Commission of India and after several extensions in the last date for filing of such claims were granted by the Election Commission as per demands made by political organisations and others. The Electoral Registration Officers have passed orders on all such claims and applications. The rolls are presently under print.

Elections of Local Bodies

*600. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have informed the States that they would not get Central assistance for rural development if they failed to conduct local bodies elections;

(b) if so, the States which have not conducted elections of local bodies and likely to lose central assistance for the lapse; and

(c) the deadline fixed for conducting elections to local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). States where Panchayat elections are due have already been requested to take steps to constitute Panchayats at the earliest. It is mandatory for the States to fulfil the constitutional obligation by conducting Panchayat elections at the earliest. It is the responsibility of the States/State Election Commissions to conduct Panchayati Raj elections. This Ministry is not contemplating any stoppage of funds to States on account of non-conduct of elections in view of the assurances received from the States for holding elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

[Translation]

Assistance to Gujarat

5959. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat have sought additional financial assistance from the China Government to control the population in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, 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) The Department of Family Welfare is not aware of any such proposal.

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

[English]

Problems of Domestic Industry

5960. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have considered the problems of the domestic industry especially relating to surcharge on corporate tax and investment incentives;

(b) if so, whether any proposals have been worked out in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Initiatives taken by Government to reform almost all areas of industrial activity viz. industrial policy, foreign investment, trade and exchange rate regime, fiscal policy, capital market, financial sector are aimed at encouraging entrepreneurship, allowing free flow of foreign investment, promoting modernisation and technological upgradation to bring reduction in costs, improve efficiency, productivity and enhance competitiveness of the industry with a view to boost industrial production and exports. Tax rates for domestic companies were reduced to 40 per cent in the Union Budget 1994-95. The surcharge of 15 per cent on the income tax of a domestic company, if its total income exceeds Rs. 75000 has not been removed due to revenue considerations. Investment incentives have been extended in the form of tax holiday to new industrial units in infrastructure sector, power and in backward States.

Exodus of C.M.C. Staff

5961. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees have left CMC;

(b) if so, the number of technical and non-technical staff who have left CMC since March, 1994, separately;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the exodus of manpower from CMC?

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) to (c). The number of staff members who have left CMC Limited since March, 1994 is 419, out of a total strength of about 2400. The details are as under :

Technical	:	366
Non-Technical	:	53
Total	:	419

The main reasons are as under :

- (i) Being a public sector undertaking inability to provide compensation comparable with the rest of the IT Industry.
 - (ii) Better opportunities for job and higher studies abroad.
 - (iii) High rates of attrition are normal feature of the IT industry in India today.
- (d) Following steps are being taken to check the exodus of manpower from CMC.
- (i) Turning around the company from loss making to profit making;
 - (ii) Introducing a profit sharing incentive scheme;
 - (iii) Simultaneously conducting the training and inducting the required manpower.

Trial of Army Officers

5962. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of army officers apprehended by civilian anti-corruption department during the last three years;
- (b) whether these officers have been tried in the civil courts;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Army rules/court marshals stipulate imprisonment in line with civilians involved in such offences?

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

(a) During the last three years, one Army Officer was apprehended by the CBI while demanding and accepting bribe from private individual.

(b) Prosecution sanction has been given by the Government and accordingly charge sheet has been filed by the CBI in the court of Law against the Army Officer.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Yes, Sir.

Computer Training

5963. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have withdrawn recognition to certain institutions imparting training in computer science;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the criteria prescribed by the Government for grant of Recognition to the institutions imparting training in computer science?

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) and (b). The Department of Electronics has withdrawn the provisional accreditation granted to 46 Computer Training Institutions for conducting 'O' level course under DOEACC (Department of Electronics-Accreditation of Computer Courses) Scheme. Withdrawal of provisional accreditation was due to following reasons :

- (i) 40 institutes had failed to field even a single candidate in any of the 'O' level examinations held during the period of their provisional accreditation. The names and addresses of these institutes are given in Statement-I enclosed.
- (ii) 3 institutes voluntarily withdrew from conducting 'O' level courses with a view to concentrate on DOEACC 'A' level course. The names and addresses of these institutes are given in Statement-II, enclosed.
- (iii) 3 institutes were untraceable at the locations where they were accredited. The names and addresses of these institutes are given in Statement-III, enclosed.

(c) The Government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution, dated 16th August, 1990 announced a voluntary scheme, namely, Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOEACC) under which institutions in the non-formal sector on meeting certain well defined norms and criteria are given provisional accreditation for conducting specified levels of computer courses - 'O' (Foundation), 'A' (Advanced Diploma), 'B' (Graduate) and 'C' (Post-graduate). The Scheme is implemented by a registered autonomous Society namely, DOE-ACC under the Department of Electronics.

STATEMENT

1. Marathe's Radio Electronics Institute, Everest Shopping Centre, Opp. Dombivli Railway Station, Dombivli (West); Bombay.
2. Trichy Computers, Railway Co-op. Mansion, Dindugal Road, Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli - 620001.
3. NIIT Salt Lake Centre, DA - 21. Salt Lake, Calcutta.
4. INFO Vision Pvt. Ltd., 154 Kodambakkam High Road, Madras - 600034.
5. Centre for Computing and Information Technologym CCIT. Ghatkopar Centre, Satyam Shopping centre, "B", wing, M.G. Road, Ghatkopar (E), Bombay.

6. UPTRON India, 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow.
7. P.C. System (P) Ltd. Licences of NIIT, 8-3-12, Palace Compound, Near PEDA Walteir Junction, Visakhapatnam - 530 023.
8. Sai Krishna Inst. of Inf. Technology, Licensee of NIIT, C-54, 26th Cross Street, Opp. Maharaja nagar, Kalyanemandapam, Tirunelveli.
9. Bureau of Inf. Technology, BITS House, 80 S.V. Road, Opp. Asha Parekh Nursing Home, Santacruz (West), Bombay - 400054.
10. ACE Computer Education Pvt. Ltd., Licensee of NIIT, Neelambar Complex, St. Xaviers College Corner, HL Commerce College Road, Ahmedabad.
11. Market Markers, Apple Franchise Centre, 87-89, D.B. Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore - 641001.
12. NIIT Camp Centre, 412-414, Aurora Towers, M.G. Road, Pune.
13. Citrine Computers Pvt. Ltd., Licensee of NIIT, Swanand - 2 Arpona Society, Takali Road, Nashik - 422 001.
14. NIIT Residency Road Centre, 24, 2nd Floor, Sabri Complex, Residency Road, Bangalore.
15. Central India Computers, 101/24-B, Shivaji Nagar, Near 5 No, Bus Stop, Bhopal.
16. Cordial Computing Centre (P) Ltd., Licensee of NIIT, B - 5, 1st Cross, Thillaingar, Trichy - 620 018.
17. Sista Computers (P) Ltd., Licensee of NIIT, 29-2-4/5, Ramamandiram Street, Governorpet, Vijayawada.
18. Trend Education Academy (P) Ltd., Licensee of NIIT, 1-743/1, Beside HPO, Depo Cross Road, Hanamkonda, Warangal - 508 001.
19. Datapro Information Technology, Franchise Centre, 383 C, 100 Feet Road, Jaya Complex, Tatabad, Coimbatore - 641012.
20. Shakti Institute of Inf. Technology, Licensee of NIIT, 268, Kalingarayan Street, Rambagar, Coimbatore - 641018.
21. Tanmay Computers and software Pvt. Ltd., (Franchise of Apple Industries Ltd.), 942, Poonamallee High road, Madras - 600 084.
22. Datapro Information Technology, Franchise Centre, Talmale Bhawan, Chhatrapati Nagar Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur.
23. Shakti Institute of Inf. Technology, Licensee of NIIT, 12 C, Veerabhadra Steet, Shakti Sugars Bldg, Erode - 638 003.
24. Calicut Institute of Information Technology (P) Ltd., Licensee of NIIT, 11/532 B, 2nd Floor, P K Commercial Complex, R.C. Road, Calicut
25. NIIT Khar Centre, Flat No. 3, 2nd Floor, Lotia Palace, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay.
26. MDPS Computer Training Centre, Malappuram, Tirur - 876101.
27. Data Systems Research Foundation, Nalin Chambers, 173 Dhole Patil Road, Pune -411 001.
28. Span Corporation, Jayanagar Centre, 2nd Floor, No. 29, 7th Main, Diagonal Road, Above Bharath automod IV Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore
29. Span Corporation, Rajaji Nagar Centre, Vantage Point 1, 2nd Floor, 1049/1, 1 Main, 4th Block, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore - 560 010.
30. NIIT Nariman Point Centre, B-61, Mittal Court, Nariman Point, Bombay - 400 021.
31. NIIT Ghatkopar Centre, B-Wing, Satyam Shopping Centre, MG Road, Ghatkopar East, Bombay.
32. Datapro Information Technology, Franchise Centre, M/s Southern Micro Lynx Pvt. Ltd. 3rd Floor, Punja Bldg Annex, Lalbagh, Mangalore.
33. Manipal Inst. of Computer Education, Kalpana Theatre Compund, Udipi.
34. Nancy Micro Systems, Apple Kolhapur Centre, 458 E, Shahu Road, Vijay Apartment, Near Venus Cornner, Kolhapur - 418 001.
35. NIIT Madras (Central) Centre, 41-42 College Road, Madras.
36. Datapro Information Technology, Franchise Centre, 202 Rizvi Chambers, Opp. Hotel Delmon, Panaji, Goa.
37. Priyadarshini Inst. for computer Aided Knowledge, 205-209 Sagar View, Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad - 29.
38. Janani Computer Centre, 9H, Telephone Road, Aruppukottai - 626101.
39. NIIT South Delhi Centre, South Extension, Bhawani House, M-5, South Extension Part - II, New Delhi.
40. Datapro Information Technology, Franchise Centre, M/s Southern Micro Lynx Pvt. Ltd. 39/A Kantha Raj Road, Lakshmpuram, Mysore - 570 004.

STATEMENT - II

1. Brilliant's Computer Centre, 18, Cunningham Road, Bangalore - 580 052, Karnataka.
2. Brilliant's Computer Centre, 27-28 B.R. Complex, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras - 800 002.
3. Brilliant's Computer Centre, D-5, South Extn. Part-II, New Delhi-49.

STATEMENT - III

1. Data Computing Services, Plot No. 8, Paigah Colony (Near Anand Theatre), Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad - 500 003.
2. Institute of Software Technology, Vijay Towers, 17, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001.
3. The Computer Connection, 112/278 A, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur - 208 002, U.P.

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings-Development Project

5964. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the apex institution of public sector undertakings, standing conference of Public Enterprises (SCAPE) have suggested in their letter sent to the Union Government to streamline the procedure of implementing projects being formulated for the development of public sector undertakings;

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

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken 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) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Decentralisation of Family Welfare Programme

5965. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to decentralise the Family Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to be implemented in a particular zone or in the whole country at a time; and

(d) the main features of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The implementation of the Family Welfare Programme already stands decentralised as the programme is implemented through the States/UTs.

(c) The Family Welfare Programme is implemented in the entire country.

(d) The main features of the Family Welfare Programme are :

(i) Maternal and Child Health Care Services (including immunisation).

(ii) Contraceptive Services like male and female sterilisation, IUDs, Oral Pills and Condoms

(iii) Demand generation through Information, Education and Communication activities

[Translation]

District Industry Centres

5966. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where district industry centres have not been opened so far and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken to open district industry centre in each district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which these centres are likely to be opened in all the districts?

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). In Uttar Pradesh, out of 66 districts, 3 newly created districts do not have District Industries Centres. The proposals for opening District Industries Centres are being examined by the State Government. As decided by the National Development Council (NDC), the Scheme of District Industries Centres has been transferred to States. It is for the State Government to set up DICs in newly created Districts and to restructure existing DICs, if found necessary.

[English]

Tuberculosis

5967. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Conference on "Changing Spectrum of Tuberculosis" was held in the Delhi during April, 1995;

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the Conference; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle AIDS-TB nexus which is likely to assume epidemic proportions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). A privately sponsored conference on "Changing Spectrum of Tuberculosis" was held in Delhi

during April, 1995. Government has no specific information about the main points discussed at the Conference.

(c) T.B. is one of the opportunistic ailments associated with AIDS. A comprehensive strategy to bring infectious T.B. cases under treatment speedily and to take necessary preventive measures to control the transmission of HIV is currently under implementation.

Deep Sea Research

5968. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for deep sea research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievements made/likely to be made therefrom during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the expenditure incurred/proposed to be incurred thereon during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The programme of Deep Sea Research (Polymetallic Nodules Programme) has been taken up as partial fulfillment of obligation to United Nations as a Pioneer investor since 1987. This is a long-term programme for fulfillment of obligations. The action plan was drawn up on a year-to-year basis. The Department has now formulated an action plan in respect of survey and explorations in the Central Indian Ocean Basin and technology development (mining and extractive metallurgy) at a cost of Rs. 13.33 crores and Rs. 14.33 crores respectively for a period of 1994-97. The basic components of the deep sea research (Polymetallic Nodules) Programme are :

(a) Survey and Exploration

(b) Technology Development (Mining System)

(c) Technology Development (Extractive Metallurgy).

ACHIEVEMENTS

After the registration of India as a Pioneer investor, as a first step towards the development of various component of deep sea research, survey and exploration activities continued with the help of State of Art technologies. As a part of design and development of deep seabed mining technology, a prototype collector and bucket-in-pipe nodule lifting system have been designed, developed and tested in a shallow basin of 5 mtr. depth specially constructed for the purpose. In the field of extractive metallurgy, three of the fifteen process routes for extraction of metals have been

selected for upscaling, and two pilot plants have been commissioned. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur NML and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar [RRL (B)] completed six pilot plant campaigns and four pilot plant campaigns respectively so far. The data generated during the campaign is being analysed. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur [HZL (U)] carried out laboratory scale studies for firming up process parameters.

ACTION PLAN

The activities to be taken up during the balance period of Eighth Plan are as follows :

(a) *Survey and Exploration* :

The activities of the programme for 1995-97 are bulk collection of nodules through dredging, free fall sampling and spot photography at closer grids, updating of geo-statistical resource evaluation, baseline oceanographic data collection, planning, design and commissioning of environmental impact assessment (EIA) study, resource development and upgradation in the field of EIA.

(b) *Technology Development (Mining)* :

The design and development of mining system would have to be done in stages. The mining programme has accordingly been designed to develop step by step to make the system operational at greater depths. This would involve upscaling, evaluation, testing and retesting of system over a period of time. The action plan includes design and development of an upgraded remotely operated vehicle (ROV), design and development of shallow bed mining system, etc.

(c) *Technology Development (Extractive Metallurgy)*:

The action plan has been concentrated on standardisation of flow-sheet including material balance information. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur [NML (J)] and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar [RRL (B)] would be carrying out pilot plant campaigns for firming up the process parameters. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur [JZL (U)] would complete batch trial for firming up process parameters.

EXPENDITURE

Total approved cost of the deep sea research (Polymetallic Nodule) Programme for Eighth Plan is Rs. 35.77 crores of which Rs. 16.43 crores have been incurred during 1992-95.

Dental Care

5969. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large section of rural people are without proper dental care; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide dental care facility to rural areas?

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

(a) No such study has been conducted.

(b) Medical services in rural areas are provided by the State Governments through Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres.

IAF Contracts

5970. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether rate contract for breathing oxygen and industrial gases has been concluded by Indian Air Force in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any rate contract has also been concluded by DGS & D for same items to same specification during these years;

(d) if so, the reasons for concluding a rate contract by Air Force at higher rate than the rates given by DGS & D; and

(e) the amount of extra expenditure incurred by the Government by operating this contract?

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 IAF has finalised Rate Contract, from November 1993 to October 1994 and November 1994 to October 1995, for supply of specific to type gases, which are used on aircraft in the IAF inventory.

(c) On decentralisation of procurement by DGS & D, with effect from 4 Nov, 93 onwards, the IAF is concluding contracts for the above mentioned sophisticated gases specific to type for Air Force and Navy as envisaged vide Government of India, Deptt. of Supply, Ministry of Commerce letter No. P.III-1/(20)/91 dated 30 Dec 91 and DGS & D No. D letter M-6/RC-3094/Sop Gases/93-95/56 dated 12 May 93.

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

Defence Land

5971. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to provide the land belonging to the Ministry of Defence to the Bombay Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government had requested for two pieces of defence land measuring 0.0691 acres

and 0.7461 acres near Kandivali Station for the construction of an overbridge. There was an additional request for two other pieces of land-1.5 acres located north of the proposed overbridge and 2.33 acres of land located east of the railway line on the ground that these lands were reserved in the Development plan of BMC as recreation ground. The Ministry of Defence have agreed to the transfer of all the above four pieces of land on the payment of current market value. We have not received any response from the State Government to this offer.

UNICEF

5972. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received UNICEF Report, 1994 concerning child welfare;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. "The State of the World Children 1994" published by UNICEF recommends elimination of neonatal tetanus, reduction of measles morbidity by 90% and mortality by 95% achievement of 80% ORT use rate for diarrhoeal disease, eradication of polio myolites, elimination of iodine deficiency disorders success of 'Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative', elimination of guinea worm and achievement of 80% immunization in all countries by end of 1995.

(c) Under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme launched in 1992 and National Plan of Action adopted in 1992 issues related to child survival, development and welfare are being addressed.

R.G.N.D.W.M.

5973. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM);

(b) whether the Mission has achieved its objectives;

(c) the steps taken to accelerate the work pertaining to the Mission;

(d) whether the Mission has any proposal to divert its activities; 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) Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking water Mission aims at providing adequate and safe

drinking water facilities to the Rural population by supplementing the efforts made by the State Governments under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The effective measures to provide drinking water in rural areas include scientific sources finding, control of quality of drinking water, through alternative safe sources, treatment plants, creation of new sources in uncovered habitations, upgradation/augmentation of facilities in Partially Covered habitations, technical support to implementing agencies, Research and Development, Human Resource Development, improvement of Operation and Maintenance with the involvement of the community, increase in financial outlays etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Achievement of Indian Scientists in Electronics

5974. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements of Indian Scientists in the field of electronics;

(b) the States which stand top in research work; and

(c) the norms for selection of All-India Cadre of experts in electronics?

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 achievements of Indian Scientists in Electronics are numerous. Within the broad parameters, some of the achievements in recent times include: parallel processing computer; technologies related to use of Indian languages in computer; electronic switching system, operation and maintenance centre for electronic switching; computer networking technologies; electronics and computer applications in railways and power sector and various industries; high voltage direct current (HVDC) technologies; fibre-optic systems in large number of applications; medical electronics like linear accelerators; Radars, navigational Aids; microelectronics; VHF, UHF and microwave communication systems; defence and space electronics; etc. India has also become a certifying nation under International Electro-Technical Commission Quality Assessment System for Electronics Computers (IECQ System), through chain of Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) laboratories under the Department of Electronics.

(b) There is no specific grading given to research findings of different electronics laboratories spread over in various States in the country.

(c) There is no such cadre of electronics experts under the classification of services of the Union.

Medical Colleges in Kerala

5975. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given sanction to start a medical college at Pariyaram in Cannanore district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this medical college is proposed to be set up under cooperative sector;

(d) whether huge amounts have been collected from the students by way of capitation fee for admission to this medical college;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to make a thorough probe into the reported allegations against this proposed college; and

(g) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). A letter of intent for setting up a new medical college at Pariyaram, Kannur district has been issued to the Academy of Medical Sciences, Pariyaram, Kannur.

(c) The Academy of Medical Sciences, Pariyaram, Kannur has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860.

(d) and (e). The permission for admission to MBBS course has not been granted by the Government so far.

(f) and (g). The matter will be taken up with the State Government.

[Translation]

Corruption in Danapur Cantonment

5976. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of corruption in Danapur Cantonment Board came into the notice of the Ministry of Defence from January, 1992 to April, 1995;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of office bearers and employees given punishment in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). No case of corruption in Danapur Cantonment

Board, has come to the notice of the Ministry of Defence during the period. However, certain cases of loss/theft of Cantonment Board property during the period have been reported by the CEO, Cantonment Board/DGDE. Details of these cases and action taken thereon are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. LOSS OF RS. 5,000/- FROM THE BAG OF SHRI UDAL SINGH, CASHIER

The matter was reported in the Board vide CBR No. 50 dated 28.8.92. A committee consisting of Shri Md. Moin Ansari and Lt Col M.S. Nand was constituted vide CBR No. 50 dated 28.8.92. The Committee recommended that the money should be deposited by Shri Udal Singh. Shri Udal Singh has deposited the money into Cantonment Fund. The case has been closed vide CBR No. 15 dated 17.5.93.

2. THEFT OF COIL FROM THE TRANSFORMER LYING IN THE COMPOUND OF GORA BAZAR PUMP HOUSE

The matter was reported to the Board and the Board vide CBR No. 119 dated 28.12.92 formed a committee consisting of Shri Manohar Prasad and Shri Md. Moin Ansari to enquire into the matter. The Committee found that the transformer belonged to the State Electricity Board. As such the matter has been reported to the Electricity Board.

3. LOSS OF GLR OF SADAR BAZAR

The Board vide CBR No. 121 dated 28.12.92 resolved that the GLR in respect of Civil Area lost in 1975 and appointed a committee consisting of Shri Md. Moin Ansari and Shri Seryug Lal to enquire into the matter. The committee did not hold any one responsible. The new GLR has been prepared.

4. LOSS OF EMERSON SHIELD FROM THE CANTONMENT BOARD OFFICE

The Board vide CBR No. 160 dated 5.3.93 constituted a committee to enquire into the matter and submit report by 31.3.93. The Committee recommended that the matter be reported to CBI for investigation. The matter has been reported to CBI on 12.7.93. No. report received from the CBI uptil now.

5. THEFT OF HUB OF ZETOR TRATOR

The Board vide CBR No. 88 dated 28.9.93 constituted a committee to enquire into the theft of hub stolen from the Garikhana Zetor Tractor parked in Garikhana on 19.8.93. Shri Laxman S/o Kaney a safaiwala and late Bhurli Rai who were chokidars in the Garikhana purchased a hub and deposited the hub to Store-Keeper as such the matter has been closed.

6. THEFT OF FIP PUMP OF TRUCK NO. BHP 8604

The Board vide CBR No. 191 dated 25.3.94 resolved that necessary enquiry may be conducted by

the President Cantonment Board. In this connection necessary FIR has been lodged in the Police Station on 11.3.94. Shri Mohan Rai chowkidar who was on duty has deposited one Fuel Injection Pump after purchasing it from Local Market and the same has been installed and truck has been functioning satisfactory.

7. LOSS OF HOLDING FILE OF HOLDING NO. 67 MAHAL 1 W.V.

The Board vide CBR No. 54 dated 19.7.93 appointed a Committee to enquire into the case. The Committee did not find any one responsible for the theft of file as such no further enquiry is required which has been confirmed by the Board.

[English]

Registered Companies

5977. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered in Tamil Nadu during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, yearwise;

(b) the number of applications pending with the Registrar of Companies for registration of new companies in the State; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for expeditious clearance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The number of companies limited by shares registered in Tamil Nadu during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 was 2767, 3087 and 4550 respectively.

(b) and (c). As on 30th April, 1995, 313 applications were pending with the Registrars of Companies for setting up of new companies in Tamil Nadu. Out of these 313 applications, 246 applications were pending just because the promoters or their representatives did not turn up to carry out the corrections in the documents. For an expeditious clearance of such applications, the operations of the offices of Registrar of Companies located at Madras and Coimbatore have been computerised. When the promoters file documents for registration of a new company, they are advised on the same day to call on the Registrar's office on a particular date to carry out the corrections, if any, in the documents to enable the Registrar of companies to register the company and issue certificate of incorporation.

[Translation]

Development Board for Eastern U.P.

5978. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to constitute any development board to remove the economic backwardness of eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the eastern Uttar Pradesh is still economically and industrially very backward area; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove the backwardness of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. Industrialisation of any area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to the extent possible.

Tidal Power Plant in Gujarat

5979. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum from Gujarat Government, Members of Parliament and other institutions for setting up a tidal power plant in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard alongwith the outcome of such action; and

(c) the capacity of this project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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). Letters have been received from a member of Parliament regarding the setting-up of a 900 MW capacity Tidal Power Plant in the Gulf of Kutchh, Gujarat. Technology offers were invited for this proposed project from parties in India and abroad. Six different parties from Austria, U.K., Russia, France and USA have responded to this invitation. A Committee of technical experts is under formation for assessing and evaluating these offers. It is too early to indicate the likely time by which the proposed project can be completed.

Campaign in Brahmaputra Valley

5980. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to grant permission to certain professional teams of Japan for launching campaign in the Brahmaputra Valley with the Cooperation of the Defence Ministry and Indian Mountaineering Foundation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the security aspect of the country has also been considered before granting such permission; 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) No such proposal in under consideration in the Ministry of Defence at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

[English]

AIIMS, New Delhi

5981. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the treatment in All India Institute of Medical Sciences costlier;

(b) if so, the details of the charges likely to be charged on bed, diet, consultation fee etc.; and

(c) the time by which the charges are likely to be revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c). There has been some increase in hospital charges as indicated in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Revised Hospital charges introduced in Phase-I w.e.f. 10th April.1995

I. PRIVATE WARDS :-

- Admission charge at the time of admission (Non refundable) Rs. 100/- per admission.
- Hospitalisation charges per day
 - 'A' - Class Room : Rs. 900/-
 - 'B' - Class Room : Rs. 600/-
- Routine investigation charge (irrespective of no. of investigations done) Rs.100/- per day.

Routine investigations will include only

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| (a) Blood :- | (B) Blood Chemistry | (c) Other |
| Haemo-globin | Blood sugar | R/E urine |
| TLC. | Electrolytes | M/E urine |
| DLC. | Blood Urea | Nakes eye |
| BSR | Blood gases | CSF |
| P/S | | EGG |
| Platelet count | | |

- The routine tests will exclude those relating to Radiology, Nuclear Medicine, NMR, Rehabilitation, Dentistry and HLA. (These will be charged as per the existing rates. New rates will be charged at stage-II after detailed scrutiny).
- Diet charges : Rs. 50/- per day (optional)
For Patient
- For attendant : Rs. 100/- per day (optional)

6. Operation and procedure charges will continue as on present rates. The revised rates will be introduced in stage-II after detailed scrutiny.
7. All medicines and disposables are to be provided by the patients. In case of emergency, life saving medicines will be provided by the hospital and these are to be replaced by the patients.

II. GENERAL WARD PATIENTS :-

1. Patients admitted to General Ward including short admission will be charged as follows :-

		Remarks
Admission charges (Including short Admission)	Rs.25/- (non-refundable)	Private ward diets can be made available to the patients by paying Rs. 50/- per day per patient with special permission from M.S./D.M.S.
Hospitalisation charges (including ward, diet)	Rs.35/- per day general	

2. No charges for routine investigations as indicated.
3. For general ward, all routine test including X-ray would not be charged in the 1st Phase.

Routine investigations will include only :-

(a) Blood	(b) Blood Chemistry	(c) Others
Haemoglobin	Blood Sugar	R/E urine
TLC.	Blectrolytes	M/E urine
DLC.	Blood Urea	Naked eye
ESR.	Blood gases	CSF
P/S		ECG
Platelet count.		

4. Speacial investigation like NMR, C.T. etc. which are presently being charged for General Ward Patients will continue to be charged as per existing rates.
5. No charges will be levied for procedures including major and minor surgeries. New rates for such procedures will be introduced in Phase-II after due scrutiny.
6. All medicines and disposables are to be provided by the patients. Life saving medicines and disposables will however be provided by the hospital in emergency and will be replaced by the patients and patients relations.

III. CASUALTY

1. In respect of casualty, all patients will be treated free of charge.
2. No charges will be made for procedures and investigations.

3. Any patient shifting from the Casualty to the general ward or the private ward, would be charged at the prescribed rates for general/private ward from the time he/she is admitted to these wards.
4. The patient will not be levied any charges for procedures/investigations while in casualty even if he is admitted to the private ward/general ward subsequently.

IV. OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

1. The registration for OPD, both for general OPD and speciality clinics will be charged Rs.10/-
2. Old and follow up cases will have to make new cards at beginning of the year.
3. Cases referred for General OPD or to speciality clinics or for cross consultation will not have to pay any registration fees irrespective of no. of consultations in the same calendar year.
4. No charges will be made for routine investigation as indicated for the general ward.
5. Charges for X-ray and special investigations including Cytopathology which are presently being charged at O.P.D. will be charged at the present rate. The revised charges for such procedures and special investigations will be introduced in Phase-II after detailed scrutiny.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STAGE-I

A. General Ward and Private Ward Patients :-

1. All the Charges in the General Ward and OPD can be exempted by an authorised personnel as is practised now for genuinely indigent patient.
The recommendation for such exemption have to be made by Medical Social Worker and Senior Resident treating the case.
2. The Hospital cahier will function as at present with very minimal additional help, when the quantum of cash transaction increases beyond a certain limit. (This will be decided by the Financial Adviser as per the finance rule).
3. Cases admitted beyond of 8 P.M. and on Sundays and Holidays will be given a specific coloured face sheet, as is being followed at present. This will enable the Sister Incharge of the war to identify easily such admissions on the next working day. She will then direct such patients to pay the necessary advance as is done in other cases.
4. Patients admitted in Private Ward will pay an advance of Rs. 8000/- for 'B' Class Room and Rs. 12000/- for 'A' Class Room at the time of admission, instead of present Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 10000 respectively. The Billing for private ward patients will continue at the present pattern by the Hospital Billing Section.

5. A general ward Patient will deposit an advance of Rs. 350/- at the time of admission, instead of Rs. 50/- as at present.
6. Billing, adjustment of account and refund of this advance, at the time of discharge/death will be continued to function as practised at present.
7. Payment for special investigation like pytology, NMR etc. will continue at the present rate till the implementation of Phase-II.

B. O.P.D.

1. OPD Registration fees of Rs. 10/- will be recovered as per the existing practice, for Re. 1/-
2. Investigation charges for special investigations will continue to be collected as at present, till the implementation of Phase-II.
3. Issue of new card at rate of Rs.10/- for old cases will be done centrally by the Central Registration Office in Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Out Patient Department for the main Hospital, and at the Registration counters of the respective centres.
4. Methodology of charging for procedures/ investigations other than those indicated above will continue as is done now till the implementation of Phase-II.

Note : The above revised Hospital charges will be applicable to patients who are admitted in the Hospital from 10th April 1995 onwards.

B.H.E.L.

5982. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether BHEL proposes to form a service sector subsidiary;
- (b) if so, the details of the subsidiary proposed to be set-up; and
- (c) the main objects of the subsidiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). At present BHEL has no plans of forming a Service Sector Subsidiary.

[*Translation*]**People below Poverty Line**

5983. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are implementing a scheme to bring, the poor people living below poverty-line in the rural areas, above the poverty line by providing financial assistance to them in the form of subsidy and loans;

(b) if so, the year-wise total amount disbursed as subsidy and loans during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, state-wise;

(c) whether the amount disbursed as loan and subsidy during each of the above years has fallen short in comparison to the amount disbursed during the year 1990-91;

(d) if not, the amount disbursed as subsidy and loan, separately during the year 1990-91; and

(e) the number of families brought above the poverty-line during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) assistance is given in the form of subsidy and loans to enable rural poor families to cross the Poverty Line.

(b) Total amount disbursed as subsidy and loans during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 statewide is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). The total amount disbursed as loans and subsidy during 1990-91 was Rs. 1858 crores of which subsidy disbursed was Rs. 668 crores and credit mobilised was Rs. 1190 lakhs. There was some decline in amount disbursed during 1991-92 and 1992-93 compared to 1990-91. This was however, made good during 1993-94 when total disbursement increased to Rs. 2209 crores compared to Rs. 1858 crores in 1990-91.

(e) The evaluation for 1994-95 has not been carried out.

STATEMENT*Subsidy and Loans Disbursed During 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.**(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	State/U.T	Subsidy	Loans	Subsidy	Loans	Subsidy	Loans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	5404.25	6735.60	4407.97	2748.44	7098.76	10227.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh.	164.09	100.15	274.95	118.85	308.81	128.57
3.	Assam	1142.38	1973.60	1013.01	1681.31	1820.12	2886.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	7303.86	12633.66	6496.87	10812.63	8871.30	14960.37
5.	Goa	45.80	156.66	30.10	169.13	42.96	197.99
6.	Gujarat	1905.11	2925.55	1787.47	2737.96	2506.17	3873.44
7.	Haryana	620.50	978.00	665.07	1067.36	1157.29	1819.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh.	246.27	420.34	175.74	304.29	266.93	463.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	261.13	468.50	176.48	289.47	236.13	390.90
10.	Karnataka	2191.49	4217.71	2193.27	4274.85	3187.39	6014.48
11.	Kerala	1613.53	2470.04	1485.29	2250.78	1797.03	2645.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh.	7651.18	13220.68	6011.04	9786.48	5824.53	13447.58
13.	Maharashtra	4772.05	8880.01	4540.93	8711.95	6386.47	11899.01
14.	Manipur	126.36	46.16	69.40	37.20	151.66	56.01
15.	Meghalaya	124.32	162.69	134.57	138.23	115.33	124.17
16.	Mizoram	134.22	16.95	170.70	16.93	231.54	12.31
17.	Nagaland	241.15	161.80	177.38	155.03	243.43	225.89
18.	Orissa	3229.86	3869.12	2804.40	3479.03	5173.57	6220.35
19.	Punjab	714.14	1320.64	760.38	1521.05	1261.72	2192.41
20.	Rajasthan	3673.36	5700.80	2830.67	4509.87	3779.41	5710.59
21.	Sikkim	30.12	73.88	22.86	55.61	25.25	60.71
22.	Tamil Nadu	3813.51	5866.71	3834.82	6067.71	6550.08	10060.03
23.	Tripura	353.00	710.23	365.18	508.88	471.82	674.03
24.	Uttar Pradesh.	14150.60	29830.32	12310.66	29000.06	17458.32	42618.75
25.	West Bengal	5771.65	9630.34	5141.20	8588.35	2326.00	3767.86
26.	A & N Island	32.49	59.96	29.68	44.83	29.99	55.67
27.	D & N Haveli	7.20	14.75	8.98	19.38	12.65	26.73
28.	Delhi	10.53	28.35	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	8.51	23.72	13.34	39.25	16.12	38.17
30.	Lakshadweep	4.26	5.43	5.82	6.38	3.52	4.29
31.	Pondicherry	26.10	40.20	29.74	38.77	27.52	41.59
	All India	65773.02	114733.51	57968.05	103680.06	80081.82	140844.47

[English]

Atomic Power Plants

5984. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKTESWARALU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether top officials of the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission visited Indian Atomic Power Plants during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The US delegation has discussions with the Senior officials of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Bhabha Atomic Reserch Centre (BARC) on areas of mutual interest.

[Translation]

Facilities to Public Undertakings

5985. SHRI KESRI LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representations in regard to providing resources and facilities to the Public Sector Undertakings at par with the private undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No such specific representation has been received by the Government.

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

[English]

Recruitment in Defence Establishments

5986. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have banned recruitments in defence establishment;

(b) the same has been imposed on other Ministries also;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether SC/ST candidates selected under special drive are affected due to this ban; and

(e) 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 not issued any orders imposing a total ban on recruitment.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir, Since there is no total ban on recruitment, the SC/ST candidates selected under Special Recruitment Drive would not be affected.

(e) Does no arise.

Seminar on Foreign Investment

5987. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day seminar was organised by the World Congress on business and investment opportunities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent upto which the seminar has helped in providing access of foreign countries to Indian market;

(d) whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been worked out; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). A Conference titled 'Dynamic Asia - The ICC Business Opportunities Conference' was held on 27-28 March, 1995. This was organised by the International Chamber of Commerce. The Conference discussed issues relating to investment and trade.

(c) to (e). The Conference provided an opportunity for one to one business contact between Indian and foreign participants. The Conference was attended by 150 foreign delegates.

[Translation]

Pawan Farms

5988. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Denmark's Danish International Development Agency and Global Environmental Facilities have shown interest in setting up of 'Pawan Farm' (Wind Farm) in India;

(b) if so, whether the Government have requested all the States to take initiative for setting up of 'Pawan Farm' on the lines of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State 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) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is operating a World Bank line of credit with partial grant assistance from the Global Environment Facility for the establishment of 85 MW capacity private sector wind farm projects in the country. Co-financing of the project through mixed credit by Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) is being negotiated.

(b) and (c). An aggregate wind power capacity of 350 MW has already been installed in seven States. At the suggestion of the Central Government, eight States have introduced policies conducive to the setting up of private sector wind farm projects in their States. The setting up of these project in more States will depend upon the identification of potential sites under the on-going Wind Resource Assessment Programme and the introduction of favourable policies by those States to promote wind power development.

[English]

Agriculture Marketing

5989. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Advisory Committee on Agriculture marketing constituted in seventies is being revived as per suggestions made by the Committee recently set up by the Government to inquire into the purchase of farm marketing;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by the Committee; and

(c) action taken thereon?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Out of 80 recommendations mentioned in the enclosed Statement, 23 recommendations (Numbers 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 56, 60, 61, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 79 and 80) have been accepted and are being implemented, 19 recommendations (Numbers 6, 9, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 57, 58, 59, 69 and 78) have not been accepted. Out of remaining 38 recommendations, one recommendation mentioned at Serial Number 8 of the enclosed statement is under examination and 37 recommendations have been referred to States/Union Territories for obtaining their comments.

STATEMENT

1. The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Kerala and Sikkim and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not yet enacted the Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation Acts. It is recommended that these States/Union Territories may enact this basic legislation and create the necessary administrative machinery for implementation thereof at the earliest possible.
2. The entire geographical area of a State should be covered under the A.P.M.R. Act without leaving any interstices and the Marketing Committees should be established with reasonable size of area, agricultural potential and population to make them economically viable.
3. It is recommended that all the agricultural produce markets including rural primary markets called haats, shadies etc. in the country not yet covered by regulation under the respective State legislation should be brought within the ambit of A.P.M.R. Acts. The perspective Plan proposed by the High Power Committee in its interim Report to cover additional 15,00 markets during the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97), may be taken up for implementation as a priority item.
4. The Government may simplify its procedures and time schedule for according sanction/ approval to the Marketing Committees for construction of buildings etc. and also exempt them from the application of Rent Control Act and Education Cess Act.
5. Each State should have Statutory Agricultural Marketing Board fully competent to undertake the marketing planning and development functions. Its functions and powers should be clearly defined and demarcated from that of the State Agricultural Marketing Department. To ensure effective coordination and proper functioning of the marketing Board and the State Agricultural marketing Department, the Director Marketing should be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board as Ex-officio Member Secretary.
6. To facilitate effective liaison in projecting the agricultural marketing activities, the related organisations like Railway Board, Forward Markets Commission, P&T, AIR, Doordarshan, State Planning Commission/Board etc. may give official recognition to the State Agricultural Marketing Board.
7. Each State should establish an independent and full-fledged Department of Agricultural Marketing. It should have a separate budget and clearly defined functions and powers to enable them to exercise marketing regulation and control and assist and Government in framing and implementation of Agricultural marketing policies and programmes.
8. To ensure vertical integration, the Department of Agricultural Marketing in all the States and DMI at the Centre should be placed under the same Ministry. It is desirable to set up a separate Department of Agricultural Marketing consisting of agricultural marketing, storage, food processing, agricultural exports and other allied activities with separate Ministry both under Central and State Governments.
9. The Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) should be restructured and suitably strengthened with highly competent and adequate officers and staff to enable it render technical advice and assistance to the Central as well as State Government effectively.
10. The State Agricultural Marketing Departments should also be strengthened with equally competent and adequate officers and staff to effectively implement agricultural marketing policies and programmes.
11. The Model Act, 1984 may be revised considering the recommendations of this Report and be circulated to all States and Union Territories. Necessary modifications in their respective State Acts should be made within a year. A time frame for its effective implementation may also be stipulated.

12. The title of the State Acts may be given as "The _____ State Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act _____ (Year)" so as to reflect the dynamic scope of marketing activity.
13. The term 'agricultural marketing' may be suitably defined in all State Acts as recommended in the Interim Report.
14. The definition of term 'Agriculturist' may be suitably modified so as to prevent the non-resident agriculturists gaining entry into the Marketing Committee.
15. The nomenclature of 'Agricultural Produce Market Committee' should be changed to 'Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee' aptly reflecting the dynamics of marketing in its role.
16. The Marketing Committee should have 11 members in all. At least six out of these should be agriculturists, with one of them invariably belonging to SC/ST community. There should be representation to consumers also in the Marketing Committee.
17. The tenure of a Marketing Committee should be a fixed term of five years.
18. It is strongly recommended that it should be made a constitutional requirement on the part of each and every State/Union Territory to ensure regular elections and constitute the marketing Committees and the State Agricultural Marketing Boards.
19. No Marketing Committee should be left superseded and administered in an undemocratic process. The elections should be held regularly and in time in the manner prescribed in the Model Act.
20. The Cooperative Societies should also elect their representative to work on the Marketing Committee. These should actively participate in each and every market yard. The Marketing Committee should take specific steps and provide facilities to ensure the leading role of cooperatives in the marketing transactions.
21. The functions, duties and powers of the Marketing Committees should be clearly spelt out in line with the objectives of the Act, Rules and bye-laws.
22. All the marketing Committees should uniformly provide the package of facilities with regard to auctions, grading, grading equipments, extension services, storage, finance etc.
23. The necessary drill for preparing the budget, its scrutiny and approval as recommended should be followed.
24. The Marketing Committee Fund should be utilised only for prescribed contributions to the State Marketing Development Fund and for improving and developing conditions and facilities conducive for an efficient and effective marketing system.
25. The tenure of the State Agricultural Marketing Board should be fixed term of five years.
26. The composition of the State Agricultural Marketing Board should be compact and bare minimum, in line with the Model Act.
27. No Marketing Board should be left superseded and administered in an undemocratic process and necessary election process should be ensured in time as provided in the Model Act.
28. The Chairman of the Marketing Committee and the State Agricultural Marketing Board should be elected from amongst the elected agriculturist members. All non-official members of the Board should be elected from their respective Organisations.
29. All the non-official members of the Marketing Board should follow a code of conduct for their efficient functioning.
30. It is strongly recommended that the State Agricultural Marketing Tribunal may be set up in each State to handle the legal disputes arising out of the implementation of the State Acts.
31. A comprehensive list of commodities should be added as a schedule to every State Act to ensure full coverage of all commodities.
32. All the State/Union Territory Governments should identify the Markets of national importance in terms of criterion provided in the Model Act, 1984.
33. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should be ex-officio member of the Marketing Committees of all the M.N.I.
34. There is also a need for setting up the Central Agricultural Marketing Board, a kin to the State Marketing Boards, to look after the developmental activities in the MNIs, with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India as its ex-officio Member Secretary.
35. The Central Sector Scheme for providing grants-in-aid to the State Governments for development of basic infrastructure facilities in agricultural markets should continue and remain with the Central Government (DMI) for effective implementation and monitoring.

36. The allocation of funds under the Central Sector Scheme for development of regulated markets needs to be augmented substantially to cover more markets. The State Governments have to be requested in advance to furnish adequate and viable proposals for grants.
37. The Central Sector Scheme for development of regulated markets may be revised to permit classification of cattle markets as secondary markets and provide entitlement upto Rs.20 lakhs to such markets.
38. The Central Sector Scheme for development of regulated markets has to be suitably streamlined with regard to time norms, land norms, fruit and vegetable markets eligibility criteria of *haats* etc. so as to enable more markets becoming entitled to central assistance.
39. The Master Plans for development of agricultural markets may be given priority for processing in such a way so as to provide the financial assistance within one year of the time of submission of the proposal.
40. Government of India may accord high priority for grant of central assistance to primary markets in tribal areas, hilly areas, drought prone areas and north eastern region of the country in the VIII Five Year Plan.
41. The amount of central assistance granted under the Central Sector Scheme may be given in one instalment only.
42. The procurement/purchase operations of the F.C.I. NAFED, TRIFED and other public purchase agencies in agricultural marketing are directly helpful to the farmers. This benefit should be extended uniformly all over the country, including the interior tribal areas.
43. The public purchase agencies should buy the produce from farmers directly and not through commission agents/Arthias etc.
44. There should be complete integration—vertical and horizontal, in the working of public purchase agencies to ensure their presence and effective role for competitive pricing all over the country. For this purpose, these agencies may share and utilise the services and infrastructure with each other.
45. In each Market Yard (Principal or sub-market yard), necessary facility in the form of shop-cum-godowns and other concessions, as far as possible, should be provided to the public purchase agencies and the Cooperative Marketing Societies to ensure their effective participation in transactions.
46. The concept of Farmers Service Societies (FSS), as recommended by NCA, may be suitably tailored for group action by farmers in rural areas in marketing their produce. These should be provided shops-cum-godowns and other facilities in the market yards.
47. The pledge finance scheme for providing short-term credit/loans to the farmers against unsold produce in market yards being implemented by some of the APMCs in some States should be uniformly adopted and implemented by all the APMCs in different States.
48. A scheme for insurance against price depressions below support/procurement prices announced by the Government may be evolved and implemented to safeguard the producer-sellers.
49. There is an urgent need to set up a separate National Agricultural Marketing Bank with its branches spread all over the country, particularly in the regulated markets, to provide marketing credit to all marketing functionaries. It should provide short, medium and long-term credit covering even day-to-day needs for transactions in the regulated markets.
50. The efforts being made by the Ministry of Agriculture in designing and adopting post-harvest technology with regard to oilseeds and pulses need to be consolidated for adoption on commercial scale.
51. The DMI should intensify its field experiments on fruit and vegetables to test the advantages and merits of improved post-harvest technology for recommending it for commercial application.
52. The three models of scientific storage sheds suggested by Expert Committee on Onions may be popularised in the onion producing and marketing areas.
53. The APMCs handling fruit, vegetables and flowers should propagate and facilitate use of cooling chambers and suitable packaging.
54. The basic research in post-harvest technology may be carried out by the expert bodies having good exposure to the internationally accepted technologies, and research findings be made available to the target groups.
55. There is a need for taking up a massive programme in applied research in agricultural marketing with Government initiative.
56. The APMCs and Farmer's Organisations may be encouraged by Government to take up need based applied research programmes. Government may provide guidelines and financial assistance for the same.

57. The Funds for applied research in agricultural marketing may be provided only to bonafide organisations with adequate expertise and infrastructure and controls. On materialising the results of such research work, these organisations may be provided 100% Income Tax exemptions.
58. The State Agricultural Marketing Boards in the States and the DMI in the Centre may be designated as coordinating agencies for the research work and application thereof.
59. For taking up pilot projects for commercialising the innovative research results, first dose of financial assistance with 100% subsidy may be provided by the Government.
60. The APMCs should play active role in guiding the farmers continuously on various aspects of pre-harvest care.
61. The DMI and CAM should strengthen and intensify their activities for development of agricultural marketing in the North Eastern Region.
62. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection being the premier Government. Department Organising agricultural Marketing, training programmes, it should strengthen and effectively discharge its role as a nodal agency at the national level.
63. The Centre for Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur should continue to take up higher level training programmes and management consultancy to cater to the needs of South-east Asian countries.
64. The Extension Directorates in the States and the Departments of Agricultural Economics/ Extension in Agriculture Universities should include Agricultural Marketing education as an integral part of their academic Programmes.
65. A training Cell with Collages/Centres for training in agricultural marketing for various market functionaries APMC Members and farmers etc, should be set up in each State Marketing Board on Karnataka Pattern. Necessary Financial and academic support may be provided by the DMI being the National Level nodal agency.
66. It is necessary to organise induction training programmes for the fresh recruits and refresher training programmes for the inservice personnel from time to time in marketing.
67. The demand for trained personnel in agricultural marketing at all levels need to be assessed by each State before creating the training infrastructure, for the central sector it may be assessed by the DMI.
68. A Committee of Experts draw from DMI, CAM and Agriculture universities may be set up to develop the training curricula to ensure uniform standards of the training contents.
69. The DMI being the National level nodal agency for training in agricultural marketing may provide grants-in-aid to the States to set up adequate training centres with modern teaching know-how and lodging and boarding facilities.
70. It is recommended that the DMI should expend the extension services to render timely and meaningful support to the States in the Mass campaign/publicity with liberal financial assistance. For this purpose the Extension Wing in the DMI should be adequately strengthened.
71. A Working Committee representing the DMI, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and coopting the voluntary consumer organisations, the States Marketing Department and Board of the concerned States, may be set up to evolve suitable programmes on Agricultural Marketing aspects exclusively.
72. In collaboration with the States marketing Departments/ Boards. The DMI should organise and display agricultural marketing programmes in the Republic Day Celebrations. A Committee may be set up with Agricultural Marketing Adviser as Chairman and couple of Boards as Members to organise the Tableau for display in January, 1993.
73. It is recommended that Annual awards may be constituted for best performance of Marketing Boards, APMCs and individuals. A Committee may be setup under the Chairmanship of Agricultural Marketing Adviser to assess the work and recommend the awards in 1993.
74. A separate Marketing Extension Cell may be set up in the Marketing Board/Department for transfer of marketing technology and extension services.
75. The DMI should provide adequate guidance to the State Marketing Extension Cells and coordinate their activities.
76. An Agricultural Marketing Extension Unit should be setup in each regulated marketing to carry out extension activities in their respective areas.
77. The films on marketing of topical interest, particularly in the local languages of the Rural Areas be prepared and screened at frequent intervals.
78. The Marketing Extension Units in APMCs and the State Marketing Board should provide information on weather conditions, crop forecast, anticipated supply and demand, price behaviour etc. through daily radio and TV bulletins.

79. The State Agricultural Marketing Boards should be hooked to the NICNET to provide timely and analytical information services through the use of Teletext and DAC.
80. The APMCs should continuously monitor the prices in their principal and sub-market yards and should spontaneously report to the State and Central Government if the prices for any commodity fall below the support/procurement prices.

[Translation]

Grants-in-Aid for Maharashtra

5990. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any grants-in-aid scheme for the expansion of health services in the rural areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the grants made available under the scheme to the state of Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(d) the norms fixed by the Government to provide financial assistance to the voluntary organisations under this scheme?

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

(a) and (b). In order to provide medical care to rural population of the country, the Government of India have launched the following grants-in-aid schemes :-

1. Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas; and
2. Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services.

Financial assistance is made available to voluntary organisations for (i) setting up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas under the Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas, and (ii) Expansion and improvement of existing hospital facilities under the scheme for improvement of existing hospital facilities under the scheme for Improvement of Medical Services. The pattern of assistance is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The amount released during 1993-94 and 1994-95 under the grant-in-aid schemes to Voluntary Organisations in Maharashtra is Rs. 3,00,000/- and Rs. 11,36,335/- respectively.

(d) The norms laid down for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisation under the above schemes are given in the enclosed statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas

Pattern of Assistance

- (a) Assistance will be available for setting up of hospitals with a maximum bed strength of thirty.
- (b) The Non-Recurring expenditure towards which the Govt. of India and the State Govt. would contribute would be primarily for purchase of land, construction of building for hospital, operation theatre, wards, dwelling units including water and electricity installations and also for purchase of essential hospital equipment.
- (c) The institution will meet the running cost of the hospital/dispensary. In case it is not able to do so, the State Govt. concerned would step in and give grant-in-aid to meet any deficit and if the organisation fails to meet the liability any longer, the State Govt. will assume the responsibility for running the institution started with the assistance under this scheme.
- (d) For purpose of determining the shares of the parties, the standard cost of construction and of equipments, of 30 bedded PHC or the estimated cost as given in the project report, whichever is less, will be taken into account.
- (e) The Central Govt., the State Govt. and the Institution shall contribute in the following proportion :
- | | |
|---|-------|
| (I) Construction (other than residential accommodation) and equipment | |
| Central Government | : 40% |
| State Government | : 40% |
| Institution | : 20% |
| (II) Construction - residential accommodations : | |
| Central Government | : 50% |
| State Government | : 35% |
| Institution | : 15% |
- (f) To take care of the Cost escalations, the Joint Secretary and Financial adviser, Ministry of Health & FW, shall be competent to increase the amount of grant as recommended by the Grants Committee upto ten percent.
- (g) In exceptional case, the Govt. of India may give assistance beyond the limits prescribed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Pattern of Assistance

- (a) Financial assistance will be given for purchase of costly essential equipment such as X-ray plant, ambulance, operation

theatre equipment, sterilizer, hospital costs, bed-side lockers, surgical instruments, laboratory equipment etc. The Dte. General of Health Services shall be the final authority in deciding whether an item of equipment is essential or not.

The essential hospital equipment shall not include fixture, furniture and consumable stores.

- (b) For additional construction or expansion of hospital facilities for the indigent construction of operation theatre, X-ray laboratory blocks and wards for the poor, the extent of assistance shall be as follows:
- (i) Cent percent where the institution is engaged exclusively in treatment of Leprosy, eye diseases and blindness; and
 - (ii) Fifty percent in the case of others;
 - (iii) Where assistance from the Govt. of India is limited of fifty percent of expenditure, the balance fifty percent shall be met by the institution.
- (c) No assistance will be admissible to cover reimbursement of expenditure already incurred by the institution
- (d) The total amount that will be released to an institution for equipment and/or construction shall not exceed Rs.400 lakhs in a year.
- (e) To take care of the cost escalations, the Joint Secretary and the Financial Adviser, Ministry of Health & FW, shall be competent to increase the amount of grant as recommended by the Grants Committee by upto ten percent subject to the ceiling of Rs.400 lakhs referred to in (d) above.

STATEMENT-II

Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas

Condition of grant-in aid

- (a) The grant shall be utilised only for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned.
- (i) The institution shall execute a bond in the prescribed form with two sureties to the effect that it will abide by all the conditions of the grant.
 - (ii) The requirement of furnishing the sureties will not be necessary if the institution is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or any other Statute or is a co-operative society or an institution of standing.
- (iii) When the bond is also signed by two sureties, both of them should be solvent and owners of such assets worth not less than the amount of bond as can be attached and sold in execution of a court decree. This fact should be certified by the Distt. Magistrate or other equivalent authority on the body of the bond.
- (c) The institution shall maintain an account with a scheduled bank or post office in the name of the Instt. and not of an individual whether by name or by designation. The account should be operated jointly by two office-bearers.
- (d) The entire of the grant should be utilised within a period of one year from the date of issue of the Demand Draft/Cheque of the Final instalment in case of construction and within six months from the date of issue of Demand Draft/Cheque in case of equipment. If any delay is likely to occur in the utilisation of the grant, the period of utilisation of the grant may be extended by a further period not exceeding one year, in exceptional circumstances, by the Govt. of India. If the Instt. fails to utilise the entire amount of the grant within the original or extended period, it shall refund the unspent balance with interest to the Govt. of India and the State Government.
- (e) No articles involving foreign exchange expenditure shall be purchased and no assistance for the import of any articles will be provided by the Govt. of India.
- (f) In the case of grants for construction, once the plans and estimates of the buildings have been approved and grant released, they shall not be modified by the Institution without the prior approval of the Government of India.
- (g) The institution shall submit a statement duly attested by the auditors, alongwith the audited accounts, specifying clearly that no grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for the same purpose by any other department of the Central or State Government.
- (h) No portion of the grant will be utilised for furtherance of political movement.
- (i) The institution will not indulge in corrupt practices.
- (j) If the grant of any part thereof is proposed to be utilised for a purpose other than that for which it was sanctioned, prior approval of the Govt. of India shall be obtained which may be given in exceptional circumstances on very special grounds.

- (k) The institution shall not divert the whole or part of the grant nor shall it entrust the execution of the scheme for which the grant is made to another institution or organisation. In cases where after having received the grant-in-aid, the institution is not in a position to execute or complete the assignment it shall refund forthwith to the Govt. of India and the State Govt. the amount of grant received by it from them with interest.
- (l) In the case of a building grant, the Govt. of India shall have a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the amount paid as grant-in-aid in the event of the building ceasing to be utilised for the approved purpose.
- (m) In case where construction is made on State Govt.'s land and State Govt. also gives part of the cost, the title will rest with the Govt. of India and the State Govt. to the extent to which they have paid for the cost and in the event of disposal of such a building, the Govt. of India and the State Govt. will have prior lien on the building in proportion to the cost contributed by them.
- (n) When the Central or State Govt. have reasons to believe that the sanctioned money is not being utilised for approved purposes, the payment of further grants may be stopped and the earlier grant recovered with interest.
- (o) The Govt. of India may call for periodical reports indicating the expenditure on each of the objects as detailed in the scheme with a view to check whether there have been any variations or unauthorised diversion of funds.
- (p) Any portion of the grant, which is not utilised for expenditure upon the objects for which it was sanctioned will be refunded in cash to the Govt. of India and the State Govt. with interest.
- (q) The institution shall submit to the Govt. of India and the State Govt. concerned, reports indicating progress of the construction work and the expenditure actually incurred from the grant as and when required by them.
- (r) The accounts of the institution shall be audited by Chartered Accountant/a Govt. Auditor immediately after the end of the financial year. The accounts of the grant shall be maintained properly and separately from its normal activities and submitted as and when required. They should always be open to inspection by any member of the Grants Committee constituted by the Ministry of Health & FW (Deptt. of Health) or by any officer of the Govt. of India or the state Govt. Concerned. They shall also be open to a test-check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, at his discretion.
- (s) Where the amount of the grant in any financial year together with the unutilised grant carried over from the preceding financial year is collectively not less than Rs. 5 lakhs, the account of the institution will be audited by the concerned Accountant General (i.e. by the Accountant General in whose jurisdiction the institution is situated).
- (t) Where the amount of grant exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, the institute shall maintain subsidiary account of the grant and furnish to the Director of Audit, Central Revenues, New Delhi, the following quoting number and date of the sanction :
- (i) a copy of the Receipt and Payment accounts, income and expenditure accounts and balance sheet for the institution as a whole.
 - (ii) a copy of their constitution.
- (u) The equipments purchased or buildings constructed with the aid of the grant will vest in the Govt. of India and the institution shall maintain an audited record in the enclosed proforma of all permanent and semi-permanent the assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the grant. Such assets shall not be disposed of encumbered or utilised for purpose other than those for which the grant was given without prior permission of the Govt. of India. Should the institution cease to exist at any time, such properties, shall revert to the Govt. of India. The register shall be maintained separately in respect of each sanction and a copy thereof furnished to the Govt. of India annually with the audited accounts after the close of the financial year. The term 'Assets' referred to above means (i) immovable property; and (ii) movable property of a capital nature where the value exceeds Rs.1,000/- Library books and articles of furniture need not be taken as falling within the term 'asset'.
- (v) In the event of hospital/dispensary being taken over by the concerned State Govt. for maintenance, due to failure of the institution to maintain it properly, the institution will not be entitled to claim any compensation in respect of the contribution made by it towards the cost of establishment of the hospital/dispensary. However, it will be entitled to satisfy itself from time to time that the assets

contributed by it continue to be utilised, during the course of their usefulness, for the purpose of which these were intended.

- (w) The institution shall, after the grant is utilised, prominently display :
- the quantum of assistance;
 - its purpose; and
 - the number of free beds available.
- (x) The institution shall furnish the following utilisation documents immediately after the grant is utilised or within 15 months of the release of final instalment of the grant in the case of construction and within one year of the release of grant in the case of equipment whichever is earlier or such further period as may be agreed to by the Govt. of India.:
- (a) A utilisation certificate duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.
 - (b) A completion report from a qualified Architect/Engineer duly certified by the State PWD in the prescribed proforma.
 - (c) A certificate duly certified by a Chartered Accountant regarding non-receipt of grant for the same purpose from any agency.
 - (d) A statement, in duplicate, of assets duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.
 - (e) Audited Statement of accounts of the organisation viz. Income and Expenditure Statement, Receipt and Payment Account and Balance Sheet reflecting the grants received from the Govt. of India, the State Govt. and the share of the institution and the expenditure incurred there against, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.
 - (f) A achievement-cum-performance report indicating :
 - (i) the purpose for which the grant was sanctioned;
 - (ii) the manner in which it has been utilised; and
 - (iii) the nature and extent of improvement of performance of the institution with the help of the grant.
- (y) The payment of grant-in-aid will be made by the Govt. of India through a crossed cheque/ demand draft after all the requirements mentioned in the sanction letter are fulfilled by the institution.
- (z) The institution shall adequately maintain all assets created out of the grant.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Conditions of the Grant.

- (a) The grant shall be utilised only for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned.
- (b)
 - (i) The institutions shall execute a bond in prescribed form with sureties to the effect that it will abide by all the conditions of the grant.
 - (ii) The requirement of furnishing the sureties will not be necessary if the institution is society registered under the Societies Registration Act., 1860, or other Status or is a Cooperative society or an institution of standing.
 - (iii) When the bond is also signed by two sureties, both of them should be solvent and owners of such assets worth not less than the amount of the bond as can be attached and sold in execution of a court decree. This fact should be certified by the Distt. Magistrate or other equivalent authority on the body of the bond.
- (c) The institution shall maintain an account with a scheduled Bank or a Post Office in the name of the institution and not of an individual whether by name or any designation. The account should be operated jointly by two office-bearers.
- (d) The entire amount of the grant for construction should be utilised within a period of one year from the date of drawal from the Treasury or the date of demand draft of the 2nd or final instalment. Grants sanctioned for the purchase of essential hospital equipment should be utilised within a period of six months from the date of drawal from the Treasury or the date of demand draft. If any delay is likely to occur in the utilisation of the grant, the period of utilisation of the grant may be extended by a further period not exceeding six months in exceptional circumstances by the Govt. of India. If the grantee institution fails to utilise the entire amount of the grant within the original or extended period, any unspent balance of the grant will have to be refunded to the Govt. of India forthwith, with interest.
- (e) No articles involving foreign exchange expenditure should be purchased and no assistance for the import of any articles will be provided by the Govt. of India.
- (f) In the case of grants for construction or alteration of buildings, once the plans and estimates of the building have been

- approved and grant released, they shall not be modified by the organisation without the prior approval of the Govt. of India.
- (g) The institution shall submit a statement duly attested by the auditors, alongwith the audited accounts, specifying clearly that no grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for the same purpose by any other department of the Central or State Govt.
- (h) No portion of the grant will be utilised for furtherance of political movement.
- (i) The institution will not indulge in corrupt practices.
- (j) If the grant of any part thereof is proposed to be utilised for a purpose other than that for which it is sanctioned, prior approval of the Govt. of India shall be obtained which may be given only in exceptional circumstances on very special grounds.
- (k) The institution shall not divert the whole or part of the grant nor shall it entrust the execution of the scheme for which the grant is made to another institution or organisation. In cases where after having received the grant-in-aid from the Central Govt., the institution is not in a position to execute or complete the assignment, it shall refund forthwith to the Central Govt. the entire amount of grant received by it, with interest.
- (l) In the case of building grant, the Govt. of India shall have a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the amount paid as grant-in-aid in the event of the buildings ceasing to be utilised for the approved purpose.
- (m) In case where construction is made on State Govt. land and the State Govt. also gives a part of the cost, the title will rest with the Govt. of India and the State Govt. to the extent to which they have paid for the cost and in the event of disposal of such buildings, the Govt. of India and the State Govt. will have prior lien on the building in proportion to the cost contributed by them.
- (n) When the Central Govt. has reasons to believe that the sanctioned money is not being utilised for approved purposes, the payment of further grants may be stopped and the earlier grant recovered with interest.
- (o) The Govt. of India may call of periodical reports indicating the expenditure on each of the objects as detailed in the scheme with a view to check whether there have been any variations or unauthorised diversion of funds.
- (p) Any portion of the grant, which is not utilised for expenditure upon the object for which it was sanctioned will be refunded in case to the Govt. of India with interest.
- (q) The institution shall submit to the Govt. of India periodical reports indicating the expenditure on each of the objects as detailed in the scheme and certify that there has been no variations or unauthorised diversion of funds.
- (r) The accounts of the institution shall be audited by a Chartered accountant/a Govt. Auditor immediately after the end of the financial year. The accounts of the grant shall be maintained properly and separately from its normal activities and submitted as and when required. They should always be open to inspection by any member of the Grants Committee constituted by the Min. of Health & FW (Deptt. of Health) or by any officer of Central Govt. or the State Govt. concerned. They shall also be open to test-check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, at his discretion.
- (s) Where the amount of the grant in any financial year together with the unutilised grant carried over from the preceeding financial year is collectively not less than Rs. 5 lakhs, the accounts of the institution will be audited by the concerned Accountant General (i.e. by the Accountant General in whose jurisdiction the institution is situated).
- (t) Where the amount of grant exceeds Rs.5 lakhs, the institute shall maintain subsidiary account of grant and furnish to the Director of Audit, Central Revenues, New Delhi, the following quoting number and date of the sanction :
- (i) A copy of the Receipt and Payment accounts, Income and Expenditure accounts and balance sheet for the body as whole.
 - (ii) A copy of its constitution.
- (u) The equipment purchased or buildings constructed with the aid of the grant will vest in the Govt. of India and the institution shall maintain an audited records in the enclosed proforma of all permanent and semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the grant. Such assets shall not be disposed off encumbered or utilised for purpose other than those for which the grant was given without prior permission of the Govt. of India. Should the institution cease to exist at any time, such properties shall revert to the Govt. of India.

The register shall be maintained separately in respect of each sanction and a copy thereof furnished to the Govt. of India annually with the audited accounts after the close of the financial year. The term 'Assets' referred to above means (i) immovable property, and (ii) movable property of a capital nature where the value exceeds Rs.1,000/- Library books and articles of furniture need not be taken as falling with the term 'Asset'.

(v) The institution shall, after the grant is utilised, prominently display -

- the quantum of assistance;
- its purpose; and
- the number of free beds available;

(w) The institution shall furnish the following utilisation documents immediately after the grant is utilised or within 15 months of the release of final instalment of the grant in the case of equipment whichever is earlier of such further period as may be agreed to by the Govt. of India.

- (a) A utilisation certificate duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.
- (b) A completion report from a qualified Architect/Engineer duly certified by the State PWD in the prescribed proforma.
- (c) A certificate duly certified by a Chartered Accountant regarding non-receipt of grant for the same purpose from any agency.
- (d) A statement, in duplicate, of assets, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.
- (e) Audited statements of accounts for the organisations viz. Income and Expenditure Statements, Receipt Payment Accounts and Balance Sheets reflecting the grants received from the Govt. of India and the share of the institution (if applicable) and the expenditure incurred there against, duly certified by the Chartered Accountant.
- (f) An achievement-cum-performance report indicating :
 - (i) the purpose for which the grant was sanctioned;
 - (ii) the manner in which it has been utilised; and
 - (iii) the nature and extent of improvement of performance of the institution with the help of the grant.

(x) The payment of grant-in-aid will be made by the Govt. of India through a crossed cheque/demand draft after all the requirements mentioned in the sanction letter are fulfilled by the Institution.

(y) The institution shall adequately maintain all assets created out of the grant.

(z) Such institutions as receive a grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs or more should provide free referral services for at least one Primary Health Centre.

Lok Adalats

5991. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lok Adalats constituted in Bihar after implementation of Legal Service Authority Act, 1987; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of so far by these Adalats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has not yet been implemented. However, as per information furnished by the Bihar State Legal Aid Board, 33 Lok Adalats have been organised in the State of Bihar since 1987.

(b) 41,921 cases have been disposed of by these Lok Adalats so far.

[English]

Ex-servicemen in Gujarat

5992. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Gujarat as on December 31, 1994;

(b) the programmes being implemented for the welfare and rehabilitation of these ex-servicemen in the State; and

(c) the number of ex-servicemen benefited under such programmes alongwith 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 (c). As on December 31, 1994, a total of 8,443 ex-servicemen are registered with various Zila Sainik Boards in Gujarat.

2. There is a comprehensive package of welfare and resettlement measures for the ex-Servicemen. The Central Government have provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Groups "C" and "D" posts in the Central

Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings including the Nationalised Banks. In Paramilitary Forces, a reservation of 10% is also provided in the Posts of Assistant Commandants. Recruitment in Defence Security Corps is primarily reserved for ex-Servicemen. In addition, the Government of Gujarat has provided 10% and 20% reservation in Groups "C" and "D" posts in State Government Departments and its Undertakings Besides, 25% of vacancies in veterinary service/Animal Husbandary Services class I and II, which are filled by direct selection, are also reserved for ex-Servicemen. Ex-servicemen are also given relaxation in age and educational qualifications both by the Central and the State Government for seeking re-employment.

3. A number of Central schemes provided self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I scheme which provided financial assistance for setting up small industrial projects; the SEMFEX-II scheme to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; SEMFEX-III scheme to provide self-employment opportunities through promotion of Khadi & Village Industries in the rural areas, preferential allotment of Petroleum Product Agencies to war widows and disabled ex-Servicemen, allotment of Unit Trust of India Agencies etc. Training programmes are arranged for improving their employability. Ex-servicemen are authorised free medical facilities in military hospitals and canteen facilities at the nearest CSD canteens. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concessions for air travel in the domestic sector and rail travel in second class. The ex-Servicemen, who are in penury, are given financial assistance out of the welfare funds at the disposal of Raksha Mantri.

4. During the year 1993, 133 ex-Servicemen and in 1994, 159 ex-Servicemen of Gujarat were provided re-employment in Government jobs. Under SEMFEX-I scheme, 58 ex-Servicemen from Gujarat have been provided financial assistance worth Rs.2,46,51,000/- since the inception of the scheme in April 1987. Under SEMFEX-II scheme, 17 ex-Servicemen from the State have been benefitted and provided financial assistance of Rs.28.13 lakhs. Two ex-Servicemen have been provided loans amounting to Rs.12.72 lakhs by Bombay Mercantile bank under Commercial Bank Loan scheme during 1994.

5. Ex-Servicemen can take medical treatment from the nearest Military Hospital. In addition, during 1993 and 1994, a total of 8 ex-Servicemen of Gujarat were reimbursed Rs. 30,800/- as medical expenses on treatment of serious diseases from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

5993. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for

application of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in tribal and hilly areas of the state :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Complaints against Judges and Government Officials

5994. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the responsibilities assigned to CBI/such other authorities by the Government;

(b) whether the Government have allowed registering cases to above authorities against Judges/Government officers and particularly complaints received by police on 8.2.95;

(c) if so, the number of cases registered by above authorities till date during the current year in Delhi and action taken against guilty officers with whose connivance the cases are not registered;

(d) whether the Government is also aware about a news-item appearing in 'Dainik Jagaran' dated 5.4.95 captioned "Mamle Ki Report Darz Na Karne Par Naib Daroga Nilambit"; and

(e) the number of letters received during the April 95 from M.P.s by PM on such type of cases and action taken thereon?

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) The subjects 'police and law & order' are state subjects as per entries (1) and (2) of the List II of Seventh Schedule to the constitution of India. CBI is a special police Establishment, which investigates offences or classes of offences pertaining to corruption, economic offences and special crimes involving public servants as per provisions of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

(b) and (c). Sections 154 & 155 of Chapter XII of Cr. P.C. lays down the procedure for registering cognizable/non-cognizable offences. The police authorities are to strictly follow the procedure laid down in Cr. P.C. for registering of cases. As per the report of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, on Dr. M.M. Bhardwaj made a complaint to the Police Station, Mehrauli, regarding a case of theft. After considering the complaint in the light of the investigations carried out, the police decided to treat it under Rule 24.4 of Punjab Police Rules.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Information is being collected.

Militant Training Camps

5995. DR. RAVI MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pak training camps shifted" appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 8th January, 1995;

(b) whether Pakistan has set up training camps in Jammu region to train Kashmiri Militants;

(c) if so, the number of such training camps which have been detected in the region so far; and

(d) the steps taken to curb infiltration in this region?

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 BHUVENESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d). Pakistan's efforts to aid and abet terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir have continued unabated. For this purpose, it has *inter-alia* established various camps in its territory, and also close to the LOC/border, to provide : indoctrination; training in handling of sophisticated arms and equipment, and launching and infiltrating misguided Kashmiri youth and other fundamentalist terrorist elements into the State. It would be difficult to say exactly the number of such camps in existence. Apart from the pressure of the security forces to prevent infiltration along various routes, the camps are also being frequently shifted from one place to another to avoid detection and to try and maintain deniability.

Necessary steps are being taken to curb infiltration of terrorists and arms for across the border/LOC. These include further gearing up of the intelligence machinery, increased coordination between Central and State Government agencies, strengthening and streamlining of security forces deployment and operations, intensified patrolling in the vulnerable areas and on the borders/LOC in Jammu & Kashmir and construction of border fencing and floodlighting along the Indo-Pakistan border in the State.

Leprosy Eradication Centres

5996. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of leprosy eradication centres working at present in Gujarat State :

(b) the amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to those centres during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) whether any free medicines are being provided to leprosy patients in these centres;

(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) 446 Leprosy Eradication Centres are functioning in the State of Gujarat.

(b) The following amount of assistance in cash and kind have been provided to the Govt. of Gujarat during 1993-94 and 1994-95 under National Leprosy Eradication Programme :

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Cash	Kind	Total
1993-94	24.00	10.69	34.69
1994-95	17.50	60.07	77.57

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Free anti-leprosy treatment is provided to all patients under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Performance of Sainik Schools

5997. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted in regard to performance of Sainik Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the objectives of setting up of Sainik schools have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (e). No formal study has been carried out to assess the performance of Sainik Schools. However, in house performance assessment of Sainik Schools in class XII examination and admission to NDA carried out in 1992-93 has shown an increase in performance from 48.6% to 58.4%.

2. The primary aim of the Sainik Schools is to prepare boys academically, physically and mentally for entry into National Defence Academy. Sainik Schools have sent 4649 cadets to NDA till 1994. Thus, the aim of establishing Sainik Schools, has been met.

[English]

Central Bureau of Investigation

5998. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. has taken any concrete steps to detect money laundering in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of coordination between C.B.I. and Ministry of Finance and its organisation in detection of economic crimes?

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). Directorate of Enforcement in the Ministry of Finance are concerned with detection of FERA violation cases, to whom such cases are referred by the CBI as and when they come to their notice.

(c) The Economic Offences Wing created recently in CBI looks into Economic Crimes/Band related offences etc. CBI holds meetings with M/Finance for detection of Economic Crimes and to discuss strategy to combat the same. Similarly meetings are held between officers of Narcotics Central Bureau and CBI for better coordination to deal with and to detect cases related to NDPS Act.

AIDS Control

5999. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether WHO's South-East Asia Regional Office in Delhi has given a call to develop a national policy for Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c). WHO South-East Asia Regional Office has been propogating early diagnosis; using syndromic approach, and effective treatment of STDs; according the programme to control STD/AIDS a very high priority; and formulating appropriate policies and strategies in this respect. The policies and strategies suggested by the WHO are integrated within the framework of the strategies of National AIDS Control Programme.

[Translation]

Leprosy Eradication

6000. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank, International Organisations and the foreign countries have given loans

on easy terms for the eradication of leprosy programme with the assistance of voluntary organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated to Bihar during the current year to undertake this programme; and

(d) the steps taken to solve the problems being faced by the voluntary organisations in the implementation of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). World Bank has committed Rs. 302 crores soft loan for a period of 6 years for National Leprosy Eradication Programme. DANIDA is providing an assistance of Danish Kroner (DKK) 150 millions to be utilised in 6 years by NLEP in 8 districts in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. Earlier, SIDA provided assistance for 30 districts and NORAD for 3 districts and their terms of assistance has already completed.

(c) An amount of Rs. 330.40 lakhs has been allocated for Bihar during the current year under National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

(d) Annual Conference of voluntary organisations is held every year to discuss their problems and share their experiences. Free Anti-Leprosy drugs are supplied to all the registered volunatry organisations.

[English]

Medicinal Plants

6001. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified or propose to identify medicinal plants for registration under patent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the approach in biological sciences and the implications of patent laws on living organism?

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.

(c) Under the Patent Act, 1970, no patent is granted for patent applications relating to living organisms.

Ayurveda

6002. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Ayurveda has been engaged in the research activities of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, whether the funds provided to the Institute are sufficient; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Training of Soldiers of Foreign Countries

6003. SHRI TARA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any soldiers from foreign countries have been provided with army training in various Indian army schools in the past; and

(b) if so, the justification thereof?

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

(b) Provision of training to officers (Commissioned and non-Commissioned) nominated by partner-countries is part of our overall cooperation programme with developing countries and is meant to strengthen our relations with these countries.

[Translation]

Rural Development by Voluntary Organisations

6004. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute Rural Development agencies in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to associate voluntary organisations with the rural development works to be undertaken by these Agencies; and

(d) if so, the name of such voluntary organisations, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). Various Rural Development Programmes including IRDP are already being implemented at district level through the District/State Rural Development Agencies. These are registered societies under the respective State Registration of Societies Act and are generally Chaired by the Collector/Dy. Commissioner/Chairman Zilla Parishad depending upon the practice prevailing in the State.

(c) and (d). Voluntary Organisations are indirectly involved in the implementation of Rural Development Programmes. Financial assistance is also given to these organisations through the ongoing schemes of CAPART. A total of 13,567 projects connected with various aspects of rural development, i.e. Rural Water Supply, DWCR, IRDP, JRY etc. have been funded by CAPART (upto Nov. 30, 1994) involving a total release of Rs. 225.03 crores.

[English]

Maruti Udyog Disinvestment

6005. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the proportions of shares of Suzuki Motor Company and that of the Government of India in the shares of Maruti Udyog Ltd.;

(b) whether Maruti Udyog Limited has received any proposal to go for disinvestment as well as for new issue; and

(c) 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) The shares held by Suzuki Motor Corporation, Government of India and the Maruti Udyog Ltd. Employees Mutual Benefit Fund are in the ratio 50 : 49.74 : 0.26.

(b) Government has not received any proposal for disinvestment or for new issue in Maruti Udyog Limited.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Government Employees Association

6006. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether new rules have been enacted for granting recognition to Central Government employees associations; and

(b) if so, the details of the various methods to determine the number of the members of various employees associations?

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 Central Civil Service (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993 were

notified on 5.11.93. In terms of rules 7 of Rules ibid the verification of membership for the purpose of recognition of service Association shall be done by check-off-System in Pay-rolls.

Employment to Dependents of Deceased Defence Personnel

6007. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dependents of the deceased defence personnel provided with employment during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the number of dependents likely to be provided with employment during 1995-96?

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

(a) The number of dependents of deceased defence personnel provided employment during the two years was as under :

Year	Number
1993-94	1050
1994-95	2108

(b) All eligible dependents will be considered for employment on compassionate grounds during 1995-96, subject to availability of vacancies.

[English]

National Institute of Siddha

6008. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Institute of Siddha;

(b) if so, the present stage of the proposal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). The State Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted a proposal for setting up of National Institute of Siddha at Madras. A decision could be taken only after examining the feasibility of the proposal.

Wind Energy Projects

6009. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any projects involving wind energy have been set up in Gujarat during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the expenditure incurred in 1994-95 all over the country on development of wind energy, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Wind power projects are being implemented primarily by the private sector. Initially, a few demonstration projects were taken-up in the potential States. In Gujarat, a total wind power capacity of 64.5 MW has so far been installed comprising 48.2 MW private sector projects and 16.3 MW demonstration projects. Of the total private sector capacity, 37.6 MW was set up during 1994-95. No demonstration projects were implemented in the State during that year. The expenditure incurred by the Central Government during the year was, therefore, limited to an amount of Rs. 5.5 lakhs for implementation of wind survey projects in the State.

(c) A Statement giving the expenditure incurred, State-wise, on the development of wind energy in the country during 1994-95 is enclosed. The expenditure is higher in four States on account of demonstration projects being implemented in those States. In other States, the expenditure has been incurred on wind survey projects.

STATEMENT

Expenditure incurred on the development of wind energy during 1994-95.

S.No.	States	Amount (in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.17
2.	Gujarat	5.50
3.	Karnataka	331.01
4.	Kerala	290.00
5.	Maharashtra	144.00
6.	Orissa	0.60
7.	Punjab	1.50
8.	Tamil Nadu	4.24
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.40
10.	West Bengal	1.00

Solar Thermal Stations

6010. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a solar thermal power station in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant;

(c) the estimated cost and the expected time of its commercial production; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). A 35 MW R&D cum-demonstration solar thermal power project is proposed to be taken up near Jodhpur in Rajasthan, subject to mobilisation of financial resources and necessary approvals.

(c) and (d). The estimated cost of the projects is approximately Rs. 311 crores, excluding cost of infrastructural facilities such as land, cost of bringing water to site and cost of grid interconnection, and also excluding custom duties and taxes. The project will take around 27 months to commence commercial production after commencement of the work

[Translation]

Rural Health Programme

6011. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for providing better and effective health services in villages under various Rural Health Programme;

(b) if so, whether these schemes are not being implemented properly;

(c) whether the poor villages have been deprived of the primary health facility in the distant villages; and

(d) if so, the planned measures taken by the Government to provide health services easily in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). Primary and specialised health care services for rural populace are being implemented through an existing network of Sub-Centre (SC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per the following population norms :

	Population Norms		In position as on 31-12-94
	Plains	Hills	
SC	5000	3000	1,31,476
PHC	30000	20000	21,254
CHC	120000	80000	2,328

(d) The Government have been advising the States to ensure that no person has to travel more than 3-4 km. to reach a Sub-Centre and this is now by and large the case.

Recruitment of Women

6012. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued directions to recruit women in the Armed Forces also; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the three wings of the military to recruit women and the norms prescribed for that purpose?

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 Government approved induction of women as officers in the 'non-combatant' branches of the Armed Forces. The recruitment of women as officers is made in the following branches of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force :

Army : Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, EME, Army Education Corps, Intelligence and the Judge Advocate General Branch.

Navy : Education, Logistics, Law, Air Traffic Control.

Air Force : Flying, Aeronautical Engineering (Electronics), Aeronautical Engineering (Mechanical), Administration, Logistics, Accounts, Education, Meteorology.

2. The induction of women is restricted to the Officers Cadre on Short Service Commissioned basis initially for a period of 5 years, except in the technical branch of Air Force, where it is for a period of three years.

3. The number of women officers so far commissioned in the above branches of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are 124, 35 and 116 respectively. The number of women officers undergoing training in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are 24, 14 and 36 respectively.

[English]

NCC Facilities

6013. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide NCC facilities in some more schools in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The proposal for financial concurrence for

raising of NCC in 6 schools in Himachal Pradesh was sent to the State Government in August, 1992, June 1993 and July 1994 as under :

- (i) Sainik School, Sujanpura Tira
- (ii) Government HS Saloh (Nua) Una
- (iii) Government HS Una
- (iv) Government HS Bagwara
- (v) Government HS Mair
- (vi) Government HS Tauni Devi, Hamirpur

Concurrence from the Himachal Pradesh Government has not been received till date, because of which approval could not be conveyed to these schools.

Dental Colleges

6014. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the dental colleges in each State at present;
- (b) the number of dental colleges recognised/ approved by the Dental Council of India;
- (c) whether there is any move to recognise/approve these dental colleges; and
- (d) if so, the time by which these colleges are likely to be recognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) :
(a) The details regarding dental colleges State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d). There is no provision of recognition of dental colleges in the Dentists Act, 1948. However, the Dental Council of India evaluates dental colleges to ensure that they conform to standards prescribed by the Council.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Dental Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2
3.	Punjab	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2
5.	Tamil Nadu	9
6.	West Bengal	2
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Karnataka	16
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1
11.	Bihar	3

1	2	3
12.	Goa	1
13.	Haryana	2
14.	Assam	1
15.	Rajasthan	1
16.	Orissa	1
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
18.	Delhi	2
19.	Pondicherry	1
20.	Chandigarh	1
		67

Snake Bites

6015. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether large number of deaths are reported due to snake bites;
- (b) if so, the number of deaths reported during the last year in each state;
- (c) whether suitable effective cures are available in Indian System of Medicine;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to popularise this treatment?

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

(c) and (d). The following drugs are commonly recommended as antidote to the snake poisoning :

HOMOEOPATHY

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Golondrina, | 2. Cedron |
| 3. Gymnenma | 4. Sisyrrinchium |
| 5. Guaco | 6. Salaginell |

UNANI

1. Tiryag Afai 2. Tiryag Samania 3. Jadwar and Jahar Mohra.

(e) A separate department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy has been set up with a view to promote and develop treatment under the Indian System of Medicine.

AIDS Test

6016. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to make AIDS tests compulsory for all foreign students coming to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also made arrangements to test the tourists, Embassy/High Commission Staff or accredited journalists; and

(d) if so, the number of tourists tested for AIDS during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d). Guidelines were issued to all States/Union Territories in May, 1992 requiring HIV Free Certificates from WHO approved laboratories from all foreigners who intend to stay in India for more than a year. Diplomats/Priests/Nuns and accredited Journalists are exempted from this requirement.

[Translation]

Population Watch Clock

6017. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where population watches have been installed so far in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to instal such watches in all the districts of the country;

(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) Population Clocks have been installed at five places in the country so far;

- Inter State Bus Terminus, Delhi.
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
- Tribune Office, Chandigarh.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No funds have been earmarked for the purpose.

Artificial Cardiac Valve

6018. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Government hospitals are having facility for implantation of artificial cardiac valve;

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

(c) the total cost of these implantation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give this facility to poor people free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). Facilities for Cardiac by-pass surgeries and other heart procedures are available in AIIMS, New Delhi, G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, Valve replacement is also done in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

(c) Prices of valve varies from Rs. 33550 to Rs. 60500 depending upon nature and make of the valves. The cost of imported intracardiac device is between Rs. 4.5 to 5 lakhs.

(d) At present no proposal for subsidising the cost of valve and ICD is under consideration however, poor patients are provided monetary assistance from out of Health Minister's Discretionary Fund and Prime Minister's Relief fund on merits.

[English]

Village and Cottage Industries

6019. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have requested the Centre to provide financial assistance for setting up more village and cottage industries in the State;

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

(c) the places where the village and cottage industries were established in Bihar with Central assistance during the last three years?

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

National Corrosion Testing Facility

6020. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have been incurring loss every year in controlling corrosion in the absence of a National Corrosion Testing Facility;

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE 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). Generally, it is estimated that a country's loss due to

corrosion is of the order of 2 to 5% of a country's GNP depending on its level of industrial development and its geographical location. Thus, based on India's GNP in 1994-95, the corrosion loss at 2% of GNP has been estimated at Rs. 15,000 crores.

(c) The Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute (CECRI) of CSIR has set up an Atmospheric Corrosion Testing Station at Mandapam in Tamil Nadu, which is a windswept place with high levels of humidity, temperature and salinity - an ideal place for testing the levels of corrosion of metals and alloys and performance of protective coatings. The Institute has over the years developed over 75 protective coatings and processes for corrosion prevention and licensed these to over 150 parties. In addition, anticorrosion coatings and products developed by other CSIR laboratories and industries are available in the Indian market. With a view to disseminating knowledge and information at diverse levels for corrosion control and prevention, a National Corrosion Council of India (NCCI), a voluntary body of interested stake-holders with back-up support of CECRI has been in existence for quite some time. The Council is creating awareness of corrosion loss/hazard and information on its prevention and control so as to bring down the losses on this account to a desired level.

AIIMS, New Delhi

6021. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA RAO :
SHRI RAM NAIK :
SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Health becomes automatically the president of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Institute or by appointment;

(b) if so, whether the person who holds these offices ceases to be so automatically/by resignation/by removal when he/she ceases to be a Minister; and

(c) the circumstances under which the Minister who was holding these offices continued to be there even after he resigned from his ministerial post?

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

(a) The President of the AIIMS is nominated by the Central Government from amongst the members other than the Director of the Institute under Section 7(1) of the AIIMS Act, 1956. The President of the Institute is also the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute under Regulation of 5 of the AIIMS Regulation, 1958.

(b) A person ceases to hold these offices when he resigns or is removed by due process of law.

(c) No specific term has been prescribed for the office of the President. The term of a member is 5 years from the date of his nomination.

Public Sector Undertakings

6022. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings in Jammu and Kashmir are unable to secure BIFR or NRF assistance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken 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). Only one Central Public Sector Undertaking, namely J and K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. is having its registered office in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is still in process of being set up. Therefore question of BIFR or NRF does not arise.

Popularisation of Solar Cooker

6023. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to popularise solar cooker and solar lighting; and

(b) the response of different States to such programmes during the last three years?

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) In order to popularise solar cookers, a maximum amount of Rs. 150/- as central subsidy was being provided to users till 31.3.1994. Since 1.4.94 onwards, instead of the central subsidy, financial assistance is being provided to States/UTs and manufacturers for organizing publicity campaign, establishing sales outlets/centres and organizing trainings, demonstrations and cooking competitions etc. However, some of the States are still providing subsidy on solar cookers. Solar cookers are exempted from excise duty and soft loans are also available for manufacturing of solar cookers.

A central subsidy on 50% of the ex-works of solar photovoltaic systems is being provided for lighting and village level small power plants to special category states/UTs, islands, desert areas, hilly regions and certain specific categories of beneficiaries all over the country under the Socially Oriented Scheme. Subsidy

for solar lanterns under this scheme is fixed at Rs. 2,000/- each. Further, soft loans are being made available to beneficiaries for purchase of solar photovoltaic devices/systems.

In addition to the above incentives for users, fiscal and financial incentives such as concessional custom duties on solar cells, photovoltaic modules and systems, concessional excise duty, 100% depreciation and soft loan facilities are also being made available to manufacturers of solar photovoltaic devices and systems.

(b) The State-wise details of solar cookers and solar lighting systems installed/sold during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise, installation of Solar Lighting systems/solar power plant and sale of solar cookers during the last three years (1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95)

S.No.	State/UT	SPV Lighting Systems (Nos.)	SPV Power Plants (KW)	Solar Cookers (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1812	-	7319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1960	5.9	-
3.	Assam	651	-	80
4.	Bihar	1031	-	730
5.	Goa	-	-	81
6.	Gujarat	1026	-	5935
7.	Haryana	1987	4.2	6079
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2854	-	10122
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2067	-	86
10.	Karnataka	21	-	-
11.	Kerala	5167	4.7	39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1935	9.0	65557
13.	Maharashtra	1399	-	10354
14.	Manipur	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	1420	22.7	100
16.	Mizoram	1902	-	48
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	118	4.0	1056
19.	Punjab	225	2.0	3215
20.	Rajasthan	376	75.2	7180
21.	Sikkim	125	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	270	26.0	44
23.	Tripura	180	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23350	276.0	7637
25.	West Bengal	1299	12.0	759

1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N Islands	95	95.0	68
27.	Delhi	1823	-	7200
28.	Lakshadweep	340	20.0	-
29.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	790

Medical Equipments

6024. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Rs. 150 crore worth medical equipment lying idle' appearing in, "The Sunday Times" dated the April 30, 1995;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make these equipments operational?

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

(b) and (c). The Department of Electronics have set-up 13 Electro-Medical Maintenance Centres in 12 States to provide repair and maintenance facilities for electro-medical equipments.

Registrar of Companies

6025. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government to expand offices of Registrar of Companies in States;

(b) whether there are more than one office of Registrar of Companies in any State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Government recognises the need for opening of additional offices of Registrar of Companies in States with large number of companies. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard and the jurisdiction of such offices have not been finalised.

(b) and (c). In the State of Tamilnadu, there are two Registrars of Companies viz., one at Madras and other at Coimbatore. In Maharashtra, there is one Registrar of Companies at Bombay for the entire State and he also looks after the branch office at Bombay.

[Translation]

Land Disputes

6026. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the land involved in disputes is located indicating the area thereof, separately, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for expeditious clearance of such land disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) A Statement containing the details of land involved in disputes at various levels and indicating the area thereof separately, State-wise, is enclosed.

(b) Land being a State subject, the responsibility of implementation of land reforms including disposal of litigation cases lies with the State Government. The Government of India, however, organised from time to

time a series of Conferences with the Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers of the States/UTs, through which important national level consensus emerged on the following points for expeditious disposal of land ceiling cases :

- (i) Setting up of Land Tribunals under Article 323-B of the constitution of India.
- (ii) Setting up of Special Benches in respective High Courts.
- (iii) Inclusion of the litigation area with the area available for distribution free from all encumbrances while fixing the targets for distribution of ceiling surplus land pending in various courts i.e. 75% area pending in Revenue Courts, 10% each of the area pending in High Courts/Supreme Court. In fact, to put moral pressure on the States for expeditious disposal of litigation cases, targets for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 were fixed as indicated above.

The Government is pursuing with the State Governments for implementation of the aforesaid decisions vigorously.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UT	Total area	No. of cases	Area in Revenue Courts	Nos.	Area in High Courts	Nos.	Area in Supreme Court	Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175198	3765	6550	1333	52620	1840	26328	592
2.	Assam	38461	3	36347	NR	-	NR	2114	3
3.	Bihar	160999	2364	96932	1553	60948	774	3119	37
4.	Gujarat	80656	1582	34797	752	44767	776	1092	54
5.	Haryana	5698	299	2636	148	2504	125	558	26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2591	NR	259*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	-
8.	Karnataka	142531	3021	32793	858	109738	2163	Nil	Nil
9.	Kerala	28015	1683	28015	1683	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Madhya Pradesh	72993	1413	54743	1163	18250	250	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	37369	704	17519	207	16761	440	3089	57
12.	Manipur	54	NR	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Orissa	11133	NR	-	NR	-	NR	NR	NR
14.	Punjab	29966	1591	16720	1366	4214	153	9032	72
15.	Rajasthan	66612	807	33402	545	28035	236	4275	26
16.	Tamil Nadu	24330	531	1545	66	22020	438	765	27
17.	Tripura	59	8	35	4	24	4	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	132709	6437	56144	2791	70540	3431	6025	215
19.	West Bengal	175786	4*	NR	NR	171473	NR	4313	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		149	5	69	1	33	2	47	2
21. Delhi		184	2	NR	NR	183 *	NR	1	2
22. Pondicherry		1174	53	404	14	627	31	143	8
Total		1186667	24272	311206	12484	603337	10663	60901	1125

* Includes both H.C./S.C

NR - Not Reported

@ - Includes S.C. cases only.

[English]

CGHS, Dispensary at Vasant Vihar

6027. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by Central Government Employees residing in Vasant Vihar, Central Government Housing Complex, New Delhi for want of CGHS Dispensary of any system of medicine, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this demand of residents in pending with the Government for the last six years;

(c) the reasons why no efforts have so far been made by CGHS to hire a ground floor Type-C flat from Directorate of Estates; and

(d) by when a dispensary is likely to be provided in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d). Keeping in view the difficulties being experienced by Central Government employees residing in Vasant Vihar in travelling a few kilo-meters more to attend to the nearby CGHS dispensaries viz. R.K. Puram-III (No. 50) and R.K. Puram IV (No 52) to which they are already attached, a proposal for setting up of one allopathic dispensary at Vasant Vihar is already included in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

[Translation]

Waste Land Plantation

6028. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the area of the waste land in Uttar Pradesh on which plantation can be done and the area on which plantation is not possible; and

(b) the areas in the State in which plantation got done under the forests plantation programme during the previous three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) No detailed survey of identification of wastelands in the country has yet been carried out. The National Wastelands Development Board have taken up the mapping of wastelands in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA). So far, 237 districts having more than 5% of wastelands have been mapped under this programme. However, the Land Utilisation Statistics (Government of Uttar Pradesh) has estimated that there are 2.931 million hectares of wastelands in Uttar Pradesh.

According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh 50% of these wastelands can be developed for agriculture provided adequate financial resources are made available. Generally, land which is suitable for agriculture can also be used for other activities like horticulture and tree plantation.

(b) Afforestation/tree planting activity in the State of Uttar Pradesh is carried out under Point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme on lands, including wastelands, under various schemes of Central and State Government. The extent of the areas covered during the last 3 years under this programme is given below :

Year	Area covered (in lakh hectares)
1992-93	1.14
1993-94	0.83
1994-95	0.72

@ Tentative

[English]

Research and Development Technology

6029. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term programme has been formulated for the research and development technology in the industrial sphere in the country;

(b) if so, its broad features;

(c) the role proposed to be entrusted to the industry vis-a-vis the various Scientific Research Institutes under his Ministry; and

(d) the funds, if any, earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d). Government has taken several measures to increase the interaction and collaboration between industry and government funded R&D laboratories/institutions to generate contemporary and internationally competitive commercial technologies. The principal measures are :

- (i) Provisions under section 35 (2AA) of I.T. Act 1961 of a weighted tax deduction of 125% for approved sponsored research programmes - in approved National Laboratories functioning under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Department of Electronics, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Atomic Energy, Universities and IITs.
- (ii) Using the Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance (PATSER) of the DSIR, the Programme of Home Grown Technologies of the DST and similar R&D funding programmes of the DBT and other scientific departments to provide co-financing of R&D projects jointly formulated by industry and government laboratories, IITs and Universities for developing and commercialising specific technologies relating to a range of industrial products.

During 1992-95, DSIR has financed R&D projects to be undertaken by industry, both on their own and in collaboration with government funded R&D laboratories, involving total project cost of about Rs. 39 crores, of which the DSIR share, provided as grant, amounted to about Rs. 13 crores. Similarly, DST has financed through its Programme on Home Grown Technologies, projects amounting to Rs. 16.52 crores in industry, of which the DST share was Rs. 7.51 crores.

Capital Goods

6030. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Capital Goods industry and a few other segments have expressed fear that a surge in

imports brought about by a liberal imports will decimate domestic producers and give rise to recessionary trends;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to accelerate growth in these sectors and redress the problem faced by industrialists?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The overall industrial growth in April-December, 1994 at 8.3% and the Capital Goods Industry at 22.2% is encouraging. This broad based industrial recovery already underway is the result of the cumulative success of industrial, trade, fiscal and capital market reforms. The new policy initiatives have stabilised the economy and improved confidence of the entrepreneurs. The capital goods sector has further benefitted from imposition of the counter-veiling duties and extension of MODVAT.

[Translation]

Funds to Gujarat

6031. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the remaining amount out of total amount earmarked for 1995-96 against health and family welfare programme to Gujarat has not been provided;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures adopted by the Government for immediate release of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) No, Sir. Gujarat State Plan allocations for 1995-96 on health are yet to be finalised by Planning Commission.

The allocations for major Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Health and Family Welfare, for the State of Gujarat for 1995-96 are as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	952.50
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	109.00
3. National T.B. Control Programme	246.08
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness	54.50
5. National AIDS Control Programme	323.565
6. Family Welfare Programme	3308.25

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

[English]

Hawk Defence Training Aircraft

6032. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have approved the Hawk deal for defence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for selecting Hawk Jet training aircraft?

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) and (c). Do not arise.

Family Welfare Programmes in Tamil Nadu

6033. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of persons in Tamil Nadu who were operated upon for family planning during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the family welfare programmes being implemented in the State with foreign-assistance;
- (c) whether the targets under these programmes have been achieved during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof scheme-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a)

Year	No. of Operations
1992-93	3,64,843
1993-94	3,50,361
1994-95	3,25,218 (Provisional)

(b) to (d). A World Bank assisted India Population Project-V has been under implementation in the Tamil Nadu from September, 1988 at a total cost of Rs. 69.10 crores. The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 50.87 crores upto March, 1995. The project target of establishing 152 Health posts has been fully achieved. DANIDA-assisted Area Project in two districts of Salem and South Arcot was under implementation at a total cost of Rs. 24.77 crores from 1st April, 1989 to 31st March, 1995. The targets envisaged under the project have been achieved.

- (e) Does not arise.

Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

6034. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the performance of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) for the last few years has been encouraging and its turnover has been increasing considerably year after year;
- (b) if so, the details of the capacity utilisation, turnover and profits of the E.C.I.L. during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether the E.C.I.L. has recently been entrusted with setting up of T.V. links and also fabrication of T.V. Transmit stations at various places in the country;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the other achievements of the E.C.I.L. 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.

(b)

Year	Capacity Utilisation	Turnover (Rs. Crores)	Net Profit (Rs. Crores)
1992-93	85	286	1.04
1993-94	86	326	6.94
1994-95 (Prov)	88	395	4.64*

* After Providing Rs. 12.61 crores against wage revision arrears for 27 months.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) ECIL has been entrusted with setting up and commissioning of two number of C and extended C-Band TV uplink stations at Patna and Simla for Doordarshan. ECIL has also been entrusted with supply of two numbers of mobile transmitting systems of 100 W capacity.

(e) ECIL has made a turnaround in 1992-93 and sustained an average growth of 20% per annum in its areas of operation namely information technology, strategic electronics and communications and automation and controls. ECIL has been meeting the control and instrumentation needs of the nuclear power programme and supplied equipment to atomic power projects under construction at Rajasthan and Kaiga. ECIL has also been supplying computer systems to Telecommunications, Banking, LIC besides other core sectors like Steel, Oil and Natural Gas, Civil Aviation, Defence and Para-Military Forces. ECIL was awarded First Prize by Department of Electronics in the year 1993 in the area of strategic electronics. An employee of ECIL has been awarded SHRAMVIR AWARD in the year 1994.

Assistance from World Bank

6035. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank and UNICEF are assisting the country in implementing population prospects and child survival and safe motherhood programmes;

(b) if so, the financial assistance and other material assistance provided under these programmes during the last year;

(c) the progress made so far under these programmes;

(d) whether the World Bank has expressed their inability to reimburse claims under India Population Project-VII for social marketing of Centchroman; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The World Bank and UNICEF are providing assistance for the implementation of India Population Projects and Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programmes. The financial assistance provided during 1994-95 is as under :

	(Rs. in crores)
India Population Projects	Rs. 216.34
Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme	Rs. 292.75

(c) The progress of these projects is satisfactory except in the case of India Population Projects in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, who have been requested to step up the project implementation.

(d) and (e). Eligibility of Centchroman under World Bank assistance is being considered by the Bank in consultation with Government. Centchroman is a non-steroidal weekly oral pill which can be safely used by women in the reproductive age group who want to space their children. The pill is not recommended for women suffering from certain diseases including recent history of jaundice or other liver diseases, Tuberculosis etc.

Birth Rate in Gujarat State

6036. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in Gujarat State where the birth is higher than the national average birth rate;

(b) whether the Government have provided any special assistance to the State Government for implementation of family planning programmes in these districts during 1994-95;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether the State Government has utilised the full amount of assistance provided by the Central Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to the Registrar General of India, 6 districts as per estimates for the period 1984-90.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided to Gujarat during 1994-95 for strengthening of Primary Health Infrastructure in 2 districts having birth rate more than 39 per 1000 population (1981 census data). The scheme is in progress.

(d) and (e). Report from State Government is awaited.

Arbitration Authority for Indian and Foreign Companies

6037. PROF. RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a separate arbitration authority to ensure an early settlement of disputes between Indian and Foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to resolve the differences between the two?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of Government for setting up a separate arbitration authority for early settlement of disputes between Indian and foreign companies.

(c) The Government have plans to bring in a new law relating to arbitration and conciliation. The proposed new law will be based largely on the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration and the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules which have been adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

The proposed new law will extend to domestic as well as international arbitration and conciliation. The proposed new law will make detailed provisions for enabling parties not only to choose arbitral tribunals of their choice but also to decide on the substantive law applicable to the disputes.

Infant Mortality

6038. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the infant mortality rate is higher in Orissa in comparison with other States;

(b) whether this is increasing every year, in this State;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to curb the infant mortality rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The infant mortality rate in Orissa has declined from 131 per 1000 live births in 1984 to 110 in 1993.

(d) Schemes are being implemented to reduce infant mortality through, inter-alia, immunization, oral rehydration therapy, prophylaxis of anaemia and Vitamin-A deficiency, treatment of pneumonia, essential newborn care, promotion of breastfeeding and birth spacing and strengthening of ante natal, natal and post natal care.

I.S.R.O.

6039. SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the latest position of the ISRO case and by what time the Government is likely to get a full report about this?

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) : The investigation is not yet completed and is continuing. All efforts are being made to complete the investigation expeditiously.

Project at Secunderabad

6040. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project called 'Vermi Compost Project' has been launched at military farms in Secunderabad;

(b) if so, the achievement made so far in this regard;

(c) the details of its usefulness; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). The Military Farm, Secunderabad had 10 sheds where 200 tonnes of Vermicompost is produced in one year. This compost helps in improvement of soil fertility. After applying this compost to the soil, the eggs of the worms also get ingested into the soil and on maturing, these eggs also start the activity of improving the soil.

(d) An amount of Rs. 40,000 has been spent on purchase of 80,000 worms in Military Farm, Secunderabad.

Cardiac Device

6041. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD :

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a new highly sophisticated life saving cardiac device called the implantable cardioverter defibrillator which prevent sudden cardiac deaths due to rhythmic irregularities in the heart have been developed;

(b) if so, the salient features of the device;

(c) whether the Government propose to supply this device to the needy patients at a very cheap and subsidised rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the device was recently implanted to patients at AIIMS, New Delhi;

(f) if so, the cost of the surgery; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to introduce this technique in other Government hospitals?

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

(a) and (b). Yes Sir. A brief statement is enclosed

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) Rs. 4.5 lakhs (Approximately).

(g) There is no such proposal, at present.

STATEMENT

The heart laser used in the Transmyocardial Resascularisation (TMR) procedure is a high powered 1000 Watt 002 laser system which has been procured by Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, and the first TMR operation was done with the system on 14.3.95.

The heart laser is used to drill tiny holes 0.5 mm to 1 mm wide through the wall of the left ventricular in the area that is deprived of blood. About 15 to 30 such holes are drilled during the surgery, which provides blood directly to the deprived area of the heart muscle through newly drilled channels.

This procedure is indicated (1) in patients with coronary artery disease with symptoms where coronary artery bypass graft surgery is not possible, (2) In patients

who have diffuse coronary artery disease, and (3) those patients who were operated in the past, but vascular grafts have blocked. Such patients stand to gain a lot by this new procedure.

Strike by Resident Doctors

6042. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH :
SHRI A. INDARAKARAN REDDY :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recruitment of temporary Doctors helped in maintaining the normal hospital services at AIIMS, New Delhi during the strike by Resident Doctors;

(b) if so, the number of temporary doctors recruited;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision on banning the strike of Doctors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Delhi High Court is also going into the legality of Resident Doctors Strike; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) :
(a) and (b). During the strike by Resident Doctors in AIIMS, no temporary doctors were recruited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). A public interest writ petition has been filed in Delhi High Court. The case has been admitted for regular hearing by the Court for going into the legality of the strike by the Resident Doctors.

Land Acquisition by Army in Sikkim

6043. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have acquired public and private land for the use of army in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the area of such land, location and status of the land acquired;

(c) whether compensation has been paid for the land so acquired;

(d) if so, the amount thereof;

(e) whether the ownership of the land has also been verified before acquiring of the land; and

(f) if so, the details of the owners of the land so acquired?

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 (f). Statement is attached.

(e) Ownership of the land is verified by the Collector/Land Acquisition officer who has to disburse the compensation for the acquired land.

STATEMENT

Location	Area in Acres/ Status	Amount of Compen- sation Paid	Name of the Owners
1	2	3	4
Rhenock	42.85 (Pvt)	Rs. 3,73,497.06	K. Wangdi, Rapdon Bhutia, Dawa Ringsing Bhutia, Jigtoe, Khituk, Harda Bdr. Tanang, Pintso Wangyal, Chandra Bir Pradhan, Bir Bahadur, Akal Bahadur, Harka Bahadur Pradhan, Karbir Pradhan, Bhudiman Pradhan, Nandlal Pradhan, Dhan Bahadur Pradhan, Promba Lepcha, Dawa Tashi, Smt. Harimaya, Harka Bahadur Gurung, Smt. Indira Devi, Sri Dodo Lopcha, R.S.S. Dadul, Dilli Bhadur, H. Bahadur, Smt. Harimaya, Philuk Bhutia, Rinchan, P. Kumar Pradhan, Smt. Indira Devi, Doly Lopcha. Pasang Tshoring, Dhanpati Bhawan, Dhan Bahadur Tamang, Thenlay Lopcha, Ganga Ram & Prabhu Narayan.
-do-	22.71 (Pvt)	Rs. 2,48,723.98	Dow Tashi, R.S. Sonam, Dahdul Kazi Pasang, Tsoring, Nima Tsoring, Riba Lepcha, Thinlay Lepcha, Bachu Lepcha, Tanya Lepcha, Du Du Lepcha, Yozgom Lepcha & Smt. Jamuna.
-do-	6.27 (Pvt)	Rs. 68,544.96	Prem Bahadur, Bhudiman, Ganga Narayan, Kharka Bahadur, Kaziman Hewar, Surya Mandhan Chhotri, Kaziman Akal Bahadur, Bhakta Bahadur, Loknath, Indralal,

1	2	3	4
			Kumari Yanry Dolma, Harka Bahadur Tamng, Zimboo & Balu Bhutia, Chandra-bir, Caygi Bhutia, Dawa Ringzing Bhutia, T.T. Bhutia, Pintoso Wangey Bhutia, Akhey Bhutia, Harka Bahadur Kami, Zang Bahadur Hewar, Jadhahir, Kali Das Pradhan, Bhup Shamshar, Gopi Ram Gurung.
Rhenock	4.58 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,23,658.85	Tso Ton Tashil, S. Topden & Thsoring Kazi.
-do-	4.50 (Pvt)	Rs. 38,812.50	Sri Dolley Lopcha & R.S.S. Dahadul.
Rangli	5.53 (Pvt)	Rs. 82,903.26	Bhisma Pratap Pradhan.
-do-	7.15 (Pvt)	Rs. 82,145.28	-do-
-do-	10.55 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,64,492.60	Laxmi Narayan Gurung, Dhanbahadur Tamang, Tan Bahadur Rai, Indra Bahadur, Chhotri Padma Lal.
-do-	7.52 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,08,729.11	Thandey Driniani, Dhanbahadur Pradhan, Janghbahadur Pradhan, Chanku Bhutia, B.P. Pradhan, Bhimbahadur Gurung, Kabirman Gurung, Ram Kumar Gurung & Harka Bahadur Rai.
-do-	0.75 (Pvt)	Rs. 5,536.06	Padma Lal Chhotri.
-do-	9.46 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,45,040.84	Bhimbahadur Rai, Thandi Bhutianai, Golley Lama & Jangbahadur Newar, Noehu Lal Niwar & Bal Bhadur.
-do-	0.13 (Pvt)	Rs. 2,244.45	Kabirman Gurung.
Burdong	13.315 (Pvt)	Rs. 3,55,451.50	Nanbahadur Dorji, Ram Bahadur Dorji, Kalu Dorji, Dil Bahadur Mazi, Sukmaya Mazini, Ratna Bahadur Budba, Sanman Mazi, Kalu Kazi, Kharka Bahadur Pradhan & Smt. Sunsari Mazi.
-do-	10.835 (Pvt)	Rs. 3,03,991.00	Kharka Bahadur Pradhan, Bahadur Majhi, Dil Bahadur Kajhi, Kalu Dorji, Smt. Sansari Majhi, Ranbahadur Dorji & Baburan Newar.
Penlengla	49.60 (Pvt) 179.00 (Forest) 228.60	Rs. 8,91,138.50	H.H. Maharaja of Sikkim, Princess P.C. Yothok, Pvt. State of Choyal Champu and Govt. of Sikkim (Forest)
-do-	6.01 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,42,092.30	Gyalum Kunzang & Dotsho Namgyal.
Panteng	1395.08 (Pvt) 590.00 (Forest) 1985.08	Rs. 2,46,06,583.08	Dalbahadur Chhotri, Raghubir Chhotri, Jagat Bir Chhotri, Mitra Bahadur Chhotri, Arjun Bahadur Chhotri, Karan Bahadur Chhotri, Ran Bahadur Rai, Dhar Bahadur Rai, Kahant Singh Rai, Dup Jung Lopcha, Kharak Bahadur Rai, Ganga Prasad Dinath, Namgoy Lepcha, Phigu lepcha, Singhtok Lepcha, Dukely Lepcha, Phumbha Lepcha, Kaching Lama, Ruppey, Khoy Koy Lopcha, Bir Bhanj Chhotri, Dhambar Bahadur Chhotri, Padam Bahadur Chhotri, Chunggyamtso Changey Bhutia, Netok & Bros. Khichung Bhat, Lidup Lepcha, Lupjong Chunggey, Dujee Tshering, Nambahadur Chhotri, Doji Bhutia, Chenkyak Bahadur, Tshering & Bros., Jamgey Chaw, Tenzing Lama Khi Tshering, Martam Top Tophin, N.D. Kaji Tompo Kaji, Ishering Pojo, Rupden Bhutia, Wangdi Bhut, Pe Shang Wongdi, Ado Bhutia, Sonan Bhutia, Chidop Bhutia, Phurpo Bhutia, Rinclen Bhutia, Tshering Gyantso, Genchen Bhutia, Gyatso Bhutia, Wong Tshering, Uterman Rai, Dubey Bhutia, Chuten Tenzing, Dhan Man Rai, Mati Junaka, Shriman Chhotri, Man Bahadur Chhotri, Apew Bhutia, Agam Bahadur Chhotri, Jas Bahadur Rai, Suknan Rai, Karan

1	2	3	4
			Bahadur Bas, D. Maya Basnet, Mahabir Basnet, Mitra Lal Basnet, Bin Bahadur Karkoe, Kaji Marbu Dadul, Hasta Singh Limbu, Kharak Bahdur Monger, Dalbahadur Chhotri, Kulbahadur Chhotri, Kenzang Lepcha, Achop Lepcha, Til Bahadur, Nar Bahadur Chhotri, Bom Bahadur Chhotri, Ram Bahadur Rai, Padam Bahadur Chhotri, Public Guru Charan and Govt. of Sikkim, Forest Deptt. of Sikkim.
Chungthang/ Pogong	1.49 (Pvt)	Rs. 38,466.84	Sonam Tshering, Chempa Lama.
-do-	1.32 (Pvt)	Rs. 34,078.01	-do-
-do-	0.84 (Pvt)	Rs. 21,686.00	Phursa Lepcha, Thesa Lepcha, Dawa Tshering, Tshering Lepcha, Tsear Lopcha, Maharaja, Pemoa Sherpa, Kundup Bhutia, Champa Lama.
-do-	5.75 (Khas)		State Govt. of Sikkim.
-do-	3.75 (Pvt)	Rs. 22,216.87	Dicher Lama.
-do-	2.89 (Pvt)	Rs. 17,121.80	Pampa Bhutia, Jurgey Lepcha & Dacher Lama.
-do-	3.46 (Pvt)	Rs. 20,498.77	Wametey Lepcha, Gyamise Lepcha & Pampa Lepcha.
-do-	0.63 (Pvt)	Rs. 3,732.43	Cintse Lepcha & Dicher Lepcha.
-do-	0.71 (Pvt)	Rs. 2,50,850.00	Dicher Lepcha & Pintse Lepcha.
-do-	6.25 (Pvt)	Rs. 37,028.13	Dicher Lepcha & Namtey Lepcha.
-do-	2.38 (Pvt)	Rs. 14,100.31	Joggey Lepcha & Nemtey Lepcha.
Chungthang/ Pogong	56.59 (Pvt) 141.51 (Forest) 198.10	Rs. 74,58,044.00 Rs. 2,21,89,481.00	Karzung Lepcha, Lendup Lepcha, Tsetep Lepcha, Achul Lepcha, Chuzar Lepcha, Pemta Lepcha, Peatuck Lepcha, Sambok Lepcha, Tempa Lepcha, Phurba Lepcha, Themdep Lepcha, Palgckhu Lepcha, Champa Lepcha, Gaychung Lepcha, Chuden Lecha, Joring Lepcha, Bechung Lepcha, Nemtshering Lepcha, Knehrap Lepcha, Anu Bhutia, Ledey Bhutia, Chundep Bhutia, Norching Bhutia, Daju Bhutia, Eeebu Bhutia, Billi Bhutia, Atep Bhutia, Latshering Bhutia, Kayzeng Bhutia, Yurey Bhutia, Pachur Bhuta, Chungpuk Bhutia, Paider Bhutia, Thesher Bhutia, Kurzung Bhutia, Huti Bhutia, Org Chuk Bhutia, Nendok Bhutia, Tharchock Bhutia, Khyamnay Bhutia, Aguk Bhutia, Jerder Bhutia, Khuguk Bhutia, Dating Bhutia, Sherp Bhutia, Keley Bhutia, Songreyuk Bhutia, Rinzing Bhutia, Chikee Tenzing Ongyal, Public of Laden Black, Do Kyok Lachorpa & Dazong Lachorpa.
Chhaten	0.85 (Pvt)	Rs. 4,849.38	Gadching Bhutia.
-do-	1.50 (Pvt)	Rs. 7,143.22	Kundup Lechempa & Chhendey Lechempa.
-do-	3.79 (Pvt)	Rs. 21,645.53	Chungthak Lepcha, Nodup Bhutia, Dala Bhutia, Akhya Bhutia & Lepgey Bhutia.
Zema (Lachen)	4.56 (Pvt)	Rs. 21,715.40	Sheri Lanchengpa, Yungrup Lanchengpa, Lachen Pipen, Norching Lanchengpa, Tenzing Chungtha Lanchengpa, Athup, Lachpenopa, Lirak Lanchengpa, Lachen Pipen & Nima Lanchengpa.
Choptakharg	2.60 (Pvt)	Rs. 12,381.60	Dorjee Sanduk, Kalzang Lanchengpa, Rinsing Nangyal & Maytar Lanchengpa.
Ghochung	3.62 (Pvt)	Rs. N.A.	Gyamibo Lepcha & Tshering Kinda.
Thangu	0.37 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,762.00	Polu Bhutia.

1	2	3	4
Thangu	8.45 (Pvt)	Rs. 40,240.17	Norpen Lachempa, Gyalchung Lachempa, Chgila, Lakula & Rinzing Namgyal.
Lachung	7.82 (Pvt)	Rs. 57,943.86	Atab & Chawala, Tashatiri Lepcha, Namtey Lepcha, Jushep Lepcha, Lachen Pipen, Yata Lepcha & Lachung Lepcha.
Lachung	0.60 (Pvt)	Rs. 3,423.09	Tenzeng Tshering Sherpa.
Namnasa	3.10 (Pvt)	Rs. 14,762.66	Chhiwang Narbo Lachengpa & Mingyour Dorjee Lachengpa.
Nimphurchuten	6.90 (Pvt)	Rs. 32,858.83	Tenchen Doma, Tenzing Narbu Lachenpa.
Bichhu	12.45 (Pvt)	Rs. 71,029.12	Tsewang Narbo & Singhi Bhutak.
Tong	1.54 (Pvt)	Rs. 9,180.52	Ongchu Lepcha, Aklen Lepcha & Pankar Namsa.
Lukrep	17.37 (Pvt)	Rs. 66,231.81	Palden Wangchuk, Dawa Tashi Thendup, Rinzing Kazi, Pazor Lachenpa, Pipen Athup, Gyapu Lachenpa & Nabu Dulbu Lachenpa.
Padamchen	3.60 (Pvt)	Rs. 21,313.44	Atchey Tchampa Bhutia.
New Cantt. Tadong	248.62 (Pvt) 39.33 (Forest)	Rs. 7,20,000.00	R.B. Sunam Topden, Kazi Dorjee Tshering, Rinzing Tamang, Jadu Rai, Lachuman Gurung, Naina Sing Gurung, Harka Bahadur, Tamang, Kalu Tamang Kaziman Passang Tamang, Chichung Lepcha, Champet Lepcha, Karna Bahadur Rai, Lallmengen, Narbo Tamang, Ganga Bahadur, Manger, Tenzing Bhutia, Khasia Bhutia, Ratna Kumar Chhetrini, Setey lama, Santmaya Chhetrini, Tek Bahadur Dewan, Sonan Phuti Bhutinani, Pahalman Gurung, Bir Bahadur Karki, Jose Gurung, Kharga Bahadur Gurung, Prasad Singh Manger, Kazi Narbu Dahdu, Kazi D. Wangyal, Kingthuk Bhutia, Tshering Bhutia, Paching Bhutia, Dawa Tshering Bhutia, Dadin Bhutia, Akhey Bhutia, Sonam Bhutia, Hishey Bhutia, Ratan Bhadur Chhetri & Pahalman Chhotri.
-do-	2.46 (Pvt)	Rs. N.A.	Tombu Bhutia, Jorjuj Kazi & Narlapadul Kazi.
-do-	1.30 (Pvt)	Rs. 25,398.00	Lal Bahadur Chhotri.
-do-	26.36 (Pvt) 4.40 (St. Govt.)	Rs. 3,55,183.00	Harka Bahadur Tamang, Shriman Gurung, Topden, Penchen Lepcha, Bhagat Lal, Nar Bahadur, Dhanbir & Tashi Lepcha.
Chitiapur	35.52 (Pvt)	Rs. 1,76,159.31	Chimbu Lepcha, Tenzing Lepcha, Hindu Lepcha, Chozing Lepcha, Kerang Lepcha, Marke Lepcha, Pemba Lepcha & Hinoy Lepcha.
LS 4 to 6 Gangtok	9.00 (Forest)	Rs. —	Govt. of Sikkim (Forest Deptt.)

Drinking Water Supply Schemes

6044. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details including project cost of the various drinking water supply schemes/projects submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have not given its clearance to these projects so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (d). Out of the 12 water supply projects submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1994-95 for providing fluoride/saline

free water to the rural areas, following 4 projects were approved by the Government of India :

Project	No. of villages	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Cost approved	
1. Providing water supply to Fluoride affected villages in Guntur District.	52	459.65	-
2. Providing water supply to fluoride affected villages in Karimnagar District.	82	870.00	
3. Providing water supply to fluoride affected villages in Warrangal District.	24	686.00	
4. Providing water supply to saline affected villages in Chittoor District.	52	447.65	

The remaining 8 projects have been returned to the State Government for want of certain justifications/clarifications.

Policy on J & K

6045. DR. R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to review its policy on Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). 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. A number of steps have been taken towards achieving the above objective. These include sustained and targetted 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; efforts to restore the confidence of the people in the administration by seeking their cooperation, efforts to reactivate political elements in the State and to motivate people to come into the mainstream, including steps such as the release of detainees, etc.

Bengal Potteries

6046. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bengal Potteries is likely to be revived by the foreign investors;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the IRBI propose to dispose off the Bengal Potteries; and

(d) if so, 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) and (b). No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Industry.

(c) and (d). The management of M/s. Bengal Potteries Limited was taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 pending liquidations proceedings in the High Court at Calcutta. On completion of the maximum permissible period of 17 years of take-over on 14.9.1993, the Hon'ble High Court has appointed official Liquidator to dispose off the assets of the company.

[Translation]

Population Control

6047. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some good results have come out due to the steps taken to control population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent during the last three years in this regard and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to implement compulsory Family planning scheme; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the implementation of Family Welfare Programme the Birth Rate which was 41.7 (per thousand population) during 1951-61 came down to 28.7 in 1993, Infant Mortality Rate from 146 (per thousand live births) to 74 in 1993 and Total Fertility Rate from 6.0 in 1951-61 to 3.6 in 1992.

(c)

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	1,19,040.00
1993-94	1,52,262.00
1994-95	1,83,500.00 (Estimated)

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Military Spending

6048. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canadian Government propose to use aid as a reward for countries which are willing to cut military spending and import of arms;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the proposal floated by Canada to link aid with military spending;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the country is also eligible for the above aid; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to raise their claim from Canada 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) Government is not aware of any such proposal.

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

Complaint Cell

6049. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any cell to deal with investors complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether panel proceedings have been initiated in appropriate cases; and

(d) if so, the details of companies against which such proceedings were initiated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Department of Company Affairs has set up an Investor Protection Cell, comprising of two Sections, to deal with investors' complaints. The Cell is fully computerised and complaints received are processed for action by referring them to the concerned companies for redressal.

(c) and (d). In appropriate cases, the matters are referred to the concerned Registrar of Companies for initiating suitable action. The total number of prosecutions filed by the Registrars of Companies is indicated below:

Section of the Companies Act, 1956	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
73 (2) (A)	2	2	33
113	1	89	39

[Translation]

Rusting Iron in Huge Structures

6050. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the loss of crores of rupees being incurred by the country every year as a result of rusting iron in huge structures;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to constitute a national centre to take anti-rusting measures and conduct test in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this national centre is likely to set up?

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). CSIR through its Central Elector-Chemical Research Institute and other Laboratories is already doing research on the causative factors & control measures and devices for corrosion in metals and alloys. CSIR has specifically set up for the purpose an Atmospheric Corrosion Testing Station at Mandapam in Tamil Nadu. CSIR is enhancing its efforts and inputs for R&D for corrosion control.

Light Helicopters

6051. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI :
KUMARI UMA BHARTI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the project cost in respect of design and development of the sophisticated light helicopters due to delay in this programme;

(b) if so, the total amount of increase registered in the cost of this project due to the said delay;

(c) the date from which the manufacturing of helicopters was proposed to be started;

(d) whether the proposed multi-purpose utilisation has been affected adversely due to the said delay; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Government propose to complete the work on this project?

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 Government had sanctioned Rs. 67.87 crores (at January 1982 price level) for the design and development of the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) in June 1984. As per the original schedule, the project was to have been completed in 1991. However, due to the project being a first-time indigenous venture for developing a state-of-the-art helicopter, it encountered various problems with resultant slippages. In 1993, government approved a revised project cost of Rs.390.68 crores (at April 1992 price level). The bulk of increase in the cost was on account of price escalation, exchange rate variation, changes in statutory duties and in scope of the project. Increase in cost due to time overrun was Rs.19.30 crores.

(c) to (e). The project was for design and development of the helicopter and no specific date for starting production was envisaged. However, most of the milestones in development have been achieved, and work is in hand for preparation of industrialisation and production plans. The ALH remains a multi-role helicopter.

Medical Facilities

6052. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward class people living in the remote areas; and

(b) the number of Primary/Health Centre, Sub-centre and Community Health Centre running in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) In order to provide medical facilities to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes residing in remote rural areas, a huge network of rural health infrastructure comprising 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 of the population residing in remote rural areas.

Programmes are under implementation to control eradicate communicable and non-communicable

diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS and Cancer. Under the Family Welfare Programme, emphasis has been given for Child Survival and Safe Motherhood including Immunization. Steps have been taken for development of Medical and Health Manpower as per changing needs of the country. In addition, development of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy is encouraged to widen the network for the delivery of Health Services to the rural people. Involvement of Voluntary organisation/NGOs etc. has also been encouraged to provide comprehensive health care to the people.

(b) As per information recorded in the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India for the Quarter ending December, 1994; the number of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in the State of Madhya Pradesh are 11910, 1182 and 191 respectively (as on 31-3-94).

[English]

Heavy Engineering Corporation

6053. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of acres of tribal land have been acquired by the Government for the construction and other purposes of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of such tribal land;

(c) whether a large portion of the tribal land so acquired has already been allotted by the HEC to large number of non-tribals for their own residential/business purpose;

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

(e) the details of the rates and total amount paid to the tribals for their land and the prices charged from the non-tribals for allotment of such tribal land; and

(f) the details of the other benefits offered to the tribals in lieu of their land acquired by HEC?

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

Annexure referred to in Reply to parts (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6053 asked by Shri Pius Tirkey, M.P. to be answered on 17.5.95 regarding Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC).

(a) and (b). 6530.3 acres of land belonging to both tribals and non-tribals were acquired from 1958 to 1963

for the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, by the Government of Bihar, under the Land Acquisition Act.

(c) and (d). No portion of the acquired land has been transferred to any person residential or business purpose.

(e) Full compensation was paid to both tribal and non-tribals concerned by the Land Acquisition Department, Government of Bihar, as per the Land Acquisition Act. The amount of total compensation paid by HEC to the State Government was Rs. 242.62 lakhs.

(f) The details of the other benefits given by HEC in lieu of the acquired land are as under :

- (i) Employment was provided by HEC as per the one person one family norm to 2658 families.
- (ii) More persons belonging to this category have been provided employment in HEC, in various capacities off and on from time to time.
- (iii) 428 Hatia displaced/affected persons have been imparted training in the HEC Training Institute under the Apprentices Act, to help them in acquiring gainful employment.
- (iv) The female members of the displaced/affected families were given general nursing and mid-wifery training and 21 of them have been offered employment in the Medical Division of HEC and
- (v) Preference has been given to them in the allotment of shops in the various sectors in the township and a full fledged rehabilitation market has been set up in one of the sectors of the Township.

Foreign Investment Promotion Board

6054. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Foreign Investment Promotion Board is inviting foreign investors and creating a favourable climate for them;

(b) if so, whether foreign investors are closely liasoning and having inter-action with FIPB;

(c) whether the FIPB has given assurance to foreign entrepreneurs that special protection to the SSI sector would be gradually withdrawn in the next three years; and

(d) if so, the details of such assurances given by FIPB to foreign interests?

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 Foreign Investment Promotion Board has been constituted to invite and facilitate investment in India by international companies in projects which are considered to be of benefit to the Indian economy. Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy and till the end of March, 1995, 1637 proposals involving foreign direct investment of Rs. 26399.79 crores (including 23 proposals for Euro-issue amounting to Rs. 5467.07 crores) have been approved by the Government on the recommendations of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Peace Keeping Operations

6055. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a Combined Commanders Conference in April, 1995;

(b) if so, the major issues discussed;

(c) whether steps have been taken to expand the peace-keeping operations of Indian Armed Forces under the aegis of the United Nations; 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) and (b). No, Sir. However, Prime Minister addressed Commanders of three Services together on 21 April, 1995.

(c) and (d). Government supports participation in UN Peace Keeping Operations. At present in addition to a battalion of infantry and some other elements already deployed with the UN Peace Keeping Mission in Rwanda, a battalion is going to Angola on the UN Angola Verification Mission.

[Translation]

Universities/Research Institutes

6056. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several University and Research Institutes were engaged in research and invention work in the country during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the number thereof, separately;

(c) whether these institutes have been undertaking research and invention work as per the requirement of the country;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the difficulties being faced by these institutions in accelerating the research and invention work in the country; and

(f) the remedial measures taken 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 (d). There are about 400 National Research Laboratories/institutes and around 200 universities including deemed universities and institutes of national importance, which are engaged in research and development work in the country. These institutes are undertaking research and development programmes in the areas of basic sciences and engineering, which are in line with the overall plan priorities.

(e) and (f). Some of the requirements for research include availability of infrastructure for research, trained manpower, sophisticated equipment, library/journals and computing facilities. Several steps have been taken to accelerate research capabilities at these institutes, e.g. (a) Enhanced Funding for Research infrastructure; (b) setting up of National R&D facilities; (c) enhanced Fellowships and project support to young scientists (d) Training programmes for scientists.

Family Welfare Services

6057. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has sponsored Rural Family Welfare Services in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the States where these services are being implemented;

(c) whether any such centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rural Family Welfare Services are being provided throughout the country through a net work of Rural Family Welfare Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub Centres and Community Health Centres.

(c) and (d). The centrally sponsored scheme of Family Welfare is being implemented in the State of Rajasthan through 232 Rural Family Welfare Centres, 1453 primary Health Centres, 8000 Sub-Centres and 246 Community Health Centres.

[Translation]

Achievements of CSIR

6058. SHRI KESRI LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the remarkable achievements of C.S.I.R. in the field of rural development during the last three years;

(b) the aspects of rural development on which more heed has been paid so far in view of these achievements/researches; and

(c) the achievements of C.S.I.R. in mobilising basic facilities in rural areas and improving the living standard of rural people?

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) Significant achievements of CSIR in the field of Rural Development during the last 3 years i.e. 1992-93 are given the enclosed Statement.

(b) For greater diffusion of CSIR developed Rural Technologies, emphasis has been laid on training and demonstration programmes. CSIR has also actively participated in a number of Exhibition/ Agro-fairs, thereby covering important areas as under :

- (i) Low-cost building materials and construction technologies
- (ii) Cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants
- (iii) Food and agro-based technologies
- (iv) Drinking water
- (v) Leather and animal based technologies
- (vi) Glass and ceramic products
- (vii) Energy saving devices (Chulahs, kilns)

CSIR is compiling a Compendium of some 350 Rural Technologies, both in Hindi and English, for distribution among the potential users.

(c) CSIR efforts have helped in providing low-cost improved shelter, food conservation, low-cost nutrition, drinking water, biomass conservation, upgradation of artisanal skills for higher productivity, new technologies for cottage industries, income and employment generation.

STATEMENT

Significant achievements of CSIR for Rural Development, during 1992-95 :

I. <u>General</u>	
i. Training Courses	170
ii. Demonstrations	251
iii. Exhibitions/agrofairs	57

II. <u>Low-cost housing</u>	
i. Completed (units)	18,071
ii. People trained (direct)	2,745
iii. Estimated employment generation (lakh man days)	44
iv. Estimated savings (Rs. lakh)	344
v. Production units setup (for bldg. components)	60
III. <u>Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</u>	
i. Addl. land brought under cultivation (ha) includes 175 ha wasteland	3100
ii. Planting material provided to (Number of Parties)	1700
IV. <u>Energy Efficient Chulhas</u>	
i. Adopted thro' OREDA, Orissa under MNES schemes	4,48,816

[English]

Laboratories of S & T

6059. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are Laboratories under the Department of Science and Technology doing comparative testing for consumer products such as household detergent bars, household detergent cake, laundry soap and toilet soap;

(b) if so, the details of such laboratories;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to extend financial support to voluntary organisations for comparative testing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The Department of Science and Technology does not have such laboratories under its aegis. However, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) under C.S.I.R. is engaged in safety evaluation of consumer chemicals and environmental pollutants including synthetic household detergent cakes from organised and small scale sectors of industry.

(b) ITRC is the nodal laboratory in the country in the area of chemical safety. Occupational health problems of workers, environmental pollutants, hazardous chemicals, pollutants in drinking water,

detergents, cosmetics, polymer products and containers are among the items of public health interest. The tests are done by standard international protocols approved by Bureau of Indian Standards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Non-Governmental organisations receive assistance for setting up laboratories on consumer products including the activities on comparative testing and they are financed through participation of the Central Government, State Governments and Industry Associations.

Water Supply Schemes

6060. PROF. PREM DHUMAL :
SHRI RAM NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal received by the Government to increase the Maintenance and Repairs Fund (M&RF) under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme from the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely by which the proposals would be cleared?

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

(b) The proposals were received from Government of Meghalaya in 1992-93 and Government of Bihar in 1993-94.

(c) The proposals were not cleared as expenditure on operation and maintenance in excess of the prescribed limit of 10% of annual allocation under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is to be met out of State Sector Minimum Needs, Programme funds and non-plan provision made by the State Government.

Malaria Control

6061. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme and its Modified Plan of operation were reviewed in 1994;

(b) if so, the findings of the review; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) The National Malaria Eradication Programme was reviewed in December, 1994. An Expert Committee

on Malaria was accordingly constituted. The Expert Committee, Inter-alia, made the following recommendations :

- Epidemiological parameters for identification of high risk areas.
- Localised control measures to prevent malaria mortality and reduce morbidity.
- Vector control to interrupt transmission with appropriate insecticides in rural areas.
- Anti-larval measures with larvicides to eliminate mosquito breeding source in urban areas; and
- Intensification of Health Education activities to create awareness among the people to prevent malaria.

(c) The recommendations of the Expert Committee have already been communicated to States/UTs for implementation. Further, necessary instructions about steps to be taken for prevention of Malaria as a diseases and drug regime to be followed at the village level have also been issued to the State Governments.

[Translation]

Consumption of Tobacco

6062. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of persons die every year due to consumption of tobacco;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to initiate a campaign with a view to create general awareness among the people regarding ill-effects of consumption of tobacco; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

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

(b) and (c). The Government have initiated several measures like education about the ill effects of tobacco, prohibition of smoking in public places, besides a statutory warning on cigarette packs that smoking is injurious to health.

Assistance for Health Services

6063. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have provided financial assistance to Gujarat for undertakings health schemes in the rural areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the assistance provided and utilised under this scheme during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Health Services During 1992-93 to 1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	Money Released to the State	Expenditure reported by the State	Money Released to the State	Expenditure reported by the State	Money Released to the
1	2	3	4	5	6
RFWC	541.20	1083.66	725.00	1451.24	607.45
Sub-Centre	900.00	1351.58	900.00	1801.53	899.03
V.H.G., Scheme	31.46	23.34	16.73	22.00	9.00
Post Partum at Sub-Divisional Level	162.65	174.49	162.00	194.08	162.00
Trg. for MPW	10.00	-	10.00		12.00
Trg. of ANM/LHV	61.00	145.60	61.00	139.08	54.97
Trg. of ANM/LHV in In IUB Insertion			2.37		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Trg. of Dais	10.00	-			16.80
Spl. input of 90 backward distts.	100.00	NR	100.00	NR	100.00
Areas Project	411.00	905.00	1499.00	813.74	1136.97

NR : Not Recorded

[English]

Shortage of Drugs

6064. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of essential drugs in Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the New Drug Policy has increased the prices of drugs and the health Budgets allocated is insufficient to meet the cost of these drugs of this hospital; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures being taken to ensure supply of essential and life saving drugs?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been go general increase in the price of Drugs due to New Modification of Drug Policy announced in September, 1994.

(d) Does not arise.

Drug Research

6065. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has made significant achievements in the fields of clinical and drug research besides the Family Welfare Programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The Council through its Clinical Research Programme has been conducting fundamental studies, therapeutic studies and health care research studies. Such studies have resulted in evolution of new drugs for Malaria, Epilepsy, Diabetes, Obesity, Liver disorders and standardisation of techniques for treatment of diseases. The activities of CCRAS on Drug Research Programme include medico-botanical survey, cultivation of medicinal plants, pharmacological/toxicological studies and drug standardisation studies. The Council has also developed Pippalyadi Yoga as oral contraceptive and Neemoil as local spermicidal agent.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

6066. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of poverty alleviation schemes launched by the Government during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the details of targets fixed, achieved and the funds allocated for those schemes during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons brought above the poverty line during the above mentioned period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) The important poverty alleviation schemes launched by Government of India are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY) and (iv) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). IRDP was launched in all the blocks of the country during 1980-81 and has been in existence since then as a major poverty alleviation programme. JRY was started on 1st April, 1989 by merging the earlier two ongoing employment programmes NREP and RLEGP. During 1993-94, apart from this, IJRY and EAS are the two schemes started in October, 1993 in the rural areas to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor. Intensified JRY is being implemented in 120 backward districts of 12 major States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. EAS was initially implemented in 1756 RPDS. This scheme has now been extended to 2448 blocks from April, 1995.

(b) The State-wise details of physical and financial achievements are given in the Statements-I to VI enclosed.

(c) According to the latest Concurrent Evaluation survey of IRDP conducted during 1992-93, 14.81% of assisted families were able to cross the poverty line of Rs. 11000/- per annum at the all India level. State-wise details are not available.

STATEMENT-I*Details of physical target fixed and achievement under IRDP.*

S.No.	State/UTs	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138079	179038	204024	259697	166884	107296
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12519	13642	16630	15207	12468	10207
3.	Assam	37711	40204	67158	63381	54938	61861
4.	Bihar	276337	264252	387248	335908	324640	156704
5.	Goa	2608	2456	3446	3452	2840	2137
6.	Gujarat	56861	61840	74909	79725	61262	76498
7.	Haryana	13606	23349	17989	34026	14715	28285
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4871	6956	5863	9128	4796	7349
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6803	7331	11193	7408	20000	9342
10.	Karnataka	86425	103056	136981	132861	112055	125810
11.	Kerala	46350	50517	49836	53698	40767	46294
12.	Madhya Pradesh	183097	184083	258521	242673	211466	155405
13.	Maharashtra	147906	177651	222394	217671	181926	196677
14.	Manipur	1092	3158	4848	6333	8982	5664
15.	Meghalaya	3275	3011	4655	2635	9567	6020
16.	Mizoram	5216	3474	6971	4684	4027	2006
17.	Nagaland	5477	3996	7273	5489	6737	1217
18.	Orissa	90457	93226	165479	160000	135382	136887
19.	Punjab	11507	25248	12792	33736	10464	22701
20.	Rajasthan	86189	101366	107400	116567	87857	107799
21.	Sikkim	1043	1143	1352	1318	1120	1281
22.	Tamil Nadu	123969	144987	184436	214888	150860	201221
23.	Tripura	3863	11414	15000	16297	12856	2361
24.	Uttar Pradesh	359554	38761	416354	445403	327350	318215
25.	West Bengal	154457	171695	182836	73818	149552	159722
26.	A and N Islands	13041	895	1726	1171	1421	445
27.	Chandigarh						
28.	D and N Haveli	261	300	372	372	300	302
29.	Delhi						
30.	Daman and Diu	522	524	690	507	561	136
31.	Lakshadweep	133	156	159	181	140	100
32.	Pondicherry	1043	1043	1407	1407	1161	1221
	All India	1875135	2068773	2569942	2539441	2115097	1951163

STATEMENT-II*Details of funds allocated and utilised under IRDP.*

S.No.	States/UTs	(Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95 (Provi.)	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4880.00	5411.42	8416.00	8813.75	8344.00	6039.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	416.00	426.52	686.00	523.65	523.00	341.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1332.00	1584.46	2770.00	2532.34	2747.00	2258.23
4.	Bihar	9778.00	7726.73	15974.00	10873.59	16232.00	5971.33
5.	Goa	86.00	53.54	142.00	77.48	142.00	115.25
6.	Gujarat	2010.00	2210.50	3090.00	3354.85	3063.00	3259.82
7.	Haryana	480.00	796.25	742.00	1318.31	736.00	1351.32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	172.00	291.88	242.00	378.02	240.00	400.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	240.00	385.47	462.00	426.67	1000.00	506.20
10.	Karnataka	3054.00	2671.68	5650.00	4026.36	5603.00	4354.35
11.	Kerala	1600.00	1647.95	2056.00	1973.75	2038.00	2401.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6472.00	7336.37	10664.00	10040.21	10573.00	6709.88
13.	Maharashtra	5228.00	5332.16	9174.00	7329.26	9096.00	7577.07
14.	Manipur	38.00	86.42	200.00	175.91	450.00	234.74
15.	Meghalaya	116.00	173.80	192.00	158.33	478.00	363.09
16.	Mizoram	174.00	212.29	288.00	282.09	201.00	133.17
17.	Nagaland	182.00	236.84	300.00	310.79	337.00	141.94
18.	Orissa	3198.00	3373.97	6826.00	6263.08	6768.00	5760.78
19.	Punjab	406.00	935.95	528.00	1471.24	523.00	1216.11
20.	Rajasthan	3118.00	3258.25	4430.00	4213.30	4393.00	4626.81
21.	Sikkim	34.00	39.71	56.00	40.96	56.00	45.99
22.	Tamil Nadu	4382.00	4436.01	7608.00	7269.39	7543.00	8418.21
23.	Tripura	136.00	414.47	618.00	540.29	643.00	341.13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13062.00	14395.38	20508.00	20197.02	20335.00	16033.02
25.	West Bengal	5460.00	5758.50	7542.00	2959.40	7478.00	6196.36
26.	A and N Islands	43.00	39.34	71.00	38.10	71.00	20.04
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman and Diu	17.00	16.30	28.00	18.74	28.00	7.57
30.	D and N Haveli	9.00	10.41	15.00	14.89	15.00	16.21
31.	Lakshadweep	4.00	8.60	7.00	6.59	7.00	9.69
32.	Pondicherry	35.00	42.47	58.00	36.29	58.00	39.89
All India		66222.00	69307.64	109343.00	95664.95	109822.00	84891.14

STATEMENT-III*Details of employment target and Achievement under JRY during*

(Lakh Mandays)

S.No.	State/UT	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95(Prov.)	
		Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659.76	677.93	1025.61	903.06	946.90	662.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.01	6.52	10.01	4.85	9.38	5.58
3.	Assam	119.72	109.72	228.90	278.24	211.97	210.81
4.	Bihar	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	1321.04	1035.22	555.93
5.	Goa	8.36	8.12	10.12	8.53	7.84	6.45
6.	Gujarat	236.73	235.03	211.40	210.55	177.45	195.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Haryana	33.71	32.63	38.64	33.29	33.29	33.96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29.77	26.16	33.73	34.54	28.68	28.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.87	43.01	72.75	27.60	86.36	65.38
10.	Karnataka	441.08	418.29	718.01	588.64	415.72	282.39
11.	Kerala	138.63	134.54	113.47	120.43	97.10	101.01
12.	Madhya Pradesh	643.77	709.66	766.00	769.25	723.33	667.22
13.	Maharashtra	838.77	823.53	1378.27	1129.94	839.93	751.84
14.	Manipur	9.94	5.23	14.84	6.68	5.78	6.33
15.	Meghalaya	11.61	8.90	16.89	9.55	7.82	8.41
16.	Mizoram	4.37	4.78	5.24	6.32	6.08	4.84
17.	Nagaland	20.74	15.47	14.74	16.02	11.51	8.47
18.	Orissa	305.52	326.39	557.70	479.07	522.34	443.59
19.	Punjab	24.67	31.78	29.93	38.57	25.39	13.41
20.	Rajasthan	340.62	339.09	426.66	403.13	385.21	386.42
21.	Sikkim	6.66	13.42	8.19	10.14	6.19	7.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	671.94	767.86	853.62	855.02	727.58	897.37
23.	Tripura	18.10	13.94	22.04	23.41	13.19	29.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1389.00	1496.29	1779.57	1739.19	1165.44	977.17
25.	West Bengal	557.24	525.55	563.81	495.18	498.98	489.37
26.	A and N Islands	4.47	1.71	3.27	1.91	2.46	2.59
27.	D and N Haveli	3.55	2.70	2.73	2.34	2.29	2.07
28.	Daman and Diu	1.63	0.12	1.63	0.59	1.48	0.44
29.	Lakshadweep	2.55	2.68	2.62	2.21	1.38	1.91
30.	Pondicherry	3.32	3.81	5.16	4.27	3.08	4.72
Total		7537.95	7821.02	10393.26	9523.45	7997.37	6830.40

STATEMENT-IV*Details of funds allocated and utilised under JRY during*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23132.28	19866.06	24620.09	29568.86	27099.96	28367.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.51	234.90	322.51	191.60	322.51	222.22
3.	Assam	6420.76	4034.49	8104.95	7911.51	8921.21	8230.47
4.	Bihar	47934.30	41257.59	48291.40	60445.49	53155.56	28530.83
5.	Goa	421.93	340.36	348.46	353.83	348.46	372.24
6.	Gujarat	9611.93	8327.77	9037.55	10533.51	9947.86	10686.33
7.	Haryana	2291.06	2012.13	2170.94	2164.35	2389.61	2583.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1254.69	1049.73	1107.26	1303.08	1107.26	1150.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1818.63	2118.67	1571.74	1259.41	2250.00	2832.17
10.	Karnataka	14377.71	12533.91	16531.33	17567.06	18196.44	13355.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	7659.26	6843.94	6238.34	7789.38	6620.11	7234.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31473.50	29328.16	31197.24	36260.38	34339.59	31237.99
13.	Maharashtra	25815.64	18648.24	26839.28	25626.40	29542.68	25927.08
14.	Manipur	623.25	292.23	413.36	301.82	413.36	346.51
15.	Meghalaya	703.58	413.10	483.68	359.46	483.68	312.40
16.	Mizoram	244.43	213.27	203.75	350.70	203.75	281.92
17.	Nagaland	627.76	637.21	518.46	668.66	518.46	410.70
18.	Orissa	16036.90	13067.13	19972.66	19582.43	21994.43	18739.89
19.	Punjab	1982.54	2590.84	1634.30	1922.31	1699.26	755.50
20.	Rajasthan	15172.01	12245.06	12961.33	14247.06	14266.86	13951.90
21.	Sikkim	231.98	303.56	188.76	273.07	188.76	189.21
22.	Tamil Nadu	20550.48	20094.35	22256.18	26530.04	24497.94	29642.51
23.	Tripura	653.83	485.40	536.90	838.66	536.90	1131.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	61016.79	52257.00	59998.40	69531.24	66041.76	48618.03
25.	West Bengal	25923.84	21412.74	22063.30	24031.32	24285.53	24780.70
26.	A and N Islands	152.70	67.50	152.70	107.20	152.70	161.26
28.	D and N Haveli	91.02	76.31	82.89	80.68	82.89	91.41
30.	Daman and Diu	48.93	5.33	48.83	25.94	48.83	22.53
31.	Lakshadweep	78.58	61.66	76.55	73.58	76.55	80.27
32.	Pondicherry	232.38	139.39	149.47	122.53	149.47	121.21
Total		316905.05	270958.93	319122.39	359020.56	349872.39	300368.21

STATEMENT-V

Performance Under Intensified JRY During the Year

S.No.	States	1993-94			1994-95		
		Resources Allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Resources Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays)	Resources Allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Resources Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays) Target Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6243.75	4246.73	125.84	6243.75	7898.82	198.33 149.73
2.	Bihar	17231.25	8078.50	153.21	17231.25	9761.69	305.08 182.47
3.	Gujarat	3887.50	1182.44	22.09	3887.50	3479.73	68.04 62.80
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	853.75	147.50	4.56	853.75	981.06	30.74 22.66
5.	Karnataka	4715.00	1690.62	62.66	4715.00	5413.68	97.93 114.23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	15243.75	3917.89	79.99	15243.75	19265.17	191.90 408.03
7.	Maharashtra	10217.50	1388.61	58.56	10217.50	10833.25	279.20 226.60
8.	Orissa	7143.75	1911.22	43.89	7143.75	5498.45	154.31 129.73
9.	Rajasthan	4568.75	1628.85	47.24	4568.75	5957.13	112.14 159.16
10.	Tamil Nadu	3255.00	793.98	26.08	3255.00	4339.84	87.89 76.14
11.	Uttar Pradesh	8335.00	1979.92	51.98	8335.00	5946.03	133.11 113.47
12.	West Bengal	6125.00	1884.00	58.85	6125.00	5076.29	114.41 63.55
Total		87820.00	28850.26	734.95	87820.00	84449.14	1868.08 1708.57

STATEMENT-VI*Progress under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) During*

S. No.	State/UTs	1993-94			1994-95		
		Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment Generated (Lakhs Mandays)	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Funds Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4500.00	2566.02	62.42	12987.50	14321.57	269.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	300.00	136.17	3.69	1200.00	862.80	20.84
3.	Assam	2587.50	963.09	31.75	5790.00	3513.48	95.50
4.	Bihar	5887.50	1608.36	31.44	12987.50	6487.08	135.87
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	606.25	146.21	6.75	4475.00	1044.82	20.25
7.	Haryana	1660.00	993.85	15.20	3600.00	2223.74	25.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.75	2.47	0.05	625.00	65.52	1.69
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1043.75	133.75	3.46	3887.50	2335.55	59.86
10.	Karnataka	3525.00	678.26	32.12	8187.50	6428.05	139.05
11.	Kerala	725.00	171.20	2.60	1700.00	1901.38	27.64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7118.75	2503.49	51.26	18170.00	17959.01	363.78
13.	Maharashtra	3306.25	430.10	31.53	9027.50	5113.68	168.16
14.	Manipur	825.00	116.89	3.06	1237.50	1327.52	28.60
15.	Meghalaya	200.00	-	-	800.00	65.88	1.39
16.	Mizoram	750.00	470.98	8.52	2000.00	1452.09	28.80
17.	Nagaland	1050.00	975.15	33.92	1400.00	1124.87	29.00
18.	Orissa	5335.00	1280.35	31.43	9855.00	9474.36	229.39
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	4575.00	926.99	50.00	12375.00	10876.32	273.11
21.	Sikkim	145.00	20.27	0.82	200.00	101.00	2.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	1318.75	319.48	10.96	4927.50	4409.34	141.29
23.	Tripura	362.50	659.35	16.14	2272.50	2375.65	60.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3507.81	647.68	15.00	13737.50	6140.90	112.77
25.	West Bengal	5068.75	2621.00	52.53	9622.50	9220.22	184.79
26.	A and N Islands	10.00	2.41	0.10	40.00	42.11	0.57
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D and N Haveli	5.00	1.51	0.04	20.00	3.16	0.10
29.	Daman and Diu	5.00	-	-	-	3.46	0.12
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	25.00	-	-	100.00	10.94	0.34
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All India	54876.56	18375.03	494.79	141025.00	108857.50	2420.48

Medical Seats

6067. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the general categories candidates have been admitted in MBBS and MD in Medical courses against the seats reserved for SC/ST;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these only among reserved candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) :
(a) As far as the institutions under the administrative

control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are concerned, the Government have no such information.

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

Marriages under Duress

6068. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign mercenaries and Pakistan trained militants are performing marriages undeduced in militancy hit Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

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 such instance has come to notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Public Sector Undertakings

6069. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of 48 lakhs workers in Public Sector only 47,000 women employees constitute the work force; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring a legislation to prohibit sex discrimination in the employment as is done in England and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH) : (a) No, Sir. Out of total of 21.54 lakh employees (including casual/daily rated) in the Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1994, over 1.27 lakh were women employees.

(b) As there is no sex discrimination in employment in central PSUs, the question of bringing a legislation does not arise.

T.B. Control

6070. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Doctors becoming more vulnerable to TB" appearing in "The Times of India", New Delhi dated April 16, 1995;

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

(c) the steps being taken to prevent the incidence of tuberculosis transmission amongst doctors with TB organisms becoming drug-resistant and HIV hastening its spread?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). Govt. is aware that cases of tuberculosis occur amongst the doctors also. However, there is no specific date or study to suggest that there is an increased incidence of tuberculosis cases amongst the doctors as compared to the general population.

(c) In a majority of cases, Tuberculosis is a result of break-down of endogenous infection which the patient acquired during childhood. Subsequent reinfection leading to diseases is very uncommon and therefore Doctors do not need to take any special precaution to prevent contracting infection. HIV hastens spread of diseases only in people with HIV-TB coinfection and the Doctors may need to take steps to prevent the acquisition of HIV infection.

Cement Plant in Tamil Nadu

6071. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual demand of the Cement in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total quantity of cement produced in the State during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) the number of large, medium and small cement plant in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether some proposals for setting up cement plants in the State are pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken for early clearance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH) : (a) No State-wise projection of demand for cement has been made by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). There are 8 (eight) large size cement plants in the State of Tamil Nadu. The total quantity of cement produced by these large plants was 50.51 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 and 54.95 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The data regarding mini cement plants is not maintained centrally.

(d) The cement industry has been de-licensed with effect from 25.07.1991. The entrepreneurs are required only to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) with the Ministry of Industry.

(e) Does not arise.

Military Farms

6072. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of military farm houses in the country;
- (b) the total live stock of cattle, buffaloes, cows and pigs in the military farms throughout the country at present;
- (c) the annual production of milk/milk made material by these farms;
- (d) the criteria for consumption and distribution of the products within Armed Forces;
- (e) whether the products are being sold out to the civilians in open market; and
- (f) if so, the revenue earned therefrom during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There are 64 Military Farms in the country of which 51 are supplying milk to the Defence personnel.

(b) The total number of Buffaloes & Cows in the Military Farms are as under :

	Adults	Young Stock	Total
(1) Buffaloes	233	134	367
(2) Cows	14217	9114	23331

There are no Pigs in the Military Farms.

(c) The Military Farms produced 326 lakh litres of milk, 3.57 lakh Kgs. of Butter and 0.1 lakh Kgs. of Paneer during 1993-94.

(d) The milk and milk products of the Military Farms are issued to the Armed Forces as part of their free and payment issue rations.

- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

AIDS Free Certificate

6073. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal under the Government to demand AIDS free certificate from foreign visitors and foreign passport holders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c). Guidelines were issued to all States/Union Territories in May, 1992 requiring HIV Free Certificates

from WHO approved laboratories from all foreigners who intend to stay in India for more than a year. Diplomats/Priests/Nuns and accredited Journalists are exempted from this requirement.

Hospitals

6074. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there are only four hospitals under the Ministry in Delhi to cater its huge patients;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to open more hospitals in Delhi and other States; and
- (d) if so, the locations identified and the time by which these hospitals are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b). There are four Central Govt. Hospitals in Delhi in addition to hospitals being run by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi/Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Council and the Private Sector.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. 'Health' being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to open hospitals in their States for providing medical facilities to the people keeping in view their priorities and overall availability of resources. As regards Delhi, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi propose to open one 500-bedded and eight 100-bedded hospitals in the periphery of Delhi.

Forest Resources

6075. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether International drug companies are now plundering our forest resources to produce medicines; and
- (b) if so, the preventive measures taken by the Government to stop this plunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Some International drug companies approached Ministry of Environment & Forests for export of medicinal herbs. Several Indian firms have also approached that Ministry for export of the same.

(b) As per information received from Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government have taken the following measures to check the illegal collection of medicinal plants/herbs:

- (i) 46 plant species are prohibited for export out of which 40 species have medicinal value as per the statement enclosed.

- (ii) The export consignment of medicinal plants even if declared by their local names are subjected to preshipment examination by the Customs and Wildlife authorities.
- (iii) Any removal and transit of 'forest produce' including medicinal plants from the forest areas are regulated under the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
- (iv) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended in 1991, giving more protection to the specified plants and collection of medicinal plants for commercial purpose is also banned from National Parks and Sanctuaries.

STATEMENT

Appendix-XLIII-H

*Government of India
Ministry of Commerce*

Public Notice No. 47 (PN)/92-97
New Delhi, Dated 30th March, 1994

Note: Please see para 158 Part I(3) of the Policy.

Attention is invited to item No. 3, Part I, Para 158 (Prohibited Items) of Chapter XVI Negative List of Exports, of the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97 (Revised Edition: March, 1994)

2. The Director General of Foreign Trade hereby prohibits the export of Plants, plant portions and their derivatives as under :

1. Aconitum spp.
2. Atropa spp.
3. Aristolochia spp.
4. Angiopteris spp.
5. Arundinaria Jaunsarensis
6. Balanophora spp.
7. Colchicum luteum (Hirantutya)
8. Commiphora Whightii
9. Coptis spp.
10. Cyathea gigantea
11. Dioscorea deltoidea
12. Drosera spp.
13. Gentiana kurroo (Kuru, Kutki)
14. Gloriosa superba
15. Gnetum spp.
16. Iphegna indica
17. Meconopsis betoncifolia
18. Nardostachys spp. (Jatamansi)
19. Osmunda spp.
20. Rauwolfia spp. (Serpigandha)
21. Rhododendron spp.
22. Podophyllum hexandrum
23. Physoclaina praealta (Bajarbang)

24. Praltia serpumlia
25. Rheum emodi (Dolu)
26. Berberis aristata (Indian barberry; Rasvat)
27. Acorus spp.
28. Artemisia spp.
29. Coscinium fenestratum (Calumba wood)
30. Costus speciosas (Keu, Kust)
31. Didymocarpus pedicellata
32. Dolomiaea pedicellata
33. Ephedra spp.
34. Gynocardia odorata (Chaulmogri)
35. Hydhocarpus spp.
36. Hyoscyamus niger (Broseword)
37. Strychnos notatorum (Nirmali)
38. Svertia charata (Charayatah)
39. Taba Lacata (Yewu; Birm)
40. Urina spp.

CITIES APPENDIX I SPECIES

41. Beddomes cycad (Cycas beddomei)
42. Blue Vanda (Vandaeoerulea)
43. Kuth (Saussurea lappa)
44. Ladies slipper orchid (Paphiopedilium Spp.)
45. Pitcher Plant (Nepenthes Khaslana)
46. Red vanda (Renanthera imschootiana)

3. This issues in Public Interest.

Sd/-

(Dr. P.L. Sanjeev Reddy)
Director General of Foreign Trade

UNDP Projects

6076. DR. R. MALLU :
SHRI M.G. REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Rural Development had submitted any proposal for UNDP projects in 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details of such projects with quantum of money involved from UNDP; and

(c) whether the project profiles in each such instance has been cleared; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, UNDP had set up a Mission for SAARC countries for a programme of technical cooperation in support of the recommendations of the SAARC Independent Commission on Poverty Alleviation and the Seventh SAARC Summit Declaration (Dhaka), on a strategy for social mobilization and the development of national support mechanisms to eradicate poverty and empower

the poor. The Mission has selected a project of rural development for implementation in Andhra Pradesh. The proposed scheme is in the form of a pilot project for mobilizing the beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes in the districts of Anantpur, Kurnool and Mehboobnagar of Andhra Pradesh so as to enable the beneficiaries to undertake the implementation as well as management of the programmes themselves. If found successful, the pilot project will be replicated in other parts of the country. During the first year of the project, the UNDP assistance is proposed to be of the order of one million US dollars.

During the remaining part of the project period, the assistance is likely to be of the order of US \$ 2-3 million per year. The project profile has not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

Industry District Centres

6077. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Industry Centres set up for the development of backward areas in Gujarat as on April, 1995;

(b) the number of No-Industry-Districts in Gujarat;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the programmes started for the development of industries in these districts during the last two years; and

(e) the progress made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) There are 18 District Industry Centres proposed to be set up in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Only Dangs districts was identified as No. Industry District in the State of Gujarat.

(c) to (e). Districts where no large or medium industries as per the District Industries Action Plan 1979-80 could be identified were declared as no Industry Districts. The Government was operating a Scheme for development of infrastructural facilities in the No Industry Districts to attract industries in the NIDs. Under the Scheme, no such project was approved in the Dangs district of Gujarat. The scheme was discontinued after the announcement of the New Growth Centre Scheme in 1988.

Coordination Among Scientists and Industrialists

6078. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to light in the annual session of Indian Science Congress held recently that

lack of co-ordination and trust among Scientists and Industrialists is the major hindrance in the development of domestic technology;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to remove the shortcomings; and

(c) the amount spent by the Government on the research works undertaken in scientific and technological field during the last three years and the profit earned as a result of commercialisation acquired techniques during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Several factors contribute to the development of domestic technology. However, the government have initiated measures to improve coordination between scientists and industrialists and facilitate development of domestic technologies. Some of these measures are :

(i) Providing fiscal incentives.

(ii) Support measures to encourage research and development in industry both in public and private sector and for strengthening linkages between industry, national laboratories and universities.

(iii) Arranging interactive meetings between industry and scientists for development and transfer of technologies;

(iv) Provision of venture capital and conditional grants by financial institutions.

(c) The Government has been spending on an average around 0.83 per cent of GNP per annum for R & D activities during the last three years. Out of this, about 39% is spent on applied research. More than 500 national research laboratories, several university departments, technical institutions and state level institutions receive funds for R & D from the Central Government. The result is development of a modern infrastructure for R & D, competent scientific manpower, research papers of international standards, patents and commercialisation of technologies. Significant achievements have especially been made in the areas of agriculture, chemicals, drugs & pharmaceuticals, space, atomic energy, defence research, engineering industries, non-conventional energy and electronics.

[English]

Performance of BYNL Group of Companies

6079. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited (BYNL) Group of Companies indicating separately those which are making profits and those which are suffering losses presently;

(b) the capacity utilisation turnover and the profits/losses of each company during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the BYNL to bring the sick companies out of red in recent years and the success achieved thereby;

(d) whether the cases of loss suffering sick companies have been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

(e) if so, the details thereof and the views of BIFR thereon;

(f) whether some of the private companies have evinced interest in the equity of some of the sick companies of BYNL;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether BYNL has also approached the State Bank of India (SBI) for interest relief to help BYNL to bring the sick companies out of red; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the SBI to BYNL's is request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (BYNL) Group comprises six engineering companies. The profit making companies are Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels (BHPV) Vizag, Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. (B & R), Calcutta, Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL), Hospet, Karnataka. The loss making companies are—Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (BPCL) Allahabad, Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd. (R & C) Bombay, and Triveni Structurals Ltd. (TSL), Allahabad.

(b) The information is given in the Statement below:

	Turnover (Rs. in crs.)			Profit/Loss (Rs. in crs.)			Capacity Utilisation (%)		
	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Prov.)	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Prov.)	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Prov.)
BHPV	187	186	225	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 4.5	62	64	75
B & R	136	166	201	+ 2.6	+ 3.1	+ 4.2	49	53	50
TSPL	40	42	38	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	55	73	60
S. Total	363	394	464	+ 5.3	+ 6.4	+ 9.0			
BPCL	48	53	54	- 14.2	- 9.2	- 6.7	31	45	50
R & C	52	52	56	- 15.2	- 12.8	- 9.9	29	32	40
TSL	28	33	31	- 16.4	- 16.3	- 14.3	45	57	58
S. Total	128	138	141	- 45.8	- 38.3	- 30.9			
G. Total	491	532	605	- 40.5	- 31.9	- 21.9			

(c) BYN has taken a series of steps to bring sick companies out of red such as marketing strategy to improve competitive strength, streamlining of systems in all functional areas including personnel, finance, materials, project management, upgradation of technology, diversification, productivity and quality, rationalisation of manpower etc.

(d) and (e). The three loss making subsidiaries, namely BPCL, R&C and TSL have been referred to BIFR. The Operating Agency have submitted draft Rehabilitation Packages in respect of the three companies to BIFR. The BIFR have circulated the draft rehabilitation scheme in respect of 2 companies namely BPCL and TSL. The final verdict of the BIFR is awaited.

(f) and (g). There were some offers from private companies, which were not attractive enough to be considered.

(h) and (i). BYN have not approached the SBI for interest reliefs separately. However, interest relief has been envisaged in the revival package prepared by the OA appointed by the BIFR. The final decision of BIFR is awaited. BIFR is a quasi-judicial body.

Finger Printing

6080. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR is cooperating with the Home Ministry to conduct DNA finger printing of people;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose of 1995-96; and

(d) the laboratory which is likely to be given the charge of this project?

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). Department of Biotechnology is acting as a nodal agency to pilot the project for setting up a Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics" in cooperation with

Ministry of Home Affairs and Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, a constituent Unit of CSIR.

(c) A sum of Rs. 320 lakhs has been earmarked for this project for the year 1995-96.

(d) The Centre will seek necessary professional support from CCMB, Hyderabad.

Company Law Board

6081. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Company Law Board in issues pertaining to holding of various mandatory meetings of public limited companies;

(b) whether any fresh guidelines have been issued to all concerned departments and Government Offices on the holding of such meetings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cases of violation of the guidelines of Company Law Board in this regard have been noticed by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) If default is made in holding an Annual General Meeting in accordance with Section 166 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Company Law Board may call or direct the calling of a general meeting of the company under Section 167 on the application of any member of the company and give such ancillary or consequential directions as the said Board thinks expedient in relation to the calling, holding and conducting of the meeting. Further, if for any reason it is impracticable to call or to hold or to conduct meeting of a company other than an Annual General Meeting, in the manner prescribed by the Act, or the Articles, the Company Law Board is empowered under Section 186 of the said Act, either of its own motion or on an application of any director of the company or member of the company, or order a meeting of the company to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Company Law Board thinks fit and also to give such ancillary or consequential directions as the said Board thinks expedient in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Do not arise in view of reply to part(b) above.

Kashmiri Migrants

6082. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of Jammu and Kashmir migrants living in Delhi;

(b) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of those migrants in Delhi; and

(c) 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) to (c). About 19000 families of Kashmiri migrants have registered themselves in Delhi. The Government policy does not envisage permanent rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants out of Kashmir. It is expected that they would return to the Valley as soon as conditions conducive to their return can be created. In the mean time, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi is providing all possible sustenance and support as per norms/rules in vogue, so that hardships of these migrants are minimised.

[Translation]

Sainik Schools

6083. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in Uttar Pradesh alongwith the locations thereof; and

(b) the norms laid down for admission in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There is one Sainik School at Ghorakhal, in Nainital district, in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Sainik Schools admit boys in Classes VI and IX through entrance examination on all India basis. Boys in the age group of 10 to 11 years and 13 to 14 years as on 1st July of the year are eligible for admission to the Class VI and IX respectively. The admission is made strictly in the order of merit and subject to medical fitness.

[English]

Joint Venture Proposals

6084. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the joint venture proposals approved for generating non-conventional energy during the last two years;

(b) the places where the projects for the purpose have been set up;

(c) the number of such proposals under consideration of the Government at present; and

(d) the estimated cost of each project?

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). During the last two years, 6 proposals of foreign investment joint venture have been approved by

Government as per the details given in the statement enclosed. The projects are at different stages of implementation. One proposal of M/s Ashfaque A. Khan, New Delhi for foreign collaboration with M/s Saladin Investment Services, Switzerland for setting up of a 250 MW wind farm in District Rajkot, Gujarat has been received by the Ministry.

STATEMENT

Proposals for Foreign Investment Approved During last two years

Programme	Indian	Collaboration Foreign	Total Cost (Foreign Equity)	Objective & States where projects are proposed to be set up
1. Wind Energy	i) Sun Source India Ltd.	Cannon Power Corpn. USA	60.00 Crore (60%)	Establishment of Wind Farm. in the State of Gujarat
	ii) LM Glass Fiber (I) Ltd.	LM Glas Fiber Denmark & The Industrialisation Fund for developing countries (IFU) Denmark	12.60 Crore (75%)	Production of blades for Wind electric generators in the State of Karnataka
2. Solar Photo voltaics	i) Solar Tech India Ltd.	Hileos Italy	56.00 lakh (40%)	Manufacture of Silicon Wafers in the State of Rajasthan
	ii) Eco Solar Systems India Pvt., Pune	Mr. Conard Jauslin etl. Switzerland	65.00 lakh (14%)	Establishment of manufacturing facility for alternate material solar cell in the State of Maharashtra
3. Battery Operated Vehicles	Pearless Developers Ltd., Calcutta	Frazer Nesh Ltd., UK	20.00 crore (18%)	Manufacture of solar passenger transport vehicle powered both with batteries and supplemented with Photovoltaic charging in the State of West Bengal.
4. General	Owimex Services India Secundarabad	Owimex Russia	10.00 lakh (50%)	Services in the field of Photovoltaics, Semiconductors, non-conventional energy, pollution control etc. in the State of Andhra Pradesh

B.H.E.L.

6085. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the value of dues outstanding against the State Electricity Boards to the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL);

(b) the period since when the dues have been outstanding from each of the Boards; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The value of dues outstanding against the State Electricity Boards to BHEL in Rs. 870 crores (at the end of Feb. '95).

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The matter is pursued constantly with the concerned State Government and the State Electricity Boards.

BHEL Outstandings (End Feb. 95)

Electricity Boards	(Rs. Crores)		
	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Andhra Pradesh	163	86	249
Rajasthan	127	44	171
Haryana	3	91	94
Punjab	22	39	61
Gujarat	22	18	40
Maharashtra	19	21	40
Uttar Pradesh	14	26	40
Delhi	22	16	38
Madhya Pradesh	19	17	36
Tamil Nadu	11	12	23
Bihar	10	12	22
West Bengal	7	8	15
Karnataka	11	4	15
Orissa	4	7	11
Kerala	1	6	7
Assam	1	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	3
Meghalaya	0	1	1
Total	456	414	870

Terrorism in J & K

6086. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any programme to create awareness among the people of Jammu and Kashmir against terrorism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Government have, through Doordarshan and Akashvani, launched several special current affairs programmes to create awareness among the people of Jammu & Kashmir against terrorism in the State. These include 'Kashmir File' and 'Dateline Kashmir' telecast through Doordarshan and the programmes entitled 'Wadi-Ki-Awaz' and 'Sada-E-Jers' broadcast by Srinagar Station of the Akashvani. In addition, the news bulletins of Doordarshan and Akashvani also focus on terrorist activities in Jammu & Kashmir and Government's efforts to combat them. The regional News Bulletins in Urdu,

Kashmiri Gojri, Pahari, the News Commentaries and Press reviews also carry information to create such awareness.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings

6087. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested in each Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat as on April, 1995;

(b) the amount of profit earned and loss suffered by these undertakings during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of employees working in each undertaking; and

(d) the details of those centrally sponsored projects in the State in which the Union Government propose to make fresh investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). As on 31.3.1994, upto which period only information is available, there were 2 Central PSUs having their registered Office in the State of Gujarat, namely Indian Petro-chemicals Corpn. Ltd. and NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. Details of amount of investment profit/loss during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the number of employees together with details of approved Central Projects during 8th Five year Plan is given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c).

Name of PSU	Investment as on 31.3.1994	Profit/Loss			No. of Employees as on 31.3.1994
		91-92	92-93	93-94	
IPCL	2008.63	255.02	131.77	89.20	11853
NTC(G) Ltd.	295.68	-37.13	-83.85	-82.38	9262

(d)

S.No.	Name of the Project	(Rs. in crores)	
		Estimated Cost of Project	8th Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Stockyard Development of Ahmedabad (SAIL)	30.00	5.00
2.	Butadiene Exten. Plant (IPCL)	46.00	50.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Poly Butadiene Rubber (IPCL)	145.00	110.00
4.	Gas Cracker (Gandhar) (IPCL)	3485.00	1060.00
5.	Emgg. Plastic (JVC) (IPCL) (at Gurgaon Haryana also)	155.00	20.00
6.	Addl. Bengene (IOC)	935.00	100.00
7.	Poly Proplene Plant	194.00	90.00

[English]

Bio-Reclamation of Mines Dump

6088. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared plans for bio-reclamation of mines dumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any offers have also been received from coal mines in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to make a demonstration in this regard at Singreni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A demonstration project has been prepared by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur for restoration of Manganese and Coal Mine Spoil and Fly Ash Dumps through integrated biotechnology approach. It proposes to cover 60 hac. area using microbial consortia along with other supplements in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). No Sir.

(e) and (f). No proposal has been received.

Hospital Modernisation

6089. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to obtain financial help from World Health Organisation in the form of grants for modernisation of hospitals throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be made available for modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) to (c). World Health Organisation does not provide financial help in the form of grants for modernisation of hospitals. However, as part of their assistance, World Health Organisation has been providing on a limited scale assistance to Institutions including some hospitals, in the form of supplies and equipments. (for their strengthening).

[Translation]

Primary Health and Welfare Centres

6090. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of primary health and family welfare centres functioning in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab as on March 31, 1995;

(b) the number of such centres opened separately during 1994-95; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to these centres during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) There are 240 Primary Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh and 472 in Punjab as on 31.3.95. The number of Family Welfare centres in these States as on 31.3.95 is as follows :

	H.P.	Punjab
Distt. Level post partum centres	11	19
Sub-Distt. level post partum centres	22	35
Urban F.W. Centres	89	23
Rural F.W. Centres	77	129

(b) 2015 PHCs were opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1994-95 while no PHC was opened in Punjab during the same period. No Family welfare centres have been opened in these two States during 1994-95.

(c) Primary Health Centres are funded under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

The outlays for Himachal Pradesh and Punjab under MNP (which include community health centres and construction of sub-centres also) are as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab
1993-94	975.00	742.00
1994-95	1257.00	1000.00

The allocation for the Family Welfare Centres is indicated below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab
Distt. level Post Partum Centres		
1993-94	30.00	60.00
1994-95	28.00	60.00
Sub Distt. Level P.P. Centres (1993-94)	65.00	103.00
1994-95	65.00	103.00
Urban F.W. Centres (1993-94)	47.00	36.70
1994-95	43.50	33.50
Rural F.W. Centress		
1993-94	215.00	360.00
1994-95	186.50	312.50

[English]

Manufacture of Mirage 2000

6091. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has the capability of overhauling Mirage 2000;

(b) whether HAL has also got the capability of manufacturing spare parts of the above aircraft; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). HAL is not manufacturing spares for this aircraft.

Hospital Administrative Service

6092. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to form an All India Service for Hospital Administrators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a separate management cadre is required for the efficient running of thousands of hospitals under State and Central Government control; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such need has been felt.

(d) Does not arise.

I.A.E.A.

6093. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the atomic plants identified to be nearly unsafe by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Geneva;

(b) the reaction of the Government to the inspection report; and

(c) the steps proposed to enhance safety at such plants?

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 Government is not aware of any such report.

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

Trade Mark

6094. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'trans border reputation' of multinational corporations is affecting the trade marks of Indian Companies;

(b) if so, the cases brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the steps being considered to mitigate the difficulties faced by the bonafide users of trade marks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). "Trans border reputation" is not defined under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. However, in a number of cases relating to trade marks, the Courts have taken/ takes cognizance of "trans border reputation" of trade marks.

(c) Bonafide and honest use of trade marks are sufficiently protected by the existing provisions of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

Purchase Policy

6095. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose to create an organised Indian supply and Indian inspection cadre services;

(b) the reasons for not utilising these officers in Defence;

(c) whether the purpose was to man the contract management and quality control function;

(d) if so, the reasons as to why officers of other cadre services have been entrusted to perform the same duties in Ministry of Defence;

(e) the details of the purchase policy formed in Ministry of Defence;

(f) the method by which interest is safeguarded in case firms fail to perform-contract in the absence of purchase policy guidelines in Defence; and

(g) the case in which Army/Air Force/Navy have been able to recover risk purchase loss from defaulter firm?

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 Indian Supply Service and the Indian Inspection Service have been created by the Ministry of Commerce, Department of Supplies to handle various aspects of purchase and inspection of stores for central government ministries, departments and Union Territory administrations, other than the items, purchase and inspection of which are delegated to such departments by general or special orders.

In 1991, when some work was delegated to the ministries, 21 officers belonging to the Indian Supply Service were transferred to the Ministry of Defence alongwith the work. The services of these officers are being utilised for purchase functions wherever it is feasible.

(d) The stringent specifications and quality assurance norms of defence equipment and stores have made it necessary to have a specialised set up in the Ministry of Defence for dealing with purchase and inspection. The Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) and Directorate of Technical Development and Production (Air) [DTD & P (Air)] have accordingly been established. These organisations are manned by civilians and personnel drawn from the three services who are specialists in various disciplines. The civilian officers constitute the specialised services, namely, the Defence Quality Assurance Service, the Defence Quality Aeronautical Service. Technical committees consisting of these personnel deal with ab-initio indigenous development of assemblies sub-assemblies, components and spares of various items of defence equipment and stores and the contract management related thereto. The committees also assist the Supply Wing of the Department of Defence Production & Supplies in cases of ab-initio indigenous development above a certain financial limit. The personnel dealing with procurement and contract management in the Supply Wing are drawn from Central Secretariat Service, Defence Quality Assurance Service, Indian Supply Service and other organised services.

(e) The Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production & Supplies follows a purchase policy patterned largely on that of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(f) This policy entitles the Government to recover the loss by way of risk purchase orders against the defaulting firms. It also enjoins forfeiture of security deposits and levy of liquidated damages for safeguarding the Government's interest.

(g) In the last three years, risk purchase orders were issued in 19 cases. In one case the recovery has been made from the defaulting firm and the remaining 18 cases are in progress at various stages.

Protection of Human Genetic Materials

6096. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canada-based Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI) has warned that the microbe hunters from the West are patenting valuable collections from the developing world, and placing them in private industry collections not accessible to the public;

(b) if so, whether human genetic material are included in the microbial materials; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to protect the human genetic material before endorsing patents therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Reports have appeared in the Press about microbe hunters seeking to patent collections from developing countries. Micro-organisms can also include human genetic material. Under the Indian Patents Act, 1970 patents are not granted for genetic material. Such patents are, therefore, not recognised in India.

Public Sector Undertakings-Corruption

6097. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officers in their conference held in New Delhi in September, 1994 considered the problems of growing corruption in the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details of cases of corruption considered by the Combat Vigilance officers in each PSU; and

(c) the recommendations made and measures suggested by the Combat Vigilance officers for implementation by Government to curb corruption?

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

A Workshop of CVOs was held from Sept. 27-29, 1994 under the auspices of National Airports Authority in New Delhi to consider various measures to make vigilance work more effective in the PSUs. As per available information, no specific corruption case was considered by the Workshop. Details of major recommendations are given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Recommendations made by the workshop of CVOs held on 27-29 September, 1994 in New Delhi.

1. There is need to revitalise the vigilance work in the PSUs.
2. The vigilance units/cells in PSUs need to be strengthened with sufficient number of sections/staff.
3. More administrative and financial powers be given to the CVOs. A cadre for the vigilance personnel need to be created in different PSUs and an allowance of 15% of basic pay be given to vigilance personnel.
4. The status of CVOs of the level of Joint Secretary in Schedule 'A' & 'B' companies be enhanced to the level of functional director in the PSUs.
5. More incentives be given to the CVOs.

Wagon Building

6098. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the installed capacity of the wagon manufacturing units in the country, unit-wise;
- (b) the number of wagons supplied to Railways;
- (c) whether Railways are not accepting the whole capacity of wagons manufactured in the above units;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to improve the quality of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A statement in enclosed.

(b) During 94-95, wagon builders supplied 9375 wagons in terms of four wheeler units against Railways orders.

(c) and (d). The Railways indent for wagons in measure to their requirement which may not coincide with installed manufacturing capacity.

(e) The steps taken from time to time to improve quality includes :

- (i) resort to welded joints instead of rivetted.
- (ii) adoption of improved welding technology, such as, Inert Gas Shield Welding, submerged arc welding, semi automatic welding, radio graphic examination of the weld, use of welding manipulators etc.
- (iii) Grit Blasting of wagon surface before painting to impart corrosion resistance and increase life.

STATEMENT

Unit-wise licensed capacities of wagon manufacturing units in the public and private sectors are as under :

PUBLIC SECTOR	(In Nos.) (Four Wheeler Units)
1. M/s. Bharat Wagon Engg. Ltd., Muzzafarpur	2,000
2. M/s. Bharat Wagon Engg. Ltd., Mokameh	2,000
3. M/s. Braithwaite, Calcutta	3,000
4. M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Burnpur	3,911
5. M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Howrah	4,750
6. M/s. Jessop, Calcutta	3,279
Total	18,940
PRIVATE SECTOR	
7. M/s Cimmco Birla Ltd., Bharatpur	3,839
8. M/s. Hindustan General Ind., Delhi	2,000
9. M/s. Modern Ind., Sahibabad	2,000
10. M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta	4,800
11. M/s. Hindustan Development Corpn., Calcutta	4,056
Total	16,695
Grand Total	35,635

Indian Experts in Foreign Governments

6099. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian experts deputed by the Government to serve under foreign Governments as on April 1, 1995, country-wise and profession-wise;

(b) the break-up, country-wise on the basis of which they are deputed under ITEC or paid by the Host Governments or by any International agency;

(c) whether the total number of Indian experts under such deputations has been falling over the last decade;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether our missions/posts abroad have been utilised to communicate the availability of Indian expertise in various fields to foreign governments?

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). Under the existing Government policy, powers for grant of cadre clearance for foreign assignment have been delegated to the respective cadre controlling authorities. The Deptt. of Personnel and Training do not, therefore, centrally monitor information regarding officers belonging to various organised Services of Govt. of India and the State Govts. and Public Sector Undertakings who go on foreign assignment. The Department of Personnel & Training, as cadre controlling authority for the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Central Secretariat Service (CSS) accord cadre clearance only for IAS & CSS officer. The information relating to the number of Indian experts deputed by the Government to serve under foreign Governments is not available centrally. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The trend will be known only after the relevant information becomes available.

(e) No, Sir.

Public Servants

6100. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent judgement the Supreme Court has advised suitable legislation to make public servants responsible for criminal acts done in official capacity with malafide and perverse reasons and a similar recommendation was made by the Law Commission also; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring forward a suitable legislation in this regard?

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

(b) In India, the branch of Law relating to civil wrongs or the Law of 'Torts' as they are more commonly known is based on the Common Law of England. In England as well as in the several other countries following the common law, the law of Torts continues to be governed by the principles of "Equity, Justice and

good conscience". It is therefore, felt that it would be more advantageous to allow the law to develop for some time to come through judicial decisions.

Killer Squad

6101. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "ISI raises killer squad" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 30th March, 1995;

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

(c) the steps taken to liquidate this killer squad immediately?

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) and (c). The Government is alive to the situation and is taking all necessary steps to contain their activities and frustrate their designs. The presence of the Security Forces has been augmented particularly in the sensitive, vulnerable and far-flung areas. Anti-terrorist operations have been stepped up and patrolling and vigil on the LOC has been further intensified.

Computer Maintenance Corporation

6102. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the methods of Recruitments/Promotions in Technical and Non-Technical wings of C.M.C., R&D, Hyderabad for the last three years?

(b) the details thereof?

(c) whether people worked for more than two or three years have been regularised or not; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, 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) and (b). The Recruitment/Promotion policies and practices throughout CMC Limited including, at its R&D Centre, Hyderabad are uniform.

Being a high-tech service-based company, its only asset is the professional skills of staff members. Hence, recruitment method in the company is a very selective process where endeavour is made to attract and select the best candidates available in the market. Relaxations are given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates as per norms.

The following methods are adopted for recruitment:

- (i) Campus recruitment at recognised and reputed institutes like IITs, IIMs, etc.
- (ii) Newspapers advertisements.
- (iii) Internal advertisement for staff members.
- (iv) Direct Applications received.

Promotions are given on merit consideration as also based on the ability of the staff member to discharge higher responsibilities (as justified by the immediate manager).

(c) and (d). CMC Limited has mostly taken people only on regular employment. However, CMC has taken some people on contract basis in areas, such as, building construction, and some very specialized nature of work, which is not in line with CMC's operations and which are unlikely to continue beyond a certain period of time (i.e. 2-3 years). Only a few of them have been regularized as their work had to continue for a longer time beyond 2-3 years contract period.

Growers Cooperatives

6103. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has formulated a scheme to assist tree growers Cooperatives with foreign assistance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any cooperative has been selected from Gujarat for said assistance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the request of National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) initiated, with an allocation

of Rs. 5 crores, a pilot Tree Growers Project in 1986. Subsequently, the National Dairy Development Board and the Tree Growers Cooperative Society (formed under the pilot project) jointly promoted the National Tree Growers Cooperative Federation (NTGCF).

The National Tree Growers Cooperative Federation (NTGCF) has made efforts in promoting and organising Tree Growers Cooperatives for growing bio-mass specially fuelwood and fodder on degraded wastelands on a sustainable basis. The project is being currently implemented in selected districts of Rajasthan and Orissa with assistance from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and selected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka with assistance from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

(c) and (d). The National Tree Growers Cooperative Federation had reported that in Gujarat 56 Tree Growers Cooperative Societies have been organised with a membership of 58,578 persons. These Societies have undertaken measures to develop 753 hectares of revenue wastelands.

Capital Nature for Judiciary

6105. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

SHRI RAM NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has approved a centrally sponsored scheme for developing infrastructural facilities of capital nature for judiciary;
- (b) if so, the details of proposals and finance requirement received from various State Governments, State-wise;
- (c) the total amount released and spent by each State during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and
- (d) the time bound programme to release the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme approved by the Government relating to infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary includes construction of official and residential buildings for District Courts and High Courts. The expenditure on the scheme is to be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. Expenditure in respect of the Union Territories is to be met fully by the Centre. The State Governments were asked to send their proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan alongwith the physical and financial parameters for the Annual Plan of 1994-95. The proposals received from the States in respect of admissible items of expenditure for 1994-95 are given in statement-I. The amount released to various States during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given in the enclosed statement-II. The States are at various stages

of implementing the scheme. The Planning Commission provides funds for this scheme every year at the time of Annual Plan discussions. Thereafter these funds are allocated to various States on the basis of the criterion laid down for this purpose by the Planning Commission. The funds are released in two or three instalments by a Sanctioning Committee constituted for this purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Proposals received from the States in Respect of Admissible items of expenditure for 1994-95

Name of the State	Financial proposals received for 1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assam	204.15
2. Bihar	400.00
3. Gujarat	1720.60
4. Goa	300.00
5. Haryana	2589.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	1862.34
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1760.00
8. Karnataka	3220.40
9. Kerala	1604.67
10. Madhya Pradesh	380.00
11. Maharashtra	2834.38
12. Manipur	422.20
13. Mizoram	138.04
14. Nagaland	304.50
15. Punjab	2500.00
16. Rajasthan	293.34
17. Sikkim	167.74
18. Tamil Nadu	1265.27
19. Tripura	1571.82
20. Uttar Pradesh	12844.66
21. West Bengal	338.00
22. Orissa	271.50
23. Andhra Pradesh	211.00

STATEMENT-II

Amount released to various States under the Centrally sponsored scheme during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Name of the State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	221.2	439.98
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20.0	14.0
3. Assam	79.8	156.89

1	2	3
4. Bihar	174.9	147.0
5. Goa	20.0	34.0
6. Gujarat	100.8	197.45
7. Haryana	47.9	94.14
8. Himachal Pradesh	20.0	34.0
9. Jammu & Kashmir	20.0	34.0
10. Karnataka	146.7	286.72
11. Kerala	94.9	140.0
12. Madhya Pradesh	179.9	351.67
13. Maharashtra	193.8	377.35
14. Manipur	20.0	34.0
15. Mizoram	20.0	34.0
16. Meghalaya	20.0	17.0
17. Orissa	114.8	224.3
18. Punjab	50.9	100.87
19. Rajasthan	138.7	270.9
20. Sikkim	20.0	-
21. Nagaland	20.0	17.0
22. Tamil Nadu	193.6	379.45
23. Tripura	20.0	34.0
24. Uttar Pradesh	430.5	841.28
25. West Bengal	288.6	243.0

Leprosy Patients

6106. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of leprosy patients has increased during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of people and children suffering from leprosy;

(c) whether the leprosy has become resistant to various drugs;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to carefully monitor the situation; and

(e) the new advanced techniques and drugs to tackle this disease?

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

(b) There are 0.75 m leprosy cases as on 31.3.95, out of them 15-20% are children below 14 years of age.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under the programme a combination of drugs i.e. Rifampicin Clofazimine and Dapsone, is provided to leprosy patients. Recently, few newer drugs like minocycline and Ofloxacin are also being field tested in the treatment of leprosy which would reduce treatment period from 6-24 months to one month.

[Translation]

T.B. Control

6107. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of male and female Tuberculosis patients in the urban and rural areas of Uttar Pradesh as on March, 1995;

(b) the details of the programmes launched for the eradication of Tuberculosis in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1994-95;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has sought any assistance for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the Central assistance provided during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95?

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

(a) While no such detailed information is available for Uttar Pradesh, the general prevalence of tuberculosis in the country is about 1.5% of the population, of which one-third are females.

(b) The Government is implementing a National T.B. Control Programme through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and States in the country including Uttar Pradesh. A revised strategy in the name of Pilot Project is also being implemented in Lucknow, U.P. with the assistance of World Bank in a phased manner. The revised strategy emphasises detection of infectious cases through sputum microscopy and treatment as per laid down schedules.

(c) No such request has been received from U.P. Government.

(d) Does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue concerning poor people. There is a Beggars' Home in Delhi. Delhi Government has banned beggary through a legislation and it is in force in the region since long but even today you will not find any crossing in Delhi without beggars. That Beggars' Home is meant for beggars but actually police lock up the poor villagers in it after snatching their money. I raised this issue here first time in 1981, when a person named Ram Vilas Paswan of my area was locked up in it and he really became a beggar on his release after two years. He told about the problems of prisoners in Beggars' Home. As a Member of Parliament, I visited it with two-three other persons. Later on a raid was conducted there, when I became Welfare Minister and 78 persons were freed at that

time. One of the released persons, was quite well off who was arrested by police when he came here for marriage of his daughter. He became insane and even today such things are happening. Khagaria is my home district and a boy Sikandar Yadav, son of Shri Vishnudev Yadav has been locked up in this Beggars' Home for the last two months. He has mother and sisters and belongs to a well to do family which has around forty acres of land. His father came to me and told this. He was returning from his place of work in Haryana. He was locked up there after snatching his money. I contacted Welfare Ministry which told me that matter relates to Delhi Administration. I rang up to the Director in Delhi Administration who told me to contact Deputy Director. I narrated the issue to Deputy Director Srivastva who told that matter is pending with the court as the boy was arrested by the police. As an MP, I am ready to pay security to bail him out but at least innocent persons should not be arrested. You should lock up the Government of India under the Beggar Act, which has so far collected Rs. 3 lakh crores through beggary. Why you arrest innocent people?

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kesarganj) : All the MPs in this Parliament have been elected after seeking votes from people. They all are beggars and should be arrested.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter. I would like to say that the persons locked up there, really become beggars on their release after six months. Poor people have been locked up there. This issue relates to the Government and I would like to seek reply to it from some Minister. I am ready to pay security to bail him out and arrangements should be made for his release. Innocent persons have been locked up there. They should be given justice. On humanitarian ground, I request you that something should be said on this matter in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : In my opinion you should study law about it. There will be some way out.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I have gone through the law in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT (Pandharpur): Sir, through you, I would like to raise this matter. The District Central Cooperative Bank is the best bank in Sholapur District. Throughout the State, it has got its own funds. But the farmers are not getting money due to shortage of currency notes in the State Bank of India in Sholapur District. The Kharif crop season is going on and the farmers are not getting their own funds from the District Central Cooperative Bank. If the cheque is issued, then the State Bank does not honour fully the cheque. The State Bank is refusing to pay the DCC Bank saying that there is a shortage of currency notes.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter as to what is the reason for shortage of currency

notes in the State Bank of India and see that the cheques of the farmers are not dishonoured due to shortage of the currency notes.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : Sir, I would like to raise a very vital and important issue regarding Punjab about the non-availability of railway wagons to the State. The coal is being transported for our thermal plants from the coal fields. Both of our thermal plants at Bhatinda and Ropar are on the brink of closure because no coal is coming. As there is so much of shortage about the availability of wagons, we are facing a great difficulty in having coal. If there is no electricity, there will be no sowing of paddy and if there is no sowing of paddy, in the next season there will be shortage of foodgrains at the national level.

So, I suggest that wagons should be made available for Punjab.

At the same time, we have no storage facility available in Punjab. The wheat which came last season is already kept in the stores. We do not have even a small place vacant for storing the wheat crop which is coming. We are using the air strips. We are using all available vacant places which are open. In one month's time, the rainy seasons is coming and the whole wheat crop will be destroyed.

So, I would humbly request the hon. Railway Minister and the Government to see this acute problem and give us wagons so that we can get the coal. These wagons will not go back empty. The same wagons will take wheat throughout the country. I would seek your cooperation and the cooperation of the House because this is a very vital problem for the State, and the State should be helped in this.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards record production of sugar. It has been estimated that 138 lakh tonnes of sugar will be produced which would be the highest in the world. A stock of 168 lakh tonnes of Sugar is already there, even then the Government intend to import 5 lakh tonnes of sugar. Remunerative prices for sugarcane should be given to the sugarcane producers. Three and half crore farmers are engaged in the production of sugarcane and when the production rises then, I would like to say that it should be exported. We intend to export 5 lakh tonnes of sugar whereas 5 lakh tonnes of sugar is being imported. Sugar is a sensitive commodity and around three and half crore farmers are engaged in the relief to them. You may have seen that being a sensitive or essential commodity, shortage of sugar creates a sugar crisis. Last year only 96 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced and we had to import 20 lakh tonnes of sugar from other countries. We should give remunerative prices to the farmers and

more sugar should be exported to earn foreign exchange. I would like to make a submission that the Government should stop import of sugar and encourage the export of sugar. It is my request to the Government.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Sir, because of the summer schedule flight programme introduced by the Indian Airlines, the people of Assam, Manipur and some other States are facing inconvenience. Their main grievance is that Guwahati is cut off from the flight scheduled from Imphal to Guwahati and again from Guwahati to Imphal. If the people of Imphal want to go to Guwahati, they have to go to Calcutta and then from there to Guwahati. Similarly, if the people of Guwahati want to go to Imphal, they also have to go via Calcutta. This is causing very serious problems. Guwahati being a central place of that region, many important regional establishments of the States of Manipur, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland are situated there. So, the people of these States have to go to Guwahati for official purpose, for the purpose of education, for treatment, or for any other business purpose. The flight schedule is arranged in such a way that it is causing immense grievance to the people. So, I urge the Civil Aviation Minister to look into this matter and reschedule the flight programme so that the people of Guwahati and the people of Imphal can have a directly connected flight to go to Guwahati or Imphal, as the case may be.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say in this House that during the shortage of petrol in Delhi, petrol was brought from Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh but today situation is that diesel and oil is not available at any petrol pump in Hyderabad for the last four days. It is not fair that diesel and oil is given to people of northern region and people of Southern region from where the petrol is being transported face problems. I wish that hon. Minister would make a statement here and tell that by when we will get petrol and oil because without it children cannot go to school, people cannot go to their place of work. Trade and business in Andhra Pradesh have come to a standstill and hon. Minister is not paying any attention towards it. Do you want that only people of northern region will get petrol and people of Southern region face problems. For the last four days I am getting telephone calls and telegrams from the people to solve this problem. They are facing great difficulties. There is no means of transport to take a sick person to the hospital. People would have collected some stock of petrol if it was informed earlier but today the situation is quite serious and I wish that hon. Minister should make arrangements for it.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali) : As the hon. Member has rightly stated, the situation is taking very serious dimensions. The situation is equally bad in the rural areas and even the farmers are suffering for want of diesel and petrol in A.P.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been considerable expansion of the Doordarshan network all over the country with the setting up of Doordarshan LPTs over the last two to three years.

But it is a matter of regret that many of the LPTs are not functioning and the reason attributed for it is, non-deployment of required technical staff. As we understand, about 11,000 technical people are required to be posted to man these LPTs. There has been no sanction of these posts as the Finance Ministry has raised some objections. There has been a terrible discontentment and resentment among the people as the LPTs have been set up two to three years back, but they are not functioning because of the non-availability of the staff. Therefore, this controversy between the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the one hand and the Finance Ministry on the other should be sorted out and steps be taken expeditiously to recruit these people. Unemployed people are available outside. But this is happening due to lack of proper decision.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to sort out this problem and see that the required personnel are posted immediately and these LPTs are made functional.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I suppose that all the Members of the House shall be unanimous on the issue towards which I want to draw the attention of the Government and it will have your consent too. A dharna is being staged at the gate of Union Public Service Commission for the last couple of years to end the inevitability of English and implement regional languages in the examinations held by UPSC. Last year, late President Gyani Zail Singh and ex-Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh alongwith about 100 members of Parliament also participated in Dharna and attracted the attention of the Government towards ending inevitability of English and implementing regional languages in the examination held by UPSC.

Mr. Speaker Sir, a resolution with a view to end the inevitability of English and implement regional languages passed by this House on January 18, 1968 is still pending with Government and gathering dust. Sir, through you, I would like to submit that democracy runs on the basis of majority and I suppose that Congressmen sitting in the treasury benches think that they have majority as they have support of majority Members. But I think if the consent of Members confirmed either by voting or by raising hands, there

will be unanimity in the House that inevitability of English should be ended and regional languages should be implemented in the examinations held by UPSC. Therefore I demand through you that Government should give statement on this issue. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great anguish, I bring to the notice of this House, the sad affairs of Delhi District Cricket Association. DDCA as it is called, is registered as a company with the Registrar of Companies. It has been leased land by the Ministry of Urban Development to run and promote cricket in Delhi. But the officials have mismanaged and misused the ground, known as the Ferozeshah Kotla ground. The Association is being used for other purposes than cricket. The Club Secretary is producing a movie involving lacs of rupees. On the other hand, the financial position of the Association is so bad that salaries may not be paid to its employees in the near future.

DDCA is being run as the personal fiefdom of the Khannas. Khannas' uncles, nephews are the hon. Club Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Member. The Association is a divided House. The two factions have ruined the DDCA with their infighting. Sometimes two teams are being fielded resulting in conceding and forfeiture of matches. For the last three years, the accounts have not been submitted and audited; since the last three years, Annual General Meeting has not taken place as required by the Company law; and so also the election of office bearers has not taken place for the same period. On the basis of dubious proxies, elections have taken place in the past. Due to all the above mentioned malpractices, no proper stadium is constructed resulting in great inconvenience to players and cricket lovers who come to play and watch cricket matches. I demand the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Urban Development to conduct enquiries into the mismanagement and misuse of the facilities by the present management of DDCA. If required, an enquiry may be handed over to the CBI.

Sir, the Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs is here. He is very much aware of this problem. The players are very much concerned. The Cricket Control Board of India has banned the DDCA from holding any international matches. It is a very big set back to the people of Delhi. I would like to have some response from the Minister about this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : At this point of time I can only say that the Government has not received any representation in this regard. But as the hon. Member has raised this matter on the floor of the House, we will definitely look into the matter and see what can be done.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Health Minister is with us. Through you I would like to draw his attention towards a very serious problem. Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are in the grip of diarrhoea these days. Almost every tenth village of Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur etc. is affected with this epidemic disease. In Gazipur atleast 9 persons died and about 2 thousand people are suffering from this disease. In Varanasi also 3 persons died and one thousand persons have been hospitalised. There is heavy dearth of medicines. Even the necessary medicines are not available in sufficient quantity.

Mr. Speaker Sir, Shiv Prasad Gupta Hospital is very famous and important in eastern zone. This hospital is in deplorable condition. This hospital caters medical services to 4-5 crore people of the eastern zone. They have high aspirations for remedy and relief from this hospital but it has become a place of dirt, filth and corruption. Doctors openly resort to malpractices. Medicines are being purchased from outside. Medicines supplied by Uttar Pradesh Government, though shown in stock, are sold out. When it appeared in the news paper that people are suffering from diarrhoea, I visited there, day before yesterday. There I found that doctors were not present. Even CMEs were not present.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I do not know whether hon. Health Minister present here is paying attention to me or not.

MR. SPEAKER : This is State matter. He can not interfere in it.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to submit, through you, that he should write and direct to Uttar Pradesh Government to save the life of people of that area.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to raise an important issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If you please do not mind, let us get some more information and then talk about it.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : It is very important issue. Please allow me to raise it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Even if it is a matter concerning relations between the two countries, we should not raise it based on insufficient information.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : I am saying for this very purpose. If I tell it to you, you will not feel any difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not feel any difficulty.

SHRI RABI RAY : I would like it to be raised in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether that information is sufficient and whether we can form any opinion based on that. Let us wait for some more time.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : I urge upon the Government to investigate it and inform the House about it... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If you please do not mind, let us wait for one day.

SHRI RABI RAY : All right, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : You just see, Sir, how we are cooperating.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no doubt about it.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I raise this issue in the House with heavy heart time and again and I would like Shri V.C. Shukla to close his file and listen to it but inspite of my request he would go on peeping into his file. Everyone is aware that the decision given by Supreme Court on reservation is creating difficulty in implementing this reservation in the country. Specially the promotions of SC/ST employees working in Government offices or public undertakings have been banned and it has been said that they would not be promoted after 5 years. It is a theoretical decision. It created great hue and cry in the whole country. This issue has been repeatedly raised in the House that they are being deprived of the facilities, they have been enjoying since the implementation of the Constitution. The House was of one accord to improve this condition. Government gave statements on several occasions that necessary steps are being taken in this regard but Government took no action other than forwarding some G.Os. Likewise great difficulty was felt due to fixing a limit of reservation and to remove this difficulty in the Tamil Nadu State. But it is not useful as it is confined to one State only. Keeping in view the grimness of the issue, social welfare Minister called all party leaders' meeting, two times and both the times, barring B.J.P., all were of an unanimous view that an amendment should be made in the Constitution in the current session so that the difficulties being felt could be removed. Secondly, 50 per cent limit also should be raised. 27 per cent reservation has been provided to backward classes but in Madhya Pradesh reservation more than 5 per cent can not be given because they have been given reservation in proportion to their population. Though the population of backward class is 42 per cent and due to reservation limit of 50 per cent they can not be given 27 per cent reservation.

In the same way at several places reservation has been made for the wards of freedom fighters, disabled persons or resident of hilly areas. Because of giving 27 per cent reservation, reservation made for them is being affected. Therefore, amendment of the Constitution is of omni interest and difficulty being experienced in implementing the reservation should be removed. This Government also propogated for 10 per cent reservation for so called higher castes poors but it was turned down by Supreme Court. But most of the people are of the opinion that some percent of reservation should be provided to the poors of so called higher castes to do justice with them. But the limit of 50 per cent is hurdle in the way of both the works.

Social Welfare Minister, in his press conference in Patna, stated that amendment to the Constitution would be made in the ongoing session. Shrimati Margaret Alva, in her statement in the Rajya Sabha, said that she was trying to make a national consensus or all party consensus and she would not take any step unless that came into existence. You stated it time and again that a Minister should be a spokesman of the Government while saying something. There should not be contradiction in the statements of two Ministers.

I also said that reservation for most backward in accordance with their population should also be ensured out of 27 per cent. They are economically at par with downtroddens and their condition is deplorable.

I urge upon the Government to take this matter seriously and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should bring a suo motu amendment to the Constitution in this House to remove the difficulties being faced.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Speaker Sir, I am sorry for the heated exchange between me and Somnathji during Zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Vajpayeeji, it does not matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I should have restrained myself, but the temperature prevailing outside, has exercised its impact over me also. I do assure them that I have got regard for him from core of my heart. They are leaders of their parties, and are really big lawyers. If I am trapped in any legal tangle, then definitely I will like to go to them.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I thought certain cloud that was there will be cleared but he did not take that opportunity. I will accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have perfect understanding between yourselves. I think there can be no misunderstanding.

[Translation]

Even his inner conscience cannot think of you.

[English]

Thank you very much

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I think, everybody knows that I have respect for him. Although he is in wrong company, I have respect for him.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, it was a very graceful of him also.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If it is being talked about the company....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : My personal regard is unlimited.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If it is being talked about any company, then I have differences with Chatterjee jee and his company...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have your topic before me and whenever you want to speak on a legislation to be enacted by the Government, we do not allow that kind of a thing. It is because you have an opportunity of bringing in a legislation before the House in the shape of a Private Member's Bill.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : So, I am in a difficulty.

SHRI RAM NAIK : No, Sir. If you allow me, then I will speak.

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain very very important issues on which, unless there is a consensus between all the Parties in the House, we are not going to solve problem, probably, we are going to complicate the problem. Now, what has been said by the Supreme Court is certainly respectable and if all the Parties agree to implement it, and there should be no difficulty. But, then, if you are insisting that that should be done by the Government; that law should be passed by the Government, I do not know whether it can be done.

SHRI RAM NAIK : I said that it should be done in a proper way. It is because, ultimately, the judgement of the Supreme Court cannot be commented upon. Just now there was a comment on the judgement of the Supreme Court regarding Mandal Commission ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What I am saying is this. If you want, you have an opportunity to bring a Private Member's Bill before the House.

SHRI RAM NAIK : That is not the point. Sir, a decision has been given by the Supreme Court, and on that, we would like to have the Government's reaction and we would like to place our views.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : There is a direction to the Prime Minister on the judgement.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be a direction to the Prime Minister. It can be a direction to the Government.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : It is a direction to the Government through the Prime Minister. May I read the exact wording? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You need not read it.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, we want to draw the attention of the Government to an important judgement which has been given by the Supreme Court so that the Government could act.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very complicated matter. We have our own jurisdiction; the judiciary has a jurisdiction; the legislature has a jurisdiction; the executive has a jurisdiction; whether we are entering into each other's area or not; and whether it has to be done or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : We want to know the Government's reaction on this.

MR. SPEAKER : These are all complicated things about which I cannot form an opinion, unless and until, I, at least, go through the entire judgement. I do not want to complicate the relations between different independent bodies.

SHRI RAM NAIK : We would only like the Government to study the judgement and come out with their reaction. The Common Civil Code is so urgent and important an issue on which the Supreme Court has given its judgement. Earlier when the judgement of the Supreme Court was changed in Shah Bano's case, the country had to face a lot of problems. So, now, the Government should study it properly; come out with a proper solution; and ensure that a Common Civil Code is enacted...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : You have just now allowed a matter of Constitutional Amendment. Here is a judicial verdict of the Apex Court in which they have said that forty years have passed, Government after Government have come but this direction under Article 44...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If the Government wants to change any law or amend any law or if the House wants to change any law or amend any law, they may do it. But in what fashion, it has to be done; when it has to be done; and whether it has to be done by evolving a consensus and so on, those matters have to be considered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Sir, we are only drawing the attention of the Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK : When the Supreme Court has directed that the Government should file an affidavit before August, 1995, we would certainly like to know the Government's reaction.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody knows as you do. But there is a provision in the rules which you can use to bring a Private Member's Bill before the House.

SHRI RAM NAIK : This judgement came on the 10th May.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Sir, this is a judgement of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has said -the Supreme Court has said in so many terms that "We direct the Government through the Prime Minister". The words "The Prime Minister" had been used. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very important matter and if I understand correctly this was discussed threadbare on the floor of the House once and opinion of all sides were expressed on this point. Shahabuddinji had spoken and I think some of you had spoken and from here also they had spoken. This is a very important matter. Let it be examined in a proper manner. It is only when there is a consensus between all shades of opinion in the House and outside also it is good. It would be in the interest of the country and unity of the country. Otherwise, wrong signals should not be allowed to go. The Supreme Court is right in saying that if there is something in the Directive Principles it should be examined.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Hon. Speaker, Sir, some moment ago, you have given your permission to Shri Chandrajeet Yadav Jee to speak on the situation arising out of the Supreme Courts verdict.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : They are discussing it.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He demanded that the Government must amend the Supreme Court's verdict by amending the Constitution of India. Now, the issue like reservation and civil code are two different things. You may please make me understand it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Because the reservation is already there in the Constitution. But Civil Code is not in existence.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : How can you say that it is not there?

MR. SPEAKER : Common Civil Code is not in existence.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Justice Jeevan Reddy has given the judgement. This is the third judgement and we do not want to say...

MR. SPEAKER : But what prevents you from bringing the Private Member's Bill before the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking a question Lodhaji. You as a person who understands law and who can interpret the law, what prevents you from bringing a Private Members' Bill?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : What prevents anybody from bringing the Amendment?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot compel the Government to do anything. You can do it yourself.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : We are not compelling the Government. Sir, there can be difference of opinion. There is a difference of opinion on the reservation issue and there can be difference of opinion on the Common Civil Code also. We are only trying to say that now the Supreme Court has said that 40 years have passed. One Government after the other has come and gone. But Article 44 has remained dead.

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself know what was the kind of situation prevailing in the country when the Hindu Code Bill was passed, how much passion was roused and who had objected to Hindu Code Bill. We will remember the history also.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Sir, it was passed. The Supreme Court has said that there is no Ram Mohan Roy now...*(Interruptions)* At the moment we are not on the debate. We are only saying that the judgement has been given by the Supreme Court. They have made a request to the Prime Minister through the Government that they must invoke Article 44 and come out with the Uniform Civil Code. They have also given a direction that within certain date affidavit should be filed. What is the Government doing about it? Sir, in that judgement there is no question of any community involved. All that they have said was now that Article 44 has come to stay it must be implemented. Therefore, they have said that in pursuance of Article 44, a Uniform Civil Code must be formed because they were dealing with a case of abuse and exploitation of a woman and atrocities against a woman by having a second marriage by a Hindu on account of conversion to Islam. They have said that this cannot be allowed by this process. By converting to Islam this kind of atrocity on women cannot be allowed. That was the main reference in that judgement.

All that we are saying is that the Government of India, naturally is seized of the matter after the judgement and they must find out consensus just as they did in the reservation issue. They must hold the meeting in a very good atmosphere without having any sort of apprehensions which your honour has rightly expressed and without generating any heat. Right thinking persons should come and have a Uniform Civil Code as per the judgement of the Supreme Court. That is all we want to say.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, Mr. retired Judge who is raising the issue of uniform

civil code, is an hon. Member of this House. His objective behind it is something different and the objective is that he has raised the issue of civil code and Hon. Speaker says as to why not you raise this issue through private Members Bill. My mind is also very much puzzled and this is never the fact that I too do not want to bring this. If you do bring it, then we would have considered and stated that the Bill has been brought by a very good and intellectual person. Then we would have gone through etc. and urged upon Mr. Rao that you must accept it. You want to do this work just for creating a propaganda in India...*(Interruptions)*. I too know the verdict of the Supreme Court. I too want it, and do not fear trouble. If BSP wants, then it must move it on the floor of this House and definitely we will support it. If the Government does not do it, then why are you feeling troubled and it is being urged upon the Government to do it...*(Interruptions)* Do not do as a temporary work. Hon. Judge sahib and Mr. Ram Naik jee must sit to prepare a sustainable uniform civil code. One more thing is that criminal code does apply to all of us. This applies to Muslims as well. What we want is that the criminal code does apply to all of us. This applies to Muslims as well. What we want is that the criminal code that it is vogue in Saudi Arabia, must apply to the muslims as well so when you to play with them, your hands will be chopped off. If you play with female, then you will be stoned to death.

[English]

If you bring such types of Bills, we will support them. That will be uniform for all.

[Translation]

We were sent to Saudi Arabia as the head of a delegation during Rajeev jee's time. What we witnessed there is that females cannot expose any part of this body except their hands.

[English]

I want, such type of cases be brought here ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I want.

[Translation]

No body refuses to uphold the uniform civil code. Whether you want the same to be seen by all, which is shown on TV. I too want a uniform Civil code and I feel Mr. Vajpayee jee must be supporting it.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, there are two aspects in the judgement of the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER : Has anybody read the judgement.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I have read it. I have got a copy of it also.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you might have read it. I think we should not comment on the judgement without reading it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : The main thing, if you know, is that we have not got the copy but we are trying to procure it and we will give our considered opinion on that. But as for myself, I know one girl who is involved in this case and she filed a case in the Supreme Court. She is from Calcutta. Her husband deserted her and converted to Islam to remarry. Now that has been annulled. It is a very good thing and very welcome thing. We have all really supported that judgement. This is one aspect.

The second aspect is about Common Civil Code. Now what directions the Supreme Court has given to the Government, the Government should respond to the Court accordingly. For us in the country, as Indians, we have been seeing that this issue of Common Civil Code is becoming an issue of really creating passions in that country and to prevent any further step in respect of a Common Civil Code that today what is necessary is to understand what is the meaning of the Common Civil Code. There is a fear, which I find among some people, that it is something which is anti-religion. But it is not anti-religion.

It should be for the benefit of the whole of the society. No campaign is taking place as to what should be the model for that. Why can't certain people, who have knowledge about all these, say that these can be the model for a common civil code. What is good for a Hindu should be good for a Muslim and vice versa. I do not understand what is different. Maybe, when the BJP makes a demand in a loud voice, there is a fear in some people on this. Let everybody, the people who are free from prejudices, make their minds open so that everybody understand about the whole thing. I think, nothing should be feared about a uniform civil code. All the good things for the whole of Indians may be taken up for a framing a law. I support this idea.

MR. SPEAKER : You support the idea.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Hon. Saifuddin jee has raised a matter on which I too will like to express my concern in my feeble voice. There are so many subjects in the country, like the recommendations by Mandal Commission, Kashmir issue and uniform civil code, in respect of which it is very expedient to evolve a national consensus. This is the subject which was raised by BJP Members, so its consequences are going to be very horrible. We should not view this subject by adopting a double standard and even the nation would not tolerate it. So a judgement has been delivered about uniform civil code and the judges of Supreme Court have stated that the Government must look into this issue as such. The Government must explain its stand in this connection, we want to know it? You must also divulge

what you are going to speak on 25th August. Really, this is the only way out to bring national unity in the country. Only this will manage to bring national unity. All the females will get organised and the atrocities being perpetrated on 50 per cent females call for uniform civil code. We will try to evolve a national consensus but the Government must do this by giving affidavit. We demand that the Government must explain to the House as to what it wants to do in this connection?

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice seeking your permission to direct the Government's attention to this landmark judgment of the Supreme Court directing the Government in certain regard to Article 44 of the Constitution.

Sir, in this, of course, we have to take note of the fact that it is not merely saying that a common civil code should be brought forward. The Supreme Court has directed the Law Secretary to file an affidavit of a responsible officer indicating therein the steps taken, and the efforts made by the Union Government towards securing a uniform civil code for the citizens of India.

Sir, as a journalist, I have been crusading for this for the last thirty years and, therefore, I am grateful to you that you have given me a chance to speak on the matter.

Sir, what has happened is that tragically there is no sign of any common civil code even after 45 years of the Constitution coming into being. In fact, the Government's failure in the matter was spotlighted ten years ago, that is in 1985, by a five-member Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, presided over by the then Chief Justice, Mr. Chandrachud, in the course of a bold and enlightened judgment in the famous Shah Bano case. The Chief Justice, Sir, then went to the extent of stating that it was a matter of regret that Article 44 had "remained a dead letter". And he added "A beginning has to be made.... Inevitably, the role of the reformer has to be assumed by the courts... A common civil code will help the cause of national integration by removing disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies".

Sir, this was the judgment ten years ago and now we have another judgment. But nothing is happening. Much of the trouble and, if I may say so, confusion over the issue of the common civil code has arisen because of widespread ignorance and general disinclination to delve deep into matters. Consequently, Sir, what transpired in the Constituent Assembly on the debate on Article 35, which is now Article 44, of the Constitution on November 23, 1948, bears repetition, especially the views of Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the Father of the Indian Constitution. Sir, in this debate, some Muslim Members had earlier argued that every community and group had a right to follow its own personal law, which was a part of their religion and culture.

Further, they said that a common civil code would clash with and undo Article 19 of the Constitution which provides for "freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion".

Sir, I want to share Dr. Ambedkar's views with the House because I think these will help to clear the confusion and enlighten us.

Characteristically, Dr. Ambedkar went to the heart of the matter and made two observations. First, he said that the Muslim Personal Law was not immutable and uniform throughout India, contrary to what had been stated in the amendments (moved by Muslim Members). He said and I quote :

"Most of my friends who have spoken on this amendment have quite forgotten that up to 1935 the North-West Frontier Province was not subject to the Shariat Law. It followed the Hindu Law in the matter of succession and in the matter of succession and in other matters, so much so that it was in 1939 that the Central Legislature had to abrogate the application of the Hindu Law to the Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province and to apply the Shariat Law to them. This is not all. Up till 1937 in the rest of India, in various parts, such as the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bombay, the Muslims to a large extent were governed by the Hindu Law in the matter of succession. In North Malabar, the Marumakkathayam Law applies to all - not only to Hindus but also to Muslims. The Marumakkathayam Law is a matriarchal form of law and not a patriarchal form of law."

The second point which Dr. Ambedkar made was that he assured the Members as follows - And, this is very important I would like all my colleagues here to listen to it carefully and I quote :

"I think they have read too much into Article 35," - which is now Article 44 - "which merely proposes that the State shall endeavour to secure a civil code for the citizens of the country. It does not say that after the code is framed the State shall enforce it upon all citizens merely because they are citizens. It is perfectly possible that the future Parliament may make a provision by way of making a beginning that the Code shall apply only to those who make a declaration that they are prepared to be bound by it, so that in the initial stages the application of the Code may be purely voluntary. Parliament may feel the ground by some such method. This is not a novel method. It was adopted in the Shariat Act of 1937 when it was applied to territories other than the NWFP. The law said that here is a Shariat Law which should be applied to Mussulmans provided a Mussulman who

wanted that he should be bound by the Shariat Act should go to an officer of the State, make a declaration that he is willing to be bound by it, and after he has made that declaration the law will bind him and his successors."

Sir, I am concluding now. Where do we go from here? The Government should even now follow, in my view, the wise and practical advice tendered by Dr. Ambedkar. Either we believe in Baba Sahib or we do not. India and its secularism deserves a voluntary common civil code, not a compulsory one for gradual acceptance without further delay. Enlightened opinion among the Muslims will then have a choice to be liberal and accept the common civil code or continue to be guided by the Muslim Personal Law. Ultimately, Sir, in my view, no community should be allowed the veto to block progressive legislation, especially when it is voluntary and does not seek to impose any view or way of life on any one arbitrarily. Much valuable time has been lost already in implementing the Directive Principles enshrined in Article 44 and in taking the country towards what I would call genuine secularism and national integration. Thank you, Sir.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all Muslims will accept this, whatever has been pointed out by Shri Inder Jitji, once it is voluntary. But once it is tried to be made compulsory, it will become very much unjust and unfair to all the communities because all communities are having their own personal laws and Muslims especially are guided, controlled and persuaded by Shariat Act. Sir, that is why, there cannot be any sort of arbitrary position of this common civil code. So far Shri Inder Jit has very much pointedly told and he has referred to whatever statement and whatever declaration has been made by Ambedkarji, we also welcome such views, if it is voluntary and if it is up to the Muslims or whoever that community may be. If they are just in a position to accept and if they are in a position to make declaration which of the laws will be acceptable and which of the laws will not be acceptable, we do not have any objection.

But the people on the other side, who are trying to have a common civil code, are trying to enforce it. This is very much unjust because we also want that unless there is a uniform line of thinking, unless there are uniform kinds of people, unless there are uniform tenets, unless there are uniform principles of life, unless there is a uniform cultural heritage and all such background, there cannot be just acceptance of such a type of a common civil code, if it is just formulated by Parliament. If all the Members from all the sides just try to formulate such a common civil code, we do not have any objection. But at the same time, it should be ensured that passions do not run high in the country, that the sentiments of people should not be wounded by any section of people imposing such a type of a law.

I would like to submit to you, that if you want to just implement Article 44 and the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution, we do not have any objection. But once it is sought to be imposed upon any of the communities, those communities which are having a distinct type of culture, and a distinct type of their own tenets and different types of principles, there may be trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us understand that this is a very complicated issue. Let us not make off the cuff statements. Who is trying to impose it?

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : This is my suggestion. Whatever you have suggested, I am just deliberating on it. I am not confusing.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not give an impression that somebody is trying to impose it.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : There can be any formulation of a common civil code, provided it is voluntary.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat now.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first most humbly submit to this House that the issue is not so simple as it appears to be. It is a very complicated issue. Unfortunately, the atmosphere is being created that those who support a common civil code are against Muslims and those who are against it are wooing the Muslims as far as the vote bank is concerned. That should be forgotten in the first instance.

The voluntary nature of this civil code will have to be first before us and dispassionately we have to consider it. There are so many complications. The Hindu Law of Succession and the Hindu Law of Marriage are absolutely different from the Muslim Law of Succession and the Muslim Law of Marriage. The whole idea of marriage, the whole idea of succession are different. It will be very very complicated to have, according to my humble submission as a lawyer, a common civil code applicable to all.

At present, I want to further submit a constitutional point. All these years no Government could attempt to undertake this exercise. In the meantime, non-Congress Governments were also in power. In the Janata Government even Jana Sangh was there, everybody was there. Nobody took any steps to do this. Even the V.P. Singh Government could not do it, and the Chandrashekhar Government did not do it. That means, there are practical difficulties as far as having a civil code is concerned and this will be a political decision.

Before the Supreme Court this subject was not directly an issue at all. There was a different issue before them. But somehow or the other, they have made comments on this. It is the highest Court and we cannot comment upon their ability or their power to do so. They can say anything. But my own submission is that we have got separation of powers in our Constitution and

with great respect to the Supreme Court, I submit that somehow or the other we are crossing these limits. This is a matter to be decided by the elected representatives and the elected governments. The judiciary can give its opinion, no doubt. But I think that there can be no direction that such and such law may be passed by this Government or by such and such day. There may be a request and an opinion can be expressed that something may be considered or that it is a subject which has been lying for a number of years.

13.00 hrs.

Shri Lodha has got the correct judgement. As far as I am concerned. I have read only the newspaper report.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : The Supreme Court said that it is only a request.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : The word used is "request". There is no direction at all. Therefore, do not consider this as a directive.

MR. SPEAKER : Digheji, I think, the Supreme Court also has very correctly and carefully said it. We cannot find any objection to that.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Yes. Therefore, merely our attention has been drawn that Article 44 is lying for all these years. Please take it up. But it is for us, for the Executive to decide, as it is a political subject, whether it will be advisable at this stage to go ahead with the matter or not.

These are my submissions.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : I agree with Shri Sharad Dighe. This matter is very complicated. There are two aspects. One is remarriage and the other is codification of civil code.

As far as the remarriage by conversion to Islam is concerned, the Supreme Court has decided and made such a marriage null and void. So, no law is required for that as the Supreme Court judgement itself is a law.

We have three types of civil codes. First is Hindu Law, second is Muslim Law and the third is Customary Law which is applicable in Punjab since time immemorial.

I think my friends from the BJP side do not understand the implication of what they are suggesting. As far as untouchability among Scheduled Castes is concerned, it is permissible only under the Hindu Law and all the advantages are being provided to them under the Constitution. So, I would like to know whether they are prepared to concede the same right to the Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity or Islam as there cannot be any discrimination on the basis of religion to the same class of people under the common civil code.

The Supreme Court has given enough leverage and I hope the Government will go into it and it will take a decision at a proper time with the consensus at the national level.

Now, there are so many burning issues concerning the various communities and we have not made India as a one nation. Let us first integrate all our communities into one nation, one country and then only we can think of it.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : This is a very sensitive issue and I feel that when I speak on this subject, I had to be doubly careful because the larger interest of the country should be my concern, the concern of the House and the concern of the whole nation. Even the framers of the Constitution have been very careful in respect of Article 44 of the Constitution. It only says : "The State shall endeavour to have a national civil code."

MR. SPEAKER : The word 'endeavour' is important.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Yes. The framers of the Constitution were no lesser persons. Even they were not bold enough to say that the State shall have a common civil code. That is a crucial point in my opinion.

Fifty years in the life of a nation is not so long. With a sense of anxiety I may say, the other day when the sensitive issue of Kashmir was discussed I from behind wanted my friends from the BJP to say as to what is their reaction about Article 370 of the Constitution, now when on a particular Article 44 in the Directive Principles of State Policy they are very keen to see that the State shall implement this. What is their reaction? What is their commitment in respect of Article 370 of the Constitution? Kashmir is burning and what is the message that should go from here? May I know from the hon. Members of the BJP, especially from former Justice Lodha, as to what is his reaction to Article 370? Are you for scrapping it or are you for retaining it when the country is burning and when the State is drifting away from the Constitution?

Another article of the Constitution says that it shall be the duty of the Government to see that children below the age of fourteen, shall not be engaged in hazardous occupations. Eleven million children are on the streets. They are street boys. Out of these, twenty lakhs are still engaged in hazardous occupations - in carpet industry, in coal-mines, in match manufacturing industry and in so many other industries. Has there been any meaningful discussion in this House about the fate of these hapless eleven million children of this country? My concern is about those children. So, before we try to have a common Civil Code, let us see the real agony of some sections of the community - the children, the handicapped persons, the illiterate persons and so on. Let us first discharge our duty towards them. On record, I may say that I am for a uniform Civil Code when it is voluntary and when all the communities join together. So, I think, in the present situation, when the nation has enough problems, this august House should not rush through something which will create another problem for the country. I also plead with the Members on that side to be very careful about the future of the country and about the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : Sir, I only want to make one rather limited point that in regard to marriage and affairs connected therewith, we already have a Special Marriages Act, to which any Indian citizens, irrespective of the community to which he belongs, can adhere, if he wishes not to follow his personal law. This is true, for instance, of me personally that I, just voluntarily, not to submit myself to Hindu Personal Law, despite having been born in a Hindu family, was married under the Special Marriages Act, and therefore, irrespective of what my personal religious belief might be, my marriage and all affairs connected therewith are governed by a Civil Code which goes under the name of the Special Marriages Act. Since much of the agitation that exists about the uniform Civil Code is in respect to the question of marriage, divorce and succession, I would like to submit for the House's consideration that in this limited area of marriage and matters connected with marriage, we already have a Civil Code, to which any Indian citizen can voluntarily adhere, should he wish to. Thank you, sir.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supreme Court judgement calling for a uniform Civil Code deserves to be honoured by the Government of India, provided it is acceptable to all sections of the society. It must be used to prevent atrocities on women and to prevent cheating of women. It should not be used arbitrarily. This is a sensitive issue and it must be viewed very carefully.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. You have spoken very carefully.

He is right because the Hindu law is more than five thousand years old, the Christian law is two thousand years old and the Muslim law is about fourteen hundred years old. We want to combine them and create a common Civil Code. How complicated it can be, one can understand.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Sir, my colleague Saifuddin Choudhury has already spoken on this matter regarding our view on this. I just wanted to add one or two points as a woman because in the woman because in the women's movement in our country, even before Independence, there has been a demand for a uniform Civil Code. However, this was because in every personal law, whether it is the Hindu personal law or the Muslim personal law or the Christian personal law, we find that, to a certain extent, there are certain areas in marriage, in succession, etc., where the woman is discriminated against.

And this is why women have been in favour of a Uniform Civil Code. Particularly from the Leftist Women's movement, the nationalist women movement there has been support for this.

I would, however, like to say, Sir, that Uniform Civil Code is something which cannot be imposed from above, merely through a law being passed by the Parliament, but it has to be worked out from below, from the level

of the people concerned, within the community. Their consensus has to be taken into account. One particular point that we have been raising is that we can start from a very small thing, namely the registration of all marriages. This is one thing which would guarantee, which would safeguard women's rights to a small extent. But that can be a step towards what we call Uniform Civil Code. So, I think that although we agree that there should be a Uniform Civil Code to which people can go when they cannot find any justice in their own personal law,...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : And divorce should be through the process of law. It is again discrimination.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Yes, that is right. While this is so, we think that this should be worked out in a step-by-step manner by forming consensus within the communities themselves. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally, you do not express your opinion on this type of issue, but today you have given your suggestion. Keeping in view the gravity and sensitivity of this subject and I do rever your suggestion.

HON. SPEAKER : I have not tendered any suggestion.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : I think that you have given a proper indication that a law has been operating for the last 5000 years, another one for the last 2000 years and still another one is 1400 year old one. If you need to amend these laws, which have been upheld by the common people, then we must do it by mustering up people's confidence and by creating a very congenial environment so that the issue must not get complex instead of getting resolved. If we want to achieve any target (aim), then we must have a proper technique and strategy and our behaviour must be well mannered so that the complexity could not get increased since our country and our society are really very complex one and this is not today's issue or a subject of public discussion but ever since the constitution was framed and during which a deliberation was held, following which a system was evolved and since then courts have expressed their opinion on this issue. I want to say about the personal law prescribed by Islam. Mr. Vajpayee does know it because he has got a very deep and intimate relationship with Lucknow which he represents even now. Mr. Ali is the Chairman of Muslim Personal Law Board and he is a scholar and well-known ulemas not only in India but all over the world. His thoughts on Shariyat and Hadis are really viewed with reverence all over the world. This is a matter of discussion in the Muslim Law Personal Board even. And several meetings have taken place on this subject and it was deliberated as to whether keeping in view

today's world, today's needs and situation in our society and females' condition, any change in this law is called for. If so, then how to bring a change? The Supreme Court's verdict has come out on this subject. This will be better that this must be deliberated and the people who are getting affected by it...

HON. SPEAKER : Sir, a question was raised in the Supreme Court. You must have written in this connection. I have not looked into properly.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : You have rightly said. Keeping in view all these things, I think your suggestion is really better that people must be given to discuss it furthermore and we cannot force the Government to take a step in haste. This is all right, steps should be taken to take thte society towards progress and people's fundamental rights must be protected. Nobody could object to it. We want that a society be evolved based on justiciable fundamental principles. This is called social justice. So, the society should be evolved on the basis of equality, justice and regard for all. No body will have any objection to this one. So I think that this is a good thing that this was deliberated. If something comes out of it on the basis so national consensus, then this is most welcome.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a Common Civil Code in Goa. It applies to everybody. We could, perhaps, have a look at that.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this debate was started, then you had certain apprehensions, but the way this debate has proceeded in really very heartening and efforts were made to raise all possible questions. The Supreme Court's verdict has come out and as it has been stated that those who want to remarry finds refuge in the Islam, are really perpetrators of injustice. This is a big issue in itself. This also precipitates tension.

I do know one case in Delhi, there was a professor in an university. He divorced his wife and embraced Islam so that he could remarry. Now, Islam is not to blame, our muslim brothers are not related to this question directly, but there is such a system which gives rise to a feeling that the system does not do justice. So this decision is really a good one.

As far as the question of uniform civil code is concerned, this question was hotly debated in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Indrajēt has referred to last several years. Shri Manishankar has rightly said that a special marriage law has been framed and whosoever wants could marry under this law. Personal law is being amended even in Islamic countries. The changing time period is being kept in mind and females' cry is being

heard. This issue is a bit complese here because every issue gets politicised just for votes and then gets trapped in minority-majority issue. Now females are 50 per cent in strength. Now justice must be done to them. Muslim countries are going towards this only, if we want to go in this direction, then nobody should have any objection to it but I am not in agreement with the suggestion that Saudi Arabia...(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR (Gopalganj) : I was talking about you only. Vajpayee jee, this Hindu-Muslim has come from your side. So I do not take it otherwise, I like it more than you but why there is no competition. If you go to Saudi Arabia and do something to a girl, then will strangulate you, and if you have been caught on a rape charge, then they will stone you to death. We want that this kind of question must be raised here also. When I was Chief Minister, there was a Hindu Doctor, unfortunately this is on record. He wanted to get rid of his Hindu wife and remarry his another sister. What he did is that he went to Phool Bari Sharief and named himself as Abdul Gafoor and remarried her sister. We must check this kind of thing. If you speak, then people will think he is from BJP and if I speak, then nobody will think so. So I must say to you that you belonging to BJP, are scared of us, though we do not fear you. You fear us. People will say that Vajpayee jee is from BJP, that is why he is doing so. We want to go hundred times ahead of him. You will understand that he has named himself after me and married the sister of his wife whom he divorced. Then he came over to me. We have seen what he has done. Had he remained a Hindu, then he would not have been in a position to remarry. We decided that day that no problem, if he has remarried being a Muslim. My inner conscience never allowed me to punish him simply because he is a Hindu convert. He escaped my wrath being a Hindu convert. You must tell me, this is not a minor issue. Right now Shahbano's case was referred to, this was hotly debated in the country. Shahbano is 60-70 year old lady with 4-5 sons. That old lawyer had divorced her. But this did not cause not cause uproar in the country. Though she had sons, but I think this was a grave injustice perpetrated on her. They lived together for 60 years and then she was divorced. These are all wrong things. I want to go ten steps ahead Vajpayee jee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have almost forgotten what I was going to speak. What to speak of two marriages, I have not married even once.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had to speak one thing. Charles Sahib is not here. He has referred to the Article 370. I will like to inform him that he must go through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. Article 370 was introduced as a temporary Article. Now attempt is being made to retain it permanently so we are being opposed. But there is no similarity between these two. I think the issue like uniform civil code must be debated.

The Supreme Court has also requested to the Government and just as Lodha jee has said. We have seen the judgement, the Government has to put forth its view within its limit as per the directive of the Supreme Court. The Government must evolve consensus as this. Thereafter, whatever the Government says in the Supreme Court, the country will deliberate as it and the Supreme Court will also discuss it.

HON. SPEAKER : Right.

13.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement regarding rejections of Award in Compulsory Arbitration (JCM), Reference No. 1 of 1991

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of Award in Compulsory Arbitration (JCM), Reference No. 1 of 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7591/95]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad for 1993-94 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 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 7592/95]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh for 1993-94 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA)
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94, under section 19 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, 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 7593/95]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts* (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon, under section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7594/95]

13.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-first Report

[English]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.24½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sixteenth, Seventeenth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto :

- (1) Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table; and
- (2) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (Tenth Lok Sabha).

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to Stop duty free Import of Natural Rubber**

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur) : Sir, it is reported that Government of India is going to permit duty-free import of 50,000 tonnes of natural rubber. This has created panic among rubber growers of the country who by their hard toil have produced enough of country's requirement of natural rubber. As per the official figures of the Rubber Board, the year 1994-95 closed with a balance stock of 72,000 tonnes of natural rubber. The estimated production during the current year is 5,11,000 tonnes. Permission has already been given to import 20,000 tonnes of natural rubber duty-free, thus making the total availability of natural rubber for 1995-96, 6,03,000 tonnes. The estimated requirement of the Indian industry is only 5,24,000 tonnes. 1995-96 will be closing with a balance stock of approximately 80,000 tonnes. The huge surplus stocks going to pile up will cause the fall in the price of natural rubber. There is absolutely no necessity of any import of natural rubber and no decision for import may be taken to the detriment of the rubber growers. Government of India is urged to make their stand clear on this issue.

- (ii) **Need to Provide More Funds to State Government of Himachal Pradesh to cope up with Acute Drinking water Problem in Shimla**

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shimla is the capital of Himachal Pradesh

and there is a great influx of tourists during the Summer season. The local populace, the national and international tourists are confronted with great difficulties due to the scarcity of drinking water there. There is also an acute shortage of water in the University premises. Besides, the people of New Shimla, Tutu, Jatog etc. are also faced with drinking water problem because there has been a population explosion in Shimla after independence. The State Government has spent a lot of money to cope up with the problem but the population has been ever increasing. The State Government is not financially sound enough to solve this problem. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to make available additional funds so that drinking water is made available in Shimla. Moreover, the water of river Satluj may be lifted and channelised to meet the needs of Shimla so as to solve the drinking water problem of the local people, the national and inter-national tourists.

(iii) Need to Restore Chandigarh - Leh and Chandigarh - Delhi Flights by I.A.C.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, after withdrawing from its circuit the Chandigarh-Delhi-Chandigarh flights, the Indian Airlines have now withdrawn its sole weekly flight between Chandigarh and Leh, despite the fact that last year the city's turnover exceeded the target by more than 50 per cent.

This action has not only deprived the Capital of Punjab and Haryana and the headquarters of Union Territory of Indian Airlines operations but also affected the supply of medicines, vegetables and other essential goods to Leh from Chandigarh and various parts of Punjab. The Leh-Chandigarh flight was availed of by Ladakhi students, Indo-Tibetan Border Policemen, businessmen and patients requiring emergency treatment at the Post Graduate Institute.

Chandigarh is the city of Pandit Nehru's vision but today it has become the only capital city besides Shimla to be without Indian Airlines connection.

I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to restart operations between Chandigarh and Leh and Chandigarh and Delhi.

(iv) Need to Lift ban Imposed on Export of Sandal wood

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga) : Sir, export of sandalwood in the form of chips, flakes and powder was banned with effect from 1.4.92. As a result of this, there has been lot of smuggling activities these days.

The Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are auctioning dead trees including roots, cracked, hollow and knotted logs, chips flakes and powder Chips dust and flakes are the wastage which resulted in the carving of handicrafts. These cannot be used for any

other purpose gainfully. Even the oil content is must less compared to the cost of oil extraction. Only 5 per cent of the total dead trees are utilised by the local artisans for the purpose of handicrafts; ten per cent of the wood sold in the auction is purchased by distilleries for distillation. Because of this ban, there is no market locally for the sale of chips, dust and flakes. The Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka are facing problem because of surplus stock as the present stockyards are flooded with waste stock of sandalwood. The Central Government are also losing their foreign exchange.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests have already cleared the proposal for the export of 1,500 MTs of sandalwood chips, flakes, powder, 1,000 MTs of spent dust flakes and 500 MTs of Sapwood powder at MEP rates. Out of this, 25 per cent would go to State Governments.

I therefore urge upon the hon. Minister of Commerce to lift the ban and allow export of sandalwood chips, dust, roots, knots and flakes under OGL to herald a new milestone and to give a fillip for the export of sandalwood waste in overseas market. This will not only help the country but also rescue the traders of Karnataka and other neighbouring States from becoming bankrupt.

(v) Need to set up L.P.G. outlet at Ladnu Town in Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN (Churu) : There has been a long standing demand of the people of Ladnu town of Rajasthan in my Parliamentary Constituency, Churu for opening an L.P.G. outlet there. I have also apprised the hon. Minister of the above situation. This town inhabited by more than 50,000 people fulfills all the criteria required for opening an L.P.G. outlet. The internationally recognised institutions including Jain Vishwabharti are situated there. The concerned company has also got a survey conducted of the area but it is quite deplorable that this facility has not been made available to the common people so far.

Therefore, through you, I would urge upon the Central Government to make arrangements for making available the L.P.G. facility to the people of Ladnu town forthwith.

(vi) Need to Implement the Central Scheme so as to Solve Acute Drinking Water Problem in Kairana, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN (Muzaffarnagar) : The level of water has steeply receded in the area starting from Budhana located centrally between the rivers Krishna and Hindan in Kairana falling under my Parliamentary Constituency, Muzaffarnagar. There the handpumps work for two three hours only. There is a shortage of drinking

water. It is only the onset of Summer as yet. The more it will be hot, the scarcity of drinking water will reach its dangerous levels.

The Central Government formulated many schemes for the supply of water to this area but no scheme was completely implemented.

I urge upon the Central Government to launch a new scheme for solving the acute drinking water problem of the above area so that water is made available to the farmers for farming purposes and to the common people for drinking purposes.

(vii) Need to Clear the Proposal for Modernisation of one Canal under Sone Barrage Irrigation Project and to Provide Adequate funds for its Execution

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj) : Sir, there is a Sone-Barrage Irrigation Project in Indrapuri adjoining Dihari in Bihar. It is one of the biggest irrigation projects of the country. This project irrigates around 24 lakh acres of land of Rohtas, Bhabhua, Buxar, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Patna and Nawada districts. This project was constructed in 1875 and it is now 120 years old. The banks of all the canals emanating from it have been eroded and destroyed. As a result of this, adequate water does not flow through these canals which could meet the requirements of irrigation. Because of the construction of Badsagar dam in Madhya Pradesh and Rehand dam in Uttar Pradesh in the upper reaches of Sone, there is less flow of water when there are less rains. Due to floods and drought in this area, the farmers' crops are destroyed. It causes a heavy national loss. The Government of Bihar had three-four years ago sent a proposal of modernisation of this project to the Government of India. That proposal is still under the consideration of the Government of India. A Kadwan reservoir scheme was sanctioned for fully meeting the water requirements of this project but it is still suspending in the air. It seems that in the absence of the modernisation of Sone canal the above districts of Bihar will turn into a desert. Thus, farmers are likely to face a grave crisis.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to release adequate funds for the modernisation of this project and get it completed forthwith and also complete the construction work of its ancillary project Kadawan reservoir.

(viii) Need to provide Better Telephone Facilities in Jahanabad District, Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many telephone instruments have been rendered ineffective since their installation in M.A.R.R., P.C.O. booths in district Jahanabad due to manufacturing defects. Consequently, many places of the district have also been devoid of telephone facility.

Kurbha is an important block of district Jahanabad but there is no S.T.D. facility available there.

During the tenure of late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi it was announced that all the Panchayats will be linked with telephone connections. Accordingly a new telephone instrument was installed in district Jahanabad but this facility is not available to the poor and the weaker sections.

Jahanabad district is a militancy infested and sensitive district which warrants the need of S.T.D. facility in all the Panchayats there.

I, therefore, urged upon the Government to make functional all the defunct telephone instruments in all the areas of Jahanabad and Patna district.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.35 p.m.

13.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty of minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

GENERAL BUDGET 1995-96 — DEMANDS FOR GRANTS — CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications. The total time allotted is five hours and thirty minutes. The following is the time allotted to each political party according to their strength.

Congress	- 2 hours 28 minutes
BJP	- 26 minutes
CPI	- 21 minutes
Janata Dal	- 13 minutes and so on.

Some political parties have given two or three names and some have given only one name. So, the time allotted shall have to be distributed among the Members who are inclined to speak or speak or they may name one or two persons so that they can participate. The debate shall have to come to an end by 5 o'clock and then the hon. Minister will take the floor of the House by 5 o'clock. So, I need the cooperation of this House.

Mr. Prem Dhupal you have spoken for 40 minutes. How much time you need?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : I need five minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil) : When will we get our turn?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After Mr. Dhupal, Congress and in that proper order only, we can come.

In CPI (M), we have Shri Rupchand Pal, Shri Satyagopal Misra, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shri Purna Chandra Malik and Shri Haradhan Roy. So, the time allotted is very short.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much time BJP has taken?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will complete his speech within five minutes.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday also. I said that Communication Ministry is functioning like a shopkeeper. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam has been unsuccessful in performing its duties. Staff and officials of MTNL consider consumers, as their slaves. Telephones are not repaired for months together and while repairing the telephones they are doing some favour to the consumers. Consumers are burdened by an increase of 5 per cent in the service charges. Penalty is charged on late payment of telephone bills. Though the Court has also given a verdict that if telephone of the consumer remains out of order for fifteen days then the rent should not be charged from him rather compensation should be paid to him, but the department maintains a silence over it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not only that but the department has been unsuccessful in collecting the telephones bills. You will be surprised to know the amount of outstanding bills. Rs. 12 crore 83 lakh and 87 thousand are outstanding and department is not serious about collecting this amount. General consumers are being harrassed. From MPs to General consumers all are complaining for over-billing. Telephone calls are made by some other persons and its charges are added in some other person's telephone bills. What action is being taken against such employees nothing has been told about it. It has been stated that computer system has been introduced for avoiding mistakes. Sir, I would like to cite an example in this regard. A consumer from Delhi, whose telephone No. is 647-0386, has registered a complaint of overbilling with the Department. That Bill was issued on 13th January, 1995. This computerised bill shows that a call was made to some foreign country at 9.59 and it was for a duration of 11.37 minutes. It means that the Call had been continued upto 10.10. But in the same Bill another 3 minutes' call has been shown at 10 O'Clock. Will the Hon. Minister like to clarify that how two foreign Calls can be made from the same telephone at the same time, I have a clear evidence that how this department is functioning and computerisation has become unsuccessful in it.

People are not only facing problems with the communication Department but with postal department also. There is delay in distribution of letters and telegrams. Apart from it more commission is charged for money-orders and they also do not reach in time. Poor perons send money-orders to their villages which do not reach in time. Complaint regarding this has also be made to the Department. I am not quoting report of Standing Committee in this regard which says that comparatively more complaints have been registered against money orders. The Committee has recommended to reduce the charges on money orders. Whenever any complaint for delay is made, the department replies that due to Dewali and New Year, the load of work has increased. I would like to know as to whether the Department was not aware of the fact that the work load will increase and why the staff is not engaged on overtime to clear the dak in time and why proper arrangements are not made to meet the excess work load.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one more thing has been noticed in your department which is a matter of great concern. Non plan expenditure is increasing in your department and developmental work has come to a grinding halt. In para 13 page 4 of fifteenth report of the Committee it has been clearly mentioned that the allocation made in the budget for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, for postal network was not utilised. Only 48 post offices were opened during 1993-94 whereas a target for opening 80 post offices was fixed. It means that only 11 percent department post offices were opened in 1994-95. Similarly 80 per cent extra departmental post offices were to be opened but Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that only 17 such post offices were opened whereas the target was for 100 or 150.

[*English*]

And the Standing Committee has observed, it is ridiculously low.'

[*Translation*]

It is a serious note on any department. Postman is the only representative of the Government who has direct link with villagers. It is really very sad that this basic facility is not available in 52 per cent of rural area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a target of opening up of 3600 extra departmental Post offices was fixed for Eighth Five Year Plan. It has also been reduced and post offices are bot being opened. The funds allocated are also not being utilised properly. An annual deficit of around Rs. 300 crore is incurred on post cards, inland and by some other such reasons. The cost of post card is Rs. 1.57 which is sold at a rate of 15 paise only. It is correct that poor perons are being facilitated but a countrywide demand is being made to raise the price of post cards used to take part in quiz-programmes held on television. Whether a new kind of post card cannot be introduced for it?

Sir, I am reading the last line of para 22 on page No. 6 of 15th Report of the Standing Committee.

[English]

Enormous loss has been caused since then to the exchequer by not taking prompt action to the valuable suggestions of this Committee. The Committee takes a serious view of this costly lapse on the part of Department of Post.

[Translation]

There are several such reports and notes. I am failed to understand that why the department could not become efficient even after submission presenting the report by the Standing Committee. It has introduced Speed Post Service to complete with the Courier Service. This provides business to private Couriers. The business of private Couriers is increasing day by day and business of Speed Post is reducing.

Sir, another problem relates to extra Departmental employees and I feel that the whole House will agree to it. Postal department is the only department which has extra departmental agents since the time of Britishers and even after Independence this department is functioning through them. You will be surprised to know that postal department has more extra departmental employees than the permanent employees. They work for distribution of mail received by the department. They provide free accommodation for post offices but are paid very meagre amount. There is no improvement in service conditions. A limit has been fixed in regard to the amount of gratuity and they are not being paid more than that. Sir, it is an irony that they were called to the negotiation table only after a countrywide strike held in December, 1993. They were given assurance that their pay would not be deducted. But even after giving assurance, payments were not made to the poor employees who get only Rs. 300 to 600 only as salary. They are very much perturbed because of non fulfilment of the assurances given by the hon. Minister.

Sir, it is really strange that the number of officer is increasing in this department whereas the number of employees is decreasing day by day. Thus it is becoming top heavy administration. As my other colleagues would also like to speak on this issue therefore I have to say in this that policy decisions are taken here and we have been told that Telephone Advisory Committee and Postal Advisory Committee will be constituted which would also includes MPs. Complaints have been made by several MPs that either no Committee was constituted in their areas of the Members were not included in them. In regard to PCO also, it was told that Committee would be constituted and MPs would be consulted. But so far no MPs have been consulted for providing PCO Connections. Not a single PCO has been sanctioned on the recommendation of MPs. But 15 PCO connections have been sanctioned

at once on the letters of some non-existence type leaders, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, MPs are not informed about the inaugural functions of telephone exchanges set up in their constituency. What is happening here, how this department is functioning. Criticism should not be taken as a bitter experience and it is really unfortunate that some persons have chosen the remedy of not inviting the MPs who criticize. The policies formulated by the Parliament are not implemented. Minister represents the whole country but now a days tendency has developed that developmental works are limited to Minister's State or constituency only. Railways Minister thinks that much more railways facilities should be provided to his area only and communication Minister try his best to facilitate his area. I would like to remind a saying of 'Bible' that it will be better if your neighbour is happy. So at least pay a little attention to the development of the neighbouring constituency also. Leave the developmental work on national or state level aside but if you cannot work for development in the adjoining area to your constituency, how the department will function?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that anybody who become a Minister should formulate the policy by keeping in mind the circumstances prevailing in the whole of the country and all the works should be undertaken according to that policy. Now a days the conditions prevailing in the Department of Telecommunication are causing danger to the security of the country as we have given several works in the hands of foreign countries and the standard of services is falling day by day. The demand to open new post offices is turned down by giving and excuse of resources crunch whereas on the other hand the full amount earmarked for this purpose remains unutilised. In view of the above mentioned points how can I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications. That is why on behalf of my party I oppose the Demands for grants put by the Ministry of Communication and demand that the functioning of the Department be improved.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Communications for the year 1995-96... (Interruptions)

Sir, the Demands for Grants of this Ministry are being discussed in the House, after a very long time and I take this opportunity to review the achievements of the Government not only during the last one year, but ever since this Government took over Office in June, 1991. It is also an opportunity to understand the problems and appreciate the challenges that face us in our endeavour to make optimal use of this important tool of socio-economic development.

As you all know, the Ministry is organised with two main Departments. One is the more glamorous, more visible, much larger and profitable Department of Telecommunications and the other is the good old Department of Posts which is no longer glamorous, less visible and unfortunately loss-making. This Department also administratively controls six public sector undertakings and six telecom factories which are Departmentally run the Department which is also responsible for the planning of the frequency spectrum in the country. It also looks after the planning, coordination and monitoring part.

But today when we talk of Ministry of Communications, we generally talk about the department of Telecommunications only and not so much about the Department of Posts. If you look at the development of telecommunications in the country, it can broadly be broken into three phases. Ever since telecommunication began in this country through the period of Independence, till 1980s was the first phase. In 1947, when the country became Independent, there were only 86,000 telephones in the country.

14.59 hrs.

(Shri Sharad Dighe *in the Chair*)

It was under the leadership of that young, dynamic leader, a man with a vision, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that we recognised the importance of this vital infrastructural resources.

15.00 hrs.

Under the leadership of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Department of Telecommunication entered the 2nd phase. There received massive infusion of funds; there were policy changes; liberalisation was introduced. Under the policy of broad-banding, private sector was invited, for the first time, into the equipment manufacturing sector for making telecom instruments, for making EPBX systems, and small exchanges. There was an emphasis on universal access and we see the result of that policy in the number of public telephones that dot the country. Shri Rajiv Gandhi also given fillip to indigenous R&D industry when he initiated and liberally funded the Centre for Development of Telematics, the C-DOT. And we have the result that whenever a rural telephone exchange is inaugurated its a C-DoT exchange, designed and developed entirely by Indian scientists and manufactured by Indian companies. As a result of that policy, we see that telecom service has improved substantially. The network has become largely automated with introduction of electronic exchanges. We have the choice of equipments like the push button telephones and EPBX equipments which are available from many of the indigenous manufacturers. STD facility has been extended to large number of stations and the whole country has got hooked up. Waiting lists are gradually reducing and innovative 3-tier tent structure of reducing the night charges is making the best use of the telecom

network. While all this has been achieved, an important point must be stressed that this has all happened without budgetary support; it is entirely self-financed. The second important point is cost of telecom services in the world is perhaps the lowest anywhere. Sir, when the Government took over office in 1991, the then prevailing economic conditions required the Government to usher the new Economic Policy which envisaged globalisation of Indian economy and massive invitation of direct foreign investment. Sir, this policy requires a most modern telecom network. Now, to achieve this objective, Government announced a new Telecom Policy in May, 1994 and four months later, guidelines were issued to implement that Policy. The Most Important feature of the Telecom Policy, which I term as Phase-III of Indian telecom industry, is the decision to introduce private sector in Indian telecom sector both in basic services as well as in value-added sub-sector. Telecom density is very low in India. Recently, as of March, 1995, it has reached a landmark figure of one percent or one telephone per 100 persons telephones. But if you compare it to the world average of ten per cent, it is abysmally low. It is low even compared to Pakistan which had two telephones per hundred or Malaysia which has got 13 telephones per hundred persons. Therefore, the Government has decided to emphasise universal access rather than universal service, as we can not reach the level of 70 to 80 telephones per hundred in the near future.

Sir, therefore, the new Telecom Policy sought to create a world class telecom network, world class telecom service in India while seeking to achieve telephone on demand by 1997. It sought to give basic telecom facility at a reasonable cost, both in urban as well as rural areas. It also sought to make India into a major manufacturing base of telecom equipment and all this without jeopardising the security of the nation. But the resources to achieve all this, in a short span of two years are just not available. Even the targets set for Eighth Plan are being scaled down because of the paucity of resources. Therefore, the major decision to invite private capital to enhance telecom sector which market the third phase of our telecom history. But the entry of private sector in a service sector is easier said than done. It is far easier to bring in foreign participation in a manufacturing unit but in a service area, it is not so easy. We are living in an age which is rightly called information age, rapid strides in the computer and communication technology is sweeping up. Paradigm applicable to industries and services of industrial age do not necessarily hold good for the services and industries of the information age. Traditionally, telecom world over has been a monopoly either a State monopoly mostly, or in some exceptional cases like in United States, a private monopoly. But the sweeping changes in technology over the last 25 years have made it impossible for monopolies whether it is the State or private, to keep pace with the changes. Also, the basic nature of telecom services made global presence

mandatory. When a national telecom company went global, it is far easier for them to compete globally if they are not Government monopolies because globally people are afraid of a State-controlled company. And, therefore, there was a trend throughout the world to break up monopoly, to break up large State monopolies into a smaller companies and also privatising telecom.

In 1984, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher privatised the British Telecom, not without pain, 9000 people had to lose their jobs. But they have come out of it and privatisation of the British Telecom no stands as an example of how deregulation should be done. Also in 1984, the AT&T, which was the largest private monopoly of the United States was also broken up as a result of their anti-trust, anti-monopoly legislation of the United States, into six or seven regional companies. Today, the third and the fourth largest telecom in telecom monopolies in the world, the France telecom and Deutsche Telecom of Germany are trying to deregulate and privatise. They are also going through a lot of changes. We in India are going through such a process.

Sir, the BJP has taken about an hour or so on this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today, we are running against time.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, we must have, at least, equal time which the BJP has taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply at Five O'Clock. Gullotine is at Six O'Clock and so many Parties are to be accommodated.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : But you must give the time which you gave to the BJP. I am the first speaker from the Congress Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Congress party has given 14 names for participation in this debate.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, I do not think, many people are seen.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up now.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : We are going through such a process and this process of privatisation has some frustrations because of delays in decision-making, sometimes, because of sudden changes in Policy guidelines or there is charge of lack of transparency, there is charge that the Government itself is a major operator and the regulatory authority is biased towards the Government operators; there is a debate of urban versus rural; there is a debate about social responsibilities versus profit, about regulatory mechanism, about entry guidelines, about restructuring of the Government operators. There is also a debate about how much of foreign equity should be permitted to the private operators. There is also a debate about geographical size that should be given to private operators.

Sir, this is a new experience. We should evaluate all the charges and complaints which may friends from the BJP made in the light of the fact that every country had to go through this painful process.

We have never done it before. There may be some mistakes. Some errors of judgement are also possible. But we are in the learning process. We are all the time learning and correcting the errors.

I would like to highlight the achievements of the Department of Telecom not only over the year but from 1991 March. The figures for March 1991 are available. We took over in June and nothing much happened between March and June. Actually it slid down. If we take some key parameters, the direct exchange lines in 1991 were 50.7 lakh. Today, we have 98 lakh direct exchange lines, a growth almost of one hundred per cent in just four years. Now, look at the rate or growth in the network. During 1991, We were adding 4.85 lakhs lines per year. Last year, we added 17 lakh lines which is an expansion of more than four times. As regards revenue, in 1991 it was Rs.4,447 crore. Today in 1994, after three years, it has almost doubled to Rs. 8205 crore. Profitability which was Rs. 1405 crore in 1991 has also nearly doubled to Rs.2535 crore.

We are also investing heavily to improve the network. We invested Rs.2772 crore in 1991 and in 1993-94, we have invested Rs.5580 crore, which again almost double the earlier investment. For the first time, the waiting list is not going up. Rather, it is coming down. In the category of 'tatkal', there is no waiting list because 'Tatkal' is a category which is given to a profit generating unit. If a connection is required immediately, they have to pay a large amount of money. We must remember that it costs Rs. 47,000 to instal one exchange line.

Now I come to the expansion in rural areas. 1.9 lakh gram panchayats have public telephones. If you look at the growth in 1993, 33,000 new panchayat telephones were added. Last year, the number was even greater, when 47,000 rural telephones were added. So, the rural network is expanding rapidly. The country is connected with a wide STD network. There are nearly 4,800 stations. All district headquarters, most of the tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters are connected with STD network. Now, most of the larger villages too are connected with the STD network.

The system is almost becoming fully electronic. Last year 71 per cent of the system became electronic. work efficiency too has increased. Ten years back, 118 persons were required to run 1,000 lines. Today in 1994-95, only 49 people are required to run 1,000 lines. Today in 1994-95, only 49 people are required to man or operate 1,000 telephone lines.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Chavan, why don't you 're-lay' the Annual Report on the Table?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : The highlights of these four years ought to be stressed because no other Department has achieved a performance level of one hundred per cent, doubling all the facilities in such a short span of three or four years. And as I said earlier, this is done without any external or budgetary support. But we want to go much faster. Therefore, the new Telecom Policy has guaranteed telephone on demand 1997. Within the next two years, another 2.5 million telephones are sought to be added beyond the Eighth Plan target. Four lakh villages are to be connected and a PCO is to be given to every 500 inhabitants. This requires money. As per the estimates, an additional capital infusion of another Rs.23,000 crore is required.

A very important policy decision of the guidelines is that a Telecom Regulatory Authority will be formed.

This authority has now been cleared by the Cabinet, but still the legislative process has to take place - the Telegraph Act will have to be amended to create this body.

Sir, the entry of the private sector is in two areas. First of all, we started with letting the private sector enter the value added services area. Tenders were floated; there were tender problems; there were Court cases, but by and large, we have gone over the teething trouble and in many value added services the private sector has started operating. Be it the Radio paging, be it the mobile cellular telephones, be it the data communication through V-SAT terminals, all these services have already started.

Now, we are venturing into letting the private sector enter into the basic telecom areas. We have decided that a Circle will be a basic geographical unit. It would not be possible to make it smaller because then it would be too bureaucratic, if one allowed the secondary switching areas, too much of paper work would be involved. Now, there are enough safeguards to prevent the entry of the unscrupulous fly-by-night operators. There was a problem in the initial stages. Some people who were successful in the tenders did not come forward because they did not have the necessary capacity to run the private network. Now, the condition of entry guidelines for qualifying an entrant have enough safeguards. Now, to qualify as an entrant, an operator must have an experience of having run a network of five lakh lines. He must have a minimum net work so that it would have to be a large enough company, Foreign Equity is permitted upto a limit of 49 per cent. Though there are strong views on that whether the foreign equity participation should have been 49 per cent or less; some people advocated 25 per cent; some suggested 40 per cent, but the point is, we have to balance between attracting the foreign investment which would not come if we allow to low a foreign participation and not give control to foreign operators entirely. I think, allowing 49 per cent, achieves that purpose. There are also conditions that 10 per cent of the network would

have to be in rural areas. There are some disturbing reports that this condition is being waived off. I would request the hon. Minister that this condition should not be waived off at all. It must be retained. There is also another worry. As of now, the tender conditions do not allow the private sector operators the lucrative inter-circle trunk traffic. There are some reports that this condition is also being waived off. I again urge upon the hon. Minister to be firm and not to give the inter-circle profitable trunk routes to the private sector at this stage. It could be reviewed later.

Sir, there are questions also about transparency in the tendering process. There are complaints that the weightage matrix - what parameters are going to be given what weightage - has not been made public. I think, in all fairness, it would be right to demand that the weightage matrix, i.e. whatever parameters that are going to be given whatever weightage, should be made public. We would definitely like a party with local manufacturing ability to be given a higher weightage. We would definitely like a party with more experience to be given more weightage. We would definitely like a large company which has successful track record to be given a weightage rather than to the fly-by-night operators. Earlier we had a very bad experience in the value added services area where one operator after having been given a licence, sold that licence to some other company. Let it not happen again.

Sir, the Telecom Regulatory Authority would have a major role to play in the shape of things to come. It would have been better and the Telecom Regulatory Authority been formed first and then we had gone for the process of tendering. We have not done that. We waited for almost one year, after the announcement of the Telecom policy, for the Telecom Regulatory Authority to be sanctioned by the Cabinet. Even now the statutory process is not over. The amendment to the Indian Telegraph Act will have to be done. There is a demand that this TRAI should have been a statutory body. But TRAI would be - as a result of the legislative process by amending the Indian Telegraph Act - drawing its powers from the legislative Act of Parliament, that is the amended Indian Telegraph Act. This amendment should be brought in very quickly.

Sir, I will take a minutes more. The problem would come in when the Government of India becomes both - the regulating authority and also the operating agency. Therefore, the question of restructuring comes into picture. There are various Committees which were formed for restructuring the telecom operation. There was a Committee called the Arthreya Committee, which seems to have been shelved altogether. No report of that Committee was published. Only some newspapers articles say that the Government has given it up. Then there was another Committee called the Gupta Committee. We do not know what that Committee said. Newspaper reports say that the Committee said that the policy making apparatus and the operating agencies of the Department should be separated.

They want to create a new body called India telecom to run the operation but it will still be a Departmental undertaking and not a company. I think we should give a serious thought to corporatising the operative part of DOT into either four regional corporations or one large corporation. MTNL experience has not been too bad. It is a profitable body. We will then have competition on equal footing because on the one hand we will have a Corporation under the Government of India or a Government of India apparatus called India Telecom which will not be paying the taxes while on the other hand a private sector company will have to pay Corporate Tax. How this will be resolved, time alone will tell.

In the area of value added services, various steps have been taken. The tendering process is over. Contracts have been awarded. Some services have also started. This is a positive development. One of the major suggestions I would like to make in this area is — I was informed by some people that the department is already thinking in this line — that like the Textile Cess or R&D Cess or sugar development cess there should be a telecom cess charged from all private parties as a social obligation. You can keep it at two or three per cent but there has to be a Telecom Cess which will finance the rural network.

Secondly, there should be a distinction made between a telephone line demanded by a profit and revenue generating entity like an industry and that by a residential line which is not necessarily a revenue generating line. The later has to be given a low priority. I request that any industrial unit, which is operating in the recognised industrial area or any unit cleared by FIPB of any 100 per cent EOU, should be treated in the same category as *tatkal* without taking the *tatkal* fee.

Now, I would like to touch upon the other Department which is the Department of Post. Due to time constraint I will not dwell at great length on the DOP. The Department of Post is the second major Department of the Ministry. It is virtually an elder brother of the other Department but it is now, as I said earlier, lacking glamour. A postman in a *khaki* uniform is the only face of the Central Government that almost 70 per cent of our rural population sees. I do not think any other country in the world has such a wide network. This postman is a friend, philosopher and guide to most of the rural population.

This Department, which was created in January 1985 by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, functions under the Indian Postal Act which needs to be overhauled. There are only 1.53 lakh post offices in the country and 89 per cent of them are in the rural area. But the important fact is that 52 per cent villages still do not have postal facilities. The postal tariff, as it exists today, is so out of reality that the Department of Post (DOP) incurred a loss of Rs. 207, which is from Rs.92 crore in the previous year. There is no relation between what they are charging for the facilities and the cost of delivery.

Letter Cards and Postcards are highly subsidised. There is nothing wrong in subsidising them but to what extent? Postcard is subsidised to almost 89 per cent. A 15 paise postcard, a price fixed 20 years back, costs the Department Rs. 1.57. There is a need to review the pricing structure. I do not think we should say that this price should never be changed. There is a logic behind increasing it slightly. I do not say it should be increased to Rs.1.50 but definitely there is a case for reviewing the tariff structure.

My colleague from BJP mentioned about TV postcard or competition postcard. It is a genuine demand and the Department is considering it. The competition postcard should be priced at Rs. 1 because there is an element of lottery in it. There is nothing wrong in charging one rupee for it. But we must see that the Department of Post does not run into deficit because then there is not growth of postal network.

Employees are not getting any facilities. There are a large number of extra-Departmental operators who are not getting any facilities at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : I will just conclude, Sir...(Interruptions)... There should be some reality. Twenty years back we fixed the price. Even if you make the postcard free, it will only increase the loss by another Rs.10 of Rs.20 crore. Let it be Rs.1.50 or let it be Rs.2 also. There is nothing wrong with it. I will support it.

The Government has taken some steps to introduce modernisation. There are computerised counters now. There is also an attempt to bring in automatic mail sorting machines in Bombay. One is coming up in Madras. The services are better. After all, these are service departments. People want quicker delivery. People want better service. The new innovation by the Minister - he deserves congratulations for that - is the Panchayat Samachar Seva Scheme where the Panchayats will be given the responsibility of employing a person who will deliver postal service. It is privatisation in a way but I think it is privatisation in the positive sense because lakhs of educated boys and girls will get employment. The postal services will be delivered in all the Panchayats.

Opening up of new Post Offices has been demanded by almost everybody. If we look at the cut motions we will find that most of the people wanted extension of postal services. But there is the money going to come from. The Finance Minister is not giving any money. It is time we reviewed the tariff situation so that new Post Offices can be opened in areas which badly require them.

Sir, I would like to make one point about the Postal Department. I will conclude in just two minutes. The Department undertakes many tasks on agency commission basis. But there is need to increase to commission. This is the widest possible network. No

one else has such a wide network but nobody is willing to give any weightage. It cost a lot of money to create and maintain this infrastructure. The Department is running Life Insurance Schemes, Banking services, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, so many socially-oriented schemes are being run. But they are not being adequately compensated for that.

The Speed Post is a remunerative operation. Amendment to the Act is required. There are private sector operators which are, strictly speaking, operating illegally because the Act does not permit them to carry letters. We have to be realistic and allow them the legal status so that there is fair competition in the area of Speed Post. The Department of Posts is earning about Rs.50 crore on it. There is a case also far making Speed Post operation of the Department of Posts into a separate company.

Sir, I would like to touch upon the density of Post Offices in Maharashtra. It is surprising that while Maharashtra is a highly industrialised and progressed State, and contributes the highest revenue to the State Exchequer, it has a very low density of Post Offices even among the large States. The density is the third lowest coming only after Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Maharashtra with a density of 25 sq km per Post Office compares very poorly with the Kerala density of 7.72 sq km per Post Office, 10.67 sq km per Post Office in Tamil Nadu, 14.69 sq km per post office for UP, or 14.70 sq km per post office for Bihar. I request the Minister to increase the number of Post Offices in Maharashtra so that the density does not remain so low. ...*(Interruptions)*

No it is sq km. The density of population is also very poor. If you look at the density of population of Bihar and UP, the figures are not available with me, but it does not fare very well.

Lastly, I will just mention about the public sector undertakings that are working under the Department. There are six PSUs which are generally profitable. But some of them, particularly, the Indian Telephone Industries and the Hindustan Teleprinters, have become obsolete and outdated. They have been living only on DOT orders. They have to be drastically restructured to face the modern competitive world.

One of the examples is that if you look at the Annual Report the HTL had a sale in 1993 of Rs. 80 crore. If you look at the sale for the first eight months of 1994-95, it was only Rs. 7 crore. so, the sale was only Rs. 7 crore in eight months as compared to the total sale of Rs. 80 crore in 1993.

During the first eight months, there was a loss of Rs. 5.83 crore on a sale of Rs. 7 crore. It means that all the orders were executed on the the last date which is a book entry kind of adjustment and the Department forces the operators to buy whatever is lying with the companies so that the account books can be organised.

You look at the C&AG Report. The Sundry Debtors' figure for HTL was 80 per cent of the turnover. It is not a happy situation.

There is another point. TCIL, which is doing reasonably a good job, is headless for a long time. Keeping a company headless and not appointing a permanent CMD is a sure way of making a public sector company sick. I urge upon the Government to clear the file wherever the file is lying - whether it is lying with the Cabinet or whether it is lying with the Appointments Committee - immediately. There is no reason why that the company which is otherwise doing well should be allowed to remain headless for such a long time.

Now, I will make a point regarding expenditure on R&D. You look at the Annual Report. A disturbing figure has been given here on Page 49. It has given the total finances of the Department. On the receipt of Rs. 6094 crore, the R&D expenditure has been shown as Rs. 4 crore which is less than 0.01 per cent. I do not know whether this figure is correct or not. It is because the Departments like C-DOT are being funded liberally by the Government. I do not know what this figure pertains to. The point I am making is that we have to spend a lot of more money in other enterprises which are functioning under DOC on R&D so that we can keep them upto date.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that the telecom infrastructure is an important tool in the socio-economic development and national integration. Without adequate investment, the benefit to the society from this important tool will not reach the lowest rung.

Mr. Sam Pitroda was of the view that by the turn of this century, right to telecom will have to become a fundamental right of every citizen. For this reason, Sir, invitation of private capital, both indigenous and foreign, is necessary. But the Government will have to be very careful about unscrupulous foreign agencies, about protecting indigenous investments, about social responsibility, and provision of basic telecom to unremunerative rural areas. The Government will also have to be careful about toning up the manufacturing units; and about changing work culture in DOT. This is a challenge. I am sure, the Government will adequately meet this challenge and continue the rapid progress achieved during the last four years.

With these words, I support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Communications.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I am happy that a letter had been written to us by the Minister. He had boasted about the functioning of the Telecom and the Postal Departments. He says and I quote :

"India, today, boast as one of the largest telecom networks in the Asian continent with nearly 19,420 telephone exchanges with a capacity of nearly 17.69 lakh telephones."

He, then, says and I quote :

"The world average is 14 per cent. Our average is only 1 per cent. So, we have to step up our programme."

But, how did the functioning of the Telecom as well as the Postal Departments improve considerably? The employees have proved that they can give good service to the people of this country. So, what was the necessity of allowing the private sector into the telecom service?

Because according to Eighth Five Year Plan we were envisaging a target of providing 75 lakh telephones only during the Eighth Plan. But when the Prime Minister was about to go to America, it was drastically changed. They assessed and set the target at 100 lakhs. Does it tally with the present situation? Actually it does not tally because in the first three years 35 lakh telephone connections were given. Then, last year though our target was 14 lakh, we could give 17.76 lakh connections. The waiting list for telephone connections is only 22 lakhs. Then, how did you envisage that before 1997 we would reach the target of 100 lakhs during the plan period? You have said this because it is a matter of Convenience, for allowing the entry of multi-nationals and foreigners. There is need for 15 or 20 lakh more telephone connections in the coming years. That waiting list also can be wiped out by the DOT. The performance of the Department can be improved. This necessity is not actually felt because there is no budgetary support to the Department. Even then it is functioning properly. It is developing. There is no need because even today we cannot say that we would not be able to wipe out the waiting list. Enough facilities are there. This sum of Rs.23,000 crores is a fake calculation. It is not actually needed. We can even take loan from the public. Actually when the DOT tried to mobilise funds, the public had promised Rs. 7,000 crore. The Konkan Railways also had taken loans. Why can't we do that? Where is the necessity of allowing these private companies into this basic telecom services? This should not be allowed because it would be harmful to the country. "The private companies registered in India will be able to provide network to the existing DOT network under licence for 15 years. The foreign equity should be limited to 49 per cent. But the command will be with us. Long distance and international calls will be with the DOT" But it is now being relaxed. So many concessions are given. What would be the result?

It was announced that Telecom Regulatory Authority of India will be appointed. But it has not been appointed. On the basis of that above policy tenders have been called for from the Indian Companies before the constitution of Regulatory Authority. Indian companies have to provide telephone services on licence on non-exclusive basis in the twenty telecom circles, including Delhi, Bombay, MTNL and other areas. The opening date of the tender was fixed on 30.3.95. But it is

surprising, even before the tenders are opened, a hasty decision had been taken by the Government of India to handover four secondary switching areas of Tamilnadu - Coimbatore, Salem, Erode and Dharmapuri to U.S. West India Limited, a private company completely controlled by the telecom. I fail to understand as to what was the necessity for handing over this to a U.S. private company before opening the tenders. Since you are in a haste, before even forming this Telecom Regulatory Authority or even before opening the tenders, you are giving this to the U.S. based company.

What is the necessity? A letter of intent has been given to the company six weeks back. It is not known what are the terms and conditions. It is no coincidence that the intent was granted at the time of the visit of US Commerce Secretary, Ronald Brown to New Delhi. So the occasion was very well planned and it was to appease them.

When the Prime Minister visited America, just before that the telecom policy was announced. Like that when Mr. Ronald Brown came here the four secondary switching areas were given to the U.S. West Co. So, for the development, right from the start of the announcement of the National Telecom Policy to the present letter of intent to the US West International, the decisions have been taken on false premises and without necessary debate and consultation. How have you calculated that 100 lakh connections will be required? That is not needed. It is just to suit the convenience of the foreigners that you have calculated like that.

The Indian Telecom had a growth rate of 17 per cent. It can be increased to 25 per cent if proper care is taken. The revenue, in spite of the low local call rate, comes to about more than Rs.8crore a day. Our rate is only Re.1 or Rs. 1.25. Will it remain like this if the private companies come? I am asking you because for a telephone connection in the urban areas you are spending Rs.47,000 rupees. In the villages, you are spending, what I remember is Rs.1,25,000 or Rs.1,35,000. So spending such an amount, can the private people maintain the tariff like this? It will be three times or more than that of the present times. How many will be actually using the telephones?

On demand you can give telephones because many, who are using telephones will say that they do not want it. The present registration charge of Rs.3000 will go up to Rs.10,000 or Rs.30,000. So what will be the fate of the common man? Will he be able to use the telephone?

What will happen to the security of this nation? Only a handful of nations have privatised their basic telephone services. The countries who have privatised are having 30 per cent to 40 per cent density of telephones. We have only one percent and we are privatising. What is the justification? No country with such a low density of telephones has ever given the basic telephone services to private sector like that. It is

mainly with due consideration to the national security that the other countries have not even considered privatisation of telecommunication.

The US has imposed 20 per cent cap on foreign holdings. Why is it so?

EEC countries generally do not allow foreign ownership at all. Ours is 49 per cent of foreign equity, as decided by India, and it will be tantamount to handing over the complete control to the Americans. Actually this is very harmful. Private entry to these services is actually unnecessary and it is not for the progress of the country. In fact, it will endanger the security of the country.

The Minister has told us in the Consultative Committee that they would take adequate protection. What adequate protection every day we are seeing? What is happening in our country? After giving all these basic telephone services, what will happen to the country? What will be the future of the country after giving it to the private sector? So I oppose this.

Now the private Indian companies are also allowed to take this contract but the public sector companies are not allowed. The Private companies will participate in the tenders for basic telephone services.

Even though it is stated that Indian Companies will be granted licences, the condition that they must have the experience of having operated five lakh telephones have put them at the mercy of the MNCs. I want to know whether there will be any Indian company which has the experience of having tackled five lakh telephones. And which Indian company will have this kind of experience. So, they want the MNCs to come and join in partnership. Some companies in which the relatives and friends of the Ministers and all those companies will join in partnership. But what will happen to the country? What else is going to happen? Why should they stipulate such a condition? Even our public sector companies are not allowed to come in. I am not going into this matter in detail.

Job security is also going to be harmed. In U.K. and other few countries, where telecom privatisation had taken place, thousands of workers were retrenched. So, that is the experience. We will also have have the same fate. So, you are dancing to the tune of the IMF and the World Bank, which is not in the interest of the country.

Coming to the postal section, you have said that 1,52,815 post offices are there in the country. What is the experience of the postal workers in the country? More than six lakh workers are there. What are the works are they doing? They are doing not only the postal services but also they are doing Savings Bank services. How much work are they performing? They are performing postal insurance, postal savings, military pension and many other services. Also bonds and other services are being undertaken by them. From 1993 to 1994 a sum of Rs. seven Thousand crore was added

to the saving. At present what is the outstanding amount in the savings account and bonds? It is nearly sixty-seven thousand and odd crores of rupees. They are handling so much. How much are they getting? For all these services, they are being paid only Rs. 72 crore. That is, one per cent. The Social Audit Panel has commended on that. The Committee, which was appointed by the Communications ministry had commended that the postal system in the country today has some 100 million accounts in all and mobilise nearly a sum of Rs.56,000 crore towards savings in one form or the other. This amount is nearly one-third of the total savings through the banking system in the country. The bonus on the Postal Life Insurance is higher than what the LIC pays.

Then coming to SAP's comments, the Committee had said that only when the Postal Department is adequately compensated for these various agency services and given credit by the Finance Ministry, some improvement could be expected in the postal services.

Everybody complains about the postal services. The Committee had recommended that no more financial services should be actually given to the Postal Department without evaluating the Work of the Postal Deptt.

But now, again this *Mahila Samridhhi Yojana* is also given to the Postal Department. Do you honour the Report of the Committee which you have appointed? What percentage are you giving to them? Consider the banking sector. How much are you spending there? But you are giving a paltry sum to these people. More than fifty per cent of the workers are getting only Rs. 450. Rs.500, Rs.600 and like that. And I mean that Extra-Departmental people are getting a paltry amount.

The Minister will tell us, 'No' and the officers also will tell us, 'Oh Rs.800/-'. There are people drawing Rs.800 or Rs.900. How much is the percentage? It is two or three per cent. Others are getting low wages. They had a strike and after that some commitments were made. What has been done? After one-and-a-half years, they have constituted the ED Committee. The ED Committee was formed after one-and-a-half years. In haste you are acting when you need to help the MNCs and the foreign companies. But for these poor ED workers who are doing yeoman's service to the country, in their case, it took one-and-a-half years to form the Committee.

I have no time, otherwise so many things have to be said. Actually what was the agreement at that time? The terms of reference of the ED Committee will be finalized in consultation with the federation. In the terms of reference, it was stated that the Committee will look into all the demands of the union relating to ED agents and the Committee will be asked particularly to examine the demands for grant of pension to ED Agents and make recommendations thereon. Did you include this in that terms of reference when you formed the ED Committee? What an injustice, Chairman? Three lakhs

of people are doing so much work in the country and earning so much for the country. One third of the banking finance they are amassing to the country. What have they done? Even the pension Scheme which they have agreed that will be in the terms of reference, is not included. They have done it after one-and-a-half years.

Why is the performance of the Postal Department not good? If that is bad, you own actions are there. You have stopped the train sorting. Train sortings have been stopped and many RMSs are being closed. On this, I had asked a Question as to whether the Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Communications appointed in July 1987 under Restoration of Sorting Section in RMS submitted its Report, if so the details of its recommendations, the action taken, proposed to be taken by the Government. For this, the reply was, 'the matter is under active consideration of the Government'. I asked my Question in 1991 and I got the reply in 1995. Even then, the reply is 'it is on the active consideration of the Government'. Are you not ashamed? I ask this Government. Are they not ashamed to say like this? Even after four years the Subcommittee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee had given a Report on that, they have not taken any decision, nor is he. He will not because you know the reason.

They have promised Rs. 300 for the unemployed youth in the country under the Panchayat Seva Yojana. What is the promise? Other agency services are there. So many other work is there. They will be paid and you will get Rs. 1000. Now ED workers are doing agency services, the work of Postal Department and everything. Why can't you give them Rs. 1000 as you have promised to the youth? So this is how to dupe the people those who are unemployed. You are keeping bonded labourers in your Department and they are not being treated as employees. You say they are Extra Departmental employees. After so many years of Independence, I say the communication is the second line of defence. You have to understand that. Now the basic telephone service is being privatized and it is being given to the MNCs. It is going to damn even the future of the country. The security of the country is in peril.

I asked the Members in the ruling party whether they were conscious about the dangers. Are there really no patriots among the Treasury Benches who can fight against this? How can they keep quiet when the future of the country is at stake?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : The people outside are fighting against the Government. All the workers, peasants businessmen, women, all sections of scientists and artists, everybody is against the Government's policies and if the Government is not going to change, it will be changed. That is sure. The people of the States where elections have been held, have shown the lead, I cut Shot.

MR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose these Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications because whatever policy has been formulated by the Ministry of Communications is not satisfactory; whatever position obtaining in this country with regard to telecommunications is also not satisfactory. We are lagging behind in comparison to other advanced countries and developed countries so far as the telecommunications network is concerned.

This is an important infrastructural facility, nobody can deny and so far as our economic growth is concerned and so far as our exports are concerned, they also to a greater extent depend upon these infrastructural facilities of the Department of Telecommunications. But whatever praise has been sung by the different Members of the Treasury Benches and whatever appreciation has been made by the Members of the Treasury Benches, I differ totally here. Because one year back the National Telecommunication Policy was announced by the hon. Minister, very attractive targets were also set out and all these were explained to different Members of different parties also. It was also announced in a crowded Press Conference. It was also welcomed by all the sections of the House here. But whatever the Telecommunications Policy of India, announced by the hon. Minister may be, and whatever may be the objectives that were set out, whatever may be the aims and objectives which have been fixed, these are not likely to be achieved by the 31st March 1997.

First of all, the hon. Minister had set out that at least 10 million telephone connections would be granted in different nooks and corners of the country. Two-and-a-half million of them were to be provided by the private sector and 7.5 million telephone connections were to be provided by the Department of Telecommunication. But now barely two years are left — the Government had announced very loudly that this would be achieved by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is going to end on the 31st March, 1997 — and what happened is that only 3.5 million connections have been granted by the Department of Telecommunications. How will these 6.4 million connection be granted by the end of two years? That is very much doubtful. Whatever may be the efforts of the Ministry of Communications may be, I have every doubt and hesitation in my mind that this target is not going to be achieved by the Ministry of Communications. Whatever may be the efforts, whatever privatisation or globalisation and whatever methods may be adopted by the hon. Minister, this target may not be achieved.

Similarly, a second point was announced by the hon. Minister that six lakh villages would be connected by telephones. But up till now barely 1.8 lakh villages have been connected by telephone connections. So far as the year 1994-95 is concerned, only 35,000 villages have been covered by the Department of Telecommunications so far as telephone connections are concerned. So, how will the six lakh villages be connected?

16.00 hrs.

How was this announcement made and how this promise held out by the hon. Minister to this august House? All these are going to be falsified. All these promises are not going to be taken seriously. All these targets are not going to be fulfilled or achieved.

Similarly, the third object of the National Telecommunication Policy of India set out that Rs. 23,000 crore will be attracted from the private sector. The private sector will invest at least Rs. 23,000 crore. But all these targets are not going to be achieved by any amount of effort that you try to put in. I think, hardly a fraction of Rs. 23,000 crore will be invested by the private sector. So, you will have to think over this thing.

As far as your promises, your policies which you have formulated and your announcements are concerned, you have to drastically reduce your targets also. You will have to change your Policy; you will have to change your aims and objects also because these are not going to be fulfilled. These are only hollow promises and these hollow promises are not going to be fulfilled by any amount of effort.

Similarly, in the new Telecom Policy so many efforts and so many exercises have been made. One of them is that a Telecom Regulatory Authority of India will be established; this will be a three-member organisation and this will be an autonomous organisation. But so far as the role of this Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is concerned, it is very vast because this will regulate the price; this will regulate the standard; this will try to provide all the standards of world class to the consumers here. This Telecom Regulatory Authority will also have checks and balances over the consumers' interests so far as the overbilling is concerned, so far as the call price is concerned, and so far as the standard and other facilities are concerned. All of these will be overseen by this Regulatory Authority.

Similarly, there will be a large number of providers. The hon. Minister has pointed out that in one Circle licence will be granted to one service provider and there will be a competition with the Department of Telecommunications. There may be some sort of disputes also. This is also the duty and responsibility of the Regulatory Authority of India to resolve all these disputes which may arise in due course of time. So, this three-men body cannot do all these things. There must be representation from consumers, there must be representation from labourers, there must be representation from social organisations and there must be representation from Government also because this must be a representative body. Until and unless it is becoming a representative body, it cannot safeguard the interests of all the parties and persons concerned, whatever may be the effort of the hon. Minister.

Similarly, there are certain steps which are being taken by the hon. Minister in this connection. There will be foreign participation and that has been rationally

restricted to 49 per cent. I accept that this is a very good step. There will be no majority holding of shares by the foreigners and there will be only a minority holding of shares by the foreigners. Fifty one per cent of shares will be held by the persons living in this country. So, they will be able to control the majority of shares. This is a very good thing.

But, at the same time, I must point out here that this Telecommunication Department is a very sensitive Department. This Telecommunication area is a very sensitive area. Once foreign participation is taking place, the security aspect also has to be taken into account. The hon. Minister must try to make available tenders to such firms which have high reputations and high goodwill.

16.05 hrs.

(Shri Peter G. Marbaniang *in the Chair*)

Then only they should be admitted and welcomed in this country. Otherwise your security point will be lost and the nation may be in danger at some point of time because this is a very sensational issue.

Similarly, they are very much interested in privatisation. We welcome that. They are not only interested in privatisation, they are interested in globalisation, liberalisation, tigerisation and what not. Even she-goats will be made tigresses. These are very praiseworthy steps but, at the same time, we must also look after the interests of those workers who are to be thrown out of employment as a result of privatisation. I must warn the Government that if any worker is thrown out of employment, then the other workers will not remain silent, the unions will not remain silent, those persons who are the custodians of these labourers, will not remain silent, and those persons who are trying to safeguard the interests of the workers, also will not remain silent. A Pandora's box will be opened and a floodgate of problems will be opened for them and they will not be in a position to tackle those problems.

I belong to Janata Dal and the Janata Dal very strongly and very firmly believes in the reservation policy, whether it is private sector or public sector or foreign sector or Videsh Sanchar or Door Sanchar, or whatever it may be. In public sector there are very limited number of opportunities for employment and that is why day-by-day we are losing all employment opportunities in the public sector. I must point out with all seriousness that this reservation policy should be introduced in the private sector also.

So far as Bihar is concerned, it is very backward in all respects. But so far as mineral resources, forest resources and other resources are concerned, there is a plethora of all these resources. But there is need for exploitation of these resources. Likewise, there are many other backward States like Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also, as my friend is telling which are lagging behind. So, I plead with the

Government...(Interruptions). Because we are not getting adequate funds from the Centre, that is why we are lagging behind. So far as these States are concerned, there must be availability of infrastructure and the Telecommunications Department must pay much more attention to these States.

My friend Devendra Ji, who is the Chief Whip of the Janata Dal in this House, has pointed out that the MAR system is not working well. You make me or mar me, but your MAR system is not working well. This system has to be spread out to the Panchayat level. The system has been installed, the exchanges have been set up and the microwave towers have been erected. All these are visible there. But so far as work and efficiency are concerned, those are not visible. This should also be looked into.

There is one exchange in Jhanjharpur, which is the constituency of my esteemed friend Devendra Yadav Ji, which has a capacity of six UHF. It must be expanded up to the capacity of sixteen UHF because the demand is increasing. The capacity must be commensurate with the demand.

So far as my friend Rajesh Kumar is concerned, he comes from Gaya and Bodh Gaya which are places of attraction, beauty and pilgrimage. Tourists from all corners of the world come there. One exchange was installed there but up-till now it has not been inaugurated.

So far as my constituency, Koderma, is concerned, this is also very much backward. Time and again, I requested the hon. Minister that there is need for providing STD facility there.

There is need for installation of exchanges also. One exchange which was working in Hazaribagh — which is very much historically important place — was allowed to be burnt down by the employees. In Sasaram — which is a historically important place and which is the constituency of our esteemed friend Shri Chhedi Paswan — there is one circle which has been established there; but this has also not been inaugurated and it is also not working. So far as Koderma is concerned, Jhumri Talaiya — which is a very picturesque and beautiful place where there is a dam is also there — is there and many beautiful places are there. But the Telecommunication Department is not paying any attention to that. Similarly the microwave system in Hazaribagh was allowed to be burnt by the employees. I request you to take stern action against all the negligent persons. It is told that so far as the manual exchange is concerned, there is lot of scope for corruption and the employees can make money. But if the microwave system is installed, there is no scope for corruption and that scope is limited and that is why people are resorting to all these malpractices.

I request the hon. Minister, through you, that all these aspects must be looked into and the Telecommunication National Policy should also be restructured and reframed. Your targets should also be

reframed and should be looked into. Similarly the reservation policy and other policies should be looked into properly and carefully.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Thank you, Sir, for calling me.

I rise to support the Demand Numbers 13 and 14 pertaining to the Ministry of Communications as strong as I could. I regret to say that I am not having thousand tongues like the *Adishesan* to illustrate my feelings in the limited time I am getting.

I support the Demands of the Ministry which bring laurels to the Narasimha Rao Government.

I want to take up the Department of Posts first. Let me congratulate the Ministry for having the targets of Panchayat Dak Seva Kendras 1000 Numbers; Expansion of Electronic Money Transfer System 49 centres; Track and Trace System for Speed Post 20 centres; Post Offices to be modernised 500 numbers; Multipurpose Counter Machines 1000 numbers; Upgradation of Extra-departmental Branch post offices to District Sub-Post offices 150 numbers and Supply of Letter Boxes 26,000 numbers, contemplated for the year 1995-96.

We are having one post office for 23.12 square kilometres of rural area and 316 square kilometres of urban land. In other words, 4,612 people in village and 12,924 people in a town are enjoying the facility of a post office. Our mail service is the lowest-priced among all countries in the world. I am really proud about the country's first Automated Mail Processing Centre at Bombay which came into existence from April, 1993 and which will definitely be followed by a similar of that at Madras in September, 1995. In 1991, there were only 22 post offices which were automated. But now the number of automated post offices have been increased upto 657. By now 53 post offices with fully automated counter services are working in our country except for sales of stamps. May I take this opportunity to congratulate the Ministry for their goal to fully automate more post offices, so that the number of fully automated post offices will be 500 by the end of the next year.

The Universal Postal Union had reiterated its decision that customer care is their watchword in their Seoul Congress in 1994 as well as in their Washington Congress in 1991.

I think India is trying her best to give the optimum customer satisfaction with the efficient guidance she is getting from the top. Of course, it depends upon the efficiencies of Airlines, Railways, Roadways, Shipping etc. So, I take this opportunity to congratulate those who indulge in the various functions of collection, sorting, transmission, final sorting at destination and delivery and in the services connected to other Ministries and Departments like Post Office Savings Bank, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, Postal Life Insurance, selling of Passport Application form, Licensed Stamp Vendors etc.

By appreciating the idea of Metric Channel, Rajdhani Channel, Business Channel and Express Parcel Service which were introduced with effect from 2.4.1994, 16.5.1994, 1.7.1994 and 1.12.1994 respectively, I would like to hear more from the hon. Minister about other schemes. Towards the end of 1994 itself, to be exact on 16.12.1994, the hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji dedicated Satellite Money Order Service to the nation. I am glad to hear that at least 75 locations in our country will be having this facility through V.S.A.T. network. I hope that our hon. Minister will explain more about the Hybrid Mail Service which was inaugurated by him on 14.1.1995. Regarding all these facilities I would like to hear more from the hon. Minister so that our country could also hear about the well attended ventures of the Government of India.

Sir, there is a thrust to regularise the services of Extra Departmental employees in the Postal Department. As "one rank-one pension" is a sensitive issue connected with the Ministry of Defence, regularisation of Extra Departmental employees is the lamentation in front of the Department of Posts. So also, by filling up the vacancies in the Postal Department, we could maximise the efficiency of the Department and minimise the grievances of the employees due to heavy work load.

In this context, I would like to say something about the pathetic conditions faced by our Mahila Samridhi Yojana agents. Lakhs of service-minded women in India, motivated by the financial gains through the commission they are sure to get, are doing wonderful work in promoting self-reliance and economic independence among rural women. The Mahila Samridhi Yojana was launched by our hon. Prime Minister on 2nd October, 1993 and by the end of March, 1994 itself, 7,29,041 accounts have been opened with a total deposit of Rs. 9,15,07,250/-. Like the drops of water making the mighty ocean, the initial deposit of Rs. 4/- or its multiples makes these crores. May I take this opportunity to congratulate both depositors and canvassers and to recommend for more facilities to be given to the latter who with not even a single chair to occupy even in the verandahs of Post Offices stand for hours together to hand over the money they are carrying and to furnish other business transactions. And they have to wait for months together to get the remuneration in the form of commission like the agents of National Service Scheme.

Sir, it will be a lapse from my part if I do not mention about the Holiday Homes and Sports for Staff Welfare, working of Efficiency Bureau to satisfy customers etc. But I am forced to cut my words about Posts here, because I fear I may not be getting enough time to talk about the Telecommunications. So, with a very number plea for starting a new Post Office at Pathayakkad near Kodungallur in my constituency which, according to the Postal Authorities themselves, is still a long-cherished dream of the locals due to financial constraints only, let me now switch on to the Telecommunications. And I will finish as quickly as I could.

Sir, we housewives usually test whether the rice is properly cooked or not by pressing a single piece of the whole cooked rice. Likewise, I am very well conscientised by the marvellous achievements gained by the Telecommunications all over the country by the historical development made in my constituency which is not the hon. Minister's constituency. It is contrary to what one of our hon. colleagues has mentioned earlier that he is doing the work for his own constituency only. I am happy to announce it louder because my constituency in Kerala is far away from Himachal Pradesh.

Now, I am having more than 30 telephone exchanges in my constituency which was round about 10 before 1991. Every exchange in my district is having STD facility now. Before 1991, it was not the picture. So, let me thank the Government for its policy that within the diameter of 5 km. there could be a new telephone exchange, if the waiting list in that geographical area is sufficient to start a new one.

With folded hands, in my mind, I am doing a *Sashtang Pranam* in the loving memory of our young, energetic, dynamic, enthusiastic, late Shri Rajivji who with his far-sightedness and his prudence — I am very poor in English to find suitable words for the services he had rendered to our nation — did a lot to fulfil the aspirations of the crores of telephone users and applicants in our country by preparing a good background to facilitate the needs of them by paving a good path to have a free journey through that. And by rising to the occasion our present Communication Minister, under the able guidance of our hon Prime Minister, is doing his best to satisfy the aspirations of telephone users.

This does not mean that myself or my State or the entire country is fully satisfied. Full satisfaction will be a never ending game. I was just pointing out the fact that within a short period we have achieved a lot and upon that the Ministry should be appreciated.

In my experience, justifiable needs are given top priority by our hon. Minister for Communications. It gives me courage to ask Rs. 710 crore for Kerala this year. I am double sure that if the amount is allotted to Kerala, there will be no carry over liability this year. I am not exaggerating the figures. If it was so, I would have asked for Rs. 1000 crore. The number of wait-listed applicants is the highest in Kerala. Our small State stood first in the queue with 3.4 lakh telephone applicants. The State who came second in the list are having only .21 lakh applicants. According to the present statistics, a total of one lakh new telephone applications in each year are coming up in Kerala. So by 1997, we could expect two lakh applicants more. That means the present 3.4 lakhs plus two lakhs — which are expected in the coming two years — will make a total of 5.47 lakhs. And if, according to our new telephone policy, we could be in a position to give telephone connections on

demand by 1997, we have to give three lakh equipments for installation this year itself in Kerala alone. That is why, I am requesting for allotment of Rs. 710 crore for Kerala this year.

Foreign incoming calls are three to four times more in Kerala when compared to other States. Thus, Kerala is helping to increase the revenue of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, the erstwhile Overseas Communications Services. Profitability of this Corporation is depending upon the incoming calls and if a share of the revenue earned by this Corporation is given to Kerala, that itself would have been a great amount to satisfy the needs of Kerala. As such, I know very well that it is not possible to have a share from the revenue earned on the incoming calls. But by considering the fact that NRIs who originally belong to Kerala will definitely increase the income of our country if more telecommunication facilities are given to their home State. That also fingers to my point that Rs. 710 crore may be allotted for Kerala this year.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for giving us a separate civil wing with a Chief Engineer (Civil) to head it, last year. Before that we had to spend extra money, energy and time to approach the concerned officials at Madras. Now, our hopes are surrounded by the unavailing need of a Chief Engineer (Electrical) exclusively for Kerala. Controlling the electrical works of our State with an office at Madras was all right in early days. But now the situation had changed a lot. So, it is justifiable to have the Chief Engineer (Electrical) for Kerala. I hope the hon. Minister will show positive signs to my simple request so that planning, designing and execution of all electrical and electro-mechanical services such as air-conditioning, lifts, fire-fighting etc could be done in a more easier manner in Kerala.

I am much worried about the commissioning of the new proposed telephone exchanges particularly at Moothahunnam, Sreemoolanagaram, Manjapra, Vallakkunnu, and Sreenarayanapuram in my constituency. I am saying nothing about the other proposed areas except Malakkappara. But Malakkappara, 5 kms down upper Sholayar, Tamil Nadu, which is in my constituency is 90 kms away from the nearest town Chalakudy. Malakkappara does not enjoy the facility of a phone even for the local police station there. It is a place without any taxi or auto-rickshaw services. Thousands of labourers and tribal people live there without knowing much about the development going on outside. So, I request you to have a kind eye upon my Malakkappara brothers and sisters and do something to have the facilities of telephone so that they could at least communicate their needs to the outer world.

The privilege of having 50,000 free calls in an year both for Delhi and constituency phones for an M.P. I regret to say, is quite insufficient for MPs, especially for the MPs from Kerala. 50,000 in an year means round about 4,000 in a month. Sir, Kerala is far away from the

Capital. Suppose, when we are in our constituencies a message comes to us saying that an unfortunate NRI had expired abroad. The relatives are in a hurry to receive the human remains of the dear departed. What will they do? They simply approach the MPs. To satisfy their anxiety, the MP had to make a long telephone call to the office of the External Affairs Ministry. The pulse rate is two per second from Kerala to Delhi. The North Indians may not be familiar with the names of persons, places and houses like Kunjeliikkutty, Thirurangadi, Mananthavadi, Padinjarkkulathinkarayaal etc. So, we have to repeat the same thrice or more than that. We have to spell each word of his local address and address abroad and the details whatsoever they wanted. In net effect, calls equal to 1,000 local calls will be over by a single telephone conversation.

Perhaps, the relatives of the expired man may be eager to collect news from abroad also. We, as people's representatives have to satisfy all such needs of theirs, considering the unfortunate point that everything is lost for the people standing before us because all of them may be depending upon the person who lost his life in a quite unexpected moment.

So, I humbly request the hon. Minister through you that 50,000 calls per year is quite insufficient. I hope the mass media also will understand the genuineness of my request and will not precipitate anything which smells bad.

Coming to the functioning of the Department and the connected functionaries, I am happy to say that even though we are not at the zenith, when compared to the past years, we had climbed a lot — IIL Ltd., HTLK Ltd., VSN Ltd., TCIL and its joint ventures TTL, ICSIL, TBL, OTS and TCIL Sandi Company Ltd and MTNL are rendering wonderful services to our country.

National Telecom Policy, 1994 which paved the way for private sector participation facilitates the possibility of a telephone on your request by 1997. Yesterday the initial speaker from the other side, my hon. colleague was stating that we need only 25 lakhs by the end of Five Year Plan. He, with the help of statistics collected from the 17th report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, tried to illustrate the fact that we are not utilising the full capacity of our lines and our facilities could provide at least 21 lakhs more. And he came to the strange conclusion that then the waiting list will be only 3 lakhs. I am sorry to say that we are not fools to swallow the fact that nobody in this country after submitting the 17th report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Communications will apply for a telephone connection upto the end of Eighth Plan.

As I had stated earlier, in our small State, Kerala itself, one lakh new applicants for every year are anticipated. So, I fully support the policy of the Government and I am aware of the fact that there is a total resource gap of Rs. 23,000 crores which our country could not dream even to have on its own

account. The plan of the Government to franchise the Value Added Services like Cellular Mobile Telephone Service, Radio Paging Service, Electronic Mail, Vidiotex Service, Video Conferencing, Voice Mail, Audiotex Service, 64 Kbps Data Service using VSAT is getting support from even the non-educated, ordinary citizen of India because even though he does not know anything about the technicalities, he knows very well that his country is benefited through the E-10B, New Technology (including validation), New Technology (leasing), C-DOT Max-1, I.C.P. and Small and Medium Exchanges and simply agrees with the fact that it is his duty to support the innovative programmes introduced by Government of India. The illiterate Indian villager experiences the fact that his son or daughter abroad is talking to him over phone as if he or she is so near in his bedroom.

Before I conclude, let me say a word regarding the Motions for Reduction. I regret to say most of the cut motions are for the sake of the cut motions only. I am having the lists of various cut motions. Even the failure of the Telecom Department to associate the local M.Ps and the local subscribers in the matter of expansion and conversion from manual/automatic electronic exchanges in their area is coming in front of us as a motion for Reduction. In my humble opinion, if MPs are actively involved in the day to day activities of their Constituencies, this type of failures will never happen and we could solve the problems by ourselves. So, I request the would-be movers of the motions for Reduction for not pressing their Demands in such a fashion and once again supporting the Demand Nos. 13 and 14 and congratulating the Ministry, with your permission, I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Tej Narayan Singh to speak. He is not here.

Shri Dattatraya Bandaru.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Sir, I am here to speak. My name is second in the list.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, since Shri Tej Narayan Singh has to go away, Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav will be speaking from my Party ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let Shri Dattatraya Bandaru finish first. After that, you can speak.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not supporting the Demands of Grants of the Department of Telecommunications because they have not been able to achieve even the 50 per cent of their targets fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. It has been targetted to provide telephones 'On demand' by the year 1997 and the Panchayat of each village will be equipped with public call offices during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Besides, the STD facility

would be provided to all the cities of our country and all the manual telephone exchanges would be converted into electronic telephone exchanges. An assurance to this effect was given to us by him. But as per my information I can say that they have not made even 50 per cent achievement in this. That is why I do not support these Demands of Grants.

Now-a-days the facility of telephones is important in our country as well as foreign countries. The telecommunications system has become very fast. It is growing up with great speed. Today the situation is that when we get an overseas call, we find the line very clear but when we make a call from Hyderabad to some adjoining area the line is very disturbed. But when we make a call to the U.S., U.K. or even Punjab we feel as if we are talking to somebody in our neighbourhood. What is the reason for this? Do we have this kind of efficiency? We have set up this system after spending crores of rupees and still its performance is not efficient. We have furnished several data for the period from April 1992 to March 1997. You have given an assurance that one crore telephone connections would be provided 'on demand' but nothing has been done so far. Though a national telephone policy was definitely announced later on. It includes value added services also. The value-added service includes cellular phone and radio paging system. Besides there are electronic exchanges also.

I would like to say to the hon. Minister that only four metropolitan cities, namely, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, have cellular phone facility. I demand from the hon. Minister that arrangement be made to provide cellular phone service to at least all the district centres of the country and all the capitals should also be considered for this.

Secondly, the radio paging facility is available only in Delhi and Bombay and not in the rest of the cities. I demand from you that attempts be made to introduce this facility in Hyderabad and all the other State capitals. It is very essential. Today in our Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

We have invested a sum of Rs. 32,500 crores in the Department of Telecommunications. In spite of that, we are in need of Rs. 23,000 crores more to implement our plans in this country.

[Translation]

Privatisation is being considered in this field also. The joint venture, for which tender has been invited, is riddled with several drawbacks and that is why the tender policy is still not complete. That is why India is losing its goodwill.

The time period should not be only two or four months but in fact it should be at least two years. Today neither Britain nor Germany is willing to invest in our country. The hon. Minister has been extending extension. Privatisation is alright but at the same time I would like

to say to the hon. Minister that for the last ten years no recruitment has been made in the telephone departments.

In the name of modernisation and computerisation the feeling of competition sounds good but at the same time it is breeding unemployment also. Not a single youth has been given a job in the last ten years despite spending thousands of crores of rupees. I want to suggest that where the work can be undertaken at manual level it should be made use of there.

I would like to say one more thing that the introduction of electronic exchanges has also led to a decline in their efficiency. The problem of over-billing is a serious one. These days people are afraid to get the STD facility installed. Even the people who do not have any relatives in Gulf countries get bills charging fee for having made calls there. The hon. Minister knows the reasons behind it. Shri Rajesh Pilot has unearthed a racket in Delhi. These days parallel exchanges are running in every city. People who should get the benefit of telephones are being deprived of it. The Department authorities are cutting off their telephone connections and people who do not have phones are using them. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Vigilance Department should be strict and the Vigilance Department should be under a direct control of the DOT. The Vigilance Department should not be kept under the charge of the G.M. You should centralise the whole Vigilance Department and bring it under DOT in Delhi.

The problem of default is due to the cable fault. Shri Sukh Ram ji visited Hyderabad and our hon. Prime Minister also came and inaugurated a telephone exchange of 72,000 telephone lines. But I would like to mention that the hon. Prime Minister inaugurated the Exchange with an assurance that 72,000 telephones would be provided by the month of March but the 50 percent telephones are yet to be issued to people in my area.

16.45 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

What is the reason behind it that there is cable fault, cable is not available. The more you are trying to bring liberalisation to the grassroots. The more difficult it is becoming. When the DOT does not have enough cable to issue 70,000 telephones then why did you announce that 70,000 telephones would be provided? Why was the date fixed? Telephones are not being provided, connections are not being issued with an excuse that there is cable fault. You are spending crores of rupees in every account department in each State to purchase cable but why are you not purchasing cable being produced by the public sector companies. In my constituency we have Hindustan Cables Company but your DOT is not willing to purchase cable from the said

company. It is causing a loss of crores of rupees to the country's exchequer by purchasing cable from private companies instead.

Hon. Minister, I request you to purchase cable from our Public Sector Undertakings and make optimum utilisation of it and give up the policy of purchasing cable from only one company. In my Constituency, cable for one lakh telephones, was purchased from only one cable company. In spite of my repeatedly raising this point in Telephone Advisory Committee, no sign of improvement has been noticed in it. Thwarting the monopoly give chance to others to maintain quality in cable also.

STD connections are being allotted to unemployed persons. Sir, I would like to submit through you that 5-6 percent STD connections, out of total capacity of telephone exchange and connection given for commercial use, should be provided to unemployed youths, but you could not implement this rule anywhere.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : At 6 o'clock the guillotine will apply. Before that I think you must have raised very good points and you would like to hear the response from the Government also. Please conclude.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : I will conclude, Sir.

[Translation]

But you have not been able to provide even 5 percent STD/ISD facility to unemployed youths and handicapped persons as per the rules prescribed — Further, you have enhanced the deposit for O.Y.T. from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 15,000 and for general telephone from Rs. one thousand to Rs. three thousand. Now not a single commoner nor any person from middle class is ready to deposit three thousand as registration money. Therefore, I request you to fix Rs. one thousand for Non-OYT, and for OYT connection instead of Rs. 15000, Rs. 8000 should be deposited.

I have one more important point to raise. STD facility across industrial area of big cities like Hyderabad whose radius of Telephone District Area is 50 km. should be replaced with that of general phone or local phone. Besides, I demand to enhance the radius area of local calls in capital cities upto 50 km. At the end I would like to ventilate my one grievance that telephone numbers 199, 197, 183, 185 and Phonogram Services Trouble us a lot. When we dial 197, a beautiful note of music strikes our ears and after three times of engagement it is disconnected.

MR. SPEAKER : Bandarruji, you are supposed to speak about the country and not about the Constituency. Please write a letter to them about constituency.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Sometimes we do not get response of 197 when we book phonogram on it. Due to it we miss our flights and face a lot of difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give in written the remaining points.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : The Cut Motions submitted to the Demands for Grants of other Ministries have not been taken up in the House. You are going to apply the guillotine at 6 o'clock. I would like to know whether you are allowing the Members to move their Cut Motions.

MR. SPEAKER : You raise it at the appropriate time with rules and the legal position. I will consider as to what can be done at that time; not before time.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would not be proper to support the demands of Ministry of Communications whose works are so erroneous. I would like to remind you of one incident. I have to say something about gas connections given to Members of Parliament. I recommended one telephone connection in December, 1994 in favour of John Thomas, a resident of Delhi. He did not get telephone connection till date.

MR. SPEAKER : Such matters are not raised at this time. Please write a letter to hon. Minister and speak here about policy matter. It would not be proper to discuss here about providing telephone connection to individuals.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I have written two letters to hon. Minister about it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can not raise such matters here. It seems as if you are advocating for someone.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I am not advocating anyone. I had also written a letter to Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the point.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Today there is dire need of post offices specially in villages. A number of people suffer due to new criteria fixed for opening new post offices. Post offices are not opened there where they are needed most. Criteria long ago has gradually changed. Post offices are not being opened in the villages fulfilling all the criteria. Therefore I urge upon hon. Minister to change the criteria fixed for opening new post office. Post offices should be opened in the villages covering maximum population. Post office employees are requesting for a long time to fulfil their pending demands. Keeping in view their work and responsibility, their demands related to either salary or other facilities, should be considered and they should be given their due.

There is shortage of staff in post offices. In many post offices employees are over-burdened due to excess

of work. Different responsibilities are being thrust upon them but the number of staff is not being increased. It causes difficulty to commoners. Some basis should be made for this. There should be a sufficient number of staff in the post offices to avoid the difficulties being faced by common people.

Earlier, telephone was considered to be a thing of luxury but now, it has become a necessity of life. But enhancement of registration amount from Rs. one thousand to Rs. three thousand creates difficulties to common man. Therefore registration amount should be decreased so that commoners and specially persons belonging to middle class can afford it.

Privatisation is also being talked about which directly affects the recruitment of the employees. I think that Government has made it a policy and most of the industries and institutions are being handed over to private parties. I think that Government should also consider this matter so that it may not have adverse effect on employees. For the eradication of unemployment and livelihood of unemployed, pay-call-phone has been provided. But I have come to know that the authorities are dragging their feet in providing this facility. Persons trying to avail this facility, get it with a great difficulty. I fail to understand as to why Government is procrastinating in providing this facility whereas Government is in gaining position.

Postal Department is incurring heavy expenditure on buildings for opening post-offices. I would like to put forth a suggestion that if we build our own post offices one by one, we can save a heavy amount being spent on rent. By doing so we can also avoid the misutilisation of public money on taking the accommodation on rent. Although there are standard norms for reopening the post offices, still it is overwhelmed by corruption. I do not want to give any specific example. Some guidelines and rules should be given shape and Government should take appropriate action on the informations made available by us in this regard. Therefore eradication of corruption from the areas where it is prevalent, should be discussed. With these words I conclude and hope that Government would consider two or three issues raised by me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

Mr. Yaima Singh, please be very brief and to the point.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pained to observe that until the Ministry of Communications can provide communication facilities to the far off and remote places of the country, the people will not emerge stronger. In this connection, I have to mention that there are thousands and thousands of people waiting in queue for telephone connections. The Government is not in a position to meet the demands of the people, which are so pressing.

We appreciate that the Government is formulating a national policy on communications. However, as regards the implementation of those policies, the Government is not prompt enough and serious enough. That is my observation. For that, I would like to propose the creation of consultative committees. We have the Parliamentary Consultative Committees at the national level. Likewise, we would like to have consultative committees at the regional level, the State level and if possible at the district level so that they can advise the Minister on preparation and implementation of programmes.

17.00 hrs.

So, at the national level, the Consultative Committees are constituted; at the State level, there are Advisory Committees. But there is not a Consultative Committee or an Advisory Committee at the regional level. It will be very useful in implementing in an effective way, all the national programmes. So, I would like to propose that these committees be constituted. While constituting those committees, let there not be a partisan attitude. The Members only of the Ruling Party must not be made as Members on that. In this respect, I shall cite an example although you have asked us not to cite the example of our Constituencies. Please make it an exception. For the State of Manipur, there is an Advisory Committee. Although I represent Manipur in this House as Imphal's representative, I was not made a Member of that Consultative Committee because I understand that if I am made a Member of that Advisory or Consultative Committee, I shall find out so many defects and point out corrupt practices. I have written about this to the Minister twice, but he does not respond to that. I come from Imphal and represent Inner Manipur; there is an Advisory Committee, but I am not a Member of that.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not plead for yourself in this House. No. That is not good.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, I now come to the Postal Services. The Services in regard to Speed Post are not effective. Although at the beginning, the Speed Post service was good, now it is not so; and now the posts are getting delayed. The private services are competing well and couriers are doing far better. So, we would have to improve it. I shall not take much time of the House.

Then, I would say something about the installation of telephone exchanges. They are at difficulties; there is a lack of coordination for linking these exchanges. It is very difficult to make them serviceable and make it available for the benefit of the subscribers. Likewise, there is lack of coordination amongst the Branch Offices in the remote areas; and on account of that, the people are not getting much benefit out of these Branch Post Offices which are in the remote areas of the country. So, the telephone exchanges must be made serviceable. Only the installation or establishment of telephone exchanges is there and it is not in the interest of the country.

Lastly, I would mention that the hon. Minister has made so many assurances about making available the STD telephone connection in the districts. But only false hopes are given and they are not doing being provided in the rural areas. I do not know about other States, but in Manipur, so many districts are not connected with these facilities and they are not available in those areas.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. Mr. Rao will speak for five minutes only, please.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. I would like to pinpoint certain things in the short time at my disposal. First of all, regarding the Postal Department, not much support has been given expansion, modernisation and mechanisation.

The Department says that it is incurring losses but I would like to say that the losses are not due to the non-functioning of the employees who are working with the Department. What I feel is that the people who are working in the Postal Department are doing their jobs quite more seriously than their counterparts in other departments and public sector undertakings. One of the main reasons is the very low cost of the post card and only in our country, we are able to send a communication from Kanya Kumari to Kashmir with just 15 paise. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that while an amount of Rs. 112 crore has been allotted during that period 1985-93 for modernisation and mechanisation, your department has spent only Rs. 22 crore. This shows the lack of interest that is being shown by your department to modernise the postal service network.

Lakhs of ED employees are working with a fond hope that their services will be regularised and they will be able to lead a better life sometime in the near future and a committee has been appointed sometime back but of course, much late. But I would suggest the Government to take a humanistic approach and sympathetic view and give first and foremost priority to the ED employees who are serving with the Department in the Panchayat Seva Yojana Scheme. Instead of giving the opportunity to altogether a new person, you can give first priority to the ED employees who are from that area and who are working with your Department since several years.

The other important point is regarding the telecom sector. Though it is one of the important infrastructural facilities, I have to pay tributes to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who, with a great vision, tried to take our country into the international map of telecommunications. And with Mr. Sam Pitroda, with his band of dynamic engineering, has made a lot of efforts in evolving the Centre for Development of Telematics and they have developed exchanges, from small exchanges to big exchanges up to 10,000 lines and even up to 30,000 lines. But unfortunately, because of the National Telecom Policy

which was announced in 1994, a great harm is going to be caused to this vision of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who said that our country should be self-sufficient in our indigenous capabilities to meet the growing demands of this telecom sector. Sufficient discussion had not taken place before you announced this Policy. I would not like to repeat what my earlier speakers have said that just on the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to USA, you announced it. My point is we are not against introduction of foreign multinational companies. So far as value-added services like radio paging, cellular mobile telephones or data services and such other things are concerned, we need not have any objection. But in regard to basic services, I feel that they need not be allowed to enter it. What I want to tell you is that the Department of Telecommunications is neglecting our domestic indigenous manufacturers who have taken licences from the C-DoT. In 1993-94, your Department has given orders for only eight lakh lines and during 1994-95, till November, you have given only six lakh lines but to the multinational companies, you have given five lakh lines in 1992-93 and up to September, 1994, you have given 17 lakh lines. Due to this stepmotherly treatment to our indigenous units, we are going to suffer. They will not be able to survive. In this connection, I would like to make one important suggestion. Earlier, the prices of these multinational companies were very high but now, they have brought them down. Now, a stage has come where the prices have gone to the lowest ebb and in the near future, many of our domestic units are likely to be closed. In that eventuality, these multinational companies, who have brought down their prices temporarily, will again raise the prices which the people of this country have to pay very heavily.

I welcome the decision to establish Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and I also support the decision of the Government not to allow the foreign companies in long distance carriage and international carriage. My suggestion to the Minister is, at present, the Indian Railways is having a network of its own. With coordination between your Department of Telecommunications and the Indian Railways, your Telecommunication Department will be able to augment, you will be able to supplement your efforts in regard to long distance carriage, and with least capital investment you will be able to do that. I also request the Government to provide more STD, PCOs in all the places because they are really very helpful to the physically handicapped, unemployed people and to the women and poor people.

Another suggestion is, kindly take necessary steps to open more counters. Now, what is happening is, most of the exchanges are automatic or electronically developed. So, from larger areas, a large number of subscribers are trying the nos. 180 or 181 or 197 or 199 and like that. There is immediate need to increase more counters for these numbers. I would also like to say that the number of counters to receive the money

from the subscribers is very less. That is my practical experience from my own city, Vijaywada. I suggest to the hon. Minister and to the Department of Telecommunications to take prompt measures to see that more counters are opened for collection of the money from the subscribers.

Sir, amendments to the Indian Telegraphs Act of 1885 is long overdue. The amendments should be brought forward to this Act. Ultimately, what I suggest is that the Department of Telecommunications must keep our national interest on the top priority. The way in which you are doing it, is giving an impression that the DoT is acting to the tune of the foreign multinationals. So, kindly see that our indigenous capabilities are kept intact and our people will be able to produce the necessary equipment to meet our requirements.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli) : Sir, our Party has not been given the chance. AIADMK has not been given the chance.

MR. SPEAKER : You know, at Six O'Clock we have the guillotine and if you want to hear the Government, you should hear him otherwise you can talk and he will just sit quietly. Which one you prefer?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I will clarify your all points...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur) : None from my party has been given a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let us please understand, otherwise the Minister will not be able to reply. I will just put it to the Vote of the House

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. That is exactly why I had asked all the Chairmen to inform the Members to be very relevant.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I will clarify your points. Do not worry...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, yes let me have it. Raise your point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Every party has been given a chance to speak here. I was nominated by Samta Party but I was not given chance to speak. I would like to seek your ruling in this regard

MR. SPEAKER : As per my ruling you will be allowed time not more than one or two minutes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please, do not be frivolous, otherwise, it will be very difficult for me to control this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Continue your speech, please.

[English]

I will not allow you a single second to go ahead. Without reply I will put it to the Vote of the House.

[Translation]

Continue your speech, please. That will have to be voted without Government's reply. Which one would you prefer?

[English]

I will allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : I want your ruling, Sir.

I am giving ruling. You have been allotted 2 minutes time.

[English]

I would like to guillotine your discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. We are discussing here demands for grants of Ministry of Communications I oppose the conspiracy being hatched for handing over the communication system. Covering from village hut-dwellers to the city dwellers to Foreign or private companies. Communication system is spread over the whole country. Hon. Minister has played with the life of postman deputed in the village and has paid no attention to his grievances. I request hon. Minister to pay attention to the genuine demands of Postman Association.

Employees of postal department constitute a large portion of the department of communication. We talk about providing reservation to Dalits and backward classes in the House but we see that they are neglected everywhere. The same condition is prevalent in this department also. I would like that they should not be discarded anymore.

I would like to say one more thing that this department is full of corruption. For example - I wrote two letters to hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : This House is not mend for the letters.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : I would like to let you know about the depth of corruption in this department. Hon. Minister did not reply to my letter. I

had written in the letter whether he would let, the corruption of the Delhi Postal Department enquired by C.B.I. ? Officers of the Delhi Division, accompanied by their relatives and sons, are taking Commission and exploiting it. Hon. Minister overlooked the seized goods being sent to other countries.

Members of Parliament of Uttar Pradesh had a meeting with General Manager on May 13 in Lucknow. I asked him that under which rule he did not declare Devariya as a missionary whereas Devariya, Padrauna and Balia were most neglected districts, he answered that he had followed the rules. But when enquired about the rule and the source of the order, it was learnt that it came from Delhi. This is my allegation on hon. Minister. He is sitting here. People from Padrauna and Devariya districts will have to travel 250 km. to Mau for their work.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is over, please sit down.

The lady Member will speak now. You please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : ...*(Interruptions)**...

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. It is not going on record.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are raising a point of order, you may please quote the rule first. Which rule has been violated?

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to place before the House some important aspects relating to the development of telecommunications.

The most important sector in the Ministry of Communications is the telecom sector because it is the sector of the future. I would like to say a few words about the present system of telecommunication, which at present is most unsatisfactory. Wide gap between promises and performance of the telephone authorities is causing continuous misery to the telephone subscribers. We expect a dependable service with minimum breakdown through proper maintenance and rectification of faults. If a subscriber wants to complain for the fault service, he could not get the fault service repaired. Fault service is very often dead. Then, where will he complain? In all the States, the complain is that the fault services are not working. In addition to this every subscriber will get a fake bill at least once in a year. If a subscriber is paying Rs. 500 per month, at least once in a year, he would be getting a bill for Rs. 5,000/-. There is no alternative and so the subscriber has to pay the bill otherwise the Department of Telecommunication will disconnect the connection. So,

* Not Recorded.

the subscriber has no other go and he approaches the Consumer Court. That is why most of the cases in the Consumer Courts are regarding telephone bills.

Tuticorin is an important port city in Tamil Nadu. The facilities of telex, FAX, STD are available, but they are not working properly due to the absence of an electronic exchange. The importers and the exporters are largely dependent on telex, FAX and STD. If these systems work properly then they would be benefitted. I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into problems, relating to the communication sector, of this port city and make some arrangements for starting an electronic exchange thereby enabling a proper growth of the country's industrial development. Likewise in Tiruppur, though they have opened an additional exchange, yet there are thousands of persons in the waiting list. We, the people of Tamil Nadu would be very grateful to you, if the Government takes special interest to establish an extra electronic exchange in order to encourage the new entrepreneurs.

Indian telecommunication is all set for a big expansion due to its opening up. Therefore, a huge requirement is on the anvil. But it might become difficult for Indian companies to survive in the face of stiff competition from the multi nationals. It is a threat to Indian manufacturers. The new telecommunication policy aims at providing a telephone on demand by 1997 by wiping out the waiting list during the Eighth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM : This will mean that there will be little requirements of the large capacity exchanges left in the Ninth Plan except for the equipment needed for increasing the capacity of those already installed.

Setting up manufacturing facilities for such a short term requirement makes little commercial sense to the MNCs. On the one hand, the MNCs have orders but no manufacturing facilities. While on the other hand, the C-DoT, manufacturers have a large utilised capacity even for one shift operations, but no orders. The other development is the de-reservation of the low ten thousand lines capacity switches from the C-DoT manufacturers and opening up this area to the foreign companies. This move will further reduce the orders flow to these companies. The obvious question is : Will the Government gain from this? Is the C-DoT technology old and unsuitable? Never. However, this technology is fully appropriate for India and the companies have got a good response for exports from Yemen, Nigeria, Russia etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude, otherwise your statement will not go on record.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM : Sir, within one minute, I will conclude. As indicated earlier, the induction of private parties, MNCs in selected areas will

undoubtedly increase the costs. This will upset the rural urban balance in natural telecom development and the goal of providing telephone to all the villages of India; as well as the over all development of Government's assurances and promises to the country.

Sir, with these few words, I am concluding my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am distressed to say that telephone cable communications and thousands of phones remain out of order for long and no action is taken to repair them. So far as the Bombay Mahanagar Telephone Nigam and Delhi Mahanagar Nigam Limited are concerned these have gets to be turned into public undertakings. Its time period get an extension sometimes for a year and sometimes for six months. After all, what kind of policy is this of the Government? The service conditions of the employees are yet to be fixed. For how long will this situation continue to remain? Muland in Bombay had to incur a loss to the tune of Rs. 40 crore due to burning of cables. How did this fire break out? Sir, I want to have this information as to by what time Bombay and Delhi will be provided telephones. It was just mentioned that this month they disposed of the waiting list of telephone connections for the month of October of the last year, but I want to say that it is yet to be completed. I demand that all the telephones which were booked till October last year should be cleared. Are the Government going to adopt the policy of providing telephones 'on demand' or not?

A lot of land is available in Bombay for setting up post offices and installing telephones but it is not being made use of. The number of post offices should increase there and these should be utilised more. The employees should also be provided facilities for setting up societies. They should increase the number of post offices in tribal and hilly areas. The facility of satellite communication should be provided in Naxalite-affected areas. The use of regional languages should be encouraged. Nobody speaks in any language other than Marathi in Bombay. The Central Government has made it a rule to give priority to regional languages but it is not being done. This rule should be implemented throughout the country. The regional languages should be given priority and should be shown due respect. Priority should be given in the services rendered also.

Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to speak.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Minister may speak. Mr. Minister, you have to conclude your speech leaving five-seven minutes for the Members to put their demands.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Since you have reduced the time, I will try to be brief.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I express my gratitude to you. I express gratitude to all the hon. Members who took part in this discussion. I have tried to find out as to since when we did not receive any demand for communication. I have been in this House for the last 10-12 years and I would like to congratulate the hon. Members that they gave due importance to this Ministry and took up this discussion. I am grateful to those who have appreciated our policy. But seeing that some Members raised objections also it seems to me that may be I have not been able to successfully adumbrate our policy and they could not also get acquainted with it through the newspapers. Though I had tried to explain it when this policy had got approved last year in the Cabinet and had been laid on the Table of the House. Several questions had been raised and replies were given and I was under the impression that the policy which had been chalked out by the Government had met with the approval in the House. We are short of time. Now as, 179 cut Motions are listed for today and 47 of which concern policy, and the rest are regarding local problems being faced by the people of constituencies of the respective Member. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have drawn my attention to their complaints. Since we do not have much time on our hands, I would send a written reply in this regard. Now, I would only make a submission regarding policy related items.

We are faced with a question here. Telecommunications is a very vast and important infrastructure which is imperative for economic and social progress. Our telecom policy is a result of liberalisation of economic policies, foreign policy, otherwise we had been hearing for the last 7-8 years that a telecom policy would be formulated but it was not. The credit for this telecom policy goes to our hon. Prime Minister which has been lauded not only in our country but in the whole world as well. Sir, this policy has such unique features as have not been present in the policy of any other country. Nearly 5 lakh employees and officials of the Department of Telecommunications were against the competitive environment which was being created by privatisation. I did not talk about privatisation unless I talked to them about it. I assured them that no retrenchment will be done and I am grateful to all the unions and federations. Though Somewhere efforts are made to politicize the atmosphere which should be avoided because this is a very big sector of our economy. We should keep it above politics. I am grateful to them for their cooperation and we are having a peaceful reformaton in our country. This is a very big achievement and a unique feature.

When we entered the Eighth Five Year Plan the telephone density out that time was 0.5 percent now we have done more than one percent. China, Pakistan and Malaysia are ahead of us. Some developing countries

are also ahead of us. We are behind by more than one per cent and what is its potential? 24.5 lakh people were in the waiting list and we gave 17.5 lakh direct lines. I am a little sorry at some comments made by the Standing Committee. Though I did not receive them. They would send the action taken report. But they wrote that may be the funds have not been utilised and we have lagged behind the fixed target. Since we are short of time I would say only this to you that only during 1992-93 an amount to the tune of Rs. 20 crore had been spent less and that is also only a technical mistake. The expenditure was incurred but it was earmarked under another head. Otherwise our actual achievement has surpassed our target and we have allocated the funds also. Now we are faced with a question that it takes an amount of 47 thousand rupees to instal one line in the highly capital and technology intensive sector and when you provide PCOs to villages it comes around to rupees one lakh and twenty five thousand. We have targeted in the telecom policy to make it 'on demand' by the year 1997 and provide telephones to all the 6 lakh 4 thousand villages and introduce a world standard new technique. Our aim is to bring it to the world standard.

An hon. Member stated that we can not attain this objective. We had announced that the manually operated exchanges will be replaced in the country by 1994. We have achieved it in 1994 itself. We had also announced the extension of STD facility to all the 20,000 exchanges in our country by 1997. Today, we have achieved this in all the district, tehsil headquarters to the extent of 98 percent at some places and 75 percent at others. I would have corroborated my assertion with the help of figures and data but alas-for the scarcity of time : I would only say that we will accomplish it. But the question today it that the number of applicants was 30 lakh last year and after granting 17.5 lakh connections, we undertook switching of 20 lakh instruments. Despite all the capacity we created, we had a waiting list of 21.5 lakh applicants and if we look at the population figures of 1991, we will notice that there are 20 crore middle class people for whom telephone is a sheer dream today. Things are different for the affluent class but for the poor it is a need as well.

Therefore, in order to liquidate the whole waiting list by 1997, there is need to lay 10 million lines during the Eighth Five Year Plan. We had fixed a target of 7.5 million or 75 lakh lines but how much money did we get for it. We do not get any budgetary support. However, we generated 75 percent of funds from our own internal resources. We also utilized the loan amount. We had a shortfall of 7.5 thousand crore rupees during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Then, we need Rs. 11750 thousand crores in order to install 2.5 million lines. Wherefrom shall we get this huge amount? For this we shall have to invite foreign investment.

You might be aware that China is making a rapid headway in this direction. I tried to obtain information

from some source and also met Chinese Minister last year. He said that they have fixed a target of installing 10 million lines per annum and they have laid 10 million lines this year too. We can not meet this great demand with our own resources today. This is why we have devised a two pronged strategy-the technology and the capital-and we are lacking in both. You can understand that in order to achieve a modest level of 6 percent, we need a capital of \$80 billion. The whole world has achieved a level of 10 percent. There is a confusion prevailing or may be I was not able to convey the point clearly that only Indian companies, registered in accordance with the Indian law, can participate in it but there is one aspect of it. We have never gone for privatisation before this and this is a highly sophisticated sector. We shall have to face a lot of difficulties if we bring inexperienced people in it. Therefore, despite a lot of pressure on us, the people advanced a view that if 51 percent share was not given to the foreign companies...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order in the House, please.

SHRI SUKH RAM : One view held was that if 51 percent capital share is not given to the foreign companies, but I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister who said that the majority share should not be given to the foreign companies. For that a minimum of 10 percent has been provided. In keeping with the provision we have made for a company, it is upto the Indian companies whether they fix 15, 20 or 39 percent share for the Indian companies alone.

Besides, there is probably a misconception prevailing. In order to bring parity in the rural and urban development schemes, we had put forth a condition in the tender itself that whosoever give a tender will have to do 10 percent work in villages.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have added another provision that weightage will be given to those who quote for doing more than 10 percent work. I have also said that there is not much transparency. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have made it absolutely clear. 70 percent is kept for the bid money and 30 percent marks are earmarked for giving weightage to those who made procurement of the equipments from the Indian industries. Weightage will also be given to those who will go in for more than 10 percent telecommunication work in the villages. Weightage will also be given to one who has a 15 year licence and returns money within 10 years or a year or two earlier. There is no question of no transparency in that. We have provided for 100 percent transparency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cellular mobile telephones would have become operational in the four metropolises but the work has been pending due to the case filed in the court. The mobile telephone scheme will soon be launched in the four metropolises and this scheme will be implemented throughout the country by the year end. All the value added services will be covered under it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not stand in the lobby like that. Take your respective seats please.

[English]

He is speaking about the national policy. Let us hear him.

[Translation]

You made a mention of the constituency. He will pay attention to it. As of now, he is speaking on the national policy.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, so far as telecommunication is concerned, it has made a record revenue of 28 percent for the first time in the history of this department and it can be confirmed from the budget that this department occupied number four position in the budget allocation scheme and now stands at the first position after the O.N.G.C. One of my friends alleged that it is confined to my constituency alone. I feel very sorry about it. He does not acclaim my work here but I can show the cuttings of the newspapers to testify that my work has been appreciated. It is a separate story that some hon. Member might have stated like that owing to political differences but let me assure you that work has been done in every field. However, the demand has fast exceeded the limited resources available with me but this budget stands a testimony to the fact that these facilities have been extended throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 57 lakh telephones were installed during the last Seven Five Year Plan and just within the first three years of the Eight Five Year Plan, 40 lakh telephones have been installed and we have fixed the target of installing 20 lakh connections per year during the ensuing two years. I may assure you that 20 lakh fresh connections will be provided this year and we will for exceed the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan this year.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : You are doing no work in the villages.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[English]

This is very unbecoming of you.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, there were 11 percent public telephones as on 31.12.1992. We give increased it by 30 percent and we will try to extend this facility to all the remaining villages in the next two year...(Interruptions) Similarly, there is a complaints of overbilling. I agree that there are complaints...(Interruptions) I don't dispute this fact. We have received the complaints of overbilling and of not installing telephones well on time. I concede that it is there but 4 crore bills are sent to the consumers every year and there are 1,75,235 complaints which amount to 0.44 percent. I have also issued instructions to the

effect that DOT telephones issued to the hon. Members should be installed within 30 days but its implementation is being hindered due to lack of capacity at some places and lack of technique at other. For that I have said that reply should be sent to them...*(Interruptions)* Despite all that, there are complaints. An hon. Member said that he had written a letter to me. In reply to one of your questions, I have stated that the last year's correspondence includes receipt of 29,000 letters from the members of Parliament of which 27,000 letters have been replied to. May be the replies are delayed due to a large number of letters received...*(Interruptions)* What to speak of quota, I will provide telephone connections also if you so desire...*(Interruptions)* Please try to listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a vast subject and the hon. Members have raised many points. It is difficult to reply to all those queries but I would like to make a submission about the postal department. We have a very extensive network of postal department, more extensive than China. There was a long standing demand of the hon. Members that one post office should be set up in each village. Like you, I also appreciate in the capacity of a representative of the people that there should be a post office in every village but the question is wherefrom can funds be mobilised for the purpose? Funds are allocated by the Ministry of Finance. We have no objection to achieving this goal if the Finance Ministry grants us money...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the postal department ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : You have not said anything about the Extra-Departmental employees...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : I was talking about the postal department. I totally agree with the feelings of the hon. Members that each village should have a post office but the fact is that we can only work within the limits of the funds, allocated to us by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. In 1994-95, there were 600 E.D.B.Os. of which only 150 were granted and out of 200 only 80 were given. You can better understand over how many places can these 150 E.D.B.Os be distributed in the country. Hence, I have written a letter under Panchayat Services Scheme. I have also decided to employ educated unemployed youth of every Panchayat for distributing mail at a wage of Rs. 300...*(Interruptions)* The educated unemployed youth will look after the postal services and if possible be come an agent of Life Insurance scheme also which is meant for the rural folk...*(Interruptions)* There has arisen a dispute in the Panchayats over installing telephone at the residence of the Pradhan. Therefore, the Panchayat telephone connection will be given to the educated youth

...*(Interruptions)* A local call is charged at 80 paise but Panchayats will be charged at the rate of 40 paise only. We will charge only 50 percent of the normal charges for S.T.D. facility so that the rural poor can be benefited from this. The youth operating the telephone will be given 20 to 25 percent commission in order to provide employment to him.

Just now, a Complaint about post office was made here. I might say that in 1992-93, 1340 crore mail was delivered throughout the country and the percentage of complaint is a mere 0.005 percent. All right ...*(Interruptions)* I agree that one who has any complaint will make it in this august House also. As regards the E.D. employees, the Commission set up recently, as they are not Government employees, therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You take your seat please.

[English]

Mr. Minister, now please let us understand that whatever is happening here is being watched by the people outside. It is on T.V. Secondly, Mr. Minister, now there is hardly five minutes' time. I have to put the Demands of your Ministry to the vote for the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : I need a lot of time but because you have ordered that at 6 O'Clock, the august House ...*(Interruptions)* I have many points as yet ...*(Interruptions)* Please give me five minutes more ...*(Interruptions)* I conclude and put the demands to the vote of the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think Mr. Minister, there is no time. I have to put your Demands to the vote of the House.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : I would like to place a point of order before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you later. A number of cut motions have been moved by the Members to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communication. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I want Cut Motion At Serial Nos. 29, 30, 33 and 65 be put to the vote separately.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Cut Motions at Serial Nos. 78, 91, 92 and 116 be put to the vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down and one after the other, you get up and give the cut motion which you want separately to be put to the vote of the House.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : No. 3 and 4.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore) : No.9

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me note down your name and also the number of the Cut Motion so that I can put them properly to the vote of the House. It seems that each one of you want them to be put separately to the vote of the House. It is very strange, but I will take them down.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore) : Cut Motion no. 9.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah) : Cut Motion No. 124.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishnagar) : Cut Motion No. 107.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Cut Motion Nos. 191, 196, 197 and 222.

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand that if it is really important only you should mention. Otherwise you shall have to sit here for the whole night.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj) : Cut Motion Nos. 105 and 111.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan) : Cut Motion No. 223.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad) : Cut Motion Nos. 105, 111 and 122.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, — as he is unable to speak — I want Cut Motion Nos. 60 and 63 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Cut Motion No. 144 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

Today the machine is working. But before we start voting. Please occupy your own seats.

Before the Lobbies are being cleared, let me read the instructions.

Please take your seats. Nobody should move from his seat, please. Shri Joshi please take your seat.

Now, I would read out the instructions which have to be followed to use the machine. I would read these instructions two times so that it may not become necessary for us to collect the slips and count the votes. I am reading for the first time.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't interfere otherwise you will not come to know about it.

[English]

Before a Division starts, every Member should occupy his/her own seat and operate the system from that seat only, which I think you have done.

A Member has to press two buttons simultaneously for casting his/her vote.

One of the buttons to be pressed is on the railing of the bench in front of the Member. It is called the Vote Initiation Switch. Now, those who have the benches that button is under the upper portion of the bench.

A Member has also to press one of the three push buttons in front of his/her seat

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not appreciate what I am saying I am really very sorry. Let us cooperate with each other. Otherwise, I shall have to keep on reading and reading.

A Member has also to press one of the three push buttons in front of his/her seat...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not talk between yourselves. Please pay attention to what I am reading here, so that it will help you to vote properly. You can have the pleasure of talking to each other a little after I finish reading the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : A Member has also to press one of the three push buttons in front of his or her seat — green 'A' for 'Ayes' — green button can be pressed if you want to vote in favour of the motion — red 'N' for 'Noes' and yellow 'O' for 'Absent', according to his or her choice. The vote initiation switch and one of the three push buttons are to be pressed simultaneously for a duration of ten seconds which is indicated in two ways, first by a count down on the Total Result Display Board, that is, 10, 9...0 second — the period between sounding of the two audio alarms. When you see the numbers, the count down will start and you have to keep these buttons pressed.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the white button?

MR. SPEAKER : No, that is yellow one. It is not white.

The actual process of Division starts...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me, otherwise you would not follow and you will commit the mistake, and you will be sitting here for the whole night, collecting the slips. The choice is yours.

The actual process of Division starts with the first audio alarm. The Members should press the button only after the first audio alarm is heard. If you push the button before the alarm is heard, then it is not recorded. Because it is electronic, the pulse has to be registered after the alarm is given. If you press it before, then it would not be registered. The Members should press the button only after the first audio alarm is heard. After the expiry of ten seconds, the audio alarm sounds for the second time when the two buttons being pressed should be released.

May I now very briefly explain? When the alarm is heard by you, you can press the buttons. Two buttons have to be pressed, as you used to do in the past. There is one button below the upper portion of the table and for the Members sitting on second, third and other benches, it is fixed to the railing. You have to keep i.

pressed as well as you have to press the button either the green or the red or the yellow, according to your choice — You have to keep these two button pressed for the time for which the counting has to be done. After that, you can release them and then the vote will be recorded.

Let the Lobbie be cleared—

The Lobbies have been cleared. Now we are starting the voting.

I shall not put the Cut Motion No. 144 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Telecommunication' Be reduced to Re.1." :

/Failure to stop opening of the telecom services of the country to the private sector including the multinationals, thereby risking the internal security of the country./ (144)

The Lok Sabha divided :

18.18 hrs.

Division No. 5

AYES

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Anjalose, Shri Thayil John
Ansari, Dr. Mumtaz
Asokaraj, Shri A.
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.
Basu, Shri Anil
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Choudhury, Shri Lokanath
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath
Datta, Shri Amal
Dharmabhiksham, Shri
Dubey, Shrimati Saroj
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao
Girija Devi, Shrimati
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal
*Inderjit, Shri.
Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur
Jena, Shri Srikanta

Kesri Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Kumar, Shri Nitish
Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh
Mahto, Shri Shailendra
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mandal, Shri Suraj
Manjay Lal, Shri
Marandi, Shri Simon
Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mollah, Shri Hannan
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Pramothesh
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy
Murmu, Shri Rup Chand (Jhargram)
Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.
Murugesan, Dr. N.
Narayanan, Shri P.G.
Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin
Pal, Shri Rupchand
Paswan, Shri Chhedi
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo
Patel, Shri Brishin
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Prakash, Shri Shashi
Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
Rai, Shri Lall Babu
Rajaravivarma, Shri B.
Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.
Rajesh Kumar, Shri
Rajulu Dr. R.K.G.
Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli
Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu
Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Reddy, Shri B.N.
Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram
Shastri, Shri Vishwanath
Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Singh, Shri Mohan
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
 Singh, Shri Surya Narayan
 Sivaraman, Shri S.
 Soren, Shri Shibu
 Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.
 *Subbarao, Shri Thota
 Sur, Shri Monoranjan
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
 Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.
 Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
 Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
 Yadav, Dr. S.P.
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
 Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh
 Zainal Adedin, Shri

NOES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
 Ajit Singh, Shri
 Akber Pasha, Shri B.
 Anbarasu, Shri R.
 Antulay, Shri A.R.
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Ayub Khan, Shri
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Birbal, Shri
 Brar, Shri Jagmeet singh
 Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chacko, Shri P.C.
 Chaliha, Shri Kirip
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Charles, Shri A.
 Chaudhary, Sqn, Ldr. Kamal
 Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chahre, Shri Babu Hari
 Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.
 Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.
 Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh
 Dalbir singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Deora, Shri Murlil
 Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
 Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao
 Devarajan, Shri B.
 Dighe, Shri Sharad
 Diwan, Shri Pawan
 Dutt, Shri Sunil
 Feleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
 Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
 Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
 Gamang, Shri Giridhar
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubha
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodliya
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gudadini, Shri B.K.
 Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
 Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
 Harchand Singh, Shri
 Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
 Imchalemba, Shri
 Irani, Shri S.F.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
 Jakhar, Shri Balram
 Jangbir Singh, Shri
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
 Jawali, Dr. B.G.
 Jayamohan, Shri A.
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
 Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
 Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
 Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
 Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.
 Kamal Nath, Shri
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
 Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kewal Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
 Khursheed, Shri Salman
 Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna
 Kotla, Shri Jaya Suryaprakash Reddy
 Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
 Krishnaswamy, Shri M.
 Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
 Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
 Kurien, Prof. P.J.
 Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
 Made Gowda, Shri G.
 Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Dr. R.
 Manphool Singh
 Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
 Mathew, Shri K.M.
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
 Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
 Meghe, Shri Datta
 Mujahid, Shri B.M.
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
 Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Nandi, Shri Yellaiah
 Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
 Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
 Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)
 Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad
 Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu
 Pandian, Shri D.
 Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
 Panja, Shri Ajit
 Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji
 Patel, Shri Praful
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harijibhai
 Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.
 Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
 Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao
 Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
 Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar
 Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti
 Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Ram Nihor
 Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
 Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
 Ram Awadh, Shri
 Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.
 Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally
 Rao, Shri J. Chokka
 Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
 Rao Ram Singh, Col.
 Rao, Shri V. Krishna
 Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
 Rathva, Shri N.J.
 Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
 Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.
 Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran
 Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama
 Reddy, Shri R. Surender
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sai, Shri A. Prathap
 Sangma, Shri Purno A.
 Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara
 Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju
 Sawant, Shri Sudhir
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
 Selja, Kumari
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar

Shelke, Shri Maruti Deoram
 Shingda, Shri D. B.
 Shivappa, Shri K. G.
 Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
 Siddhartha, Shrimati D. K. Tharadevi
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap
 Singh, Shri Arjun
 Singh, Shri Khelsai
 Singh, Shri Motilal
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Singh, Shri S. B.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Singla, Shri Sant Ram
 Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
 Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Swamy, Shri G. Venkat
 Tara Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
 Thangka Balu, Shri K. V.
 Thite, Shri Bapusahib
 Thomas, Prof. K. V.
 Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee
 Tiriya, Kumari Sushila
 Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb
 Topno, Kumari Frida
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Umbrey, Shri Laeta
 Umrao Singh, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
 Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
 Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha
 Vandayar, Shri K.T.
 Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
 Verma, Kumari Vimla
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Williams, Maj. Gen. R.G.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
 Yadav, Shri Ram Saran
 Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to the correction. the result of the Division is :

Ayes : 96

Noes : 218

Cut Motion No. 144 was negatived.

Following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : S/Shri Prof. Susanta Chakraborty, Subrata Mukherjee, Uddhab Barman, Haradhan Roy, Dr. Asim Bala, Ram Chandra Dome, Prof. Malini Bhattacharya, Dr. Sudhir Ray, Nawal Kishore Rai.

NOES : S/Shri Prataprao B. Bhonsale, M.G. Reddy, G. Ganga Reddy, Sontosh Mohan Dev, Sukh Ram, K. Pradhani, Somjibhai Damor, K. Ramamurthy, Dileep Singh Bhuria, D.K. Naikar, Nurul Islam, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Smt. Padamasree Anwar, Shraavan Kumar Patel, Vishveshwar Bhagat, Sarat Pattanayak, Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, Balin Kuli, Nathu Ram Mirdha, Inder Jit, Dr. Krupasndhi Bhoi, Gulam Mohammad Khan, Arvind Tulsiram Kamble, Surajbhanu Solanki, S. Thota Subbarao, Subhash Chandra Nayak and Ram Badan.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put the cut motions numbers 29, 30, 33, 65 moved by Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde to the Vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 29, 30, 33 and 65 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hannan Mollah, you wanted that your Cut Motion should be put to the vote of the House. My information is that you have not moved it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (ULUBERIA) : I sent the slip yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be given within time.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motions numbers 78, 91, 92 and 116 moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 78, 91, 92 and 116 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motions numbers 3 and 4 moved by Shri Jitendra Nath Das to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motion number 9 moved by Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motion No. 124 moved by Prof. Susanta Chakraborty to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 124 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motion No. 107 moved by Shri Ajoy Mukhopadyay to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 107 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motion Nos. 191, 196, 197, 222 moved by Shri Haradhan Roy to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 191, 196, 197, and 222 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motion No. 111 moved by Shrimati. Girija .Devi to the vote of the House

Cut motion No. 111 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motion No. 223 moved by Dr. Sudhir Ray to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 222 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Saroj Dubey, you have not moved your cut motion. I am not putting it to the vote of the House.

I shall now put the cut motion No. 60 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand under the head Department of Posts be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to provide equal pay and other benefits to Extra Departmental employees as their duties and responsibilities are similar to that departmental employees./(60)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want division.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That the demand under the head Department of Post be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to provide equal pay and other benefits to Extra Departmental employees as their duties and responsibilities are similar to that of departmental employees./(60)

The Lok Sabha divided

18.28 hrs.

Division No. 6

AYES

Advani, Shri Lal K.
Amar Pal Singh, Shri
Anjalose Shri Thayil John
Ansari, Dr. Mumtaz
Asokarai, Shria
Bala, Dr. Asim
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.
Baliyan, Shri N.K.
Basu, Shri Anil
Basu, Shri Chitta
Berwa, Shri Ram Narain
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen
Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.
Chauhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
Chavda, Shri Harisinh
Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh
Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
Choudhary, Shri Lokanath
Choudhary, Shri Saifuddin
Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath
Datta, Shri Amal
Dharmabhiksham, Shri
Dhumal, Prof. Prem
Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh
Fernandes, Shri George
Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik
Gangwar, Dr. P.R.
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao
Girija Devi, Shrimati
Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal
Jai Prakash, Shri
Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur
Jatiya, Dr. Satynarayan
Jena, Shri Srikanta
Jeswani, Dr. K.D.
Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Kalka Das, Shri
Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.
Kanodia, Shri Mahesh
Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh
Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Kesri Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Khanoria, Major D.D.
Kumar, Shri Nitish
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Lodha, Shri Guman Mal
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahendra Kumari, Shrimati	Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Mahto, Shri Shailendra	Ram Singh, Shri
Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.	Rana, Shri Kashiram
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara
Manjay Lal, Shri	Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur
Marandi, Shri Simon	Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar
Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Mehta, Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Misra, Shri Janardan	Reddy, Shri B.N.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari	Sakshiji, Dr.
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	Saraswati, Shri Yoganand
Mukherjee, Shri Pramothas	Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau
Mukherjee, Shri Subrata	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Munda, Shri Kariya	Sharma, Shri Jeewan
Murmu, Shri Rup Chand	Sharma, Shri V.N.
Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.	Shastri, Shri Vishwanath
Murugesan, Dr. N.	Shukla, Shri Astbhuj Prasad
Naik, Shri Ram	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Narayanan, Shri P.G.	Singh, Shri Devi Bux
Oraon, Shri Lalit	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad
Pandeya, Dr. Laxinarayan	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
Passi, Shri Balraj	Singh, Shri Rampal
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Singh, Shri Satya Deo
Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas	Soren, Shri Shibu
Patel, Shri Brishin	Sur, Shri Manoranjan
Patel, Shri Haribhai	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Patel, Shri Somabhai	Swami, Shri Sureshanand
Pathak, Shri Harin	Tandel, Shri D.J.
Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Prakash, Shri Shashi	Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani
Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain
Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma	Tripathi, Shri Braja Kishore
Premi, Shri Mangal Ram	Trivedi, Shri Arvind
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	Uma Bharti, Kumari
Rai, Shri Lal Babu	Ummareddy, Venkateswarlu, Prof.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna	Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
Raj Narain, Shri	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Rajaravivarma, Shri B.	Varma, Shri Ratilal
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra
Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.	Verma, Prof. Rita
Rajesh Kumar, Shri	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
 Yadav, Dr. S.P.
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
 Ajit Singh, Shri
 Akber Pasha, Shri B.
 Anbarasu, Shri R.
 Antulay, Shri A.R.
 Anwar, Shrimati K. Padmarshree
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Ayub Khan, Shri
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.
 Birbal, Shri
 Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chacko, Shri P.C.
 Chaliha, Shri Kirip
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Charles, Shri A.
 Chaudhary, Sqn. Ldr. Kamal
 Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh
 Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari
 Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.
 Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
 Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Mulri
 Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
 Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Devarajan, Shri B.
 Dighe, Shri Sharad
 Diwan, Shri Pawan
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
 Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
 Gamang, Shri Giridhar
 Gamit, Shri Chhibubhai
 Gavitt, Shri Manikaro Hodlya
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gudadinni, Shri B.K.
 Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
 Handique, Shri. Bijoy Krishna
 Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
 Imchalemba, Shri
 Inder Jit, Shri
 Islam, Shri Nurul
 Irani, Shri S.F.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
 Jakhar, Shri Balram
 Jangbir Singh, Shri
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
 Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan
 Jawali, Dr. B.G.
 Jayamohan, Shri A.
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
 Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
 Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
 Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh
 Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
 Kamal Nath, Shri
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
 Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
 Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kewal Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna
 Kotla, Shri Jaya Suryaprakash Reddy
 Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
 Krishnaswamy, Shri M.
 Kuli, Shri Balin
 Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
 Kurien, Prof. P.J.
 Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
 Made Gowda, Shri G.
 Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Dr. R.
 Manphool Singh, Shri
 Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
 Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
 Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mujahid, Shri B.M.
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
 Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
 Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Naikar, Shri D.K.
 Nandi, Shri Yellaiah
 Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
 Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
 Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)
 Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu
 Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
 Panja, Shri Ajit
 Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji
 Patel, Shri Praful
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
 Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.
 Patil, Shrimati Prabibha Devisingh
 Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao
 Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
 Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar
 Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
 Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti
 Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Ram Nihor
 Rajeswaran, Dr. V.
 Ram Awadh, Shri
 Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.
 Ramchandran Shri Mullappally
 Rao, Shri J. Chokka
 Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
 Rao, Ram Singh, Col
 Rao, Shri V. Krishna
 Rathva, Shri N.J.
 Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
 Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.
 Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran
 Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri M.G.
 Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama
 Reddy, Shri R. Surender
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar
 Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sai, Shri A. Prathap
 Sangma, Shri Purno A.
 Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara
 Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju
 Sawant, Shri Sudhir
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
 Selja, Kumari
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar
 Shinda, Shri D. B.
 Shivappa, Shri K.G.
 Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
 Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap
 Singh, Shri Arjun
 Singh, Shri Khelsai
 Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Singh, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
 Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
 Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan
 Subbarao, Shri Thota
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Swamy, Shri G. Venkat
 Tara Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
 Thangka Balu, Shri K. V.
 Thite, Shri Bapusahib
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee
 Tiriya, Kumari Sushila
 Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb
 Topno, Kumari Frida
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Umbrey, Shri Laeta
 Umrao Singh, Shri
 Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha
 Vandayar, Shri K.T.
 Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
 Verma, Kumari Vimla
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Williams, Maj. Gen. R.G.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
 Yadav, Shri Ram Saran
 Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Pappu

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to Correction, the result of the Division is :

Ayes : 170

Noes : 224

Cut motion No. 60 was negatived.

*Ayes : S/Shri Surya Narayan Singh, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram, Suraj Mandal, Purna Chandra Malik, Bramhanand Mandal, S.M. Laljan Basha, Uddhab Barman, Haradhan Roy, R. Ramaswamy, Radhiha Ranjan Pramanik, Ram Vilas Paswan, Basudeb Acharia, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Prof. Malini Bhattacharya,

Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Chhedi Paswan, Nawal Kishore Rai, Virendra Singh, Shrimati Vijaya Rajee Scindia, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Anna Joshi, Phool Chand Verma, Mahant Ahedya Nath, Shrimati Dipikah. Topiwala, Shrimati Bhavna Chihhli, Rajendra Agnihotri, Chandubhai Deshmukh, Rajendra Kumar Sharma, Shivilal Nagibhai Vekaria, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, Chndresh Patel, Dwarkanath Das, Bandaru Dattatraya, Kunjee Lal, Acharya Vishwanath Das Shastri.

Noes : Shrimati Basava Rajeshwari, Rama Chandra Rath, D. Pandian, Venkata Krishna Reddy Kasu, G. Ganga Reddy, Vilas. Muttemwar, Dileep Singh Bhuria, A. Indrakaram Reddy, Shravan Kumar Patel, Vishveshwar Bhagat, Datta Meghe, K.P. Unnikrishnan, Udai Singhrao Gaikwad, Sajjan Kumar, P.P. Kaliaperumal, Subash Chandra Nayak and Ram Badan.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Communications.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Sir, in the last vote that was recorded on the score board, in fact, there is so much error that almost 75 votes were not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are objecting to that vote, I will put it again to the vote of the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I cannot object to your Ruling. You can even now see as to how many votes are not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right, but there is a large difference between the two.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, the vast difference is because a large number of votes have not been recorded. That is precisely my point.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want me to put it again to the vote of the House, I will do not.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : I do not think there is any point in asking that it should be put to vote again.

MR. SPEAKER : You know the procedure which we follow here is - I have already said - that I say, 'it is subject to correction'. We are collecting the slips and if there are any mistakes committed, we will correct it.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA (Guna) : But when there is nothing on the board, how will you verify?

MR. SPEAKER : Our Parliamentary Affairs Minister is able to help me, let him help me.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA (Guna) : I was not going the slip.

MR. SPEAKER : You should have pushed the button. There was no need of giving the slip.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA : I did push the button but it was not recorded on the score board.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I repeatedly asked you to listen to me carefully.

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, may I submit.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to help me and if the Leaders want to help me, ask your Members to keep quiet.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I would like to submit that after this voting, we have moved on to another item of business. Now, we are about to take the vote on the demands themselves. I would request you to proceed with the item and ask for the Demand to be voted upon.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, now that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has stood up and put the Treasury's points of view, may I be permitted to put up very briefly what our difficulty is? The difficulty is possibly on account of the fact that the Members did not press all the required buttons in the required order. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, may I complete what I was saying? Thereafter, from the Chair, you announced the result which was subject to correction. Then, the slips have been collected back and counted, and whatever corrections are to be made — additions and alternations — and are submitted to you, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is trying to hustle the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER : No. In all fairness to the Parliamentary Affairs' Minister, I would like to say that he was reminding me the procedure which is being followed in the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, the Minister is reminding the Chair!

MR. SPEAKER : You can also help me, the Minister also can help me. What he was saying was that the practice in the House is that when the vote is recorded and if there is a large difference between the numbers voted in favour and against the subject matter which is before us, it is declared in the House which is subject to correction. And as the difference here is about 54 votes — it is a large difference — and that is why we have followed the procedure which we have been following. And over and above that, when I said that if you want to have the vote again, you said 'no'.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Sir, we said 'yes'.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, I proceeded to the next item and now it should not be raked up again.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : We did not say 'no'. I was in the first row where at least three votes

were not recorded. When I looked at one-third portion of the voting machine, I could see that at least 25 votes were not recorded. And therefore, I said 'yes'.

MR. SPEAKER : Advaniji, I said not once but two or three times. I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I take it that slips have been given to the Members; at least, slips should be given... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit quietly? You cant do like that time and again.

[English]

I can take proper action. Now, this is too much.

Advaniji, you are well within your right to ask for the slips and the slips will be given to you. Now, when the votes are recorded, there is a photocopy of the votes and the votes on the photocopy and the slips also can be counted and because I have said 'subject to correction', my declaration is also 'subject to correction'. Now, if any Member is giving the slips by mistake even after voting, it can be checked over there because there is a photocopy of the votes which recorded on the machine. I would expect the slips to be given to you and you record the votes.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Sir, nearly 37 votes have not been recorded. We are 107 Members; only 70 votes have been recorded and 37 votes have not been recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the slips be given to those Members who want to record their votes.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not being recorded.

Now, I have already said that the slips will be given to those who have not recorded their votes and after the slips are collected, they will be checked against the photocopy.

After the correction is done, the result will be declared.

This applies to all Members voting, that they should get the slips to correct. If any Member from any side wants the slip, it will be given to him and it will be collected and the total number of votes will be checked against the photo copies which we have with us and only then the corrections will be made.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, when it is already recorded in the machine, these people should not get the opportunity to write on the slips.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. I will follow your advice. You are one hundred per cent correct.

* Not Recorded.

It will be checked against that photo copy. I think the Members have received the slips and they have returned those slips also. Have they?

I hope all the slips have been collected. Now I will come to the next item.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communication to the vote of the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If you between yourselves, my voice will not be heard and then you will be in trouble.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : After the collection, let us check up the difference with the slips.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to

Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Communication for the year 1995-96 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 30.3.1995		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Communications					
13	Department of Posts	372,69,00,000	12,31,00,000	1863,43,00,000	61,56,00,000
14	Department of Tele-communication	1584,36,00,000	1159,17,00,000	7921,79,00,000	5795,82,00,000

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. What is your point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will hear his point of order. First of all, he should show me what provision of the Constitution, what Rule of the Rule Book, what convention has been violated. Then, he will tell me what convention has also been violated and then I will hear his point of order.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for the opportunity given to me. I would like to draw your attention to...

MR. SPEAKER : To what Article of the Constitution?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : You would not even allow me, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to refer to the Rule.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I allowed you.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that I would like to draw your attention to Rule 208 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Rule 208 (1) says :

"The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days as

the Ministry of Communication to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the sixth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the forth column thereof against demands No. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of Communications."

The Motion was adopted.

may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grant."

Then, Rule 208(2) says :

"On the last day of the allotted days at 17.00 hours or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants."

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask you to underline the words "The Speaker shall" and proceed so that it becomes easy for us to proceed.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I shall obey you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now, may I request you to look at Rule 208 (3) which says :

"Motions may be moved to reduce any demand for grant."

Then, 208 (4) says :

"No amendments to motions to reduce any demand for grant shall be permissible."

Then, Rule 208 (5) says :

"When several motions relating to the same demand for grant are offered, they shall be

discussed in the order in which the heads to which they appear in the Budget."

I may, Mr. Speaker, Sir, just refer to one Rule because I think it is important for the point which I seek to make to you. Under Rule 207, there is a General Discussion on the Budget. Unfortunately, this time, we could not have the full time that was allotted for the General Discussion where we have been allowed to raise any question of principle, financial matter or general policy of the Government under that rule. It is because the time was short; because the House could not function on the matter of the President's rule that was declared in Bihar at that particular period of time. In fact, I was hoping to speak in that Budget Discussion. But I could not speak at that time. Now, the point I wish to make is that under Rule 208 and Rule 209 — which is the next Rule which is important — a motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways : (a), (b) and (c). May I draw the hon. Speaker's attention to sub-rule (c) that is on page 82? It says :

"That the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/- in order to ventilate", I repeat the word 'ventilate', "a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India. Such a motion shall be known as 'Token Cut' and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is necessary for me to bring to your notice and through you, Sir, to the notice of the hon. House that I have actually given notice for Token Cut Motions with regard to the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution seeking that the grievance which I was ventilating is that due to inflation for last four years, the fact that...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : He cannot refer to the substance of his Cut Motions. Those are not before the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal and others, please allow him to complete his submission. I will hear you also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am obliged to you, hon. Speaker, Sir. The point which I was trying to stress is that this particular grievance which I was ventilating deals with the Public Distribution System (PDS). I request that five crore families who live below the poverty-line...

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please wait. I think if the hon. Member is very keen to speak on that point, if he reads the Rule Book very carefully, he will get the opportunity to speak on that point.

There is no difficulty. But if you want to make that point by raising a point of order, it is out of order please.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I want to make one thing clear. I am not trying to speak on the

issue. All I am trying to do is to bring to the notice of the House, through you, that actually I had given notice for nine Token Cut Motions on nine important issues. And I just want to point the issue out. If the hon. Speaker feels that I should read it verbatim, I will read it verbatim...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kumaramangalam, you are a very good lawyer.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am obliged, Sir. But may I come to the point?

MR. SPEAKER : And you had been a person dealing with the parliamentary matters also. So you know, how to use the rules to ventilate your views, but not in this fashion. You can do it differently.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I did mention the question of the General Budget. I did say that there is a way of ventilating these grievances in the General Budget. I even mentioned that this opportunity was not available.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have that.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I know the hon. Speaker will try to say that I will have to ventilate these views possibly when the Finance Bill comes up. But I also know the restrictions there. But I would like to submit that, of course, if the Speaker believes that I do not even have the right to point out to this House what are the Token Cuts, I will obey the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow you, I shall be required to allow each one of them who have given the notice of Cut Motion.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Can I submit, Sir. I have full respect for you...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Sir, I have a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order on a point of order. Patraji, I know, you want to help me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Once you have said that I should not refer to it, I will not.

MR. SPEAKER : Please.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : But all I want to say is that all these nine Cut Motions are matters of national public importance. They deal with the poor, the people living below the poverty line, the farmers etc...*(Interruptions)* It is all right. Do not allow me to speak. I am willing. But the most important thing is that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : This is very unfair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Can I come to the point?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : One minute please. Let us please understand this. Mr. Kumaramangalam, I think, you want to say certain things; you want to ventilate your views. And every Member in the House has a right to do it and wherever there is an opportunity, it will be allowed to be done, but not in the fashion in which you want to do it, in the shape of Cut Motions which cannot be taken up. Now there are occasions and occasions when it can be done. But you have to show me the rule, the legal position under which you can do it here and now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go on speaking because mere discussion would not suffice, we should rather try to understand this subject.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Having mentioned the point, I would like to draw the hon. Speaker's attention once again to Rule 208 (2). The hon. Speaker requested me that I should underline the word 'shall' forthwith. I have mentally done it. I can inform you that I would like to draw you attention to the next line: "...put every question necessary to dispose of all...", I repeat, "all the outstanding matters..."

MR. SPEAKER : Is it outstanding?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Can I answer that?

MR. SPEAKER : Is the Cut Motion outstanding now?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Yes, because I have given a notice. Can I explain the scheme of things for a moment, if you permit me? The Demands for Grants come up as a motion. When the hon. Finance Minister lays it on the Table of the House, he is laying the whole apart of the Demands for Grants referred to various Ministries. And the matter is taken up, just as you did in the case of Ministry of Communications. At the end of the discussion, the Motion says, 'The Motion for these Demands for Grants for this amount etc. etc.'

That is a Motion. The Cut Motion is actually an amendment requesting for reduction.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that Cut Motion before the House if it is not moved?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Can I submit, Speaker, Sir, that all I am seeking is that even at the guillotine stage when you move the Demands for Grants, the moment the Motion is brought forward to this House, I have the right to ask that my amendment for reduction of the Demands for Grants should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : You show me the rule which can support your contention?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I consider that my notice is outstanding. Hon. Speaker already said that there is no way, but still I will accept,

whatever may be your ruling. But, it is necessary for me to bring to your notice. This is the position.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : May I submit that in the event, now that I am insisting, whatever I insist, I shall, unlike you, obey the Speaker? *(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a point that Motions may be moved to reduce any Demands for Grant. That is there in Rule 208 (3) categorically. Therefore, all I am seeking is my right of discussion because guillotine, in short, cut short discussion. I am willing to give up my discussion. All I say is that under Rule 208(3) clearly a right exist, that is, motions may be moved to reduce any demands for grants. I have given notice of nine Cut Motions. I request the right to move it and that is my plea.

In the alternative, if I may submit, actually it is necessary for me to draw the hon. Speaker's attention to Kaul & Shakhder, Fourth Edition, to page no. 639, first line. It says :

"However, the time and date of disposal of outstanding Demands of Grants already notified in the Bulletin can be altered or extended by the House to enable the House to discuss the Demands for Grants of more Ministries/Departments."

The hon. Speaker may see the noting that there is a precedent in the Year 1987 where it was changed specifically to allow them to discuss the Demands for Grants. Now, may I submit, Sir, that here we have a situation, for actually we have been able to discuss only two Ministries, that is, the Defence and the Communications. We have not been able to discuss very important Departments which deal with the majority of the people of India. I think it is necessary that a little time be given. If you cannot permit even the decision of the House on important issues that deal with national interest, the poor and others, then at least give us time so that these Demands are taken up. Nothing is going to happen because under the Act — for which the real reason for a guillotine is — there is a law, the provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1993 under Section 42(b), 75 days is the outer limit from the time the Finance Bill is moved or introduced, by which it has to be passed. That date is the 29th of May. We have slotted the 23rd of May in this House. We have six days' time. All I seek from the hon. Speaker is please at least either Powers, Food or Civil Supplies or any one of the important Demands of Grants on which I have raised token cut may kindly be taken up and let the people hear our views and let the other Members hear our views. Rightly, the Speaker has said that this is not the occasion to say what I want to say, but definitely there is a way to say. Hon. Speaker, there is a precedent and there is time. All I am requesting is that why not postpone the date of guillotine? What is going to happen? The world is not going to come an end. *(Interruptions)* This is only as an

alternative plea. My first plea is if the hon. Speaker permits me to move my Token Cut, Which under Rule 208(3), there is a right, let me move it; let it be voted; and let the decision be taken.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, after hearing Mr. Kumaramangalam, I am reminded of the raindrop appauding.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I seek a clarification?... (*Interruptions*) Is he answering a point of order?... (*Interruptions*) He is not raising a point of order.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I am making my submission... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will be deciding it. I can hear some Members.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Do you want to get his assistance ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : What is he making a submission on? We can all make submissions... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I will allow you to make a submission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : One can make a point of order. Is he trying to assist you?

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, Mr. Bansal, please sit down. I think, Mr. Kumaramangalam has ably pleaded his case. The matter has to be disposed of at the fixed time which is before this House. The notices were given by Mr. Kumaramangalam to move the Cut Motions — Token Cut Motions, not the Cut Motions on the policy but the Token Cut Motions.

The procedure we follow in the House is when we take up discussion of a Ministry, the Members are allowed to move their cut motions by giving slips to officers at the Table. As a matter of fact when the notices/slips are given by the Members at the Table, they are supposed to be moved. Until that time they are not moved, they are not before the House. If the cut motions are not before the House, there is no question of disposing of the cut motions because they are not before the House. This is a legal and technical point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is the convention, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Secondly, you have said and correctly said that the House can discuss the Demands and in the past also the House had discussed the Demands, but in exceptional cases. When a Member had died and it was not possible to sit and all those things and in other cases also it had been done. But we have to take into account the rule which has been specifically provided in the Rules Book. I am reading Rule 221 which is as follows :

"In addition to the powers exercisable under these rules, the Speaker may exercise all such powers as are necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business including allotment of time for the disposal of various kinds of such business, and where

time is so allotted, he shall, at the appointed hour, but every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted."

Now here is a repetition of what is provided in the Rules Book. The Rule Book provides that every matter shall be disposed of and having said, that Rule 208(2) says :

"On the last day of the allotted days at 1700 hours or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants."

Now here, this thing has been repeated. This thing has been given two time. The emphasis is on disposal of the financial business within the time given. I am sympathetic to your plea that you should be allowed to express your views and I know that as a good lawyer, as a good parliamentarian you know how to do it.

Now you will go to the substance and you will not go to the technicality. If you are not going to the substance and if you are going to the technicality, I will decide the matter in a technical manner. If I allow one Member to get this guillotine time postponed, I shall be required to give the time to others also. So the purpose for which this has been provided, the principle for which this has been provided will be frustrated.

19.00 hrs.

It is not proper to postpone the guillotine unless it is absolutely necessary, unless the circumstances are so pressing that it would not be proper to get the Bill passed. Now in view of this and in view of the fact that you shall have the opportunity to express your views at a proper time in a proper manner about which I not going to give you the clue — you yourself can find out you will be able to express your views. And because this insistence is on technicality, I do not think that I should allow your plea. I am sorry I am not able to do that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow Shri Bansal.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Before you are giving your Ruling, I thought you will hear us.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I want to clarify one point, otherwise I would be misunderstood. Sir, when I addressed you, 'Sir, you represent the whole House; when I say the 'hon. Speaker', I am addressing the whole House through the Speaker. That is the usual system I have been taught. My request is that let it not be considered as if one individual is speaking this. If the hon. Speaker representing the House says, 'No', I shall accept it. I have never challenged the Speaker's Ruling. Whatever may be the feeling I may have in my heart about that, I will not challenge. I will say one thing clearly that I address you as the 'hon. Speaker'

representing the House and that has been the system. It is not a case of individual, it is one MP pleading in the House. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will hear if you have any other point of order. I will not hear on this point because I have given the Ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow Shri Bansal also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, you yourself have said. I am referring to page No. 339.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to have a discussion on my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, on every economic matter, I will hear you. But on legal matters, I will not submit to you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am on a logical claim and I will substantiate what you have said.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to hear. It was objected to and then I gave the Ruling. I was allowing Mr. Bansal to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : When we want to discuss it then how it can be gullotined.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : After I gave the Ruling, if you want to argue, I will hear the senior Members, but then this is out of order.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am not challenging your decision.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I was very clear in my mind that I would hear the Members. I was hearing Mr. Bansal. When it was objected to, I said, 'I will hear you also' and then I was told that 'well it is not necessary', then I gave my Ruling and after I gave my Ruling, if you are raising, it is not proper.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I had, really speaking, wanted to hear you and after hearing all of you I wanted to give my Ruling, but now that I have given the Ruling, the practice in the House is that if you discuss the Ruling of the Speaker, it becomes unending and may I bring to your notice that the Speaker is not expected even to give the reasons for which the ruling has been given? And if you give your comments on the Ruling which was given with reasons, then it becomes unending.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that I have to say this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am not opposing your ruling. I am just drawing your attention to what you have said.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to hear you please. If Mr. Kumaramangalam wants to speak, I am not going to obstruct him to speak. Members should know if Mr.

Naik has given a notice to speak on the Appropriation Bill and all the matters which are not discussed are allowed to be discussed at the time of discussing the Appropriation Bill. Having not resorted to that device which is available for ventilating your voice, if you want to insist on the technicality and if you want the Ruling from me, I have already given my Ruling. I am allowing Mr. Naik to speak on the points which he wants to. The same method could have been followed by Mr. Kumaramangalam also. Now that he has not followed, now that I have given the Ruling, I hope the House will co-operate with me by not insisting on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, you have made a reference that under extraordinary circumstances you will allow the House to decide. I am reading from "Practice and Procedure of Parliament" by Kaul and Shakhder. On Page 639 it is said :

"Cut motions are given by Members of the Oppositions only and Members of the Government party do not generally give such notices as it will amount to a vote of censure or indirectly 'no' confidence in the Council of Ministers".

I am drawing your attention to this Section only to take up an extraordinary situation. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not plead your point of order here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir my point of order is that the business time of the House is upto 6 'O'clock and this has not been extended. After the expiry of this time whatever business is conducted.

[English]

It is not in order. The time of the House has not been extended. So, what is happening is out of order. This is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I say that Shri Ram Naik has a point of order. But because we are all sitting here and when we do not say 'no', it is supposed that we want to continue and I am sure that the House would like to continue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : I want your ruling on the cut motion. It is on a different subject. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : I would plead with you to consider the matter because this the situation *sui generis*. Never before in the past a situation of this kind has arisen. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee was rightly saying and even 'Kaul and Shakhder' says very clearly that there have been occasions where in the past the House has decided..

MR. SPEAKER : The House means the entire House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : 'The entire House'. The House may formally move a motion that the Guillotine be switched off today. *(Interruptions)*. Let the House decide it... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Let the House decide it. *(Interruptions)*. It has to be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no motion for me to put before the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : I am moving the motion formally. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait for some time. Please sit down first. Let me complete. I am on my legs. Please do understand that while doing this you are doing two things. First, you asked for a ruling, I gave a ruling. Now, you are challenging the ruling of the Speaker. Secondly, If Shri Kumaramangalam really wants to speak on this, I will allow him even without a notice to speak on the Appropriation Bill. If he is really interested in speaking I will allow him to speak on the Appropriation Bill. But if he insists on this technical matter, I think, I have done justice and by raising this issue you are not fighting the cause but you are fighting the ruling given by the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you to speak on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, you have been saying that you will allow me to speak. I rightly pointed out that an extraordinary situation arose for which I brought a cut motion. There is a difference between speaking on the Appropriation Bill and moving a token cut. I know the difference. I am sure the hon. Speaker also understands it. Therefore, kindly do not say to me that I should speak on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kumaramangalam, if you do not want to speak on technical and legal points, I have given my ruling. If the House does not want to accept my ruling, it is upto the House.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am not challenging your ruling. I am only saying what is the Appropriation Bill...

MR. SPEAKER : This is putting the Speaker in the wrong box.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am not.

MR. SPEAKER : In substance I am going out of the way to allow you to ventilate your points.

But if you are not insisting on speaking and if you are insisting on disputing the Ruling which I have given, it is putting the Speaker in the wrong box. In substance I am giving it to you. If you are not following in substance, but in the process of just talking against each other's parties, if you are putting the Speaker also in the wrong box, I do not know what I should do.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Can I clarify? I will speak. But a Token Cut is a different situation. ... *(Interruptions)*..

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am on a different Point of Order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I will hear his different Point of Order.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It was in 1965, let me read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you on this point, Nirmal Kantiji. If you are repeating the same thing, I will say that it will go off the record. Not on this point.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am on a Point of Order under Rule 200, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER : I will dispose it off, do not worry.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It was in 1965 that this rule was inserted. Earlier, Rule 208 did not provide for "...or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance ..." This was inserted in the Rule in 1965. Prior to that this hour was fixed and it was automatically done. Subsequent to that, when this adjustment was allowed, it was provided for that the Speaker can defer the time.

As Mr. Kumaramangalam referred to, then come his point that it is not only the Speaker, but the House can also postpone the guillotine.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is it provided? Show me the rule.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That is under Rule 208.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is that?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It is Rule 200 which provides for it. The Kaul and Shakhder Book builds itself on that rule and gives you the practice. The earlier position was that the time and date is fixed automatically. The amendment was that the Speaker has the right to change it in consultation with the House. The third position is, the House itself can decide — of course the Speaker also represents the House — that the guillotine time may be changed. This is what I am reading out :

"However, the time and date of disposal of outstanding Demands for Grants already notified in the Bulletin can be altered or extended by the House to enable the House to discuss the Demands for Grants of more Ministries/Departments."

My submission is very simple. He was a particular Ministry in mind. What I propose therefore is that let us take up, instead of guillotining the rest of the Ministries, that Ministry and have a discussion for some time and have the guillotine applied later. That is why we have moved the Motion that let not the guillotine be applied now.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. Okay, this is a different point, I agree with you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The other point I am making is that you yourself have stated, enlightened us, that only under extraordinary circumstances such

things happen. As an example of the extraordinary circumstance, I once again refer to Page 639 wherein it is stated that it is extraordinary if a Member of the Ruling Party gives a Cut Motion. It is said:

"Cut motions are given by members of the Opposition only and members of the government party do not generally ..."

This is an exception to the generality.

"... give such notices as it will amount to a vote of censure..."

So, the general situation does not obtain and an extraordinary situation obtains. Therefore, while agreeing with you, I am requesting that his Motion for deferring the guillotine be adopted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I have submitted the Motion for deferment of guillotine. I request you to take it up.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give ruling on that point also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it. I will just say what I have to say.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : In this case it is not merely the theory that Nirmalji has enunciated.

But actually on the 22nd April, 1987, the House decided that in partial modification of its earlier decision dated the 12th March all outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1987-88 might be disposed of and put to the vote of the House at 1800 hours on 28th April instead of 1630 hours on 24th April. So, for four days, as a result of the decision taken by the House, the Guillotine was put off.

Now, in this case also, I would like to point out that the Business Advisory Committee when it selected the Ministries which had to be discussed included even the Ministry of Power and Ministry of External Affairs as Ministries required to be discussed before the Guillotine was applied. But some things intervened, for example the Chrar-e-Sharief tragedy or other matters perhaps, as a result of which these two Ministries could not be discussed. Now, we have had Members who have given due notice of Cut Motions in respect of these Ministries. I would appeal to you as the Presiding Officer of this House that this is a grey area, where there is only one decision of 1942 which really says that 'if Ministries are not discussed in the House and they are Guillotined, that is the discussion on them is Guillotined, then Cut Motions relating to those Ministries will not be circulated.'

MR. SPEAKER : That is correct.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : This is the ruling given in 1942. And after that, what you decide today would be a precedent for all time to come. You are right because there was an objection to Mr. Bansal trying to help you or to make his submissions. Therefore, you immediately

gave a ruling. I would say that here, in this situation, a situation *sui generis* has arisen.

Shri Kumaramangalam belongs to the ruling party and according to Kaul and Shakhder, 'Cut Motions are given by the Members of Opposition only and Members of the Government party do not generally — of course, there is 'generally' — give such notices because it will amount to, indirectly, no confidence in the Council of Ministers. Now, in this situation, I would appeal to you that the Presiding Officer need not depend upon legalism or technicality to shut out the wishes of the House. It is my humble appeal to you in matters of this type, because what you do today will be a precedent for all time to come. So, if you may consider the proposal that he has made, that Cut Motions in respect of these two Ministries which were not be Guillotined may be put to vote because there is no question of discussion. Guillotine means, even according to May's Parliamentary Practice, 'Guillotine means that there is going to be no discussion.' It does not mean that there is going to be no voting. It is because of the 1942 verdict of the Presiding Officer that Ministries which are guillotined, their Cut Motions are also not put to vote. But today because two Ministries which were selected by the Business Advisory Committee but which somehow could not come up, I would appeal to you that if any Member who has given due notice of Cut Motion and wants to press it for voting — not for discussion — to put it to vote. And in the alternative, let the House decide whether it wants to extend the Guillotine or not. These are the two options available with us.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, there are one or two points on which Advaniji will certainly enlighten me. We had decided — I think, twenty days ago — that certain Ministries will be taken up for discussion: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communication and Power. Now because of the circumstances intervening, the discussions could not take place on these Ministries. It was very clear to all of us for more than one week that the discussions could not have taken place on them. Now, what prevented those who wanted to do it to approach the Speaker or give notice for the adjournment of Guillotine period?

Now what prevented? If at the last moment, the notice for the adjournment of this kind of a business is taken up, we shall have to understand the consequences of it. Next year, a Member may come before the House and may say that because of this, you please adjourn it, and then he may give a notice.

Now, if there was no time for the hon. Member or the hon. Members in the House to think and to move a notice, we could have understood it. But there was time, the notice was not moved; and this kind of a thing has been raised here now. It is not that it is simply for cutting the Demand of the Ministries.

Now, let us read Rule 209 very carefully and find out why these cut motions are moved.

Rule 209 says :

"A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways :

- (a) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re.1/-' representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as 'Disapproval of Policy Cut'. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which the proposes to discuss."

Now, let us concentrate on the word 'discussion' and see how many times it is mentioned.

"The discussion shall be confined to the specific point for points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy;

- (b) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount' representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as 'Economy Cut.' The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected;

- (c) 'that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/-' in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India. Such a motion shall be known as 'Token Cut' and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specified in the motion."

Let us please understand that these cut motions are allowed to be moved not simply for reducing the Demand made by the Ministries. The cut motions are allowed to be moved for three purposes. Firstly, to criticise the policies; secondly, to see that if economy can be effected; and thirdly, to ventilate the grievances. Its purpose is not to cut the Demand. But its purpose is to allow the Member in specific terms and in a pointed manner, to discuss the matters which he has mentioned in the cut motions. That is why, the cut motions are made here. This is a device to pinpoint the discussion; it is not a device which is followed in UK and all those countries. The discussion has to be there. In substance, I am saying that even without giving a notice, he will be allowed to speak on Appropriation Bill. But the hon. Member says that he is not interested in speaking on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, I did not say that. There is a distinction. I have, in fact, written it and kept it.

MR. SPEAKER : No, If I have heard you correctly, well, that is the position.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I challenge it. I did not say that at all.

MR. SPEAKER : If I am wrong, well, I will check it; and if I am wrong, I will correct it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, I said, "Thank you". But there is a difference between the two. Please understand it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am facilitating the discussion. I am allowing the Member to ventilate his views. I do not understand why the notices were not given, if they were to be discussed. Now, at the last moment, when we are about to put the guillotine or when we are about to put all the Demands to the vote of the House, if you move a motion, if you do not give a notice in time, if you do not give time to discuss it and if you do not allow me to discuss it with you and with the Government also, how do you expect me to do it? If this procedure is followed, any Government which is wanting to do it, will be in trouble. So, this specific provision of 'trouble' is there. That is why, I do not think, you should insist on that please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, let the House decide it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have one point...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why did you not give the notice before? I am asking Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury. Why did you not give the notice before? Why did you give the notice at the last moment?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I thought you would allow cut motions to be moved.

MR. SPEAKER : No, How can you think about it like this? It is not correct.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : It came at the last moment. That is why, I am giving notice at the last moment. Let the House decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Advaniji, this is wrong. I respect every word of what you say. I will come out of the way to respect your words, but I cannot lay down a precedent like that. Please understand that the guillotine has a specific meaning and it will affect the State Governments; it will affect the coming Governments also. Now, please do not take the present moment into account.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, please listen to me for a while. I am not going to irritate you. My only point is this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not irritated. I am forcefully putting this to you so that you understand it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : You are 100 per cent correct in asking us as to why we did not give the notice before

and why we are giving the notice at the last moment. Sir, genuinely, we thought that at least....

MR. SPEAKER : How can you think genuinely?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : We thought that Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power will be taken up, but in between, Chrar-e-Sharief issue came in. The point is, heavens are not going to fall if we take up the guillotine tomorrow. If you put the issue of deferment of the vote of the House, the majority of the House will agree to it. I just wanted to bring this to your notice that majority of the House is in favour of deferment. Majority wants deferment of guillotine.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nirmalji, whenever you speak on economic affairs, I hear it very patiently. Whenever you speak on law, you allow me to say that I can discuss with you.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Do you mean to say that he is a bad lawyer?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. He is a good lawyer but a better economist.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My appeal to the House is that please do not go by these things. Now, if you give a notice and if it is not admitted and if you publish it in newspapers....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please hear me.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, please know the view of the House. The majority view of the House is that guillotine should not be there today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jena is trying to help me.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The majority of the House is in favour of deferment of guillotine. What is wrong in this? Why are they shouting, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Okay. Please understand that this Parliament has a particular status. We are on the verge of considering the Demands of all Ministries. Now, if you please do not cooperate, well, then it becomes a very disturbed thing and it is not the interest of the House. I would plead with the senior Members, who understand things and who have a long vision, not to attach importance to the momentary victory or anything of that kind. Please understand this. If it were necessary, I would have done it and I have said that if Mr. Kumaramangalam wants to speak, I will allow him to speak. But if Mr. Kumaramangalam does not want to do it, legally I have to give a Ruling. The date and time of the guillotine is fixed by all of you. I consulted the leaders; I consulted when it was before the House also. You could have come before also and if you had come earlier, I would have certainly called a meeting of the leaders and I would have done it.

Yes, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Somnathji.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, let me read out the three lines from the Kaul & Shakhder, precisely on the subject that you raised. These three lines are :

"However, the time and date of disposal of outstanding Demands for Grants...

MR. SPEAKER : I wish, I am not put in this predicament.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It says :

"However, the time and date of disposal of outstanding Demands for Grants already notified in the Bulletin can be altered or extended by the House to enable the House to discuss the Demands for Grants of more Ministries/Departments."

It is on these points that we are pursuing a motion that instead of closing the discussion on all the Ministries, you may allow us to move a motion.

MR. SPEAKER : But how can you propose the motion at the last moment like this?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am reading out from 'Kaul & Shakhder'. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Somnathji.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my appeal to all sections of the House, whatever may be the temporary composition of the House at any given point or even for that matter at any point of time, it is a very important procedural matter which we are discussing today, which has no precedents, whatsoever. We have never seen this. We have had the great privilege of being here for quite some time. Whether the cut motions can be taken up during the guillotine or not, there is no precedent. Therefore, one should have thought that this was a matter which requires consideration. I am not questioning your Ruling. Please do not misunderstand me.

Therefore, our submission is that so far as the question of fixing the date for guillotine is concerned the House in its wisdom has given you the authority. Earlier, there was no option. It was a must. There was no power left in the Speaker to alter the date. By amendment of the Rules, it has been changed because it was thought that there may be occasions, where that date which has been fixed may have to be altered. That is why, the hon. Speaker and necessarily the House, has been given the authority to change it, of course, upon the combined wisdom of the House or on the wisdom of the hon. Speaker.

Sir, it is an extraordinary year this time, when with great difficulty we could conclude discussion very hurriedly the second important Ministry. Only one Ministry has been discussed and the second Ministry,

as you have seen, only one day's discussion was there and even Mr. Sukh Ram who wanted to utilise the great opportunity today either to lead or mislead the House, could not complete to this heart's satisfaction. He could not submit.

Therefore, I do not recall — it may be there, my memory is not that good — whether any year since Independence, we could discuss only two Ministries, one full discussion and one very hurriedly. Therefore, in a case where we find another four-five days are there. Yes, you are right that we did not do our duty because of the failure of the Opposition for the time being, but will a precedent be laid down which, for years, will blind the Opposition or subsequent Members of the House?

Therefore, my appeal — it is not to question your ruling — is that it is within your ample jurisdiction to consider these request, prayer for giving some time, more time because the calendar permits it. Secondly, if you think that it is a matter not for you to decide now, you do not wish to decide and if the House is to decide, let the House decide. My humble submission is, we are going to decide for the posterity also because your ruling is to govern for years to come, and rightly should govern for years to come.

Sir, I can only refer to you for your kind consideration — if you wish to look into it — to May's Parliamentary Practice. All questions relating to guillotine will be allowed to be voted, but once the guillotine time comes, you cannot separately put the Demands for Grants to the Vote of the House. They have to be voted upon simultaneously because the guillotine time has arrived.

There is no question of piecemeal, demand-wise voting as we have done earlier in the day. Therefore, the only thing that can be done is to allow certain questions to be voted upon. The exact language used is :

It remains open to Members to vote against any of these questions. But no amendment be proposed and nor is it possible for members to vote against any of the individual items of sub-total which make up the total amount."

This is an extract from May's 'Parliamentary Practice' page 707, 21st edition.

Sir, this is a situation with no parallels and no precedents. It is going to lay down a precedent. Let the Members not go back saying, 'we have a feeling that we have been given an opportunity which we could have better exercised if one or two or three days more are made available to us. Sir, let our remises not be construed as a denial of the authority of the people of this country to know more about Government's activities and performance. After all, the whole basis of this democracy is 'no taxation without representation'. That

means the representatives will have a proper opportunity to discuss these matters. These are taxation matters; these are matters on which imposition is made. Let us have the satisfaction that we have been able to utilise the time to the best of our ability. My appeal to you Sir is that you may kindly consider the motion proposed by Shri Saifuddin Chaudhury and Shri Srikanta Jena.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Hon. Somnath Chatterjee is talking about precedents. His contention is that in the past we had never discussed such a few number of Ministries as we have done this time. As far as I could remember, this complaint has always been there. That is why the Standing Committees have been constituted. The purpose behind constituting the Standing Committees is that if we are not able to discuss each Ministry's Demands for Grants on the floor of the House, the Standing Committees will discuss the respective Demands threadbare. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would like to know how many Standing Committees' reports are read by the Ministers. And on how many, have they taken action?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Standing Committees are reduced to a farce.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Please let me complete. This House, in its wisdom, decided to constitute the Standing Committees. And I do feel that the discussions in the Standing Committees are quite forthright...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I have so far heard the Members of the Opposition. Now please let me hear the Members of the Treasury Benches.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : The arguments advanced by some of the hon. Members convey an impression that the hon. Speaker is trying to prevent some discussion while the Members think that it is their right that they should be given an opportunity to discuss. It is very unfortunate because the argument is simply not correct. On the 28th of April, in the Business Advisory Committee itself — where the representatives of various parties had participated — a unanimous decision was taken and that decision was adopted by the House also. Please allow me to quote the decision:

The Committee also recommended that the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget General for 1995-96 may conclude on Wednesday, the 17th May, 1995 and all questions necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the Demands for Grants may be put to vote at 6 p.m. on that day."

This decision was taken on 28 April, 1995. Till just a few minutes back, none of the hon. Members has taken up this issue concerning the change of date for guillotine with the hon. Speaker.

Secondly, the order of priority about the Demands for Grants for various Ministries to be discussed was also unanimously decided by the representatives of the various political parties in the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, to say that one such Ministry is extremely imported and the Demands concerning that particular Ministry should be taken up by putting aside various rules of procedure is really unfair.

Thirdly, one of the arguments which was made was that in 1987, the date for guillotine was changed.

But there also and on other occasion whenever it was done, it was never done at the last minute, at the very appointed hour when guillotine was to be done. Whenever a decision to defer the guillotine had been taken, it was a decision taken well in advance. Therefore, to take up this issue in such a fashion and trying to convey that the House is being prevented from discussing issues concerning the poor is really unfortunate. Trying to convey an impression that only if certain Cut Motion are discussed, then only the issues concerning the poor people of India will be discussed, otherwise it will not, is something which is really unfortunate. This House represents the people of India. This House deliberates for the welfare of the people of India. If some hon. Members are trying to claim that they only have the sole authority and the monopoly to represent the poor people of India, then this is something to mislead the people of India. This is something to convey a wrong impression to the people of India.

MR. SPEAKER : We are on a legal point.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sir, therefore, the rule which you have quoted earlier, I would like to refer once again to rule 221, which says :

"In addition to the powers exercisable under these rules, the Speaker may exercise all such powers as are necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business including allotment of time for the disposal of various kinds of such business, and where time is so allotted, he shall,

Sir, as you had asked to underline 'he shall', we underline it:

"He shall, at the appointed hour,

Sir, this 'at the appointed hour' also should be underlined,

"put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted."

Sir, therefore, we will request you that the business as listed in the List of Business for today may kindly be taken up and this impression which is tried to be created that the House is being prevented by the hon. Speaker from taking up this matter... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. They are not saying that. Why are you saying those things which they have not said?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sorry Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : They have not alleged anything. I do not think, they have alleged anything against the Speaker. Have they?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If you say that, I will put it to the House then.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, we have full respect for you. What is this imputation?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Sir, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is speaking out of frustration. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Buta Singh, do you want to say something?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : In view of all these I would like to hear you. The impression should not go round that I am obstructing the discussion. If you have your views, you express your views properly. I did not think that they were alleging that the Speaker is not allowing.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying to contemplate on what is going on before this House. You were very kind and firm in your wisdom, after you allowed Shri Kumaramangalam to raise his point of order and he made all those points which the hon. Members sitting on the other side have now reiterated or repeated. After listening to all the points made by Shri Kumaramangalam, you gave a very clear ruling. After that ruling, I was of the opinion that the matter has come to an end and we will move on to the next item.

Sir, in your wisdom you allowed further discussion even after the ruling was given. Some of the hon. leaders of the Opposition taking shelter behind certain points, which were mentioned by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee from Kaul and Shakhder, were out of the context according to my humble understanding of the situation.

Sir, the situation is that, you have disposed of the point of order raised by Shri Kumaramangalam and Shri Kumaramangalam could not establish, rather failed to establish, why he could not give notice of his intention of moving the Cut Motions to this House a day before the Demands were to be considered by this House.

Therefore, Sir, he has failed on all counts. Hon. Leaders of the Opposition are trying to create a situation by which they are putting both the Houses and the Chair in a predicament. All this has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee by following a proper procedure. The House has accepted the Report of the Business Advisory Committee. Today's Order Paper clearly mentions that guillotine will be applied at

6 O'clock. These are all possible obstructions being put in the House. My humble submission is that since you have given a clear ruling, you may kindly proceed with the next item. There should be nothing left to the House or to the Speaker to create a new situation.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : The only brief submission that I have to make is that much though we may want the guillotine to be postponed, we cannot do it. Rules prohibit us to do so. It is Rule 208 (2), which has been quoted repeatedly here, which prohibits us to postpone it. I would like to again quote it and the words are :

"On the last day of the allotted day, at 17.00 hours or at such other hour, as the Speaker may fix in advance."

We are missing the words, 'as the Speaker may fix in advance'. You were very rightly referring to it when you said that nobody approached you earlier. What Mr. Advani referred to was a case where four days before guillotine, a decision was taken by the House to postpone the guillotine time. For the first time a demand is being made here now to postpone it when the guillotine is actually to be applied and the Rule prohibits that. Sub Rule (3), which Mr. Kumaramangalam referred to is actually not sequential. The sequence should be, first Rule 208(1), then Rule 208(3) and Rule 208 (2), as it stands now, comes ultimately. It finally prohibits us to even take up this matter. This was the point of order which I could not initially raise otherwise, all this discussion could not have taken place because we were to straightaway proceed with the guillotine. That is all I have to say.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, we should not waste the time of the House. Hon. Member, Shri Probin Deka, is injured and he is waiting outside for the voting to take place. He is waiting outside on the stretcher for hours together. He is not well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please give me the notice. I will decide on it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : We have already given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is it? If you give me the notice, I will decide about it. Please give me the notice.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I have already given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this the way in which the notice is to be given?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : The notice was to be given in writing at the last moment.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that on such an important issue the notice has been given in this fashion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : You cannot ridicule us like this. You said, you have not received any notice. We had to give the notice at the last minute. You go through the content. Or, adjourn the House and give us the time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : You adjourn the House and give us time so that we can go and get it typed.

MR. SPEAKER : The Rule provides that any notice has to be given in a typed form.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : But where was the time?... *(Interruptions)* Please do not insist on technicalities.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : You adjourn the House, then we will give you notice in a typed form.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do that.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : All that I want to say is, your honour is competent to reject the notice on any technical point. I would appeal to you that when the entire House wants something, the desire of the House must be supreme and sovereign.

Sir, so many divisions and votings have taken place. Let there be one more voting on this point so that the designs of the ruling party are exposed. The sovereignty of the House should not be put at stake based on a technicality. Technicalities can never override the substance of justice. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Okey. I am giving my ruling on the notice also. I am reading Rule No. 187. Please help me. I know that hon. Members are very keen on this point. It is my duty to allow you to discuss all matters which you want to discuss. On Appropriation Bill I will allow the Members to discuss the matter. On this notice my ruling is this. Rule 187 says, "the Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible" — under this rule I may disallow any motion or part thereof — "when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules". So, I cannot admit it.

(Interruptions)

19.53 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism etc. for the year 1995-96 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/ Departments to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account show in the Sixth Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against :

- (1) Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to Ministry of Agriculture.
- (2) Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.
- (3) Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism.
- (4) Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.
- (5) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal.
- (6) Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce.
- (7) Demand No. 22 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (8) Demand No. 23 relating to Ministry of External Affairs.
- (9) Demand Nos. 24 to 26, 28, 29 and 31 to 36 relating to Ministry of Finance.
- (10) Demand No. 37 relating to Ministry of Food.
- (11) Demand No. 38 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (12) Demand Nos. 39 and 40 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (13) Demand Nos. 41 to 45 and 95 to 99 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (14) Demand Nos. 46 to 49 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (15) Demand Nos. 50 to 53 relating to Ministry of Industry.
- (16) Demand Nos. 54 and 55 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (17) Demand No. 56 relating to Ministry of Labour.
- (18) Demand Nos. 57, 58 and 60 relating to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.
- (19) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Mines.
- (20) Demand No. 62 relating to Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
- (21) Demand No. 63 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- (22) Demand No. 64 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- (23) Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (24) Demand Nos. 66 to 68 relating to Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.
- (25) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Power.
- (26) Demand Nos. 70 and 71 relating to Ministry of Rural Development.
- (27) Demand Nos. 72 to 74 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology.
- (28) Demand No. 75 relating to Ministry of Steel.
- (29) Demand Nos. 76 to 78 relating to Ministry of Surface Transport.
- (30) Demand No. 79 relating to Ministry of Textiles.
- (31) Demand Nos. 80 to 82 relating to Ministry of Urban Development.
- (32) Demand No. 83 relating to Ministry of Welfare.
- (33) Demand No. 84 relating to Ministry of Welfare.
- (34) Demand Nos. 85 and 86 relating to Department of Atomic Energy.
- (35) Demand No. 87 relating to Department of Electronics.
- (36) Demand No. 88 relating to Department of Ocean Development.
- (37) Demand No. 89 relating to Department of Space.
- (38) Demand Nos. 90, 91 and 93 relating to Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission.

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers ad Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for the year 1995-96 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 30.3.1995		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the house Revenue Capital	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Agriculture					
1.	Agriculture	235,13,00,000	1,91,00,000	1175,65,00,000	9,53,00,000
2	Other Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	37,16,00,000	50,87,00,000	185,78,00,000	254,35,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	91,48,00,000	-	457,38,00,000	-

1	2	3	4		
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	47,80,00,000	32,59,00,000	238,96,00,00	162,98,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers					
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	18,73,00,000	4,04,00,000	93,63,00,000	20,20,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers	1063,72,00,000	40,85,00,000	5318,59,00,000	204,25,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism					
7	Department of Civil Aviation	11,94,00,000	8,85,00,000	59,68,00,000	44,24,00,000
8	Department of Tourism	15,41,00,000	2,74,00,000	77,04,00,000	13,71,00,000
Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution					
9	Min of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	4,45,00,000	15,00,000	22,24,00,000	77,00,000
Ministry of Coal					
10	Ministry of Coal	29,21,00,000	74,36,00,000	146,03,00,000	371,83,00,000
Ministry of Commerce					
11	Department of Commerce	105,89,00,000	14,42,00,000	529,42,00,000	72,08,00,000
12	Department of Supply	5,45,00,000	-	27,26,00,000	-
Ministry of Environment and Forests					
22	Ministry of Environment and Forests	71,39,00,000	1,19,00,000	356,91,00,000	5,92,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs					
23	Ministry of External Affairs	191,81,00,000	7,84,00,000	759,07,00,000	39,21,00,000
Ministry of Finance					
24	Department of Economic Affairs	579,70,00,000	27,67,00,000	2898,51,00,000	138,32,00,000
25	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	112,96,00,000	59,99,00,000	564,81,00,000	299,94,00,000
26	Payments to Financial Institutions	132,14,00,000	1053,96,00,000	660,70,00,000	1478,28,00,000
28	Transfers to State and Union Territory Govts.	1416,46,00,000	79,17,00,000	7082,29,00,000	395,83,00,000
29	Loans to Government Servants etc.	-	49,00,00,000	-	245,00,00,000
31	Department of Expenditure	2,28,00,000	-	11,39,00,000	-
32	Pensions	165,94,00,000	-	829,71,00,000	-
33	Audit	66,85,00,000	-	334,23,00,000	-
34	Department of Revenue	52,44,00,000	89,00,000	86,16,00,000	4,47,00,000
35	Direct Taxes	66,66,00,000	28,25,00,000	333,32,00,000	141,28,00,000
36	Indirect Taxes	100,80,00,000	35,95,00,000	504,03,00,000	179,75,00,000

1	2	3	4		
Ministry of Food					
37.	Ministry of Food	903,71,00,000	27,69,00,000	4518,57,00,000	138,44,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries					
38.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	6,85,00,000	1,50,00,000	34,28,00,000	7,50,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare					
39.	Department of Health	181,84,00,000	61,23,00,000	909,20,00,000	306,18,00,000
40.	Department of Family Welfare	315,89,00,000	3,00,000	1579,47,00,000	12,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs					
41.	Min. of Home Affairs	47,38,00,000	2,70,00,000	236,93,00,000	13,50,00,000
42.	Cabinet	8,44,00,000	-	42,22,00,000	-
43.	Police	498,98,00,000	69,08,00,000	2494,90,00,000	345,43,00,000
44.	Other Expenditure of the Min. of Home Affairs	62,24,00,000	32,74,00,000	311,24,00,000	163,71,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	39,15,00,000	41,56,00,000	195,77,00,000	207,81,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
46.	Department of Education	450,42,00,000	9,00,000	2252,13,00,000	43,00,000
47.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	21,78,00,000	34,00,000	108,89,00,000	173,00,000
48.	Department of Culture	32,62,00,000	-	163,11,00,000	-
49.	Department of Women and Child Development	129,15,00,000	-	645,74,00,000	-
Ministry of Industry					
50.	Department of Industrial Development	130,43,00,000	23,00,000	652,17,00,000	1,14,00,000
51.	Department of Heavy Industry	3,33,00,000	39,92,00,000	16,68,00,000	199,63,00,000
52.	Department of Public Enterprises	27,00,000	-	1,35,00,000	-
53.	Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro and Rural Industries	109,17,00,000	50,89,00,000	545,86,00,000	254,45,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
54.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	22,31,00,000	3,14,00,000	111,54,00,000	15,72,00,000
55.	Broadcasting Services	215,50,00,000	50,36,00,000	1077,47,00,000	251,79,00,000
Ministry of Labour					
56.	Ministry of Labour	94.63,00,000	18,00,000	473,16,00,000	92,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs					
57.	Law and Justice	58,60,00,000	-	293,02,00,000	-
58.	Election Commission	55,00,000	-	2,74,00,000	-
60.	Department of Company Affairs	2,73,00,000	1,00,000	13,63,00,000	-
Ministry of Mines					
61.	Ministry of Mines	28,09,00,000	483,00,000	140,44,00,000	24,14,00,000

1	2	3	4		
Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources					
62.	Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources	37,39,00,000	4,01,00,000	186,94,00,000	20,04,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs					
63.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	29,00,000	-	1,47,00,000	-
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions					
64.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and pensions	13,46,00,000	33,00,000	67,33,00,000	1,67,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas					
65.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	46,00,000	71,00,000	2,29,00,000	3,58,00,000
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation					
66.	Planning	18,98,00,000	4,23,00,000	94,90,00,000	21,17,00,000
67.	Department of Statistics	11,49,00,000	96,00,000	57,44,00,000	481,00,000
68.	Department of Programme Implementation	131,84,00,000	-	659,20,00,000	-
Ministry of Power					
69.	Ministry of Power	95,87,00,000	469,31,00,000	479,35,00,000	2346,53,00,000
Ministry of Rural Development					
70.	Department of Rural Development	22,86,36,00,000	-	5431,80,00,000	-
71.	Department of Wastelands Development	17,80,00,000	-	42,48,00,000	-
Ministry of Science and Technology					
72.	Department of Science and Technology	64,31,00,000	6,00,00,000	321,56,00,000	29,97,00,000
73.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	67,01,00,000	1,50,00,000	335,03,00,000	7,49,00,000
74.	Department of Biotechnology	16,09,00,000	-	80,43,00,000	-
Ministry of Steel					
75.	Ministry of Steel	81,00,000	48,26,00,000	4,08,00,000	241,29,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport					
76.	Surface Transport	6,36,00,000	8,10,00,000	31,80,00,000	40,50,00,000
77.	Roads	93,85,00,000	157,45,00,000	469,27,00,000	787,26,00,000
78.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	30,12,00,000	45,38,00,000	150,61,00,000	226,93,00,000
Ministry of Textiles					
79.	Ministry of Textiles	91,54,00,000	4,51,00,000	457,69,00,000	22,53,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development					
80.	Urban Development and Housing	85,77,00,000	32,93,00,000	428,87,00,000	164,67,00,000
81.	Public Works	60,46,00,000	32,52,00,000	302,30,00,000	162,59,00,000
82.	Stationery and Printing	23,51,00,000	92,00,000	117,58,00,000	4,58,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources					
83.	Ministry of Water Resources	61,67,00,000	4,56,00,000	308,33,00,000	22,78,00,000

1	2	3	4		
Ministry of Welfare					
84.	Ministry of Welfare	162,40,00,000	30,78,00,000	517,01,00,000	154,89,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy					
85.	Atomic Energy	98,96,00,000	111,12,00,000	492,82,00,00	555,61,00,000
86.	Nuclear Power Scheme	86,00,00,000	50,00,00,000	430,01,00,000	250,00,00,000
Department of Electronics					
87.	Department of Electronics	26,44,00,000	3,59,00,000	132,19,00,000	17,93,00,000
Department of Ocean Development					
88.	Department of Ocean Development	9,45,00,000	1,54,00,000	47,24,00,000	7,71,00,000
Department of Space					
89.	Department of Space	138,75,00,000	14,02,00,000	693,75,00,000	70,12,00,000
Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission					
90.	Lok Sabha	8,13,00,000	-	40,67,00,000	-
91.	Rajya Sabha	4,16,00,000	-	20,83,00,000	-
93.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	6,00,000	-	33,00,000	-
Union Territories without Legislature					
95.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49,43,00,000	29,41,00,000	247,15,00,000	147,03,00,000
96.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,75,00,000	3,33,00,000	53,78,00,000	16,65,00,000
97.	Lakshadweep	19,05,00,000	2,66,00,000	95,24,00,000	13,28,00,000
98.	Chandigarh	56,54,00,000	11,03,00,000	282,69,00,000	55,14,00,000
99.	Daman and Diu	9,45,00,000	2,48,00,000	47,27,00,000	12,40,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		1788,02,00,000	5442,30,00,000	82712,58,00,000	23420,97,00,000

19.56 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*, 1995

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move**.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and a appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Funds of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

If Mr. Kumaramangalam is here, I am inclined to allow him to speak on the points that he wants to speak.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Pt. II, Section 2, at, 17-05-95

** Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice in regard to two subjects. Out of those two, one is related to ensuring proper arrangements for issuing photo identity cards for the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections. The Lok Sabha election could be held any time, may be after fifteen days or after 19th of this month but whenever the elections are held.. (Interruptions) You need not to worry about it, your Government can collapse by your vote also. The manner in which the Government is working, it seems that the elections can be held at any time, therefore, I demand that those should be held properly. There should not be any malpractices and confusion during elections. The photo identity cards should be issued, this is the General opinion of the members. Crores of rupees have been sanctioned so far for this purpose, but as the things stand today and as per the information furnished by the Government just yesterday, issuing of photo identity cards have not been started as yet in some States. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Besides, there are various other States where the work of issuing of photo identity cards is just half the way. These States are Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

In all big States, the work of issuing of Voter's photo identity cards either has not begun or not even half the way. If the work of issuing of photo identity cards is not completed then the forthcoming election is bound to suffer due to same malpractices. Then the objectives for which we have sanctioned this amount will not be achieved. So my first and foremost demand is that issuing of photo identity cards should be completed by the end of October and the Central Government must ensure it and issue instructions to the State Governments and also discussions with the Election Commission in this regard.

20.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently elections were held in Maharashtra and Gujarat. In these elections another issue cropped up and this will be confirmed by Shri Murli Deorajee as to whether people were given identity cards on the basis of electoral rolls of 1994 and the election was held on the basis of the voters; list of 1995. As a result, those who had identity cards had no right to exercise their franchise and there who had the right to vote according to the electoral rolls, 1995 did not have identity card at all. So My request is that identity card should be provided on the basis of new electoral rolls and their names must be cross checked so that no name is left out. This will protect their right to vote. Otherwise, it will happen every where as happened in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

[English]

There will be total chaos at the time of polling.

[Translation]

Therefore, my demand is that the Central Government, State Government and the Election Commission should coordinate his such a way that upto October the issuing of photo identity cards should be ensured. I want that Mr. Home Minister must explain his role in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my next subject is that a final debate should be held on this subject that our Mumbai City should be named as Mumbai in vernacular language, which is called Bombay in English and Bumbai and Hindi. This kind of situation has been explained here. I raised this issue here in 1989 also and I was the only person to raise this at that time but now Mr. Murli Deorajee and Sharad Dighejee have also said the same thing and supported my point.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : Now the State Government has passed this resolution. That is why we have supported it.

SHRI RAM NAIK : This is correct that at that time there was the Congress Government in the State and that Government did not bring such a resolution. Now we have got our party's Government there and it had passed this such a resolution and sent to you with a request. This is a good thing that you are supporting our Government. This is a good thing. You must continue to do so. Shri Sayed Shahabuddin has also supported my point. That day some members from Kerala and Tamil Nadu had also supported my stand and the people of Maharashtra as well and they did agree that Bombay should be renamed as Mumbai and several Members have termed this demand as a genuine one.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra High Court gain its verdict in October, 1994. I have sent a copy of the verdict to the hon. Home Minister as well. You must give your approval. The High Court has given its verdict that Bombay should be renamed as Mumbai henceforth. This kind of directive has been given by the High Court and yet, you are not implementing it. It would amount to contempt of Court. We want that you should do it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also to submit that the Government of Maharashtra has made a request to you, and you must take a decision on the basis of the request. Though the Government of Maharashtra has got a Constitutional right change the name. It has got a legal right. Just as Kerala has renamed Tribandrum as Thiruvananthapuram. Similarly, Government of Maharashtra too could do it on its own. But the Government of Maharashtra has sent the proposal to you by after getting it passed in the Legislative Assembly as

a political courts. So my humble request is that you must accede to this request and take a decision accordingly. In this connection, I have urged upon you time and again that this is the demand of the people of Maharashtra. One should act according to that. I want that the Central Government must support this demand made by the people of Maharashtra and it should be renamed as Mumbai. It should be named Mumbai in Hindi as well as in English also. You are requested to give your approval to it and issue a notification to this effect, this is my demand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kumaramangalam, you have given me a notice which does not fulfil the conditions. Yet I am allowing you to speak.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I did not have the time to rush out and get it typed.

MR. SPEAKER : The notice should say on which point you want to speak.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have tried to say that. Since it was hurriedly scribbled I could not say that. The hon. Speaker would understand the situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the few issues which I wish to bring to the notice of this House, to the hon. Prime Minister, through you, Sir, and to the members of the Cabinet in the Council of Ministers, really deal with the matters on which I feel a little strongly.

Sir, in this House, when the hon. Prime Minister was replying to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, I categorically said with a certain amount of feeling that the price differential that exists between the price of essential commodities in the public distribution system and the market price is very minimal and he voiced it very strongly and said that he would try and see what can be done. There seems to be a lot of expenditure on the very public distribution system, the middlemen could be getting more of subsidy than actually the consumer. That is one of the major reasons why I have been raising the issue that we have to increase the food subsidy ...*(Interruptions)* Do you want me to sit down?

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur) : Please address the Chair.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I thought that you are telling me something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Mike is on. That is all the volume of sound given to me ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I am requesting is that we reached a situation where we reduced the fertiliser subsidy. We had to, considering the situation that was developing for the farmers, ensure that they get appropriate support price and, therefore, the procurement prices went up. We had to compensate it with the food subsidy. Along with that came a situation where we had four years of an average double digit inflation. The amount of money that is provided in the Budget for the food subsidy in absolute terms is Rs. 5,200 crore and it sounds very big. But, ultimately when one looks at how much that has actually reached the consumer and what is the differential, I think all of us would agree that the average man is hard hit. If one looks at the CPI and the food basket, one would find that 48 per cent increase has taken place in that food basket and the CPI.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it worries me. There is a reason why the lower middle class and the poor are finding it difficult. Unlike in the advanced countries, 80 per cent of the expenditure of the poor in India is invariably on food. Whenever there is an increase in the price of food, it really hits them hard. And that is why, I am pleading that let us find money for it. I know that money is not available off-the-shelf. It is scarce. Resources are difficult for a developing nation. But we have to have a priority. And I am pleading, Sir, with the Government that let us do it. After all it is a common policy of all of us. Let us implement it. Let us find the way out. I hope that the Prime Minister would find the way out on it.

Sir, I have come to another issue, which, I think, is necessary for us to realise, that is, on the poverty alleviation programme. We all feel very satisfied looking at the figures. Sir, it is Rs. 7,700 crore allocated for this programme this year. Last year it was almost the same. Not even the full ten per cent inflation compensation is there. But the truth is, as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product, the GDP, we are at the same level as we were in the year 1989-90. We have not changed it so far as the percentage is concerned. We may be patting ourselves on the back. And even more than that, the inefficiency and the corruption that are set in the system that we are using was recognised by all of us. The need to the Panchayati Raj came in. We had to find a way by which the money directly goes to the people. We, therefore, amended the Constitution. When we know this problem and we are at a critical stage, my plea was not 'give Rs. 15,000 crore', I said, 'please make this Rs. 7,700 crore to Rs. 10,000 crore'.

All right, you cannot make it Rs. 10,000 crore. What else can you give? Give a little more, give a little relief.

KVIC — I am coming very quickly to it — unemployment programme, I appreciate...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central) : Sir, I am on a point of order. Let me explain. He has given notice of some Cut Motions. Now in the Appropriation Bill he wants to talk about the details of his Cut Motions here. I would like to appeal to you and I also request the hon. Members to bear with me for two minutes. There are nearly 3,222 Cut Motions pending before this august House. It is only the Cut Motions moved by our friend Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam that were given such wide publicity...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Which rule do you say is contravened?

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Undue publicity was given by violating Rule 334A of the Rules of Procedure. He has given such a wide publicity and he had done a wrong service to the nation by creating panic in the minds of the public as if there were an unstable Government here and as if the economy were going to collapse.

Sir, I submit to this House that the Government under the able leadership of Shri Narasimha Rao is as stable as ever.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anbarasu, this is not allowed.*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anbarasu, I am not allowing. This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not on point of order — I have allowed a point of order — it is not going on record.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : I will speak on the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anbarasu, if you are not speaking on your point of order, it will be disallowed. What is the rule which has been contravened?

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Rule 334A of the Rules of Procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it?

SHRI R. ANBARASU : I will read it.

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members :

Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House."

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant here?

SHRI R. ANBARASU : He has circulated even personal letters to all Members of Parliament.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : That is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : I am disallowing it. Please sit down. This is no point of order. Shri Kumaramangalam to continue.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have to make a request before I move further. Certain personal allegations have been made and without notice to me. Either they should be removed or I must be given an appropriate notice. I will give a full personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : Proceed with your points. I will look into it.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, again I object. I must bring the facts on record and say what is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not going on record.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : If they cannot face the issues, they should not try to do character assassination...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, threats come by letters. Hon. Speaker knows about the threats that I have been receiving.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave that aside. I have given you time to speak on points.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, I do not want to take too much time of the House. I would only say that I was happy to see that for the KVIC, to ensure that employment comes in because in large industries with modern technology, employment opportunities are going down. But what I was shocked to see was that there was only Rs. 1,000 crore for NABARD. The Budget Speech of the Finance Minister as well as the appropriation methods, clearly show that though his sympathy lies in words, when it comes to money, how much money he is actually giving. You would notice that it is by way of loans, financial contributions, etc. I want money to be given, that is all. What I am saying is, give money. After all, KVIC wanted Rs. 1,500 crore for giving grants and subsidy to ensure that the schemes were implemented. If you cannot meet the demand fully, meet half of it, meet thirty-five per cent of it, but what is Rs. 1,000 crore as loan for NABARD from financial institutions? If we want the scheme to operate, let us fund it.

* Not Recorded.

* Not Recorded.

I would like to go one step further. With regard to power sector, all I want to say is that BHEL is a public sector company which all of us are proud of. It goes into global tenders and actually wins global tenders abroad. But when it comes to our country, then there is no competitive bidding there. The BHEL management has gone on record to say that they can supply the same equipment, even technologically better, are willing to have it tested by anybody across the world and can prove that they can give it at twenty-five to thirty per cent cheaper than the negotiated price. Why do the foreign companies increase the price? It is because they have got a guarantee of sixteen per cent return. When they have got a guarantee of sixteen per cent return on equity, it almost works out to a return of thirty-two per cent, if the debt-equity ratio of 1 : 1 exists. It is time that we understand that. Yes, we need foreign investment. I am not against it. I am definitely saying that it is part of our scheme of things. But foreign investment should be in the national interest. As rightly pointed out, we need transparency. We need to know exactly what is happening. Unless we have transparency, people will suspect us. Ultimately it is not the question of a party, a Minister, or an individual, it is a matter of the credibility of the system itself. We need to protect the credibility of the system and that is all that I am pleading.

I have taken enough time. I can see that there is a lot of lack of patience.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no, you can go on.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I would like to end only by saying that I have raised all my issues at various levels and forums. The Opposition is not here, except Naik Sahib and a very few others. I would only like to say that I, from the bottom of my heart, wish to clarify to them that this is not an attempt to get a one-up show, it is only an attempt to plead with folded hands that I am raising issues which I want them to understand, as it is a matter of importance for this nation and the majority of the people in India, the Sovereign that we represent. That is all.

[Translation]

DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government will get approval to make an expenditure of Four lakh four thousand, four hundred twenty one crore and hundred and sixty six lakh rupees through passing of this Appropriation Bill. My request is that just as we fix up our priorities in order to meet our basic needs, similar approach has not been adopted in this Appropriation Bill and provisions have not been made to meet the primary needs and on the contrary this Bill has been brought for expending money on unnecessary items of work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will like to request you that Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have got lakhs of acres of land as ravine land in Chambal area.

In my constituency, Sonar, Vyarna and Kopra rivers are flowing through Damoh, Chatarpur and Panna districts there lakhs of acres of land in ravine land. Even today it is infested with the menace of dacoity. The menace of dacoity is raising its head once again. If this money is spent on levelling work and making land cultivable, then lakhs of people might find jobs. The projects which are lying incomplete there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given you the concession for speaking here. Now you please resume your seat.

DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA : If Prime Minister will include some important aspects in this appropriation Bill then, definitely this will benefit our country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I would like to clarify the position so far as the point raised by hon. Member Shri Ram Naik about the city of Bombay being named as 'Mumbai' in all the three languages — Marathi, Hindi and English. He has also quoted and has also given me the copy of the judgement of the Bombay High Court in which the decision has been taken on the question of official language and how it should be translated. I would not like to go into the merits of the case. But it has now gone to the Supreme Court. A Special Leave Petition has been filed before the Supreme Court.

SHRI RAM NAIK : By whom? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Who has filed the S.L.P.?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I will not be able to say it. I can say that it has been filed.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : How can he say that?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a factual information.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I say authoritatively that the Special Leave Petition has been filed in the Supreme Court. The matter is being placed before our Cabinet. So, we are expecting the Cabinet to take the decision. So also, we would like to have the views of the Supreme Court also. We are awaiting both the things and after that the position can be clarified by the Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, the point of photo identity cards is very important.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Sir, this House is aware that the Election Commission directed that the photo identity cards should be made available to all voters and the Central Government agreed and the State Government agreed that we must have photo identity cards. So there is absolutely no dispute on giving photo identity cards to the voters. This has been agreed. The States have agreed on our point. We have agreed. On our part we have given amounts to various State to the tune of Rs. 225 crore during the last year before the elections and after the elections. Now the Election Commission has again reiterated that they would like to have photo identity cards before the next Lok Sabha elections. We have no difficulty in providing funds. You will find that we have given money even in these Demands also. We have again kept Rs. 225 crore to be given to the States and we shall have to complete the issue of photo identity cards as quickly as possible. Some States have made good progress; some States have made zero progress. As per my latest information, the Election Commission is again directing the States to complete it as expeditiously as possible. We assure our full cooperation to them...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member Shri Kumaramangalam has raised a number of issues and I would crave your indulgence to deal with some of these issues. The first issue that he raised was the issue of food subsidy. Sir, in this year's Budget we have provided, as against the Budget Estimates of last year, about 30 per cent higher allocation for food subsidy.

I do recognise that there is acute poverty in this country, that every effort should be made to help the poor and that inflation hurts the poor more than other sections of the community. But I would also like to say that there is such a thing as the constraint of resource. After all, how much do we distribute to the Public Distribution System? It is less than 10 per cent of the total production and total consumption of foodgrains in our country. Anybody who believes that on the basis of this small amount, important though it is, that you can solve the problems of the poor, I respectfully submit, Sir, that they are mistaken. The real situation in many parts of our country is that people who are really poor cannot afford to go to the Public Distribution System, because they do not have the purchasing power to buy ration for a week and therefore, while we have to strengthen the Public Distribution System, we have to ensure that reasonable subsidy is provided. If we do not care about the rest of the price systems for foodgrains outside the Public Distribution System, there is no assurance that we can tackle the problems of poverty.

I would like to say that since our Government came into office, the Prime Minister has personally devoted a lot of attention to streamline the Public Distribution System. Until then we had a Public Distribution System, but there was no sharp focus. We have identified roughly 2400 blocks, the hard core of poverty. We are expanding the Public Distribution System and making the Public Distribution System serve the poorest region, the poorer sections. All this cannot be done overnight. But within the constraint of resources we resources we are doing our best. As I said, this year's allocation is 30 per cent higher. This has been our effort and if any impression is sought to be created that we are not concerned about the poor, that this Government is heartless, that our policies are anti-poor, I respectfully submit that that is a campaign of disinformation; it has no basis in the facts of the situation.

Sir, the second point that the hon. Member Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam raised was with regard to poverty alleviation. As I said, Sir, if one were operating in a world where resources are not scarce, I think one could go on and nobody would be happier than the Prime Minister and all his Cabinet colleagues if we could spend more money. But any responsible Government has a task of looking at the totality of the economic and social needs of our country. We have needs for defence, we have needs for many other vital areas like education and health. Despite all this, never has so much money been allocated as has been the case in the Eighth Five Year Plan under the personal guidance of the Prime Minister. Now, one may argue that Rs. 7,700 crore is not enough. I agree that in a country as poor as this we should spend more. But every pie has to be raised. What is being spent now and what was being spent on this only three years ago? If you look at the allocations only three years ago, the allocation in this year's budget are 148 per cent higher and you can use any price deflator, but you could come to the conclusion that there is a very substantial increase in the allocation for poverty alleviation. Sir, poverty alleviation is not merely a programme of rural development.

Sir, Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam referred to the programme that we have for the KVIC. For the first time we have mounted a big effort to mobilise bank resources, resources for providing working capital, resources for providing other needs of the KVIC sector. I do not share his perception that this Rs. 1,000 crore does not help the KVIC, merely because it is a loan. I have talked personally to the Chairman of the KVIC. He himself has said that never before has such an effort been mounted in such a concentrated manner to deal with the problems of the KVIC.

Sir, in addition, we have provided Rs. 2,000 crore for the rural infrastructure fund. What is that? One hon

Member was referring to incomplete irrigation projects. This amount of Rs. 2,000 crore will also assist in poverty alleviation by dealing with the problems of water scarcity, by dealing with the problems of water management, by dealing with the problems of incomplete irrigation work. Everybody who knows poverty and has seen poverty knows that in most parts of our country this acute scarcity of water is there which in many cases is the root cause of poverty. By attending to this task, this amount of Rs. 2,000 crore that we have provided would give an additional thrust to the anti-poverty programme. So, I respectfully submit that one should not merely look at Rs. 7,700, one should look at the totality of the economic programme. I am not going to mention the social assistance programme, the mid-day meal expansion programme, the life insurance cover, that the budget on education in the last three years has gone up by 92 per cent, that the budget on health has gone up by 122 per cent. If you look at all these things in totality, I am afraid the hard facts do not substantiate the type of image of this Government that Shri Kumaramangalam wants to portray.

Sir, roughly a reference has been made to the power sector problem. I would like to say that this Government has done more to rehabilitate sick units in the public sector than ever before. Our record speaks for itself the number of fertilizer projects we are going to rehabilitate, the National Textile Mills — over 100 mills — that we are going to rehabilitate, pharmaceutical projects, the engineering projects, the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. All these have involved major sacrifices to the exchequer. But we have accepted that sacrifice because we do care about the public sector and that is a thing, the Prime Minister and our Party's election manifesto commits us to do.

As far as the Bharat Heavy Electricals is concerned, it will never be short of orders. What we are talking of private investment in the power sector in no more than 10,000 megawatts over a period of five to six years becoming available. What this country needs is 40,000 to 50,000 megawatts. What is going to be given to the foreign investment is a fraction of that. So, there is no danger to Bharat Heavy Electricals. Whatever we may do to encourage private investment, the Bharat Heavy Electricals will be assured of enough orders. So, there should be no worry on that score.

Therefore, Sir, taking all these factors into account whether it is the power sector or other parts of the public sector, our Government is committed to doing all that is reasonable to see that the public sector, an efficient public sector, a socially and economically responsible public sector is an integral part of our economic thinking. We will stand by that and whatever we have done is consistent with that philosophy ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Shri Ram Naik (Bombay North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir the way hon. Minister has replied about Bombay has not offered any solution to the problem. So, I boycott the House in protest.

20.33 hrs.

(Shri Ram Naik then left the House)...(Interruptions)

Shri Mohan Rawale (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Murli Deora jee is sitting here. All the corporators represent the city of Bombay and all the corporators have passed this proposal. In 1985, a resolution was passed unanimously for renaming Bombay as also agreed to it. Hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance to Mr. Ram Naik and us that Bombay will be renamed as Mumbai. Then why this is not being renamed as Mumbai. When Peiking has been renamed as Beijing, Cochin has been renamed as Kochhi and Trivendrum as Thiruvananthapuram, Banaras has been renamed as Varanasi then why they are creating hurdles in it ? Therefore, I boycott the proceedings of the House in protest.

20.34 hrs.

(Shri Mohan Rawale then left the House)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The House will not take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : the question is :

That the Schedule stand part of the Bill,

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enaction Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motions was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enaction Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to
meet at 11.00 A.M. on 18/5/95.

20.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday May 18 1995/Vaisakha 28,*

1917 (Saka)

© 1995 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eighth Edition)
and printed by DATA POINT, 615, Suneja Tower-II, Distt. Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi-58. Ph. 5505110
