

Tenth Series, Vol. XXXIII, No. 9

Thursday, August 4, 1994
Sravana 13, 1916 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

....

Thursday, August 4, 1994/Sravana 13, 1916 (Saka)

...

<u>Col./line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
181/8	DR. SILVERA	DR. C.SILVERA
184/7(from below)	SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV	SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV
218/16 487/6	SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA	SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA
249/16	(b) and (d)	(b) and (c)
250/17-18	Statement In Statement II	Statement-I. In Statement II
329/12 (from Below)	SHRI CHEDI PASWAN	SHRI CHEDI PASWAN
338/last (column 3)	20744687	2074468
338/11(col.4)	1219	19
476/20	ANANT RAO DESHMUKH	SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH
548/12	DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY	DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
681/11 (from below col.3)	46,03,300	46,03,000

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 4, 1994/Sravana, 13,
1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Guidelines on Adoption

*164. PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the revised guidelines on adoption of children;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these are likely to be finalised and issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V.
THANGKA BALU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The revised guidelines are under examination of the Government.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:
Sir, the answer given to parts (a) and (b) of my question is so simple - one is 'No, Sir' and the other is 'Does not arise'. If the Government have not finalised the revised guidelines for adoption of children, nothing else other than this 'no' could be expected. The answers to part (c) says that they are under examination of the Government. How long will our Government take to examine these guidelines? The Task Force under the Chairmanship of Justice P.N. Bhagwati, former Chief Justice of India, had submitted the recommendations on 28.8.1993. One perfect year has passed by. As per the directions of the Supreme Court on 28.6.1990, the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) also was set up. But the destitute, abandoned, orphaned and relinquished children who are in no way responsible for such a pathetic condition, are still in need of parental love, care and protection.

Sir, in the Annual Report of 1993-94, the Ministry of Welfare, at page 64 says:

"In view of the need felt by the Ministry to have a fresh look on the

existing guidelines, a Task Force under the chairmanship of Justice P.N. Bhagwati (Retd.) former Chief Justice of India. The Task Force has submitted the recommendations on 28.8.1993 which are presently under examination in the Ministry of Welfare in consultation with the Ministry of Law".

So, my question is : how long this consultation will go on and whether the Government is ready to assure the House a cut off date to stop this consultation and to implement the revised guidelines.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, the hon. Member is right. Our Government is considering the report of Justice Bhagwati and I am assuring the House that within one month's time the revised guidelines will be formulated. At present there is no problem in regard to adoption as the existing provisions are already helping the people who are going in for adoption.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I am happy to hear that within one month's time the revised guidelines will be before us. So, let me congratulate the Ministry for that assurance and once again. I congratulate the Government, through you, for encouraging in-country adoption than inter-country adoption. From the statistics it is very clear that for the past two years in-country adoption is getting priority than the inter-country adoption. The Government is spending lakhs of rupees for this propaganda also. But these lakhs of rupees are spent by the Government through the N.G.Os. that too a limited number of N.G.Os. I would like to know the number of N.G.Os. inside the country and

abroad.

The first part of my second question is: whether the Government is having any review methods to valuate the achievements made through this propaganda or whether this amount is spent by these N.G.Os. to conduct their own executive meetings at higher level; and the second part of my question is: whether in the guidelines to be formed within the stipulated period of one month, the Government will clearly state the instructions regarding a single person - man or woman - adopting a child instead of parents adopting a child.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, at the moment there are 60 organisations within the country which are empowered to organise these adoption programmes. For inter-country adoption there are 277 organisations which are given permission to cooperate with the Government. With regard to grant-in-aid for this area, we have a scheme in the name of "*Shishu Griha*". In the year 1992-93 we have sanctioned about Rs. 6,51,600 to the voluntary bodies and in the year 1993-94 we have given Rs. 39,80,286 to the voluntary organisations. About 19 organisations got this kind of money.

With regard to the hon. Member's second question about single woman or man taking adoption, at the moment we always want the parental love to the orphaned children and that is why we prefer parental bodies - that is both man and woman, husband and wife - to come forward and take the children. Normally in extreme cases whereas man or woman is invalid or in case they are not being able to take up this kind of step, in such a situation we allow adoption by either a man or woman.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

But supposing an unmarried woman or a bachelor wants to adopt a child, what will happen?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: In such a situation, the coordinating voluntary agency will consider and report to the Government and we will take a sympathetic view on this.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivendrum) : Sir, we are happy that the hon. Minister has answered that within a month the revised guidelines will come.

When the revised guidelines come, how far will it help the people who really want to adopt children so that will be able to get over the present difficulties? There are a lot of problems here. Under the Constitution, employment of children below the age of 14 years is a crime. But the statistics show that there are five million such children in this country. The total number of destitute children is 11 million. It is very unfortunate that neither the Government nor any other body have any scheme for the rehabilitation of these children. When this is the situation, I feel the conditions for adoption should be liberalised. It is also unfortunate that in a secular country children at the age of one or two or below 10 years have to be adopted under the Personal Law. When the revised guidelines come, I would request that there should not be any hindrance with regard to the Personal law and the voluntary agencies which are engaged in this noble task should be permitted to help towards inter country adoption also.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI A. CHARLES: At present there is 50 per cent of intra country adoption which will enable only adoptions within the country. All these restrictions should be removed and the conditions for adoption should be liberalised and also the Personal Law should not stand in the way. May I know the response of the Minister in this regard?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, at the moment we have laws with us. One is the Hindu Adoption Act, 1956 and the other is the Wards and Guardianship Act, 1890. Within the parameters of these laws the parents are allowed to adopt children without any hassle. As the hon. Member was apprehending there is a difficulty in adopting children because there is a 50 per cent ceiling now. We have fixed this 50 per cent ceiling for the coordinating agencies only to promote this so that they are very much interested to do this job. Normally, these coordinating agencies are given upto 10 children. But sometimes we give upto 20 children in a place where they can adopt those children. Then they prepare the children for adoption. The other thing is, we would like to have more intra country adoption because there are a lot of people who want to adopt only within the country. The last three years scenario shows that there is a very good improvement in this respect. Apart from this, once the children are adopted within the country, then they are eligible to go abroad also in accordance with the law of the land.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have three questions to ask. the first is that whether some rules or conventions are there for the adoption which is taking place at present?

The second, question is whether the Government would itself adopt children in some cases? There are some children who from appearance do not look charming. Further, they look like children of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. They are required to leave the organisation after having attained the age of 18 years. Whether the Government would make arrangements for giving them land and employment or adopt them or make investment on them so that they can stand on their own legs? Similarly, the Government should also make arrangements for marriage of such children by mutual cooperation of the institutions.

My third question is that there is a traditions among tribals that the parents of the children get married with some other persons and in such a situation the children become destitutes. Whether the Government would set up some centres or formulate any scheme for their proper upbringing?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, the adoption laws are uniform in nature as regards the Hindu Adoption Act and also the Wards and Guardianship Act. Within the parameters of these laws adoptions are taking place at the moment and all orphan children are eligible to get into these organisations and the agencies which are promoting to give adoption to the voluntary parents. At the moment, this is possible. When we formulate new guidelines I will certainly keep the hon. Member's suggestion in mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

On 28th August, 1993, Mr. Justice Bhagwati had submitted his recommendation on adoption of destitute children. Had he given his opinion about adoption of children in foreign countries or adoption by foreigners in his recommendations? There are some institutions operating within the country which take the children outside the country in the name of adoption. Such children are subjected to the worst sort of cruelties in the Arab countries. Sometimes, they are tied to the race horses or camels. When the child starts crying, the camel runs fast and thus, in some cases, the child dies. The crowd watching such races enjoy it. Whether the Government is aware of such incidents? Whether the Government is making efforts to stop such atrocities perpetrated on them in the name of adoption?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, so far we have not received any complaint in this regard and what the hon. Member is saying is a very serious matter. If the hon. Member has any information in this regard he can give it to me and I will certainly go into it. But so far we have not received any such complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter in which you should look into, please.

SHRI. K.V THANGKA BALU: Sir, I will certainly go into this matter. We have a set of guidelines which are very clear and our agencies are not allowed to do this kind of practice. We take precautions before giving a child to any other country. Even after the children going abroad, our Missions are taking care of them. Regularly reports are being sent to the Missions abroad on a monthly basis and

they in turn send them to us. But, so far we have not received any complain in this regard from our Missions abroad.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Ours is a secular state. Whether the Government propose to make a provision in the law under which a child of any religion- Hindu, Sikh, Muslim or Christian - can be adopted by the people of another religion?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, there is a specific Act at the present moment and that is the Hindu Adopting (Maintenance) Act, 1956. The Sikh and other communities are coming under its purview and the other Act is the Wards and Guardianship Act and that is for the minority communities, particularly the Muslim community. They adopt under this Act. At the moment, we have these two Acts only.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that as per the present guidelines a child born out of wedlock or an illegitimate child cannot be adopted even by his own mother? If so, I would like to know whether the Minister will see that this will be removed in the new guidelines which are being issued.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, I will certainly take this suggestion for consideration.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether there is any monitoring agency

to look after the well-being of the child once the adoption is done after going through all the formalities and after fulfilling all the conditions. I would also like to know whether any periodical survey or review is done in this regard. Is the monitoring agency ensuring adequate protection and well-being of the children for a period of five or 10 years? I would further like to know whether the Government is operating only through NGOs or the Government has got any other machinery through which they have an overall look at the well-being of the children after the adoption.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: At the national level, we have an agency called the Central Adoption Resource Agency. This agency is monitoring the whole process of adoption in the country. Infancy, infancy adoption, all matters relating to adoption and monitoring are being done on regular basis. We take care of this area so that no anomaly can take place.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the destitute children are adopted from orphanages. There are legislations for adoption of such children by the people of the country as well as the foreigners. The number of orphans adopted is very less in comparison to the number of such children in these orphanages. There is a scheme called SOS village. Under this scheme, the widows are given the charge of 10-12 orphan children. However, the Government bears the expenditure on them. In this way, boy make their livelihood. There are a few such schools in the States. Will the Government implement SOS village scheme in each district of every State?

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: It is a good suggestion and we will try to examine it.

Residential Schools

* 165. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools for SC/ST/OBC students in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the estimated number of students enrolled in these schools, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of more such schools proposal to be opened in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the assistance provided by the Union Government under this scheme during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU) : (a) The total number of residential schools sanctioned for SC/

ST students under different Central/Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes is 297 of which 80 residential schools are being run for SC students and 217 for ST students. The scheme-wise and State-wise information is given in the enclosed Statements I -IV. These schemes do not cover OBCs.

Beside, a large number of residential schools for SCs and STs are being run by the State Governments and Voluntary Organisations.

(b) The estimated number of students enrolled in the residential schools being run under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes is 20060 of which 11,573 are enrolled in the residential schools for STs and approximately 8487 in the residential schools for SCs. The State/UT-wise break up of these numbers for SCs and STs is given in the enclosed Statements V and VI.

(c) Approximately 76 more such residential schools are proposed to be opened in the country during the 8th Five Year Plan of which 20 will be for SCs and 56 for STs. The State-wise/UT-wise provision will depend upon proposals received from the State Governments / UT Administrations/Voluntary Organisations.

(d) Statement VII to X are enclosed.

Statement-I

Number of Residential Schools being run for Scheduled Caste students by Non-Government Organisations under the Central Scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Castes.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Bihar	4

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools.
3.	Karnataka	17
4.	Manipur	1
5.	Orissa	3
6.	Uttar Pradesh	29
7.	West Bengal	5
8.	Tripura	1
9.	Tamil Nadu	2
10.	Gujarat	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	1
TOTAL		80

Statement-II

Number of Ashram Schools established under the Shedule of establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP area since inception of the scheme i.e., from 1990-91.

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of Schools.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Gujarat	45
3.	Karnatka	02
4.	Kerala	10
5.	Maharashtra	38
6.	Orissa	16
7.	Sikkim	03
8.	Tamilnadu	24

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of Schools.
9.	Tripura	07
10.	Uttar Pradesh	06
TOTAL		167

Statement-III

Number of Educational complex sanctioned State-wise during 1993-94 under the scheme of Educational complex in low literacy pockets for ST girls.

S.No.	State	No. of Complexes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Gujarat	04
3.	Kerala	01
4.	Madhya Pradesh	06
5.	Maharashtra	01
6.	Orissa	06
7.	Rajasthan	04
Total		23

The Scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for ST girls was launched from 1993-94. As such there were no complexes established during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Statement-IV

Residential schools run by voluntary organisations for Scheduled Tribes.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	5

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools.
5.	Gujarat	1
6.	Karnataka	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1
8.	Meghalaya	4
9.	Orissa	4
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4
12.	West Bengal	1
Total		27

Statement-V

Estimated number of students enrolled in the residential schools being run under Central Schemes of aid to voluntary organisations for SCs in different States

S.No.	State	Scheduled Castes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1575
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	-
4.	Bihar	450
5.	Gujarat	125
6.	Karnataka	1740
7.	Kerala	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	125
9.	Maharashtra	60
10.	Manipur	100
11.	Meghalaya	-

S.No.	State	Scheduled Castes
12.	Orissa	325
13.	Rajasthan	-
14.	Sikkim	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	225
16.	Tripura	100
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2925
18.	West Bengal	687
	Total	8487

STATEMENT - VI

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS BEING RUN UNDER SENTRAL SECTOR/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

S.No.	State	Scheduled Tribes			Ashram Schools	Total
		Educational Complex	NGOs			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	30		800	880
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1811		-	1811
3.	Assam	-	46		-	46
4.	Bihar	-	925		-	925
5.	Gujarat	200	32		193	425
6.	Karnataka	-	250		200	450
7.	Kerala	50	-		300	350
8.	Madhya Pradesh	300	326		-	626

S.No.	State	Scheduled Tribes			Total
		Educational Complex	NGOs	Ashram Schools	
9.	Maharashtra	50	-	1900	1950
10.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
11.	Meghalaya	-	517	-	517
12.	Orissa	300	265	400	965
13.	Rajasthan	200	98	-	298
14.	Sikkim	-	-	400	400
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1000	1000
16.	Tripura	-	-	500	500
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	194	200	394
18.	West Bengal	-	36	-	36
		1150	4530	5893	11573

STATEMENT - VII

FUNDS RELEASED FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE SCHEME OF AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES FOR THE YEARS 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 TO DIFFERENT STATES.

States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	8.08	9.00	45.36
Bihar	2.74	4.47	14.16
Gujarat	2.45	2.69	4.93
Karnataka	5.96	24.22	59.42
Madhya Pradesh	2.43	2.67	4.93
Maharashtra	-	-	1.04
Orissa	5.05	5.56	11.52
Tamil Nadu	4.96	5.43	9.91

States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Tripura	-	-	1.90
West Bengal	2.76	14.92	22.10
Total	47.15	74.02	258.95

STATEMENT - VIII

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATES/UTS UNDER THE SCHEME OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN TSP AREA.

S.No.	State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
01.	Andhra Pradesh	-	35.00	34.50
02.	Gujarat	-	25.00	-
03.	Karnataka	-	-	-
04.	Kerala	38.38	39.73	47.10
05.	Maharashtra	190.00	-	69.42
06.	Orissa	20.00	42.00	16.20
07.	Tamil Nadu	-	24.69	14.65
08.	Tripura	08.00	10.00	10.00
09.	Uttar Pradesh	-	23.58	40.68
	Total	256.38	200.00	252.55

STATEMENT IX

Amount Released under the Scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Scheduled Tribes Girls, During 1993-94.

S.No.	State	Amount Released (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,28,666/-
2.	Gujarat	25,32,668/-
3.	Kerala	4,93,833/-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	35,20,334/-
5.	Maharashtra	6,33,167/-
6.	Orissa	31,75,267/-
7.	Rajasthan	16,16,065/-
Total		1,25,00,000/-

The Scheme of Educational Complex in Low literacy pockets for ST girls was launched from 1993-94. As such

there was no grant-in-aid given during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

STATEMENT - X

AMOUNT OF GRANT IN AID RELEASED TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS (STATE-WISE) RUNNING RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DURING
1991-92, 1992-93 AND 1993-94

S.No.	Name of the State	Grant released during			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	65,790	1,39,950	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25,70,824	54,96,118	67,51,373	
3.	Bihar	11,64,580	16,74,245	16,48,309	
4.	Gujarat	-	63,900	1,06,193	
5.	Karnataka	14,576	6,37,155	17,44,290	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	98,200	3,88,815	12,85,883	
7.	Meghalaya	28,27,500	29,00,000	48,69,986	

S.No.	Name of the State	Grant released during				
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5		
8.	Orissa	1,72,724	3,78,286	6,89,916		
9.	Rajasthan	9,11,827	10,15,540	10,49,150		
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4,22,964	3,71,643	2,96,360		
11.	West Bengal	77,603	2,05,056	1,88,172		

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Sir, my name in the Question list has been wrongly printed as "Ashokarai".

In his reply, the hon. Minister has told about the residential schools being run for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under different Central sector/Centrally sponsored scheme.

The Minister has also stated that in addition to this, a large number of residential schools are also being run by the State Governments and other voluntary organisations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any other schemes under which these schools are being run for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, the Government of India has other schemes such as Post-Matric Scholarships for SC/ST students; Scheme for Girls and Boys Hostels for SC/ST students; Vocational Training Institutes for SCs/STs; Pre-examination Training Scheme for competitive examinations; Coaching and Allied Schemes for SCs/STs; Pre-metric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations; Book banks for SCs/STs, National Overseas Scholarships and Special Grants for the meritorious SC/ST students, denotified nomadic, and semi-nomadic tribes, SC convert student and the children of landless agricultural laborers, traditional artisans for advanced degree and post-doctoral studies abroad. These are the major schemes undertaken for the welfare of the SC/ST community.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for implementing these schemes. My next ques-

tion is, what is the amount of central assistance released for the establishment of residential schools for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes during the current financial year, 1994-95? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any monitoring system to oversee the working of this system?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, during the current financial year, 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 66.08 lakhs has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of four Ashram Schools for SC/ST students. So far, no releases have been made under this scheme of assistance to the Non-Governmental Organizations for the establishment of residential schools for the STs and no releases have been made under the Scheme of Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets during the current year, 1994-95. But as and when we get the proposals, we are ready to sanction the necessary amounts to meet the requirements. Under the scheme of assistance to the NGOs, an amount of Rs. 115.64 lakh had been released for the establishment of residential schools for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during the current financial year.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Sir, I have also asked a question relating to the monitoring system.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We have a regular monitoring methodology, both with the Central and State Governments. The State Governments are cooperating in this regard. Both at the National and State levels we have corporations which are doing this work. And we have offices and regional centres in all the major States. The regional coordinators are looking after this issue. The

Commissioners, who have been appointed, report to us from time to time about the activities and implementation of these schemes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir the Government is giving proportionately very less funds for construction of hostels for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. Further, the construction of hostels also remains behind schedule. Its main reasons is that the officers engaged in this work do not take interest in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that out of the funds earmarked for the Eighth Five year Plan, how much fund is proposed to be provided for the year 1994-95? Whether people's representatives are also being included in the Monitoring Committee?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, this scheme is being implemented jointly by both the Central and State Governments on a 50:50 basis. As and when the State Government request us for the necessary funds for the construction of a number of hostels, we are sanctioning the amounts and the State Governments are asked to do this job. And the State Government are doing this job at their level best. In certain cases, for want of land and other facilities, they are not in a position to complete them in time. We have been asking the State Governments to complete them within the time frame.

I must inform the House that there were restrictions in the past. Now we have removed the restriction on the con-

struction cost. Three months back, we have asked the State Governments to use the CWD rate for construction. So, that lacuna is removed. There is no problem for construction of hostels with the lowest money. Now according to norms of CPWD or CWD, whichever is acting in the State, they can apply the scheme. There is no problem.

In the Eight Five Year Plan, as the hon. Member was asking how much money is being contemplated to be spent for hostel construction, I have to say that for the SC boys and girls hostel, there is a provision of Rs. 59 crores and for ST boys and girls, there is a provision of Rs. 31 crores. A total of Rs. 90 crores have been earmarked in the Eight Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the rise in the price, the amount of scholarship being given to the students staying in residential hostels or other hostels is very less. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that will the amount of scholarship also be increased in proportion to the rise in prices? Secondly, there is no hostel in any of the Central Schools being run by the Government of India. I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme under its consideration to construct hostels for Kendriya Vidyalayas too?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: With regard to the hostel fees, I do agree with the hon. Member that the cost escalation is taken into account and we have al-

ready approached the Planning Commission. The proposal is under examination of the Government.

I have to reply to the other question which the hon. Member has asked that when the proposal comes to us, we will certainly look into it.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during 1993-94, some educational complexes have been sanctioned and I want to know whether these educational complexes are residential one or not and whether full grant is given by the Central Government. I also want to know the location of six such complexes in Orissa.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Yes, Sir. This is for the educational complexes and for residential schools only in Orissa.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present, there are three schools in Haryana for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Minister has just informed that 20 new schools will be opened for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and 56 schools for the children belonging to Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know whether any such school is proposed to be opened in Haryana? Besides this, some voluntary organisations are running residential schools for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whether the Union Government provide any financial assistance to these organisations? If so, the criteria therefor and the amount of assistance given?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: So far we have not received any proposal from the Government of Haryana. If the Government proposal comes to us, we will certainly consider this.

With regard to NGOs, there is specific guideline to run schools, if that comes within the parameter, we will certainly consider that proposal. So far, we have no proposal pending with regard to Haryana.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about ten crore adivasis in the country. Now, you can guess the number of their children. The hon. Minister has just given some figures. According to them, at present, there are about 11 thousand children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes enrolled in residential schools. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when the Government is going to open 56 new schools in this year.....

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the number of such children, how many schools would be opened and how many children will be admitted in each school? All India Adivasi Development Council had made a proposal for opening hostels and Ashram Schools but it has not been cleared so far. Will the hon. Minister pay attention to this proposal and grant Rupees one or two crores for opening hostels for the children of these communities? If the Ministry can spend crores of rupees on some other works, why cannot it spend rupees one or two crores on our children? Why this injustice and atrocity is

being committed on us?

[*English*]

SHRI K.V THANGKA BALU: Sir, in fact, is no in justice done to the Scheduled Caste community or Scheduled Tribe community in the country by our Government. We are clear in our minds that we want to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community in a big way and we are doing our best.

With regard to Scheduled Caste community, 8487 people are getting this in the Centrally-aided schools; 11,573 people are in the Ashram schools. About 5,893 Ashram schools are there for the Scheduled Tribe community.

With regard to hon. Member's mention about certain proposals submitted to our Department, there are some problems in the proposals. We have intimated to the hon. Member also. Once the proposals come with clear indication, we will consider those proposals within the parameter. But we do not keep in pending any proposal which is in order.

The hon. Member is charging that we are not providing enough funds to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe community. As I mentioned earlier, about the Scheduled Caste boys and girl's hostel, in the Eighth Plan, the proposed allocation is Rs. 59 crores; for the Scheduled Tribe boys and girls' hostel it is about Rs 31 cores. So, totally Rs. 90 crores have been earmarked in the Eighth Plan. As and when funds come, we will give. We are also more concerned about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is no lacuna. We are not taking a different view with regard to the Scheduled Caste an Scheduled Tribe commu-

nity. We want to give fullest importance to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe community in the country. We are second to none in this regard.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: The hon. Minister has supplied the figure in respect of the establishment of schools. So far as Annexure-II is concerned, there are 45 schools established in Gujarat and 38 in Maharashtra. But as far as Karnataka is concerned, only two have been established. It is negligible number. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is due to non-submission of proposals from the State Government. Or, is it a fact that the Centre has rejected all the proposals submitted by the State Government.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We have not rejected any proposal which is in order. Whatever proposal comes from the State Government, we certainly give credence to that.

With regard to Karnataka, there is no proposal. We are not taking any partisan view with regard to any State Government. We will consider the proposals of the State Governments within the parameters and we will do our best. With regard to Karnataka, they have applied for two and we have given sanction for two.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said that the Union Government gives scholarship and stipend to the post graduate students belonging to SCs & STs and the State Governments give such scholarship and stipend to under post-graduate level students. The Gov-

ernment of Madhya Pradesh has increased the amount of scholarship and stipend. Will the Union Government also increase the scholarship and stipend proportionately so that they can get rid of prisoners' like life?

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I do agree with the hon. Member about the inadequate funds for scholarship. We are of the opinion to increase the scholarship. We have already approached the Planning Commission. We are expecting a positive reply in this regard. We will certainly do justice to the community. We are also trying to increase the scholarship.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many schools following the Ashram pattern but they do not have their own buildings. They have taken the building on hire. There are some schools where classes upto 8th standard are run. After passing 8th standard, the children wander here and there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would open such schools where the children could study upto 10th standard or intermediate level?

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: As and when the Government of Uttar Pradesh gives the proposal to us, we will certainly consider it.

DR. R. MALLU: The concept of the residential school is giving very good results for SC and ST children. A lot of

money is spent for the social welfare hostels in States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any direction from the Central Government to go in for more residential schools than running the regular social welfare hostels where crores of rupees are spent, but the result is very very poor. I also would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many proposals have come from Andhra Pradesh for these residential schools; whether they are in order; if they are in order, when the Minister is going to construct them.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We have certainly requested State Governments to send proposals for these set of schools. Particularly I am happy to inform that Andhra Pradesh has sent proposals for four schools and we have sanctioned four schools. We have allocated Rs. 66.6 lakh for this year.

Anti-Rabies Vaccine Centres

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

(a) whether anti-rabies vaccine centres have been set up in different parts of the country with assistance of World Health Organisation (W.H.O.);

(b) if so, their locations, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether charges have been levied for injecting anti-rabies vaccine at these centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these canters propose to

develop a line of treatment to do away with anti-rabbis vaccine; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: For part (a) of my question I have got the information from one of the newspapers that the Government of India, with the help of the World Health Organisation, is going to set up some centres. But the answer to that is "no". Looking at the dangerous disease of hydrophobia, our hon. Minister being a doctor himself, he knows the importance of this question. If the Government of India is not going to set up these anti-rabies vaccine centres with the help of the World Health Organisation, I would like to know whether the Government is going to set up such centres on their own.

DR. C. SILVERA: The Government has already set up thirteen centre under public sector to produce anti-rabies vaccine and there is one centres under private sector in Bombay. These centres have produced enough vaccine for the country. There is no proposal on the part of the Government to set up another centre with WHO.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: My second supplementary is about Part (c) of the question. The answer given to that implies that no charges are levied for injection of anti-rabies vaccine at

these centres. These injections are taken for seven to fourteen days. These injections are not charged; but there is one more type of injection which has got a sort of immunity for about three years, which is very expensive.

I would like to know from the Government as to whether this type of injections will be given free in the Government hospitals.

DR. C. SILVERA: The vaccines produced are acquired by the State Governments on payment. The vaccines about which the hon. Member was talking about, are of two different types. One is Human Diploid Cell Vaccine and the other is Purified Chick Embryo Cell Vaccine. These vaccines are expensive; and the Government, at the moment, is not intending to give them free in the Government hospitals.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDHARY : Sir, there is a severe scarcity of anti-rabies vaccine. I would like to know from the Government as to whether the production of this vaccine would be increase within a short time. Everywhere it is in short supply; and so, people are going in for the vaccine which is very costly, about Rs.2000 per person. Will the Government do something to increase the vaccine supply?

DR. C. SILVERA : As I said earlier there are 13 Centres in the public sector and one in the private sector which are producing these vaccines. It is upto the State Governments to acquire these vaccines on payment. It is purely upto the State Governments to acquire or to procure these vaccines from those Centres or from the Government.

Indian Systems of Medicine for AIDS

*169. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

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

(a) whether any research is conducted for the cure of AIDS through Indian systems of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any cure has been identified under Sidha System for AIDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE. (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d) The Indian Council for Medical Research has set up an Expert Group to examine claims for cure of AIDS from practitioners of Indigenous Systems of Medicine. Unproven claims are reported to have been made by Siddha practitioners that their medicines can convert HIV positive cases into negative ones. Govt. of Tamil Nadu have initiated action for testing of efficacy of Siddha medicines in this regard.

SHRI N. DENNIS : AIDS is in the list of incurable diseases. But, certainly it can be prevented and controlled by mass awareness and also by education. The fruits of the research work conducted by the ancient indigenous medicinal system could be pursued and utilised to combat AIDS. Recently there are research work conducted by the indigenous medical experts and that could be pursued and utilised. These medicines are cheaper and also suited to the Indian conditions. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether any allotment of

fund is made for procuring that research work? May I also know whether any incentive or assistance is given to that system of medicine for conducting research work on AIDS.

It is stated in the reply that an expert group is appointed to examine this claim. May I know the terms and conditions of the expert group? I would also like to know whether any report is submitted by them.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, there are some claims from the practitioners of Siddha and Ayurveda systems of medicines in our country that they have some medicines by which they can make the HIV positive into HIV negative. The Government of India have constituted an expert group under the chairmanship of Prof. B. N. Dhawan. Making the claim only cannot justify that is a foolproof. There is a protocol in examining the efficacy of medicine in our country and they have to scrutinise that process also.

They have to examine the progress of the patient also. That process takes at least one to two years for full examination. The expert group is framing the protocol. They are going into a detailed examination of those claims.

Regarding research in the Indian systems of medicine, the Government of India is encouraging the Research the Research Council to have more and more research projects in different types of medicines. The Government of India have allocated about Rs. 3.3 crore to the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha, Rs. 2.7 crore to the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines and Rs. 1.8 crore to the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy to pursue their activities.

SHRI N. DENNIS : As far as Sidha system is concerned, a concrete effort has been made in this regard. In 1991, the medical experts of Sidha system constituted a committee in Madras. They went through the ancient literature in the Sidha system written by Agasthiar and others. They found that the signs and symptoms stated there for advanced Meganoi "Vettai Megam" were similar to those of the present-day AIDS. The medicines have also been prescribed. The Sidha Research Committee identified "Mahavallathi-Lehyam" which contains cent per cent Herbal ingredients for the treatment of AIDS. The Sidha medicine was applied to the AIDS patients of Government General Hospital, Madras, and the result had been encouraging.

So, to continue the research work, endeavor and effort, may I know whether the Government would extend financial assistance and other facilities to this organisation and other similar organisations?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, as per our information, the Government of Tamil Nadu had constituted an Ethical and Scientific Committee in December, 1992. It consisted of Sidha and Allopathic experts for going into the details of the Sidha claims in AIDS cases.

In a Government hospital in Madras, 30 beds of HIV positive patients have been allocated so that they could be kept in that hospital. They will be scrutinised after giving the medicines. It was started from April, 1994.

The evaluation of the efficacy of Sidha medicine will be undertaken after completion of one year of administration of this medicine. The evaluate report will be available only after evaluation of the trial by the committee of experts.

The result of the research will be known only after the receipt of the report from the Ethical and Scientific Committee consisting of allopathic and Sidha experts. We have not yet received the report from them.

About providing funds, the organisation has to apply to the Research Council for funds. As and when such a request comes, it would be decided on merits of the case.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. Nine months back, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, had announced in Nagpur that though the Indian system of medicine-Ayurveda-is Indian, yet the treatment is always empirical.

At the same time, I know that there are many drugs which can effectively cure many types of cancers. About three months back, we have reports from Tamil Nadu and Kerala where, after undergoing treatment with Siddha and herbal medicines, three HIV positive patients got cured and the test results showed no trace of HIV positive after the treatment. Ten months after the announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister, I want to know whether the hon. Ministry has constituted the Expert Committee to establish a Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine including Siddha and Unani, as desired by the hon. Prime Minister. If not, what are the bottlenecks. I also want to know the names of the Members of the Expert Committee.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : It is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister who is an admirer of Indian Systems of Medicine did announce in a conference that the Government of India would give all possible help to develop the Indian Systems of Medicine in their own discipline. The Ministry of Health,

under the guidance of the Prime Minister, is working out some new schemes to give more and more help for the development of the Indian Systems of Medicine in our country.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What about the establishment of the Directorate? What is the fate of that Directorate and what are the names of the experts?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Indian medicine is very effective for many a chronic disease. For example, there is a herbal medicine in Kerala which can cure jaundice instantaneously. But the allopathic doctors do not accept it. The Government insists that the Indian systems and their medicines should be tested as per the allopathic ways. This, in my view, is a mistake and this sort of a procedure should not be adopted. The tests should be based on an empirical basis and if the results are positive, then the medicines should be accepted or recognised. But this is not being done. There are a number of Indian medicines which can be useful and effective with regard to many chronic diseases, including AIDS. When I was an MP from Idukki Constituency, there was Ayurveda Physician who had a herbal medicine to cure cancer. But the Government did not accept his medicine. That doctor is no more and nobody knows what the medicine is. In the light of such experiences, I want to know whether the Government of India will adopt separate norms and procedures to test the efficacy of the Indian medicines, which ought to be proved by end results and not by one particular process alone.

Secondly, I would also like to know the number of AIDS patients in the country. There are a number of estimates and reports coming from outside say that a large

number of Indians are affected by AIDS. I am afraid we are taking only nam Ke Vaste steps for the prevention of AIDS. We all know that in the case of AIDS, prevention is more important. Therefore, I would like to know what effective steps the Government is taking in this regard.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The Government of India also firmly believes that the Indian systems of medicine should be tested and proved effective according to their own genius. For that reason, we have established these three Research Councils of Indian Systems of Medicine.

As far as prevention of AIDS is concerned, Government of India's concern is definitely serious. We have created a separate Directorate in the name of NACO with the help of the World Bank and we have also received an amount of about Rs. 220 crore for prevention programmes in our country. As such, there is no definite estimate of the AIDS patients because there are HIV positive cases in various stages. According to the figures available with the Government of India, as on today, there are 750 full-blown cases. If the hon. Members wants to have the year-wise details with regard to the number of AIDS patients, I can furnish the same to them. I may inform the House that we have screened about twenty lakh people and HIV positive was found in 15,399 cases.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Accupressure

- *161. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of a new system of therapy called Accupressure.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the countries where this system of therapy is in vogue;

(d) whether it is also tried in India;

(e) if so, the actual efficacy of the therapy; and

(f) the steps taken to popularise this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Dr. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (f) Accupressure therapy is an old technique of applying pressure with fingers, thumb or a pencil on certain key points on palms and soles. This is believed to affect a remote organ connected with that point. This therapy is said to be affective in relieving pain and to correct some of the functional disturbances of different organs in the body. It has been in vogue in countries like China, Japan and Korea. It is also known to be practiced in various countries like U.S.A., Germany and U.K. In India also it is being practiced in a very limited way through the initiative of some voluntary agencies and individuals.

[English]

Heart disease

*162. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
SHRI BRAMA KISHORE
TRIPATHY :

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

(a) whether every third heart patient is a woman in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether a recent survey has pointed out that indiscriminate use of birth control pills has contributed to heart attacks in women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Considering the fact that Hypertension & Coronary Heart Diseases are less common in women, particularly before menopause, as compared with men, it has been estimated that every third Heart Patient is a women.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Blood Donation

*163. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :
SHRI MANJAY LAL :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage voluntary blood donation in the country, particularly in Bihar, only through selected blood banks in order to discourage

professional blood donors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Voluntary Blood Donation is already being encouraged by Government institutions, Indian Red Cross Society and Non Governmental Organisations through various methods including mass media and camps. This is done throughout the country, including Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Commission under Article 339

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

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the last Commission appointed under Article 339 of the Constitution to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States ;

(b) when the Commission submitted its report;

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint another Commission under Article 339.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) In pursuance of the provisions contained in article 339 (1) of the Constitution, 'The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission' was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri U.N. Dhebar on April 28, 1960.

(b) The Commission submitted its report in October, 1961.

(c) and (d) The question of setting up another Commission under Particle 339 (1) of the Constitution is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SC/ST Hostels

*167. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI RATILAL VARMA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hostels for SC/ST students in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number out of them constructed during the last three years, state/UT-wise;

(c) the number of such hostels proposed to the constructed during 1994-95, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the assistance likely to be provided by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) The State/UT-wise number of SC/ST hostels, as reported by the State Govts./UT Administrations so far, is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The State/UT-wise number of SC/ST hostels sanctioned for construction in the last 3 years under the Centrally Sponsored schemes of Hostels for SC/ST girls and Boys is given in the enclosed statement-II,

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for SC/ST Girls and Boys, Central assistance is provided to the State Govts. on a 50:50 basis (100% to the UTs) after consideration of proposals received from them, and keeping in view the funds available. Under these schemes, the

Govts. of Karnataka and Orissa have proposed 88 hostels and 29 hostels respectively for SC students in 1994-95. In respect of ST students, the Govts. of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have proposed 10 hostels and 21 hostels respectively. Proposals from other States/UTs have not been received so far. An outlay of Rs. 12.40 crores and Rs. 6.10 crores has been provided in 1994-95 for SC and ST hostels respectively, of which an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned so far to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for the construction of 10 hostels for ST students.

STATEMENT-I

TOTAL NUMBER OF SC/ST HOSTELS

S.NO.	STATE/UT	NO. OF SC Hostels	NO. OF ST Hostels	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2231	528	2759
2.	Assam	79	175	254
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	368	351	719
5.	Gujarat	402	778	1180
6.	Goa	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	10
8.	Haryana	—	—	5*
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	10	10
10.	Karnataka	1006	36	1193*
11.	Kerala	99	113	231*
12.	Maharashtra	2267***	158	2425
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1020	1841	2861

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of SC Hostels</i>	<i>No. of ST Hostels</i>	<i>Total</i>
14.	Mizoram	—	—	—
15.	Manipur	—	—	7*
16.	Meghalaya	—	—	39*
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	650	735	1385
19.	Punjab	31	—	31
20.	Rajasthan	221	239	460
21.	Sikkim	11	15	26
22.	Tamil Nadu	909	23	932
23.	Tripura	5	—	40*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	57	5	62
25.	West Bengal	340	338	861*
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	5	5
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	10*
29.	Delhi	—	—	2*
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	4	4
32.	Pondicherry	21	—	21
Total :		9723	5358	15532*

* Total includes combined Hostels for SC/ST students.

** For students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.

*** Hostels for Backward Classes, mainly for Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT-II

Number of Hostels Sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Hostels for SC/ST Boys and Girls

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	8	-	-	182	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	10	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	28	47	-	57	-	-
4.	Bihar	68	5	15	-	22	-
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	8	8	-	11	13	15
7.	Haryana	-	-	3	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	-	3	-	-	1
10.	Karnataka	37	1	21	-	24	-
11.	Kerala	17	5	6	6	1	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44	10	250	18	1	17
13.	Maharashtra	5	26	-	-	16*	7
14.	Manipur	2	3	2	-	-	2
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	8
16.	Mizoram	-	2	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	15	9	24	22	19	29

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
19.	Punjab	2	-	1	-	1**	-
20.	Rajasthan	5	3	-	5	3	4
21.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	7	3	14	2	11	-
23.	Tripura	1	2	-	6	2	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25	-	32	4	13	2
25.	West Bengal	9	6	7	8	7	8
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	2	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total :		330	148	378	141	314	105

* *Plus 4 extensions to existing hostels.*

** *Plus 1 extension.*

[English]

Inter-Linkage of Rivers

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

Will the Minister of WATER RE-SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a National Perspective Plan for inter-linkage between various peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers, separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard ;

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which the work on the said plan is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) :- (a) to (e) A National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by Government in 1980 envisages inter-linkages between various Peninsular rivers and between Himalayan rivers separately for transfer of water from water surplus basins to water short basins for optimum utilisation of water resources.

After detailed discussions with the State Governments, the Government of India has established National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under Society Registration Act, 1860 in 1982 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Water Resources with Chief Ministers/Ministers in Charge of Irrigation of State Governments, apart from central/State Government officials as Members and with a technical secretariat to firm up these proposals. A total of 36 water transfer links, 17 under Peninsular component and 19 under Himalayan component have been identified by National Water Development Agency. Office Studies of 14 links under Peninsular component and 19 under Himalayan component have been identified by National Water Development Agency. Office studies of 14 links under Peninsular component and 2 links under Himalayan component have been completed. Studies of balance Peninsular links

and links under Himalayan component have been included in VIII Plan. In addition, investigation of 9 links of Peninsular component and 3 links of Himalayan component have been included in the VIII Plan Programme of Agency.

The draft reports of all studies are referred to the concerned basin States whose comments/observations/suggestions are taken into consideration by NWDA before finalising these reports.

The schemes can be considered for implementation, subject to availability of funds after completion of feasibility studies, consensus amongst the concerned States, field investigations and preparation of detailed project reports including cost estimates.

Royalty on Coal.

*171. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the State Governments for revision of royalty on coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Most of the large coal producing States namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal etc., have been requesting for enhancements in the rates of royalty on Coal. Government in the Ministry of Coal appointed a Study Group to

examine these requests. This Study Group has considered all the suggestions made by the various State Governments, consumers representatives etc. and has submitted its recommendations to the Government regarding the enhancement of rates of royalty on coal and related matters. Any revision in rates as and when effected are notified in the Official Gazette.

Coal Production

*172. S H R I M A T I VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for production of various grades of coal during the Eighth Five Year Plan, grade-wise;

(b) the achievements made in this regard as on June 30, 1994; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) Grade-wise Coal production targets are not being fixed by the Planning Commission. Planning Commission have recommended total coal production target of 308 m.t. by terminal year of 8th Five Year Plan. All India Coal production target for first 3 years of 8th Five Year Plan is given below :

Year	Production target (in million tonnes)
1992-93	238.20
1993-94	294.00
1994-95	253.60

Target for years 1995-96, 1996-97 will

be fixed in consultation with Planning Commission based on assessed demand and resource availability.

(b) The actual production of various grades of coal during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (April-June, 1994) is as under :

1992-93	238.26 m.t.
1993-94	246.04 m.t.
1994-95 (April-June, 1994)	51.28 m.t.

(c) Various steps being taken to achieve the production targets are : Introduction of modern technologies in UG mines like Side Discharge Loaders, Load Haul Dampers, Powered support Longwall, sub-level caving etc., for physical substitution of manual job elements. More emphasis is given for modernisation of large number of existing mines and opening of large capacity opencast and underground projects during VIII Plan period. Major thrust has been put on developing and improving infrastructural facilities like workshop, telecommunication, training facilities, power supply system etc., so that full benefit of these projects are realised during VIII Plan period.

[Translation]

Fire in Coal Mines

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

(a) the total surface and ground area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited affected by fire as on March 31, 1994;

(b) the daily quantum of loss of

coal due to fire;

(c) the value of daily loss as per the present price of coal;

(d) the areas being affected and the speed with which fire is spreading;

(e) the total quantum of coal trapped due to fire as on March 31, 1994; and

(f) the value thereof as per the present market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) Approximately 17 square kilometres of area of the Jharia Coalfield under the administrative control of Bharat Coking Coal Limited has been affected by fires.

(b) to (d) No precise estimate is available.

(e) According to an estimate made by Coal India Limited about 1853 million tonnes of coal reserves is trapped due to coalfield fires which cannot be mined.

(f) Taking a recovery factor of about 35%, the notional value of recoverable coal out of the reserves trapped due to fires works out to Rs. 17.500 crores at the prevailing sale price.

New Channels

*174. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to handover the work of setting up of five new channels to a new indepen-

dent corporation;

(b) if so, whether the Government will have any right over the income and profits of these new channels;

(c) whether a survey has been conducted to assess the impact of these channels on the programmes telecast by Doordarshan;

(d) whether these independent channels will be advertisement-oriented rather than programme-oriented; and

(e) the names of cities where these new channels will be located?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir, Survey is being conducted.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Reservoir Schemes

*175. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV

SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of reservoir schemes submitted by various State Governments to the Union Government for clearance during the last three years;

(b) the dates on which these

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schemes were received by the Union Government and ;

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-

SOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (C) A
Statement giving details of new major
and medium irrigation projects received
during the last three years is
enclosed.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF NEW MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATIONS PROJECTS RECEIVED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH MAJOR				
1.	Yeleru	335.34	9/93	Accepted by the Advisory Committee.
2.	Puluchintala	260.64	7/93	The State Govt. has to sort out various techno economic issues
MEDIUM				
1.	Yerrakulva	46.52	3/92	Investment clearance given in 2/93.
2.	Kaulasnala	20.49	9/92	Investment clearance given in 2/93.

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Buggawanka	25.96	2/93	Investment Clearance given in 7/93.
4.	Chelamelaavagu	22.99	9/92	Investment Clearance given in 5/94.
5.	Pedderu	26.23	10/91	Accepted by the Advisory Committee.
6.	Peddagadda	9.35	12/91	Sent back to State Govt. in 2/93.
ASSAM MAJOR				
1.	Pagladia	337.60	2/93	Consideration deferred by Advisory Committee due to inter-State issues etc.
BIHAR MAJOR				
1.	Punasi	173.04	6/92	The State Govt. have to sort out

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT MAJOR				
1.	Providing Hydro plus Fuse gates on Wanakbori weir.	8.58	5/93	Investment Clearance given in 2/94.
MEDIUM				
1.		43.04	10/92	The State Govt. have to sort out various techno-economic issues.
2.	Limodi bhagavo	21.95	12/92	- do -
3.	Muktedwar	19.37	12/91	Investment Clearance given in 4/93.
4.	Restoration of Mitti	14.50	6/93	The State Govt. has to sort out various techno economic issues.

various techno-economic issues.

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mahupada	25.74	9/93	- do -
6.	Varsha	61.74	8/91	Sent back to State Govt. in 11/91.
7.	Chukiya	16.58	8/91	- do -
8.	Ugta	37.16	8/91	Sent back to State Govt. in 11/94
9.	Vartu II	24.18	12/91	Sent back to State Govt. on 1/92.
KARNATAKA				
MAJOR				
1.-	Benithora	73.25	8/91	Investment Clearance given in 2/93.
KERALA				

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR				
1.	Karapara Kuriar	231.03	3/94	The State Govt.
	Kuliy Multipurpose			has to sort out various techno economic issues.
MADHYA PRADESH MAJOR				
1.	Kolar	139.14	10/91	Accepted by advisory committee.
2.	Om-Kareshwar	1784.29	11/92	- do -
3.	Arpa	265.71	9/92	The State Govt. has to sort out various techno-economic issues.
4.	Bina Complex	202.90	3/92	- do -

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kunu	190.00	2/92	Sent back to State Govt. on 3/92.
6.	Lower Goi	98.92	5/92	Sent back to State Govt. on 7/92.
7.	Parbati	351.00	4/92	Sent back to State Govt. on 6/92.
8.	Gopad Mayar	31.75	8/92	Sent back to State Govt. on 9/92.
MEDIUM				
1.	Upper Beda	89.17	7/92	The State Govt. has to sort out various Techno-economic issues.
2.	Sutiapat	15.30	7/93	- do -
3.	Uribag	18.85	9/93	- do -
MAHARASHTRA				

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR				
1.	Human River	168.15	9/91	- do -
2.	Talamba Irrigation	175.75	6/92	- do -
MEDIUM				
1.	Seiki Makardhokra	12.20	8/91	The State Govt. has to sort out various techno economic issues.
2.	Kordinala	10.36	1/93	- do -
3.	Jam	20.83	3/92	- do -
4.	Kar	22.21	3/92	-do-
5.	Lower Panzara	48.98	1/93	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Nagan	19.47	1/93	-do-
7.	Brahmanagaon	8.73	2/93	-do-
8.	Dara	13.82	1/93	-do- *
9.	Bordahegaon	11.48	12/93	-do-
10.	Sakol	10.87	5/92	Accepted by the Advisory Committee.
11.	Masalga	10.50	5/92	-do-
12.	Pentakali	31.41	12/92	-do-
13.	Chanderbhaga	35.30	2/93	-do-
14.	Shivatkli	34.76	9/92	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Tembhapuri	18.10	11/92	-do-
16.	Upper Mangra	8.23	7/92.	Sent back to State Govt. on 8/92
17.	Sakat	4.53	7/92	-do-
18.	Goman	16.92	3/92	Sent back to State Govt. on 5/92.
19.	Utawali	15.63	1/92	Sent back to State Govt. on 1/92.
ORISSA MAJOR				
1.	Manjore	37.70	9/91	Accepted by Advisory Committee
2.	Baghalati	45.44	4/94	- do-

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Titlagarh	21.13	12/92	Investment clearance given in 10/93
RAJASTHAN MAJOR				
1.	Bilaspur	309.07	11/91	-do-
MEDIUM				
1.	Bethali	13.07	10/91	Accepted by Advisory Committee
2.	Chauli	28.87	10/91	-do-
3.	Sukhli	15.41	1/93	The State Govt. has to sort out various issues.
4.	Bandi Sandra	11.56	1/93	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
2	3	4	5	
5.	Chakau	7.98	9/92	-do-
6.	Carorda	36.50	1/93	-do-
7.	Piplad	16.83	2/93	-do-
8.	Dhasi	16.26	10/91	Sent back to State Govt. in 4/93.
UTTAR PRADESH MAJOR				
1.	Raisingh Meja Dam	52.18	3/92	Accepted by Advisory Committee.
2.	Chittorgarh	30.33	10/93	The State Govt. has to sort out various issues.

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Date of receipt	Status
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kanhar	174.27	2/94	-do-
WEST BENGAL				
MAJOR				
1.	Dolong Reservoir	93.13	2/93	-do-

[*Translation*]

Family Welfare Centres

*176. DR. P.R. GANGWAR :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

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

(a) the number of family welfare centres functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount spent on these centres during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of persons who had

undergone family planning operations during the above period, State/UT-wise; and
(d) the steps being taken to make these centres more affective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) Information is given in the enclosed statements I, II and III.

(d) A Study on functioning of Rural Family Welfare Centres has been entrusted to Institute for Research in Medical Statistics (IRMS). The report is awaited. To make Urban Family Welfare Centres more effective, a Training for Medical Officers has been formulated during 1994-95.

STATEMENT**RURAL AND URBAN FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES IN DIFFERENT STATES/UNION TERRITORIES (AS ON 01.04.1994)**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	UFWCs	RFWCs
1	2	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131	420
2.	Assam	29	146
3.	Bihar	42	587
4.	Gujarat	113	251
5.	Haryana	19	89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	89	77

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	UFWCs	RFWCs
1	2	6	7
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	82
8.	Karnataka	87	269
9.	Kerala	-	163
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63	460
11.	Maharashtra	74	428
12.	Manipur	5	31
13.	Meghalaya	1	23
14.	Nagaland	-	7

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	UFWCs	RFWCs
1	2	6	7
15.	Orissa	10	314
16.	Punjab	23	129
17.	Rajasthan	61	232
18.	Sikkim	1	15
19.	Tamil Nadu	244	383
20.	Tripura	11	35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	81	907
22.	West Bengal	115	335

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	UFWCs	RFWCs
1	2	6	7
23.	Chandigarh	3	1
24.	Delhi	69	8
25.	Goa	-	13
26.	Mizoram	1	14
27.	Pondicherry	1	12
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	-
Total		1291	5435

STATEMENT - II

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT SPENT ON FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES FOR THE YEARS 1991-92 TO 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Rural Family Welfare Centres			Urban Family Welfare Centres		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1980.25	2037.42	1220.00	181.58	237.30	95.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	5.80*	1.83\$
3.	Assam	285.19	280.56	305.00	34.64	35.46	33.00
4.	Bihar	1766.67	2977.96	1677.00	37.58	87.96	38.00
5.	Goa	35.36	39.54	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	946.46	1083.66	725.00	150.71	163.18	151.00
7.	Haryana	256.28	285.51	200.00	3.99	13.37	6.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	277.42	318.96	215.00	0.75*	25.0*	47.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Rural Family Welfare Centres			Urban Family Welfare Centres		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	121.85	234.43	178.00	12.13	4.96	10.00
10.	Karnataka	1018.87	1077.16	800.00	92.13	221.86	141.00
11.	Kerala	1081.71	705.50	505.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1684.14	1909.39	980.00	121.34	164.13	92.00
13.	Maharashtra	1274.50	1542.61	1287.00	186.64	187.70	107.00
14.	Manipur	105.06	102.93	87.00	5.06	3.84	10.00
15.	Meghalaya	46.38	54.71	65.00	2.28	2.66	2.50
16.	Mizoram	24.24	43.64	40.00	1.60	1.40	2.50
17.	Nagaland	14.77	30.95	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	1028.03	1048.34	880.00	12.76	14.65	16.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Rural Family Welfare Centres			Urban Family Welfare Centres		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
		19.	Punjab	481.02	700.42	282.00	33.43
20.	Rajasthan	601.67	644.42	700.00	185.37	118.93	100.00
21.	Sikkim	58.15	78.91	53.00	4.17	6.72	2.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	1370.52	1065.97	1070.00	145.44	113.35	188.00
23.	Tripura	152.43	120.14	97.00	7.11	7.40	23.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3824.91	4295.70	2619.44	169.50	208.01	172.16
25.	West Bengal	1442.10	1124.66	940.00	182.38	84.64	36.00
26.	Chandigarh	3.90	13.31	15.00	11.82	19.02	28.00
27.	Delhi	9.00	6.75	10.00	77.86	142.14	150.00
28.	Pondicherry	24.89	27.19	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Rural Family Welfare Centres		Urban Family Welfare Centres	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
			1993-94	1991-92	1993-94
	All India	19915.77	21850.74	15031.44	1660.86
					1885.76
					1489.19*

* Amount released

\$ Arunachal Pradesh were having unspent balance of 1992-93.

STATEMENT - III**NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDERGONE FAMILY PLANNING OPERATIONS DURING 1991-92, 1992-93 AND 1993-94**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	483532	524393	603531
2.	Assam	66323	27101	28106
3.	Bihar	212631	303656	308266
4.	Gujarat	257335	257378	287568
5.	Haryana	100760	98047	102437
6.	Karnataka	301639	331554	356300
7.	Kerala	173599	159823	117009
8.	Madhya Pradesh	317137	330673	364175
9.	Maharashtra	538027	561336	539856
10.	Orissa	137299	127720	128241

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
11.	Punjab	85502	118251	130230
12.	Rajasthan	173309	198152	202927
13.	Tamil Nadu	364525	364843	350361
14.	Uttar Pradesh	376172	385706	417781
15.	West Bengal	327115	312959	353515
II.	SMALLER STATES/UTs.			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	38143	40164	38496
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	11688	14386	11917
3.	Manipur	4005	2275	1271
4.	Meghalaya	606	589	723
5.	Nagaland	1013	2408	293
6.	Sikkim	1295	1015	280
7.	Tripura	7573	7347	12790

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
8.	A & N Islands	1911	1832	1798
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1806	1718	1375
10.	Chandigarh	2967	3081	2833
11.	D & N Haveli	809	718	455
12.	Delhi	37176	38561	38763
13.	Goa	4105	4338	4344
14.	Daman & Diu	376	368	457
15.	Lakshadweep	23	39	26
16.	Mizoram	4471	4672	4955
17.	Pondichery	8222	8024	8307
III.	OTHER AGENCIES			
1.	M/O Defence	21870	23662	20996
2.	M/O Railways	27075	29629	25995

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	All India	4090039	4286418	4466377
	\$ Figures Provisional			

Inter-State River Water

Main features of the guidelines are

*177. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :

The river basins will be reckoned as unit for inter State water allocation.

Will the Minister of WATER RE-SOURCES be pleased to state :

All co-basin States and the Centre would be parties to the process of allocation.

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared draft guidelines for allocation of water from inter-State rivers;

Allocation to consider the reasonable possibility of utilisation.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Allocation to be based on the principle of equitable apportionment.

(c) whether these guidelines have been approved by the concerned State Governments;

States will be free to utilise their share in any way without conflicting with the overriding national interest.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to bring forward a legislation in this regard; and

Inter-State agreements between all the co-basin States are normally to be accommodated.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

Existing pre-plan uses and approved plan uses are to be protected.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-SOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (f) A draft national policy guidelines, for water allocation of inter-state rivers framed recently has been circulated to State Governments, and was also discussed in the meetings of the National Water Board held in June, 1994 in which the States and Union Territories are represented. The modified draft based on the discussions in National Water Board was circulated to States and included in the agenda for the next meeting of the National Water Resources

Allocation to consider needs for environmental management, navigation in National waterways and pressing needs of non-co-basin State etc. as National interests.

Setting up monitoring and implementing mechanism to oversee allocations as made.

Water allocation normally to be reviewed after 40 years.

These policy guidelines are intended to serve as a guide for sharing of river water amongst the co-basin States

and would have no legal status as such. These guidelines will provide guidance in the process of negotiation, arbitration and adjudication of inter-State water disputes and a framework for expeditious resolution of such disputes. No legislation is proposed to be brought forward to implement these guidelines. The inter-State disputes for sharing of inter-State waters will continue to be resolved in accordance with the existing constitutional provisions.

[*Translation*]

Coal from Rivers

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

(a) whether the Coal India Limited had initiated any scheme to extract coal from the bottom of rivers;

(b) whether the work on that scheme was stopped in the middle after its partial implementation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be restarted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (d) The Government have sanctioned an advance scheme for initiating preliminary activities in respect of Damodar river diversion project of Central Coalfields Ltd. for an amount of Rs: 5.59 crores. The proposed Damodar river diversion project is expected to release about 80 million tonnes of coking coal of Kargali seam which is proposed to be later exploited

by opencast mining.

In Western Coalfields Ltd. Amb river diversion scheme was approved in April, 1993 for a capital outlay of Rs. 27.99 crores and work is undertaken in phases depending upon the progress of land acquisition and other requirements.

[*English*]

Mother Tongues

*179. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS please state :

(a) whether the survey of mother tongues on the basis of Census Data of 1991 has been completed;

(b) the time by which this survey report is likely to be published;

(c) the number of mother tongues in India; and

(d) the largest and the smallest mother tongues in terms of the number of speakers?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The survey of the mother-tongues on the basis of census data is in progress.

(b) The report is likely to be published on completion of the survey by 1999.

(c) 1623 mother tongues were returned at the time of 1981 census. 1991 census data are under compilation.

(d) According to the published 1981

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 census data, Hindi had the largest number of speakers and Sanskrit had the smallest number of speakers.

AIR and Doordarshan Coverage

*180. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the present coverage of Doordarshan as well as All India Radio in the country;

(b) whether the Government have fixed any targets to cover more population during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The present coverage of the country by Doordarshan and by All India Radio is as under:-

By Area	By Population	
Doordarshan	66.8%	84.6%
All India Radio	89.6%	97.0%

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government's target is to increase the coverage of the population of the country to 91.8% by Doordarshan and 97.5% by All India Radio, on completion of the schemes which are currently under implementation/envisaged during the Eighth Plan. However, the entire Country is covered by the satellite mode

Expenditure on Ministers

1618. SHRI SYED

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

(a) the actual expenditure incurred on the Union Council of Ministers during the last three financial years, with break-up by major heads and the budget estimate for 1994-95;

(b) whether the expenditure shows a steep rise over the previous years;

(c) the major heads which have reported the steepest rise in the last three years; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the expenditure on travel, telephone charges and accommodation, including purchase of furniture, furnishings and office equipment and on personal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The total expenditure for 1993-94 is less than the expenditure for 1992-93.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Instructions have been issued that (i) except for 2 telephones in the use of Ministers either directly or through their personal staff at the place of their office and another telephone in Parliament House, the rest of the telephones should be barred from STD facility; also (ii) except for 2 telephones at the residence of Cabinet Ministers or a Minister holding independent charge and one telephone at the residence of MOS or Deputy Minister, the rest of the tele-

phones should be barred from STD facility, (iii) a ceiling of Rs. 45,000/- has been prescribed for providing furniture, furnishings, etc., in the office and office portion of the residence of Ministers; also Ministers residence Rules 1962 provide a

ceiling of Rs. 38,500/- for furniture and electrical appliances to be provided at the residence of the Ministers other than Deputy Minister and Rs. 22,500/for the Deputy Minister's residences. Besides guidelines exist for Ministers undertaking foreign and domestic travel.

STATEMENT

Year	Expenditure of Salaries	Expenditure on Sumptuary Allowances	Expenditure on Tour Expenses
1991-92	16,37,459	46,10,263	8,49,88,789
1992-93	16,92,651	52,33,661	34,86,06,200
1993-94	19,01,488	57,50,081	30,35,96,088
1994-95 (BE)	25,00,000	65,00,000	32,00,00,000

Human Rights Commission

1619. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights commission has launched a campaign to increase human rights awareness in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission has addressed the Presidents of Political Parties, State Governments, Union Territories Administrations, Vice Chancellors of Universities and the Department of Education, Government of India and requested them to take various steps and measures for the promotion of human rights awareness and further strengthening the culture of human rights in the country.

Foreign Newspapers

1620. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to allow publication of foreign newspapers in India;

(b) whether the Government have also received requests from several foreign newspapers organisations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Publication of foreign newspapers in India is governed by the policy decision of the Cabinet in 1955 which restricts publication of foreign newspapers/periodicals in India and also of Indian editions of foreign newspapers/periodicals dealing mainly with news & current affairs. The issue has been discussed from time to time but no final decision has been taken.

(b) and (c) The Government has received only one request from a foreign newspaper organisation for allowing printing of the newspaper in India. The request has not been acceded to in view of the existing policy decision.

Plateau Region Development Product

1621. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes for the benefit of tribal with World Bank or foreign agencies;

(b) whether World Bank offered aid for Plateau Region Development Project in the past for the benefit of tribals;

(c) whether the Government have accepted World Bank's offer and implemented any schemes in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation projects

1622 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some irrigation projects in Orissa are affected due to inter-State water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) None of the new major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa at the Centre is affected by inter-State issues.

(c) Does not arise.

AIR Stations and T.V. Transmitters

1623. SHRI DATTATRAYA

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

(a) the details of capacity and area coverage of T.V. transmitters and A.I.R. stations functioning in Andhra Pradesh, separately;

(b) the places identified for installing high power T.V. transmitters in the State;

(c) the total amount spent thereon so far; and

(d) the time by which T.V. transmitters are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The details are given in the enclosed statement-I,

(b) High power TV transmitters are under implementation/envisaged to be set up at Warangal, Nandyal, Kurnool and Rajamundry.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 235.99 lakhs was incurred upto 31.3.94.

(d) As per statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT - I

Location	Capacity	Area Covered (in thousand kms)
1	2	3
I. ALL INDIA RADIO		
Hyderabad 'A'	50 KW MW high power transmitter	162.8
Hyderabad 'B'	10 KW MW transmitter	17.2
Hyderabad 'C'	1 KW MW Tr. 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. 50 KW SW HPT	10.8 (Entire State)
Vishakhapatnam	100 KW MW HPT	30.2
Cuddapah	100 KW MW HPT	67.9
Adilabad	1 KW MW Tr.	3.5

Location	Capacity	Area Covered (in thousand kms)
1	2	3
Vijayawada	100 KW MW HPT 1 KW MW Tr.	116.3 4.7
Kathagudam	2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	11.3
Warangal	2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	14.0
Nizamabad	2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	11.3
Tirupathi	3 KW FM Tr. (interim set-up)	2.8
Anantapur	2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	11.3
Kurnool	2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	11.3
Markapuram	3 KW FM Tr. (interim set-up)	2.8
II. DOORDARSHAN		
HPT, Anantapur	10 KW	

Location	Capacity	Area Covered (in thousand kms)
1	2	3
HPT, Hyderabad	10 KW	
HPT, Tirupathi	10 KW	
HPT, Vijayawada	10 KW	
HPT, Vishakhapatnam	10 KW	
HPT, Adilabad	100 Watt	
LPT, Adoni	100 Watt	
LPT, Amalapuram	100 Watt	
LPT, Atmakur	300 Watt	With these transmitters
LPT, Bhadrachalam	100 Watt	70.8% area of the State
LPT, Bheemadolu	100 Watt	expected to be getting
LPT, Chittoor	100 Watt	coverage.

Location	2	Area Covered (in thousand kms)
1	2	3
LPT, Cuddapah	100 Watt	
LPT, Gadwal	300 Watt	
LPT, Giddahur	300 Watt	
LPT, Guntakal	100 Watt	
LPT, Jagtial	300 Watt	
LPT, Kakinada	100 Watt	
LPT, Karimnagar	100 Watt	
LPT, Khammam	100 Watt	
LPT, Kothagudam	100 Watt	
LPT, Kurmool	100 Watt	
LPT, Mandasa	300 Watt	

Location	Capacity	Area Covered (in thousand kms)
1	2	3
LPT, Mehboobnagar	100 Watt	
LPT, Nalgonda	100 Watt	
LPT, Nandyal	100 Watt	
LPT, Nellore	100 Watt	
LPT, Nizamabad	100 Watt	
LPT, Ongole	100 Watt	
LPT, Proddutur	100 Watt	
LPT, Rajahmundry	100 Watt	
LPT, Ramagundam	100 Watt	
LPT, Siddipet	100 Watt	
LPT, Srikakulam	100 Watt	

Location	Capacity	Area Covered (in thousand kms)
1	2	3
LPT, Tandur	100 Watt	
LPT, Warangal	100 Watt	
LPT, Yellandu	100 Watt	
LPT, Hyderabad (DD-2)	100 Watt	
Transposer, Vijayawada	10 Watt	
Transposer, Vishakhapatnam.	10 Watt	

STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	Transmitter Location	Installation work expected to be completed
1.	HPT, Nandyal	1995
2.	HPT, Kurnool	1995
3.	LPT, Alagadda	Installation completed & being tested for transmission.
3.	LPT, Bhimavaram	
5.	LPT, Hindupur	
6.	LPT, Vizag	
7.	LPT, Kavali	
8.	LPT, Kuppam	
9.	LPT, Madnapalli	
10.	LPT, Medak 1995*	
11.	LPT, Nagarkurnool	

Sl. No.	Transmitter Location	Installation work expected to be completed
12.	LPT, Nirmol	- do -
13.	LPT, Bellampally	- do -
14.	LPT, Markapur	- do -
15.	LPT, Kamareddy	- do -
16.	LPT, Yamangannur	- do -
17.	LPT, Tamblapally	- do -
18.	LPT, LR. Pally	- do -
19.	LPT, Kadiri	- do -
20.	LPT, Madhira	- do -
21.	LPT, Pasra	- do -
22.	LPT, Padaru (augmentation of power)	- do -
23.	LPT, Wanaperthy	- do -
24.	LPT, Korangal	- do -

Sl. No.	Transmitter Location	Installation work expected to be completed
25.	LPT, Kosigi	- do -
26.	LPT, Pedanandipadu	- do -
27.	LPT, Chintapalli sanction of scheme	Scheme yet to be sanctioned about 2 years after the
28.	VLPT, Srisallem	1995*
29.	VLPT, Parvtipuram	- do -
30.	VLPT, Icchapuram	- do -
31.	HPT, Rajahmundry is 3 - 4 years after the scheme is approved formally	Normal lead time for commissioning

* Subject to availability of requisite building and other infrastructural facilities and timely supply of equipment.

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[*Translation*]

Indo-Nepal Talks to Check Crimes

1624. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks have been
held and Agreement reached recently
between India and Nepal to check
crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Agree-
ment is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) As part of our
co-operation with a friendly neighbour,
talks are held at various levels on mat-
ters of mutual interest. Efforts are also
made to check specific crimes within the
framework of existing agreements. No
agreements has been recently signed
between India and Nepal to check
crimes.

[*English*]

Chhitauni Rail Road Bridge

1625. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(Deoria) : Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry was to pay
its share for the construction of Chhitauni
rail road bridge;

(b) if so, the extent of share was to
be paid by his Ministry to Railways;

(c) the total amount of share paid

(d) the time by which the remaining
amount of the share is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
P.K. THUNGON) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The share of Ministry of
Water Resources was Rs. 5.0 crores
which was paid in March, 1982. In addi-
tion Rs. 2.1 crores was also paid to Rail-
ways in March, 1992 pending finalisation
of the flood control component of the
project and subject to adjustment accord-
ingly.

[*Translation*]

Theft Incidents in Delhi

1626. SHRI JANARDHAN MISRA
:

SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidents of theft
from the cars parked outside the various
hotels in Delhi are on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such theft
cases reported during the current year so
far;

(c) whether the Government propose
to take steps to prevent such
thefts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that 7 incidents of theft from the cars parked outside the various hotels in Delhi during the period 1.1.94 to 30.6.94 as against 11 incidents of such theft during the corresponding period of 1993 i.e. from 1.1.1993 to 30.6.93 have been reported.

(c) and (d) The following steps to prevent such thefts have been taken by Delhi Police :

(i) The police station staff including the Anti Auto Theft Squad of the Districts have been properly briefed for keeping watch over the activities of such type of thieves.

(ii) The hotel security staff have also been briefed in this regard.

(iii) Close watch is being kept on such gangs or accused persons.

(iv) Traps are being laid in the crime prone areas.

[English]

Purchase of Medicines

1627. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Health Services has not paid the amount due to various firms who have supplied

medicines worth crores of rupees to Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the Government propose to stop procuring medicines from these firms until their dues are settled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Payments are being made in phases

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Irrigation Schemes

1628. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal of irrigation schemes for clearance to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of project	Benefited area (hectares)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. PROJECTS CONSIDERED BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND FOUND ACCEPTABLE SUBJECT TO OBSERVATIONS					
MAJOR					
1.	Maudaha Dam	27,700	6682	3/90	The State Government is required to comply with the observations of appraising agencies and secure environment and forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.
2.	Raising Meja Dam	17,880 (additional)	5218	3/92	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.
3.	Increasing capacity of Zamania Pump canal	31,821 (additional)	3981.2	4/83	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Benefited area (hectares)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bewar Feeder Project	9,800 (additional)	2791	9/88	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.
5.	Bansagar canal	1,50,132 (additional)	33019 (including share cost of dam and common works)	6/89	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests and concurrence of State Finance Department.
6.	Rajghat canal project	1,38,660 (additional)	12643	9/88	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests and concurrence of State Finance Department.
7.	Lining of Channels in	23,778	5737	5/92	State Government is required to

Sl. No.	Name of project	Benefited area (hectares)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1		3	4	5	6

obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests and also concurrence of State Finance Department ensuring Provision of adequate funds.

(additional)

Bundelkhand and Bhagalkhand region.

MEDIUM

1. Providing Kharif channels in Hindon Krishna Doab.

	3,000	1553	4/93	State Government is to obtain concurrence of State Finance Department.
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B. PROJECTS ON WHICH STATE GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO SORT OUT VARIOUS TECHNO-ECONOMIC ISSUES.

1. Jarauli pump canal

	46.450	2754	1/93	State Government is required to get Irrigation Planning including basic planning aspects cleared by Central Water Commission.
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Sl. No.	Name of project	benefited area (hectares)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhitaugarh reservoir	11,830	3033	10/93	State Government is required to get hydrology and irrigation planning aspects cleared from Central Water Commission.
3.	Kanhar irrigation	33,120	17427	2/94	State Government is required to get inter-State issues, hydrology and irrigation planning aspects cleared by Central Water Commission in addition to Environment and forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Note : Clearance of the project depends on how soon the State Government complies with the observations of Central appraising agencies and obtains environment and forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Sea Wall

1629. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted a comprehensive scheme regarding construction of a sea wall to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government of West Bengal has also requested the Union Government for the World Bank assistance for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal has formulated an outline proposal for protection against erosion along Sagar Deep Island, Ghoramara Island and other adjoining areas affected by erosion in Sunderban and also along the coast line in the districts of 24 Paraganas and Midnapur. The outline proposal envisages constructions of 180 kilometre long Sea Wall comprising of earthen embankment with stone protection on seaside at an estimated cost of Rs. 330 crores. The proposal has been examined by Central Water Commission in consultation with Central Water

& Power Research Station (CW & PRS), Pune. The State Government has been requested to submit individual schemes for reaches vulnerable to coastal erosion according to priority as per guidelines of Central Water Commission and the Planning Commission duly approved by State Technical Advisory Committee or Flood Control Board.

(d) and (e) It is Central Water Commission which has advised State Government of West Bengal to prepare comprehensive project proposal for seeking External Assistance.

Education to Children

1630. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for educating children of coal miners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated during 1994-95 for the purpose, company-wise; and

(d) the expenditure incurred during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) Coal companies provide financial and other assistance by way of infrastructural facilities to privately managed schools and colleges located in coalfield areas, so that the educational needs of children of coal miners are adequately taken care of.

(c) The allocation of funds for the purpose of education in the current year 1994-95 is yet to be decided.

(d) The expenditure incurred during 1993-94 by various coal companies is Rs. 11.74 crores (approx).

[*Translation*]

AIDS in Bihar

1631. **SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY :**
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV

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

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

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

(c) whether any AIDS Control Programme is being undertaken in the State by Union Government or with the help of some foreign assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) 3 HIV positive cases have been reported from Bihar upto 30th June, 1994.

(b) AIDS/HIV testing facilities are available at one Surveillance Centre and nine Zonal Blood Testing Centres as per details given below :

Surveillance Centre at Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna.

Zonal Blood Testing Centres at

1. Blood Bank, Nalanda Medical College, Gaya.
2. Blood Bank, Patna Medical College, Patna.
3. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Dhanbad.
4. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Jamshedpur.
5. Jamshedpur Blood Bank, Jamshedpur.
6. Blood Bank, Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.
7. Blood Bank, Medical College, Bhagalpur.
8. Blood Bank, Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzzafarpur.
9. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Darbhanga.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With Soft loan of US \$ 84 million from World Bank and technical assistance of US \$ 1.5 million from WHO, a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme is Currently under implementation throughout the Country including Bihar. The strategies to combat AIDS consists of strengthening programme management, generation AIDS consists of strengthening programme management, generation of awareness amongst risk behaviour groups and the general public, prevention and control or STD, Promotion of Condom for prevention of STD and HIV, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and better facilities for surveillance, diagnosis and management of

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HIV/AIDS cases.

Pending Bills

1632. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Bills passed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly pending at present with the Union Government for President's assent; and

(b) the time by which these bills are likely to be accorded President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994 has been received on 1.8.1994 for consideration of the President. The State Legislation call for examination by the concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government of India and consultation with the State Governments wherever found necessary. Reminders are issued and discussions are also held where necessary to expedite the clearance of the Bills.

Newspapers from Bihar

1633. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for issuing newsprint and release of advertisements

by DAVP to daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines;

(b) the number of daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly newspapers / magazines of Bihar listed for issuing newsprint and DAVP advertisements ; and

(c) the total quota of newsprint and advertisements released to these newspapers/magazines during 1991, 1992 and 1994 (upto June, 1994)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The basic entitlement of newsprint for a newspaper/periodical is determined on the basis of its annual consumption of newsprint and any other paper, average annual circulation, average number of publishing days and average page area published during the preceding year.

As regards the criteria for release of advertisements, Government advertisements are issued to only those newspapers/periodicals which are empanelled with DAVP. Advertisements are released in various categories of periodicals keeping in view the publicity requirement, target readership, area intended to be covered and budgetary provisions. Classified advertisements are usually issued to daily newspapers as these are time bound and response-oriented. Weeklies and other periodicals and journals are normally used for mass informative/educative campaigns on various themes.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of newsprint allotted and advertisements issued to various periodicals from Bihar during the years 1991 to 1994

Year	No. of dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies which were allotted news print and issued advertisements	Newsprint		Advertisements	
1991-92	390	188	42,620.59	2,74,067	
1992-93	305	185	47,907.82	3,41,973	
1993-94	144	199	20,816.64	4,46,296	
1994-95 (upto June, 94)	42	96	6743.37	64,188	

11 Newspapers during 1992-93, 15 newspapers during 1993-94 and 11 newspapers during 1994-95 were issued open Entitlement Certificates. These newspapers having annual entitlement of above 200 MTs of Standard newsprint for their use subject to the condition that for every two MTs of indigenous newsprint purchased by them they could import one MT of Standard Newsprint.

[English]

National Communal Federation

1634. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of contribu-

tions received upto June 30, 1994 by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred upto June 30, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) In addition to Rs. 10 crores provided by the Government of India as corpus, the National Foundation for Communal Harmony has received Rs. 88,19,503.60 as contribution upto 30.6.1994.

(b) The National Foundation for Communal Harmony has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 42.32 lakhs upto 30.6.1994. Out of this, Rs. 27.35 lakhs has been incurred on assistance to chil-

dren; Rs. 6.15 lakhs on salary and wages; and Rs. 8.82 lakhs on other administrative expenditure.

coming years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

LPTs, HPTs and A.I.R. Stations

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

1635. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There are 4 High Power TV Transmitters, 26 Low Power TV Transmitters and 12 All India Radio Stations functioning at present in Karnataka.

(a) the number of Low Power and High Power TV Transmitters as well as All India Radio Stations functioning at present in Karnataka;

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more such TV transmitters and AIR Stations in the State in the

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of TV transmitters and new All India Radio Stations/ Transmitters under implementation/envisaged in the State of Karnataka

<i>Location</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>TV Transmitters</i>		
Mangalore	HPT	Scheme to be sanctioned
Mysore	HPT	- do -
Raichur	HPT	- do -
Hassan	HPT	- do -
Arsiker	LPT	- do -
Gangawati	LPT	Under implementation
Gokak	LPT	- do -
Jamikhandi	LPT	- do -
Mudigere	LPT	- do -

Pavagada	LPT	- do -
Ramadurg	LPT	- do -
Kumta	LPT	- do -
Bhatkal	LPT	- do -
Harpanhalli	LPT	- do -
Basava Kalyan	LPT	- do -
Sagar	LPT	- do -
Hungond	LPT	- do -
Hattihal	LPT	- do -

All India Radio

Bijapur	2x3 KW FM Transmitter MP studios & staff qtrs.	Target date for completion is 1994-95.
Bangalore	4x500 KW SW Tr. (New Tr. for External services)	- do -
Bhadrawati	Replacement of 20 KW MW Tr. with 20 KW MW	- do -
Gulbarga	Upgradation of 10 KW MW to 20 KW MW Tr.	- do -
Bangalore (Proposed VIII Plan Scheme)	2x5 KW FM Tr. (Stereo).	The scheme to be sanctioned

Deaths due to Negligence

1636. DR. LAL BAHADUR
RAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of deaths took
place due to negligence of doctors/staff
in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New
Delhi during April, 1994;

(b) whether any inquiry has been

conducted into those cases;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof in each case; and

(d) the action taken against the erring staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR SILVERA): (a) to (c) One death due to alleged negligence was reported in April, 1994. The committee constituted to investigate the matter did not find any evidence of negligence on the part of staff of the hospital.

(d) Does not arise.

Human Rights and Terrorism

1637. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Meeting on 'Human Rights and Terrorism' was held in Delhi in July, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main suggestions made and decisions taken in the Meeting; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Indian Institute of Non-Aligned Studies, a Non-Governmental Organisation, organised a two-day global conference on "Human Rights and Terrorism" on 21st and 22nd July, 1994 in New Delhi. The Conference was at-

tended by 51 foreign delegations covering 36 countries and more than 127 Indian delegates comprising leading Parliamentarians, University Professors, representatives of Human Rights Organisations and journalists, etc. The Conference deliberated on a wide range of subjects, such as the need and importance of protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, terrorism and the role of the State, terrorist groups and illegal traffic in arms and drugs, and combating terrorism to promote human rights. The Conference adopted a resolution which condemned terrorism as it has emerged as a significant threat to the enjoyment of human rights, particularly the right to life, the right to freedom of opinion and the dignity of human beings. The resolution calls on the UN to play a constructive role in evolving measures to cope with the threat of terrorism and calls for observation of an anti-terrorism year, to create awareness and generate public opinion against terrorism.

(d) Government of India has sought, in various international fora, to mobilise international opinion on the need to recognise the grave threat that terrorism poses to human rights, and territorial integrity of States and the need to effectively combat this pernicious phenomenon.

F.M. Channels

1638. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether popularity of F.M. channels of Akashvani has been increasing day by day with viewers;

(b) if so, the details of the viewership as assessed by the Akashvani;

(c) the earnings of F.M. channels at Delhi, Bombay and Madras during 1993-94 and the estimated earnings for 1994-95;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up more F.M. channels in the country in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the places where these channels are likely to be set up and the time schedule therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) While no formal survey has so far been conducted by AIR, the available feed back is indicative of the increasing popularity of the FM channels at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

(c) The details are as follows:-

1993-94

Rs. 2,52,36,000

1994-95

Rs. 2,73,75,000

(Estimated)

(d) and (e) Programmes in a similar format commenced broadcast on the FM channel of AIR, Calcutta from 25th July, 1994. The schedule for a similar arrangement in respect of the FM channels at AIR Kanpur, Nagpur and Cuttack, as well as Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Panaji and other State capitals are being worked out in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Wakf Property

1639. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Wakf Board Ki Jaidad Ke Ghotale Se Shiya Samudai Naraz", appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated July 12, 1994; and

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes Sir. A news-item with the caption 'Wakf Jaidad Main Lakhon Ke Ghaple Se Shia Samuday Khafa' which appeared in the 'Jansatta' dated July 11, 1994 has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) The information is awaited from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Distribution of Employment News

1640. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the despatch work of weekly Employment News is being looked after by a private company; and

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the said company has been given a sales agency;

(d) whether under the existing rules, a person can be awarded despatch contract as well as sales agency; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e) The despatch work of Employment News, since June 1981, is being looked after by a firm namely M/s. Parcham-e-Hind. The proprietor of the firm is also having another firm in the name and style of M/s. Delhi News Distributor which is one of the agencies for the sale of Employment News/Rozgar Samachar. Under the existing rules there is no bar that a person cannot be awarded despatch contract as well as sales agency simultaneously.

Fake Currency Notes

1641. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has recently pumped huge a huge amount of fake currency notes into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) There are some more reports about Pakistan trying to circulate counterfeit Indian currency notes into the country. Some fake currency notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 denominations were seized from Jammu and Kashmir in the month of June, 1994.

(c) In order to prevent counterfeiting, Indian currency/bank notes are printed on a special mould paper with special security inks and incorporate the following features;

(i) Watermark of Ashoka Pillar design;

(ii) Multi-colour offset printing;

(iii) Security thread in the case of Rs. 5 denomination and above;

(iv) Intaglio printing on higher denomination notes of Rs. 20 and above; and

(v) In addition to the above, Rs. 500 denomination has latent image and a Portrait.

This will help public in identifying counterfeit/fake currency notes from the genuine ones.

Foreign Prisoners

1642. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners lodged in jails for various crimes, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the pris-

oners for their early trial;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The memorandum submitted by foreign prisoners mainly deals with (a) inordinate delay in trial; (b) long adjournments; (c) High bail bonds etc.

(d) 'Prison' being a State subject, it is primarily for the State Governments to review the position of undertrials in jails vis-a-vis the judicial system.

Statement showing the Number of Foreign Prisoners in Indian Jails (As on 31-12-1993)

S.No. Name of State/Union Territory
Number of Foreign prisoners in the Jails

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	53
4.	Goa	14
5.	Gujarat	43
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil

9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33
10.	Karnataka	37
11.	Kerala	26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5
13.	Maharashtra	360
14.	Manipur	14
15.	Meghalaya	51
16.	Mizoram	28
17.	Nagaland	Nil
18.	Orissa	26
19.	Punjab	53
20.	Rajasthan	53
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	140
23.	Tripura	19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21
25.	West Bengal	623
26.	A&N Islands	121
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil
30.	Delhi	147
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	Nil
Total		1888

[English]

Upgradation of Hospitals

1644. DR. K D JESWANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for the upgradation of the secondary level hospitals in the State with the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, 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.

Cardiac Test Facilities

1645. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA) :
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

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

(a) whether all the cardiac test facilities are available in the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if not, the facilities available at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide all such facilities in this hospital; and

(d) if so, the time by which these facilities are likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d) Most of the test facilities are available.

Drug Addiction

1646. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Hyderabad has started research on drug addiction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which the results are expected ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Leukaemia

1647. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Algae may offer Leukaemia cure" appearing in 'The Times of India' of June 17, 1994;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to conduct trials before it is used for treatment of leukaemia?

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

(b) and (c) About 500 Marine samples, including blue green algae several of which possess promising biological activities, have been identified and a National Advisory Committee set up to evaluate projects on potential of marine products. A National Marine Data Centre has also been set up.

[*Translation*]

Voluntary Organisations in Punjab

1648. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from voluntary organisations of Punjab for seeking financial assistance during each of the last three years ;

(b) the number of applications out of them accepted by the Government and the amount of financial assistance provided during the said period;

(c) the number of applications pending for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE

(SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a)

Year	No. of applications received
1991-92	12
1992-93	15
1993-94	17

(b)

Year	No. of applications cleared	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	8	20.15
1992-93	15	42.80
1993-94	8	41.29

(c) 6 applications are pending, 7 applications were rejected.

(d) Eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance during the current financial year depending on the availability of funds, and receipt of necessary information clarification from the organisations and State Government wherever necessary.

[*English*]

National Water Utilisation Document

1649. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to remove certain provisions from the National Water Utilisation Document;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, during the special meeting of National Water Board of National Water Resources Council held on 16.6.94 and 27.6.94 in New Delhi to discuss the Draft National Policy Guidelines for Water Allocation amongst the States, the Government of Kerala suggested slight modifications on certain paragraphs which were considered alongwith observations of other States while modifying the draft guidelines. The modified draft guidelines have been circulated to the States in July, 1994.

Upper Krishna Project

1650. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the actual amount of World Bank assistance utilised out of the amount disbursed for the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project Phase-II; and

(b) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The World Bank has committed an amount of US \$ 325 million for the implementation of Upper Krishna Irrigation Project Phase II in 1989. However, as against the present

value of the World Bank assistance of US \$ 203 million after cancellation of a part of assistance due to portfolio rationalisation and slow pace of implementation, an amount of US \$ 98.75 million has been utilised upto 31.5.94.

(b) The remaining amount is likely to be utilised by 31.12.1996, the date of credit closing.

[*Translation*]

Delhi Police

1651. SHRI MOHAMMAD AL ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which various courts have criticised Delhi Police for implicating people in false cases during the last one year; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on orders issued by the courts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Sir, only in one case. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that in one criminal writ petition, the High Court of Delhi had directed that a sum of Rs. 21,100/- (including cost) be paid to the petitioner within a period of one month, responsibility fixed and amount recovered from officer found guilty and also action taken against him and them.

(b) Accordingly, Rs. 21,100/- were paid to the petitioner on 17.9.1993. In an enquiry conducted into the matter, ASI Chhotey Lal and ASI Om Prakash were found responsible for the lapse, viz. that they had arrested another person bearing the same name as the accused. While ASI Chhotey Lal has since been removed from service based on another departmental enquiry, departmental enquiry against ASI Om Prakash in this case has been ordered.

[English]

Tihar Inmates

1652. SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned 'Order Trial, or Free Us', say Tihar Inmates appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of June 19, 1994;

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

(c) the number of prisoners detained for more than six months awaiting trials and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any international body has also pointed out in this regard; and

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

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

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that in the year 1993, 85 posts of Judicial Officers in Delhi Judicial Service and 12 posts in Delhi Higher Judicial Service were created to liquidate pendency in the courts. Moreover, during the current year, 10 Special Courts at the level of Sessions Courts have been set up to deal with NDPS cases exclusively.

(c) There were 4210 undertrials as on 22.4.1994 who were lodged in Central Jail, Tihar for more than six months. The delay in the trial of cases is due to the following reasons:-

(i) heavy pendency in courts.

(ii) Frequent strikes by lawyers.

(iii) Shortage of judicial officers.

(iv) Large number of institution of cases.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Finance had pointed out that long detention of foreign nationals in Indian Jails has been criticised by the International Human Rights Organisations. A majority of foreign nationals in Central Jail, Tihar are facing trials under the provisions of NDPS Act. For speedy trial of NDPS Act cases, the Government of NCT of Delhi has set up ten Special Courts.

Request for Central Assistance by Tripura

1653. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura has requested for Central assistance to deal with the insurgency situation in the State recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the particulars of requests made;

(c) the extent and nature of Central assistance proposed to be given to the State Government to tackle the insurgency problem;

(d) whether the Union Government have withdrawn or propose to withdraw para-military forces from the State of Tripura;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Union Government propose to deploy such forces during the forthcoming Panchayat elections in the State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Tripura has requested for Central assistance for the rehabilitation of All Tripura Tribal Force extremists who have surrendered.

(b) and (c) Details of specific rehabilitation schemes had been called from the State Government, which have just been received on 2.8.94 and relate to rehabilitation based on settlement, integrated fish-farming, rice-mill business, rubber plantation etc.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no

such proposal. However, the normal process of rotation, evaluation and re-deployment of the Central Para-Military Forces will continue.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. In view of pressing requirements of Central Para-Military Forces to fight insurgency, maintain law and order and internal security in different parts of the country and also the North East, it has been assessed that it would not be possible to make available additional Central forces at this stage. In such cases, the State Governments have to essentially manage the requirements of forces from within their existing resources.

Coal Production

1654. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the production of coking coal and non-coking coal by the Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) during each of the last three years?

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) The production of coking coal and non-coking coal by Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) during the last three years was as follows :

(in Million tonnes)

	1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Coking	0.19	0.23	0.34
Semi Coking	0.42	0.39	0.30
Non Coking	22.00	23.44	23.87
Total	22.61	24.06	24.51

(b) and (c) Steps taken to increase production *inter alia* include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines like Kottadih, Amritnagar UG, J.K. Nagar, UG etc., application of new technologies to optimise coal production and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

Kidnappings in Delhi

1655. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
 SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY :
 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
 SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM :
 SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of kidnappings, especially of minors have been reported in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year so far;

(c) the comparative figure for the same period during 1993;

(d) the success achieved in tracing the victims and bringing to book the culprits; and

(e) the effective measures being taken to check such cases?

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

(b) to (d) The details of such cases reported and their disposal during the current year 1994 (upto 30.6.94) as compared with its corresponding period of previous year 1993 (upto 30.6.93) are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The steps taken to check the incidents of kidnapping of minors in Delhi are :-

- (i) Safety tips for school going children have been prepared, widely published in the newspapers and circulated to all the schools.
- (ii) The Principals and teachers of the schools have been requested to take precautions for safety of the children. Personal let

ters have been written by DCsP to the Principals of the schools.

(iii) The parents have also been requested to take certain safety measures in respect of school going children.

(iv) SHOs and other senior supervisory officers are visiting schools for briefing the children and other staff

during the school assembly time.

(v) PCR Vans, motorcycle patrols, Division Officers and Beat Constables are covering the schools specially during opening and closing hours.

(vi) Advertisements have been given in the press for educating the public about safety measures.

WIDE 101

STATEMENT

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Persons	No. of persons against whom cases are
19.4	294	Reported	151
to		Cancelled	9
30.6		Solved	15
94		Instituted in the court	179
		Ended in conviction	4
		Ended in acquittal	156
		Pending trial	64
		Pending Investigation	89
		Untraced	7
		Arrested	64
		against whom cases have been instituted in the court.	64
		Convicted	4
		Acquitted	15
		discharged.	9
		pending investigation	151
		pending trial	64

District Rehabilitation Centres

1656. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :
SHRI VISHWANATH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up District Rehabilitation Centres for handicapped persons in the country;

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

(c) the States covered under the scheme; and

(d) the amount likely to be sanctioned by the Government in this regard, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) Three State Governments and one Union Territory have sent proposals to set up six District Rehabilitation Centres for handicapped persons at Dharampuri and Pudukotai districts in Tamil Nadu, Ujjain and Sagar Districts in Madhya Pradesh, Guwahati in Assam and Pondicherry.

(c) 11 Districts in ten States are presently partially covered under the scheme. These are located at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bhiwani (Haryana), (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Mysore (Karnataka), Kharagpur (West Bengal), Sitapur & Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh), Chengalput (Tamil Nadu) and Kota (Rajasthan).

(d) The scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres is under revision. The proposals received from the State Governments/UT would be considered after the scheme is finalised.

[*Translation*]

Flood Control and Soil Erosion

1657. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Union Government has not received any flood control and soil erosion schemes from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

High Power T.V. Transmitter Centres

1658. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new High Power

T.V. transmitter centres proposed to be installed in Orissa;

(b) the amount earmarked for installation of these T.V. transmitter centres, Centre-wise;

(c) the time by which these are likely to start functioning; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Two High Power Transmitters (HPTs) one each at Baleshwar and Sambalpur are under implementation and Berhampur is being proposed in the State of Orissa. The amounts earmarked for the installation of the HPTs at Baleshwar and Sambalpur are Rs. 821.00 lakhs and Rs. 618.35 lakhs respectively. Site for the HPT at Baleshwar has been acquired. Preliminary works for the projects are in progress and action has been initiated to

place orders for supply of equipment. As per present indications, these transmitters are expected to be commissioned into service by 1996-97.

C.G.H.S. Subscription

1659. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently enhanced the rates of subscription towards the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details of pre-revised and revised rates; and

(c) the reasons for such a steady increase ?

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

(b) The details are given below :

<i>Pay</i>	<i>Contribution per month</i>	
	<i>Pre-revised rates (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revised rates (Rs.)</i>
1. Upto Rs. 1200	1	5
2. From 1201 to 1500	2	10
3. 1501 to 1800	3	15
4. 1801 to 2500	4	20
5. 2501 to 3200	5	25
6. 3201 to 4000	6	30

Pay	<u>Contribution per month</u>	
	Pre-revised rates (Rs.)	Revised rates (Rs.)
7. 4001 to 5000	9	40
8. Above 5000	12	50

(c) This is due to manifold increase in the expenditure on CGHS per family and substantial increase in the pay and allowances of Government servants.

H.I.V. Testing Kits

1660. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding negative results of the special H.I.V. Testing Kits received from the World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to constitute an inquiry committee in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) A Sub-Committee of experts was appointed by Govt. to look into the complaints. The major finding of the sub-Committee was that the laboratories reported false positive results on some of the known negative sera using a particular brand of HIV 1 & 2 kit; this could lead to wastage of some units of blood when test is carried out for blood safety. However no HIV infected blood will be missed by the test. The false positivity could be reduced by more number of washings than recommended by the manufacturer.

The observation of the sub-Committee have been taken note of by the Government in its further procurement of HIV test kits.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidence

1661. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale subsidence is taking place in different parts of the country;

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

(c) the number of persons affected, State-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to prevent such subsidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

: (a) If the honable Member is referring to the problem caused by occurrence of subsidence in the Raniganj coalfield, the Government is aware that some areas in Asansol-Raniganj coal belt of West Bengal are prone to subsidence mainly due to underground mining carried out under shallow depths before the nationalisation of coal mines. The problem of subsidence has been further compounded by illegal mining which has to be controlled by the law enforcing authorities of the State Govt.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) An Apex Monitoring Committee comprising representatives of the coal company, District Administration, Director General Mines Safety, Central Mining Research Institute and Public figures (MLAs, MPs) of which the Hon'ble Member of Parliament is also a Member, was constituted to examine 49 unstable localities of Raniganj coalfield. This Committee opined that 38 localities covering an area of 11.8 sq. kms. are unsafe, of which about 4.8 sq.kms. area is covered by buildings constructed illegally despite the

enactment of the West Bengal Restriction on Construction in Unsafe Areas Act., 1979 by the State Government.

Some of the other steps being taken to deal with the problem of subsidence in Raniganj coalfield are given below :

- (i) Since there is no proven technology for stabilisation of inaccessible water-logged workings, an innovative technology of hydro-pneumatic stowing is being given trial in an area near Raniganj Township. One more proposal has recently been approved for application of hydro-pneumatic stowing in another area of Raniganj coalfield.
- (ii) Mining operations are carried out in conformity with rules and regulations and strictly as per conditions laid down by the Director General of Mines Safety.
- (iii) In order to extract coal under built up areas, hydraulic sand stowing is carried out to fill up the voids created. This is an anti-subsidence measures.
- (iv) The cases of illegal mining as and when noticed are promptly reported to the local Administration and FIR is lodged to enable law enforcing authority to take action against the culprits.

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF SUBSIDENCE DURING LAST 4 YEARS.

State	Coal Company	No. of occurrences	No. of dwellings			Total
			Company Quarters	Private dwellings	Others	
West Bengal	Eastern Coal-fields Ltd.	* 23	319	69	2(Schools)	390
Bihar	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	3	419	6	-	425
Madhya Pradesh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	-	4	-	4
		27	738	79	2	819

Note : * Of these 13 occurrences were in old abandoned areas where mining was carried out prior to nationalisation. 7 occurred due to illegal mining and 3 due to other reasons.

Mental Patients

1662. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "From riches to rages to insanity to death; but others are worst off" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of July 11, 1994;

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

(c) whether normal people are forcibly admitted in the mental hospitals in the country;

(d) if so, the number of normal people in the mental hospitals, hospital-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to review the working of these mental hospitals?

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

(b) The State Government has to

take steps in accordance with the provisions of the Mental Health Act and the rules thereunder.

(c) No such information is available.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Mental Health Act, 1987 and the Rules thereunder contain detailed provisions for the working of mental hospitals.

Washeries of BCCL

1663. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of washeries of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) are incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make them profitable?

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

(b) According to Coal India Ltd. (CIL) the losses incurred by Washeries of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) during 1991-92 and 1992-93 were as under :-

Year	Losses (Rs. in crores)
1991-92	11.77
1992-93	55.90

These Washeries are also likely to incur loss during 1993-94, accounts for

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which have not yet been finalised/audited.

(c) Steps are being taken by CIL/BCCL to modernise their Washeries and improve their performance as per recommendations of the Expert Committee. BCCL is also seeking payment of remunerative prices of washed coal from Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) based on actual cost of production, capacity utilisation etc. from 1993-94 onwards.

ISI Activities in U.P.

1664. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the plan of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) to cause subversion in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Government is aware of the designs of ISI of Pakistan to carry out espionage, subversion and sabotage in India, including in Uttar Pradesh, in a clandestine manner and is taking all necessary steps to combat and frustrate such objectives by gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, strengthening the deployment of para-military forces at strategic locations, intensified coastal as well as inland patrolling, construction of border fencing and flood lighting in vul-

nerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border. Appropriate instructions have also been issued to the Navy, Coast-Guards and Customs for carrying out intensive patrolling in the high seas as well as along the coastline. The outcome of these efforts is being regularly monitored.

[Translation]

Doctors on Deputation Abroad

1665. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN :
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA :

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

(a) the number of doctors deputed abroad for training on Government expenditure during last three years;

(b) the number of doctors out of them who did not return to the country;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) During the last three years, 9 doctors were deputed abroad from various State Governments under the on-going Area Projects on Government expenditure.

(b) Out of these nominees, no such case has been reported so far.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Insurgency in N.E.

1666. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR :
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI :
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Ministerial Team recently visited the North-Eastern States for an on-the-spot study of the insurgency situation there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the findings of the committee;

(d) the follow-up action being taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of other measures taken to tackle the situation effectively?

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

(b) to (d) A Committee was constituted by the Prime Minister to look into problems of Tribal Communities in the North Eastern States. The Committee consists of 9 Central Ministers under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister. The Committee, after discussions, decided to visit all the North Eastern States in three separate Groups. the first Group headed by the Home Minister and including Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State (Labour) and Smt. Margaret Alva, Minister of State

(Personnel) visited Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya from 21-24 June, 1994. The second Group headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister and including Shri A.K. Antony, Minister (Civil Supplies) and Shri P.M. Sayeed, Minister of State (Home) visited Tripura and Mizoram from 22-24 June, 1994,. The third Group headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Commerce Minister and including Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, Minister of State (Agriculture) visited Manipur and Nagaland from 7-9 July, 1994.

These Groups of Ministers exchanged views with a cross section of the people including among others representatives of political parties, non-governmental organisations, prominent citizens and the press. Impressions gathered during the visits are expected to be discussed in the full Committee.

(e) Among several measures, the major insurgent groups stand declared as "unlawful" and the affected areas stand notified as "disturbed" areas. The affected States are being assisted in tackling the insurgency. In this regard apart from providing funds for modernisation of State Police Forces and release of special grants additional units of Central Para-Military Forces have been provided. In addition, the Army has also been asked to intensify counter insurgency operation. The situation is kept under constant watch and reviewed from time to time.

SC/ST Population

1667. SHRI THAYIL JOHN
ANJALOSE :
DR. SAKSHIJI :
SHRI N.J. RATHVA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be

pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons belonging to SCs and STs in proportion to the total population in the country's State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of persons and rural areas separately, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any time bound programme for their development;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) The details about State/Union Territory-wise number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to the total population in the country and the number of persons in rural areas, as per 1991 Census is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has formulated programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as envisaged in the Constitution. The Five Year Plans and Annual

Plans aim at fixing targets for the economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within specified period. Development of SC and ST centres round two pronged policy viz. (i) protection and promotion of the interest through legal and administrative support, and (ii) implementation of developmental schemes to raise their level of living.

The Tribal Sub-Plan concept implemented during Fifth Five Year Plan period continues to be the main instrument for development of tribal people and tribal areas. The TSP is in operation in 20 States/UT's.

The strategy of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes implemented during the Sixth Plan continues in 24 States/UT's. Schemes are prepared on time bound basis in different plan periods.

Under the strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan, it is a pre-requisite that funds flow to SCP and TSP out of the State Plans in proportion to the percentage of SC and ST population respectively to the total population in the State/UT's concerned. The percentage flows from Fifth Five Year Plan onwards in respect of TSP is as under :

FIVE YEAR PLAN ONWARDS IN RESPECT OF TSP IS AS UNDER :

Year	Total State Plan	TSP Flow	Percentage
5th Plan	17692.48	759.33	4.29
6th Plan	4230.60	3720.36	8.78
7th Plan	73953.35	7076.81	9.57
8th Plan (1992-97)	157973.67	15360.12	9.72
1992-93	24611.65	3019.74	12.27
1993-94	30375.90	2887.82	9.51
1994-95	34501.05	3061.23	8.87

(Rs. in crores)

As regards SCP the total State Plan size and flow to SCP from Sixth Five year Plan onwards is as given under :

Year	Total State Plan	SCP Outlay	Percentage (Rs. in crores)
6th Plan	47149.89	3614.66	7.66
7th Plan (1985-90)	89322.89	7385.42	8.27
1990-91	23225.49	2377.82	10.23
1991-92	28041.04	3066.37	10.93
1992-93	30684.47	3090.36	10.07
1993-94	34205.41	3626.78	10.60
1994-95	37744.17	4111.66	10.89

As regards implementation of Point 11 (A) and (B) of Twenty Point Programme for the Justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, economic assistance is provided to the SC and ST families in order to enable them to cross the poverty line. The targets and achievements during 1992-93, 1993-94 and also targets for 1994-95 are as given below :-

Year	SC Families		ST Families	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1992-93	25.96	20.66	8.96	8.88
1993-94	25.25	23.24	9.00	9.77
1994-95	26.78	-	9.39	-

SCHMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget allocation 1994-95
1.	Special Central Assistance	27385.00
2.	Scheduled Castes Dev. Corpn.	2200.00
3.	National SC & ST Fin. & Dev. Corpn.	4000.00
4.	Liberation & Rehabilitation of scavengers	7300.00
5.	Post-Matric Scholarships for SCs & STs	9635.00
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarships	1000.00
7.	Girls Hostels	620.00
8.	Boys Hostels	620.00
9.	Book Banks for SC/ST students	350.00
10.	Coaching & allied scheme	200.00
11.	PCR & Atrocities Acts	600.00
12.	Aid to Voluntary Organisation	800.00
13.	Research & Training	38.00
14.	Special Educational Dev. Programme	600.00
15.	Upgradation of Merit of SC & ST students	100.00

SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

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Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget allocation 1994-95
1.	Special Central Assistance	27500.00
2.	Grant under Article 275 (1)	7500.00
3.	Girls Hostels	306.00
4.	Boys Hostels	306.00
5.	Ashram Schools	250.00
6.	Grants in aid to NGOs	475.00
7.	Research & Training	150.00
8.	Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of Girls literacy in tribal areas.	185.00
9.	Vocational Training Institutes	240.00
10.	Grants to ST Dev. Co-operative Corpn. for MFP operations.	350.00
11.	Investment share Capital Contribution to TRIFED)	900.00
12.	Grants in aid to TRIFED	
13.	Price Support to TRIFED	9.00
	Total	3210.00

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION, SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
AS PER 1991 CENSUS.

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/ Rural/Urban	Total population	Sch.	Castes %	Population of Sch.	Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	India **	T	846302688	138223277	(16.33)	67758380	(8.01)
		R	628691676	112343797		62751026	
		U	217611012	25879480		5007354	
2.	India (Excluding Jammu & Kashmir)	T	838583988	138223277	(16.48)	67758380	(9.00)
		R	622812376	112343797		62751026	
		U	215771612	25879480		5007354	
1.	India (Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)	T	816169666	136563865	(16.73)	64883939	(7.95)
		R	602885849	110913666		59973718	
		U	213283817	25650199		4910221	
	STATES						

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Sch.	Population of		Tribes
					Castes %	Sch.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
2	Andhra Pradesh	T	66508008	10592066	(15.93)	4199481	(6.31)
		R	48620882	8758641		3880254	
		U	17887126	1833425		319227	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	T	864558	4052	(0.47)	550351	(63.66)
		R	753930	2858		518222	
		U	110628	1194		32129	

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total, rural and urban population in column 4 include projections for Jammu & Kashmir as on 1.3.1991, made by the Standing Committee of Experts on population projections (Oct, 1989). The projected population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken. However the figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in columns 5 and 6 exclude those of Jammu and Kashmir as the projected figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available.

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/		Total population	Population			Tribes
		Rural/Urban	3		4	Sch.	Castes %	
1	2	3	4	5	6			
4.	Assam	T R U	22414322 19926527 2487795	1659412 1430131 229281	(7.40)	2874441 2777308 97133	(12.82)	
5.	Bihar	T R U	8634465 75021453 11353012	12571700 11437136 1134564	(14.55)	6616914 6153659 463255	(7.66)	
6.	Goa	T R U	1169793 690041 479752	24364 12747 11617	(2.08)	376 89 287	(0.03)	
7.	Gujarat	T R U	41309582 27063521 14246061	3060358 1899394 1160694	(7.41)	6161775 5663178 498597	(14.92)	
8.	Haryana	T R U	16463648 12408904 4054744	3250933 2675277 575656	(19.75)	- - -		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	T R U	5170877 4721681 449196	1310296 1227321 82975	(25.34)	218349 212940 5409	(4.22)	

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/ Rural/Urban	Total population	Sch.	Population of			Tribes
					Castes %	Sch.	Sch.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	T	7718700	N.A.	N.A.			
		R	5879300	N.A.	N.A.			
		U	1839400	N.A.	N.A.			
11.	Karnataka	T	44977201	7369279	(16.38)	1915691	(4.26)	
		R	31069413	5645186		1629496		
		U	13907788	1724093		286195		
12.	Kerala	T	29098518	2886522	(9.92)	32096	(1.100)	
		R	21418224	2351924		309764		
		U	15338837	2104285		746304		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	T	66181170	9626679	(14.55)	15399034	(23.27)	
		R	50842333	7522394		14652730		
		U	15338837	2104285		746304		
14.	Maharashtra	T	78937187	8757842	(11.09)	731828	(9.27)	
		R	48395601	5552004		6405814		
		U	30541586	3205838		91246		
15.	Manipur	T	1837149	37105	(2.02)	632173	(34.41)	
		R	1331504	17705		578930		

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/		Total population	Sch.	Population of		Tribes
		Rural/Urban	Urban			Castes %	Sch.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		U	505645	19400	53243			
16.	Meghalaya	T R U	1774778 1444731 330047	9072 4972 4100	1517927 1312093 205834	(0.51)		(85.53)
17.	Mizoram	T R U	689756 371810 317946	691 456 235	653665 368113 296452	(0.10)		(94.75)
18.	Nagaland	T R U	1209546 1001323 208223	- - -	1060022 933145 127877			(87.70)
19.	Orissa	T R U	31659736 27424753 4234983	5129314 4578669 550645	7032214 6670506 361708	(16.20)		(22.21)
20.	Punjab	T R U	20281969 14288744 5993225	5742528 4562442 1180086	- - -	(28.31)		

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/ Rural/Urban	Total population	Population of			Tribes
				Sch.	Castes %	Sch.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
21.	Rajasthan	T R U	44005990 33938877 10067113	7607820 6102496 1505324	(17.29)	5474881 5220549 254332	(12.44)
22.	Sikkim	T R U	406457 369451 37006	24084 21333 2751	(5.93)	90901 83486 7415	(22.36)
23.	Tamil Nadu	T R U	55858946 36781354 19077592	10712266 8428040 2284226	(19.18)	574194 505208 68986	(1.03)
24.	Tripura	T R U	2757205 2335484 421721	451116 379664 71452	(16.36)	853345 839264 14081	(30.95)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	T R U	139112287 111506372 27605915	29276455 25823388 3453067	(21.05)	207901 271028 16873	(0.21)
26.	West Bengal	T R U	68077965 49370364 18707601	16080611 13605405 2475206	(23.62)	3808760 3612448 196312	(5.59)

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Sch.		Population of Castes %		Tribes
				Sch.	Sch.	Castes %	Sch.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNION TERRITORIES								
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T R U	280661 205706 74955	- - -	- - -	26770	(9.54) 26268 502	
28.	Chandigarh	T R U	642015 66186 575829	105977 14140 91837	- - -	(16.51)		
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T R U	138477 126752 11725	2730 2243 487	- - -	(1.97)	109380 105064 3516	(78.99)
30.	Daman & Diu	T R U	101586 54043 47543	3891 2395 1496	- - -	(3.93)	11724 9192 2532	(11.54)
31.	Delhi	T R U	9420644 949019 8471625	1794836 207709 1587127	- - -	(19.05)	- - -	

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total/ Rural/Urban	Total population	Sch.	Population of Castes %	Sch.	Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6		
32.	Lakshadweep	T R U	51707 22593 29114	- - -	48163 (93.15)	21478 26685	
33.	Pondicherry	T R U	807785 290800 516985	131278 77727 53551	(16.25)	.	

Training Programmes

1668. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of training programmes sponsored or financed by W.H.O. being conducted abroad;

(b) whether W.H.O. also finances training in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) During the biennium 1992-93, WHO sponsored 271 candidates for training abroad.

(b) and (d) WHO sponsored 531 foreigners for training in India during the Biennium 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Population

1669. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA :
SHRI LALIT ORAON :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decline in the population of tribals during the last three census;

(b) if so, the number of the tribals

according to the last three census, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for decline in the population of tribals and primitive tribes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No, Sir, the total Scheduled Tribes population of the country has not declined over the last three censuses.

(b) The total population of Scheduled Tribes at the last three censuses (i.e. 1971, 1981 and 1991) alongwith the decadal percentage of All India, States and UTs is provided in the attached Statement In Statement II a list of specific Scheduled Tribes which have shown a decline in their population either during the 1961-71 or 1971-81 census is given. The Scheduled Tribe-wise data with respect to 1991 Census have not yet been tabulated and hence the relevant details for 1981-91 Censuses cannot be provided.

(c) and (d) As may be seen in Annexure I it is only State of Kerala which has shown marginal decline in total population of Scheduled Tribes during the 1971-81 decade whereas, during 1981-91 only Goa's population of Scheduled Tribes, has shown decline.

Regarding the decline in population of the individual Scheduled Tribes during the earlier three census of 1961, 1971 and 1981 it may be noted that only 7 Scheduled Tribes had shown a continuous decline in their population since 1961. This decline is however, of a smaller magnitude. The Sched-

uled Tribes showing such decline are as follows :-

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Scheduled Tribe</i>	<i>Population in 1981</i>	<i>Percentage change in 1971-81</i>
Gujarat	Bharwad	519	- 2.26
Kerala	Malayalar	2,747	- 80.11
Kerala	Palleyan	30	- 96.63
Meghalaya	Any Naga Tribes	846	- 1.63
Tripura	Noatia	7,182	- 30.25
A & N Islands	Onge	97	- 13.39
D & N Haveli	Kathodi	74	- 77.84

The other tribes mentioned in the statement have shown marginal decline in population during 1961-71, but registering substantial growth at the later censuses or vice-versa.

Inter-state migration, under-enumeration, Scheduled Tribes returning themselves by new adopted names, are a few reasons which may result in an apparent decline in population of Scheduled Tribe. As there is no all India list of Scheduled Tribes population, it is not possible to find whether there has been any real decline in the population of individual Scheduled Tribe or in the Total Scheduled Tribes population of a given area i.e. State/UT or in the country as a whole.

In this connection it is also important to mention here, that, all the Scheduled Tribes which show fluctuating population, have not shown this trend in areas of their major concentration or habitation but mainly in adjoining States. The population of Sched-

uled Tribes in these States only represent a spillover population (e.g. Bhil in Andhra Pradesh, Bavancha in Karnataka, Chodhara in Karnataka, Any Mizo tribes in Manipur, Mikir in Nagaland, etc.). In Arunachal Pradesh the situation is slightly different. The first full census of Arunachal Pradesh was held in 1971 and the population of individual Scheduled Tribes shown at 1961 Census is not based on full coverage. Further by virtue of the notification, Arunachal Pradesh has an "open list" of Scheduled Tribes. All tribes in this State are deemed to the Scheduled Tribes. As a result, at the time of decennial censuses a large number of names are returned as tribe which in fact in many cases represent names of only sub-tribe, clans or generic names. The decline in most cases, therefore, are not real.

There are also instances of tribes returning by both generic norms, like the Naga tribe or the Mizo tribe or by specific Naga or Mizo name (e.g. Angami, Kabui).

The decline in population is also due to physiological effect of inbreeding, high infant mortality, high death rate, malnutrition, inter-state migration of some groups to other areas belongs to Scheduled Tribe specifically primitive tribal groups.

Various socio-economic programmes

under Tribal sub-Plan (TSP) area are taken up for the protection and development of the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India provides Special Central Assistance (SCA) for primitive tribal groups and does not insist even on the principle of supplementation. Important programmes for the primitive communities are taken up on 100% grant basis.

STATEMENT - I

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION AT DECADAL % CHANGE IN POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA. STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes Population					Decadal Variation		
	1991	1981	1971	1961	1981-91	1971-81	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
India	67,758,38	51,628,638	38,015,162	30,130,184	31.24	35.81	26.17	
India (excl. Assam)	64,883,930	51,628,638	36,408,514	28,965,543	25.67	41.80	25.70	
Andhra Pradesh	4,199,48	3,176,001	1,657,657	1,324,368	32.23	91.60	25.17	
Arunachal Pradesh	550,35	441,167	369,408	5,915	24.75	19.43	6145.27	
Assam	2,874,44	NA	1,606,648	1,164,641	-	-	37.95	
Bihar	6,616,914	5,810,867	4,932,767	4,204,784	13.87	17.80	17.31	
Goa	376	690	439	NA	45.51	57.18		
Gujarat	6,161,776	4,848,586	3,734,422	2,754,446	27.08	29.83	35.58	

State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes Population								Decadal Variation		
	1991	1981	1971	1961	1981-91	1971-81	1961-71	1	2	3	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	
Himachal Pradesh	218,349	197,263	141,610	122,326	10.69	39.30	20.39				
Karnataka	1,915,69	1,825,203	231,268	192,096	4.96	689.22	20.39				
Kerala	320.96	261,475	269,356	212,762	22.75	2.93	26.60				
Madhya Pradesh	15,399,03-	11,987,031	8,387,403	6,678,410	28.46	42.92	25.59				
Maharashtra	7,318,28	5,772,038	2,954,249	2,397,159	26.79	95.38	23.24				
Manipur	632,173	387,977	334,466	249,049	62.94	16.00	34.30				
Meghalaya	1,517,92-	1,076,345	814,230	639,161	41.03	32.19	27.39				
Mizoram	653,56-	461,907	313,299	261,014	41.49	47.43	20.03				
Nagaland	1,060,822	650,885	457,602	343,697	62.98	42.24	33.14				
Orissa	7,032,21-	5,915,067	5,071,937	4,223,757	18.89	16.62	20.08				
Rajasthan	5,474,88-	4,183,124	3,125,506	2,351,470	30.88	33.84	32.92				

State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes Population					Decadal Variation		
	1991	1981	1971	1961	1981-91	1971-81	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sikkim	90,90	73,623	NA	NA	23.47			
Tamil Nadu	574,19-	458,462	311,515	251,991	25.24	47.17	23.62	
Tripura	853,34-	583,920	450,544	360,070	46.14	29.60	25.13	
Uttar Pradesh	287,90-	232,705	198,565	NA	23.72	17.19		
West Bengal	3,808,760	3,070,672	2,532,969	2,054,081	24.04	21.23	23.31	
Union Territory								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26,770	22,361	18,102	14,122	19.72	23.53	28.18	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	109,380	81,714	64,445	51,259	33.86	26.80	25.72	
Daman & Diu	11,72-	10,031	7,215	NA	16.88	39.03		
Lakshadweep	48,163	37,760	29,540	23,391	27.55	27.83	26.29	

* Excluding those States/UT where no Scheduled Tribe was notified.

STATEMENT - II

STATEMENT SHOWING SCHEDULED TRIBES REGISTERING DECLINE IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1961-71 AND 1971-81 CENSUSES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1	Bhil	259	560	83	53.75	574.70
2	Goudu	3962	0	3392	-	-
3	Hill Reddis	398	4306	3894	90.76	10.58
4	Kolam Manneratu	21,842	26,498	16,731	17.57	58.38
5.	Konda kapus	28,033	39,126	29,823	26.47	27.84
6	Rona Rena	232	12	23	1833.33	47.83
7	Thoti	1,416	1,785	546	-20.67	226.92
Arunachal Pradesh						

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population							Decadal Variation	
		1981	3	4	5	6	7	1981-71	1971-61	
1	2									
	1	Abor	63	4,733	0				-98.67	
	2	Ashing	66	959	46				-93.12	1984.78
	3	Bagi	78	2,063	0				-96.22	
	4.	Bangro	984	1,085	8				-9.31	13462.50
	5	Bojum	36	473	0				-92.39	
	6	Bolok Tangsa	2	3	0				-33.33	
	7	Bomdo	2	294	0				-99.32	
	8	But Monpa	348	555	0				-37.30	
	9	Dafia	63	5,926	169				-98.94	3406.51
	10.	Digaruru/Taraon	3,992	5,384	100				-25.85	5284.00
	11.	Galong	8,998	38,688	879				-76.74	4301.37

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation		
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
12.	Havi Tangsa	383	699	0	-45.21		
13.	Hill Miri	6,936	8,174	0	-15.15		
14.	Janbo	6	210	0	-97.14		
15.	Kaman	3,662	8,233	1	-55.52	823200.00	
16.	Karka	2	2,118	0	-99.91		
17.	Kemsing Tangsa	129	391	0	-67.01		
18.	Khalim Tangsa	1	2	0	-50.00		
19.	Khamba	342	848	23	-59.67	3586.96	
20.	Khowa	625	703	0	-11.10		
21.	Kongbo	5	375	0	-98.67		
22.	Langkai Tangsa	2	11	0	-81.82		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
23.	Lich Tangsa	0	2	0				
24.	Longin Tangsa	4	9	0	-55.56			
25.	Langsang Tangsa	30	375	0	-92.00			
26.	Mikir	598	1,298	21	-53.93	6080.95		
27.	Millang	706	2,595	21	-72.79	12257.14		
28.	Miniyong	3,573	19,146	1,228	-81.34	1459.12		
29.	Monpa	21,619	23,319	294	-7.29	7831.63		
30.	Morang Tangsa	92	123	0	-25.20			
31.	Ngimong Tangsa	2	4	0	-50.00			
32.	Nishang	8,693	15,462	10	-43.78	154520.00		
33.	Nocte	19,606	23,165	66	-15.36	34998.48		
34.	Padam	6,708	9,864	610	-32.00	1517.06		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
35.	Palibo	535	1,190	18	-55.04	6511.11		
36.	Pasi	647	1,944	11	-66.72	17572.73		
37.	Pong Tangsa	0	1	0				
38.	Pontgkong	2	5	0	-60.00			
39.	Ponthai Nocte	44	247	0	-82.19			
40.	Rongrang Tangsa	261	538	0	-51.49			
41.	Simong	26	3,140	1	-99.17	313900.00		
42.	Siram	5	8	0	-37.50			
43.	Sulung	4,227	4,250	3	-0.54	141566.67		
44.	Sulung Bangni	6	38	0	-84.21			
45.	Tagin Bangni	2	1,730	0	-99.88			

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
46.	Tanggam	14	84	0	-83.33			
47.	Tayang	1	0	0				
48.	Tikhak Tangsa	409	1,169	0	-65.01			
49.	Yatong	0	158	0				
50.	Yanoo Bangni	0	1578	0				
51.	Yobin	5	929	0	-99.46			
52.	Zakhring	14	23	0	-39.13			
Assam:								
1.	Dimasa, Kachari	NA	39,342	67,284	-	-41.53		
2.	Hojai	NA	2,298	3,617	-	-36.47		
3.	Kachari Sonwal	NA	198,619	236,936	-	-16.17		
4.	Mech	NA	2,570	6,987	-	-63.22		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population				Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bihar:							
	1.	Birjia	4,057	3,628	4,029	11.82	-9.95
	2.	Gorait	5,206	3,239	4,793	60.73	-32.42
	3.	Khond	1,264	596	814	112.08	-26.78
	4.	Korwa	21,940	18,717	21,162	17.22	-11.55
	5.	Sauria Paharia	39,269	59,047	55,606	-33.50	6.19
	6.	Savar	3,014	3,548	1,561	-15.05	127.29
Goa :							
	1.	Varli	2	21	-	-90.48	-
Gujarat :							
	1.	Bavacha	3714	2345	2455	58.38	-4.48
	2.	Bharwad	519	531	806	-2.26	34.12

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population							Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61	1981-71	1971-61	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
3.	Charan	1,426	1,700	1,319	-16.12	28.89				
4.	Chodhara	5,464	11,118	6,107	-50.85	82.05				
5.	Gamit	250,550	276,591	158,703	-9.41	74.28				
6.	Kathodi	2,546	2,939	2,358	-13.37	24.64				
7.	Pardhi	4,416	2,806	2,846	57.38	-1.41				
8.	Pardhi, Advichinche	814	2,677	456	-69.59	487.06				
9.	Pomla	793	300	319	164.33	-5.96				
10.	Rabati	5,047	4,693	5,093	7.54	-7.85				
Himachal Pradesh :										
1.	Gadd	76,860	50,685	51,369	51.64	-1.33				
2.	Jad, Lamba	1221	18198	14021	-93.29	29.79				

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Lahaula	1874	3144	2860	-40.39	9.93
Karnataka:						
1.	Barda	727	839	268	-13.35	213.06
2.	Bavacha	79	422	6	-81.28	6933.33
3.	Chodhara	141	0	3		
4.	Hasalaru	10,660	11,213	8,905	-4.93	25.92
5.	Kaniyan	528	890	142	-40.67	-52.76
6.	Kattunayakan	107	175	9	-38.86	1844.44
7.	Kokna	38	176	7	-78.41	2414.29
8.	Kota	75	103	81	-27.18	27.16
9.	Kudiya	1,773	6,689	1,043	-73.49	541.32
10.	Kuruba	4,595	8,857	9,246	-48.12	-4.21

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11.	Kurumans	131	323	98	-59.44	229.59		
12.	Malasar	62	6	7	933.33	-14.29		
13.	Malayekandi	129	46	3,580	180.43	-98.72		
14.	Maleru	966	1,321	1,166	-26.87	13.29		
15.	Naikda	1,260,158	68,632	70,598	1736.11	-2.78		
16.	Palliyan	738	22	1,373	3254.55	-98.40		
17.	Rathawa	10	76	4	-86.84	1800.00		
18.	Sholaga	1,942	2,639	2	-26.41	131850.00		
19.	Vitolia	13	39	4	-66.67	875.00		
20.	Yerava	19,241	13,743	15,290	40.01	-10.12		
Kerala:								
1.	Arandan	95	1	43	9400.00	97.67		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Hill Pulaya	3091	1152	2982	168.32	-61.37
3.	Kammara	82	318	270	-74.21	17.78
4.	Kochu Velan	10	8	47	25.00	-82.98
5.	Konda Kapus	11	19	0	-42.11	
6.	Kota	41	0	8	-	
7.	Malakuravan	260	144	246	80.56	-41.46
8.	Malayan	2,394	3,616	3,168	-33.79	14.14
9.	Malayarayar	2,747	13,813	14,082	-80.11	-1.91
10.	Palleyan	30	890	1,354	-96.63	-34.27
Madhya Pradesh :						
1.	Bhattra	117,297	71,145	72,274	64.87	-1.56
2.	Birhul	561	708	513	-23.98	43.86

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population				Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3.	Gadaba	3,254	3,728	1,128	-12.71	230.50	
4.	Kamar	17,517	19,750	11,795	-11.31	67.44	
5.	Karku	469	10,005	6,430	-95.31	55.60	
6.	Khairwar	14,374	62,909	44,251	-77.15	42.16	
7.	Kharla	6,892	23,228	19,107	-70.33	21.57	
8.	Kondh	1,670	6,899	4,525	-75.79	52.46	
9.	Kol	123,811	477,730	386,009	-74.08	23.76	
10.	Kolam	304	351	0	-13.39		
11.	Korku	66,781	212,994	157,125	-68.65	35.56	
12.	Korwa	15,340	67,303	42,056	-77.21	60.03	
13.	Majhwar	6,509	33,489	27,476	-80.56	21.88	

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
14.	Mina	383	1,182	296	-67.60	299.32		
15.	Munda	1,579	14,007	4,114	-88.73	240.47		
16.	Nagesia, Nagasia	471	60,513	46,850	-76.09	29.16		
17.	Oraon	88,819	370,652	283,073	-76.04	30.94		
18.	Pao	7,223	23,704	23,496	-69.53	0.89		
19.	Pardhan	18,234	69,633	52,531	-78.31	32.56		
20.	Pardhi	8066	10835	4923	-25.56	120.09		
21.	Parja	1,408	8,350	525	-83.14	1490.48		
22.	Saoma	3,174	9,709	6,101	-67.31	59.14		
23.	Sonr	48,662	1,149	17,541	4135.16	-93.45		
Maharashtra:								
1.	Barda	10,292	208	918	4848.08	-77.34		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	2.	Bavacha	336	64	94	425.00	-31.91	
	3.	Birhul, Birhor	212	0	22	-	-100.00	
	4.	Chodhara	179	649	157	-72.42	313.38	
	5.	Dhanwar	69,809	9	40	775555.56	-77.50	
	6.	Dhodia	10,980	9,936	12,037	10.51	-17.45	
	7.	Dubla	16,019	12,474	13,630	28.42	-8.48	
	8.	Gamit, Gamta	110,828	128,831	102,321	-13.97	25.91	
	9.	Kawar Kanwar	20,321	2,877	2,915	606.33	-1.30	
	10.	Khairwar	2,345	0	275	-	-	
	11.	Nagesia, Nagasia	124	8	28	1450.00	-71.43	
	12.	Naikda Nayaka	35,053	9,315	11,731	276.31	-20.60	

State/ J.T.	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
13.	Patelia	1,045	132	180	691.67	-26.67		
14.	Pomla	219	614	263	-64.33	133.46		
15.	Rathawa	1,009	96	2,874	951.04	-96.66		
16.	Thoti	209	82	109	154.88	-24.77		
17.	Vitolia, Kotwalia	1,013	1,031	898	-1.75	14.81		
Manipur :								
1.	Angami	566	70	632	708.57	-88.92		
2.	Chothe	1,687	1,905	1,035	-11.44	84.06		
3.	Kabul	26,006	40,257	29,218	-35.40	37.78		
4.	Kacha Naga	12,754	13,026	9,734	-2.09	38.82		
5.	Koirao	919	1,620	406	-43.27	299.01		
6.	Koireng	948	458	531	106.99	-13.75		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
7.	Maram	6,544	4,939	4,928	44.17	-7.89		
8.	Any Mizo Tribes	6,126	7,483	2,746	-18.13	172.51		
9.	Monsang	1,139	930	1,342	22.47	-30.70		
10.	Purum	447	0	82				
11.	Ralte.	109	154	80	-29.22	92.50		
12.	Sema	24	3	4	700.00	-25.00		
13.	Thadou	56,457	59,955	47,994	-5.83	24.92		
Meghalaya :								
1.	Dimasa, Kachari	1,349	834	1,420	61.75	-41.27		
2.	Hajong	24,331	19,558	22,652	24.40	-13.66		
3.	Hmar	611	198	1,491	208.59	-86.72		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Lakher	41	0	1		
5.	Man	666	0	253		
6.	Any Naga Tribe	846	860	948	-1.63	-9.28
7.	Pawi	37	222	0	-83.33	
8.	Synteng	24	48	0	-50.00	
Mizoram :						
1.	Dimasa (Kachari)	22	2	14	1000.00	-85.71
2.	Any Kuki Tribes	20,785	7,510	11,677	176.76	-35.69
3.	Any Naga Tribe	23	14	23	64.29	-39.13
Nagaland :						
1.	Miku	440	519	466	-15.22	11.37
2.	Makwara	612	2501	0	-75.53	

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Orissa :								
	1. Bagata	2,615	262	1,511	898.09	-82.66		
	2. Birhor	142	98	273	44.90	-64.10		
	3. Chenchu	44	8	52	450.00	-84.62		
	4. Dharua	8,612	8,791	7,210	-2.04	21.93		
	5. D dayi	1,978	2,164	1,978	-8.60	9.40		
	6. Ho	44,496	31,916	43,323	39.42	-26.33		
	7. Jatapu	18,457	8,047	10,801	129.36	-25.50		
	8. Kharwar	1,429	3,234	717	-55.81	351.05		
	9. Kol	4,234	1,033	46,397	309.87	-97.77		
	10. Kondadora	17,442	9,286	15,526	87.83	-43.81		
	11. Kora	5,822	3,961	7,189	46.98	-44.90		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	12. Korua	986	3,484	953	-71.70	265.58		
	13. Kulis	1,498	1,893	1,609	-20.87	17.65		
	14. Mankidi	205	333	627	-38.44	-46.89		
	15. Mirahas	28,177	28,447	26,660	-0.95	6.70		
	16. Parenga	9,623	3,032	6,801	217.38	-55.42		
	17. Pentia	7,908	6,266	9,656	26.20	-35.11		
	18. Thatua	1,034	293	310	252.90	-5.48		
Rajasthan :								
	1. Garasia	118,757	49,753	62,509	138.69	-20.41		
Tamil Nadu :								
	1. Kadar	762	806	293	-5.46	175.09		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2.	Kattunayakan	26,383	5,042	6,459	423.26	-21.94		
3.	Kota	604	1,188	833	-49.16	42.62		
4.	Kudiya	91	0	2				
5.	Malai Arayan	470	0	58				
6.	Malayekandi	70	497	0	-85.92			
7.	Mannan	40	49	0	-18.37			
8.	Mudugar	696	886	119	-21.44	644.54		
9.	Palleyan	19	3108	0	-99.39			
10.	Palliyan	1818	0	1551				
11.	Sholaga	4,827	8,310	6,136	-41.91	35.43		
12.	Toda	875	930	714	-5.91	30.25		

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population					Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Tripura :								
	1. Bhutia	22	3	7	633.33	-57.14		
	2. Chaimal	18	0	50				
	3. Khasia	457	491	349	-6.92	40.69		
	4. Kuki	5,502	7,775	5,531	-29.23	40.57		
	5. Noatia	7,182	10,297	16,010	-30.25	-35.68		
Uttar Pradesh :								
	1. Bhotia	31,311	34,144	0	-5.37			
	2. Raji	1,087	1,918	0	-43.33			
West Bengal :								
	1. Baiga	1,606	1,606	0	4			
	2. Birhor	658	0	100				

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chakma	141	2,927	1,379	-95.18	112.26
4.	Chero	1,648	175	559	841.71	-68.69
5.	Gond	4,923	46	735	10602.17	-93.74
6.	Hajang	1,035	244	426	324.18	-42.72
7.	Ho	3,202	1,036	1,075	209.07	-3.63
8.	Karmali	1,418	94	1,023	1408.51	-90.81
9.	Kharwar	11,726	134	1,142	8650.75	-88.27
10.	Khond	639	0	41		
11.	Korwa	2,493	3,222	2,891	-22.63	11.45
12.	Lepcha	23,409	14,568	15,309	60.69	-4.84
13.	Magh	1,020	31,018	15,706	-45.13	97.49

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation	
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Mahli	10,827	998	5,075	984.87	-80.33
15.	Mal Pahariya	17,020	31,018	15,706	-45.13	97.49
16.	Mech	26,959	10,862	13,915	148.20	-21.94
17.	Mru	1,231	836	1,477	47.25	-43.40
18.	Nagesia	7,745	2,516	4,875	207.83	-48.39
19.	Oraon	437,574	291,173	297,394	50.28	-2.09
20.	Parhaiya	3,745	108	487	3367.59	-77.82
21.	Rabha	11,256	2,466	6,053	356.45	-59.26
A & N Islands						
1.	Onges	97	112	129	-13.39	-13.18
D & N Haveli :						

State/ UT	Name of Sch. Tribe	Population			Decadal Variation		
		1981	1971	1961	1981-71	1971-61	1971-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1. Kathodi	74	334	1,005	-77.84	66.77	
	2. Koli Dhor	692	1,396	1,125	-50.43	24.09	
	3. Naikda or Nayaka	67	40	43	67.50	-6.98	

Chakma Refugees

1670. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the rehabilitation package of Chakma refugees in India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure proper rehabilitation of such refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There has been no such review. However, the Government of Bangladesh have offered a rehabilitation package to the Chakma refugees for their return from Tripura to Bangladesh.

[Translation]

Water Share of Rajasthan

1671. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water available in the country and the percentage of water out of

- it being made available to Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Union Government propose to provide more water to Rajasthan keeping in view the geographical conditions and low percentage of rainfall in the State;
- (c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided; and
- (d) if not, the persons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The total average water resources potential of the country has been reassessed as 1869 Billion Cubic metres. As river basin or a sub basin is the hydrological unit for water resources planning and development, water resources availability is worked out on basin/sub basin only. However, as per a study on the surface water resources of Rajasthan carried out in 1987-88, the average annual flow in the principal river system contributing to the surface flows in Rajasthan has been assessed as 19.568 Billion Cubic metres which is about 1.05% of the country's average annual flow.

(b) and (c) Based on various inter-State agreements, Rajasthan has been allocated following share of water from other river basins: ,

(in Billion Cubic Metres)

Sl. No.	River Basin	Agreement	Quantity of Water allocated to Rajasthan
1.	Satluj Waters	Bhakra Nangal Agreement of 1959	1.763
2.	Narmada Waters	Narmada Waters	0.617

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>River Basin</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Quantity of Water allocated to Rajasthan</i>
		Dispute Tribunal Award 1979	
3.	Ravi & Beas Waters	Inter State Agreement on Ravi-Bease Waters of 1981	11.972
4.	Yamuna Waters	Memorandum of Understanding allocation of surface flow of Yamuna of May, 94	1.119

(d) Does not arise.

ment during the last three years?

[English]

Irrigation Projects

1672. SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA
RAO VADDE:
SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Union Government;

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

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the details of irrigation projects which have been cleared by the Union Govern-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) A Statement giving details of new major and medium irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh at the Centre is attached.

(c) Clearance of the project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Welfare as required.

(d) 5 Medium Irrigation Projects namely, Yerrakalava, Maddileru, Kaulasnala, Buggawanka & Chelamelavagu have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission at estimated cost of Rs. 46.519 Crores, Rs. 28.56 Crores, Rs. 20.487 Crores, Rs. 25.916 Crores & Rs. 22.99 Crores respectively during the last three years.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF NEW MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Area benefitted (Hectares)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAJOR					
1.	Jurala	204.75	47,840	9/80	Techno-economically appraised and accepted by the Advisory Committee in 4/88 for Rs. 204.75 Crores subject to environment and Forests. Environment clearance received in 4/94. The State Govt. is required to update the cost estimates.
2.	Vamsadhara State - II	410.74	50,960	3/79	Techno-economically appraised and accepted by the Advisory Commit-

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Area benefitted (Hectares)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>tee in 12/91 for Rs. 275.74 crores. The State is required to obtain environment and forest clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and clearance of Ministry of Welfare on rehabilitation and resettlement aspects. Based on mathematical model study done by Central Water Commission, the State is also required to sort out the submergence issue with Orissa.</p>
3.	Yeleru	335.34	27,360	1/93	<p>Techno-economically appraised and accepted by the Advisory Committee in 3/93 for Rs. 335.34 crores. The State is required to obtain environment and forest clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests and clearance of Ministry of Welfare on Rehabilitation</p>

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Area benefitted (Hectares)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Telugu Ganga Project	1120.00	199,000	12/83	and resettlement aspects. The State is also required to sort out the issue regarding charging for water for industrial water supply. It has been techno-economically examined by Central Water Commission, but the Advisory Committee in 4/88 deferred consideration due to non-resolution of inter-state issues. The project has also been cleared from environment and forest angles. The State is required to obtain concurrence of other Krishna basin States or establish techno-economic viability of the proposal to save 29 T MC of water on other Krishna basin schemes in Andhra Pradesh for utilisation on this project.

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Area benefitted (Hectares)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	K.C. Canal Modernisation	198.00	106,000	11/92	The State is required to submit detailed project report as per guidelines of Central Water Commission.
6.	Pulichintala	268.64	No additional irrigation benefits but 60 MW Power proposed.	7/93	The State is required to sort out various techno-economic issues and also obtain clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Welfare.
7.	Flood flow Canal from Sriramsagar	1334.00	89,030	12/93	The State Government is required to sortout various techno-economic issues with the Central Water Commission.
MEDIUM					
1.	Pedderu	26.23	6,460	9/91	Techno-economically examined and accepted by the Advisory Committee

S. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Area benefitted (Hectares)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Palemvagu	29.13	6,230	1/86	in 11/93 subject to obtaining clearance of Ministry of Welfare on rehabilitation/resettlement plans and provision of adequate funds by the State. Techno-economically examined and accepted by the Advisory Committee in 11/93 subject to obtaining of forest clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and provision of adequate funds by the State Government.

Programmes in Siraiki Language

1673. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of Siraiki speaking people migrated to Delhi and other Northern States after partition of the country;

(b) whether their language and culture are very ancient;

(c) whether no programme in this language is broadcast/telecast on AIR/Doordarshan from Jalandhar;

(d) whether the Government have any proposals for broadcasting/telecasting programmes in this language from AIR/Doordarshan, Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is at present no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The present arrangement, whereby a 15 - minute programme in Siraiki is broadcast in All India Radio's external service exclusively once a week on Saturday and repeated on All India Radio, Suratgarh on Wednesday, is considered adequate.

Transmitting Stations

1674. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned some Low Power and High Power Transmitting Stations during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite details are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Transmitters sanctioned during the last 3 years (under Annual Plan 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>HPT</i>	<i>LPT/VLPT</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	34
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>HPT</i>	<i>LPT/VLPT</i>
4.	Assam	-	6
5.	Bihar	-	10
6.	Gujarat	-	18
7.	Haryana	-	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	22
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	14
10.	Karnataka	1	15
11.	Kerala	-	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	20
13.	Maharashtra	1	20
14.	Manipur	-	2
15.	Meghalaya	-	2
16.	Mizoram	-	2
17.	Nagaland	-	2
18.	Orissa	2	37
19.	Punjab	-	1
20.	Rajasthan	1	33
21.	Pondicherry	-	1
22.	Sikkim	-	3
23.	Tripura	-	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	16
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2	38

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>HPT</i>	<i>LPT/VLPT</i>
26.	West Bengal	1	8
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1
28.	Delhi	-	4
Total		11	330

TADA

1675. SHRI E. AHAMED :
 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
 SHRIMATI MALINI
 BHATTACHARYA :
 SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
 THORAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under TADA during the current year so far, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of persons detained and arrested, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted, sentenced and released, separately, States/ Union Territory-wise;

(d) the number of TADA cases pending at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(e) the steps being taken to expedite these cases;

(f) whether the Union Government have received complaints regarding misuse of provisions of TADA by State Governments during the above period;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Govts./UT Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The Central Govt. have been requesting the States/UTs to take all necessary steps for speedy trial of TADA cases. The State and UTs have constituted Review Committees which hold regular review meetings.

(f) No specific complaints regarding misuse of the provisions of TADA by the State Govts./UT Administrations have been received.

(g) Question does not arise.

(h) The Central Govt. has reiterated to the State Govts./UTs that the provisions of the Act should only be invoked against hard core terrorists and disruptionists and that the Act should not be invoked against criminals for whom normal laws of the land are sufficient.

Special Employment Exchanges for Handicapped

1676. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special employment exchanges functioning for the handicapped in Gujarat; and

(b) the number of handicapped persons who have been given placements by

these exchanges during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) There are four special employment exchanges functioning for the handicapped persons in Gujarat at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat.

(b) The number of handicapped persons who have been given placements by these exchanges during each of the last three years are as follows:

<i>Name of the Employment Exchanges</i>	<i>Placements effected</i>		
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Ahmedabad	96	124	153
Baroda	32	170	104
Rajkot	9	90	107
Surat	28	35	62
Total :-	165	419	426

Banned Drugs

1677. SHRI CHEDI PASWAN :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR :
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

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

(a) whether some drugs banned in other countries are being sold in our country;

(b) if so, the names of such drugs and the reasons for sale of these drugs;

(c) whether the Government propose

to ban these drugs;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e) Of the 44 drugs reported by the World Health Organisation to have been withdrawn in some countries, Government, on the advice of experts and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, have banned 11 drugs, disallowed 26 drugs to be marketed and permitted continued marketing of the remaining 7 drugs as these drugs were considered effective by experts in the Indian context.

These Drugs are:-

1. Hydroxyquinoline (clioquinol, enteroquinol, etc.)
2. Phenformin (D.B.I)
3. Nitrofurane compound
 - (a) Furazolidone
 - (b) Nitrofurazone cream
4. Lynestronol
5. Piperazine
6. Oxyhenbutazone/Phenylbutazone
7. Analgin (Dipyron)

Violation of Human Rights

1678. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has recently considered the question of violation of Human Rights of the victims of brutality and terrorism perpetrated by Pak-mercenaries operating in Jammu and Kashmir, especially in Doda;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made and decisions taken by the Commission; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) According to available information the National Human Rights Commission has received memo-

randa alleging violation of human rights by Pak mercenaries operating in Doda Distt. of Kashmir in particular and the rest of the valley in general, which are under consideration of the Commission, No recommendations have been made by the Commission in this regard.

[Translation]

Jain-Aggarwal Committee

1679. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Das Saal Mein Bhi Adhura Hai 84 Dagon Ke Mamley Darj Karne Ka Kaam" appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated June 27, 1994;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered so far on the basis of the remaining 21 affidavits left by the Jain-Aggarwal Committee and the number of cases in which action has yet to be taken; and

(c) if no action has been taken on these 21 affidavits, the time by which it is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c) Action on 21 Affidavits is in progress in various stages Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi have recently reported that one case based on seven affidavits has been registered. In another case based on another affidavit, further investigations are in progress as the FIR in this case was already registered earlier. Furthermore, in 13 affidavits involv-

ing four cases, preliminary inquiry has been ordered.

Drug Policy for Indian System of Medicines

1680. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a separate drug policy for Indian System of Medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Drugs belonging to Indian Systems of Medicine are already covered by Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules made thereunder. The emphasis is on their standardisation and improved availability of medicinal plants.

[English]

Arsenic Contamination

1681. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been arsenic contamination of drinking water drawn from tubewells in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Union Government have extended any financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal to meet the situation arising out of the reported arsenic contamination; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The presence of arsenic in ground water has been reported from some parts of West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Out of a total cost of Rs. 961.85 lakhs approved for tackling arsenic contamination in drinking water from tubewells in different districts of West Bengal an amount of Rs. 488.92 lakhs has been released to the Government of West Bengal by the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Translation]

Control of Malaria

1682. SHRI MAHESH KANOJIA : SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : DR. VASANT PAWAR :

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

(a) whether there is an increase in the incidence of malaria in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during 1993-94 in each State;

(c) the number of deaths out of them during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to control the malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir. The malaria cases have been contained at 2 million cases annually since 1984 with marginal fluctuations.

- (b) and (c) A statement is annexed. - Recurrent anti-larval measures
- (d) Steps taken to control Malaria are: - Community participation and health education
- Surveillance - Implementation of model bye-laws for urban areas only
 - Case detection and early treatment
 - Residual insecticidal spray - Bio-environmental measures.

Statement

Malaria Cases and Deaths in States/UTs during 1993

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of malaria cases (1993)</i>	<i>No. of Deaths (1993)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85570	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26503	Nil
3.	Assam	115000	48
4.	Bihar	46920	2
5.	Assam	2227	Nil
6.	Gujarat	302878	20
7.	Haryāna	21945	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4062	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	784	Nil
10.	Karnataka	135702	Nil
11.	Kerala	9277	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	279355	4
13.	Maharashtra	252563	2

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of malaria cases (1993)	No. of Deaths (1993)
1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	1896	9
15.	Meghalaya	10045	Nil
16.	Mizoram	13166	31
17.	Nagaland	649	Nil
18.	Orissa	323575	110
19.	Punjab	14944	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	84585	1219
21.	Sikkim	68	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	147602	Nil
23.	Tripura	9206	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	112803	Nil
25.	West Bengal	45291	34
26.	A & N Islands	1598	2
27.	Chandigarh	9735	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	8121	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	1565	Nil
30.	Delhi	4914	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	4	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	914	Nil
	Total	20744687	293

Import of Coal

1683. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-coking coal of better quality is available in international market at cheaper rates in comparison to indigenous non-coking coal;

(b) whether the Government propose to import coal from the international market;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the import of coal is likely to result into retrenchment of workers in the Coal India Limited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Coal with ash percentages lower than most of the indigenously produced raw coal is available in international markets. However, Indian coals generally have low sulfur content as a result of which they are less polluting and more environment friendly.

The landed cost of imported coal depends on various factors including quality of coal, port of origin and final destination etc. Generally landed cost of imported coal is higher than that of indigenous coal.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Expansion of T.V. and Radio Network

1684. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Information Secretaries of States was organised by his Ministry in Delhi recently wherein the matter in regard to States' co-operation for expansion of T.V. and Radio network was discussed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A meeting of State Information Secretaries was arranged in Vigyan Bhavan on 23.6.94 wherein the problems faced by All Indian Radio and Doordarshan in speedy execution of their projects in different parts of the country with a view to expanding their networks was discussed. The Information Secretaries of States have assured all co-operation by providing security and other infrastructural facilities.

Depo Provera

1685. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN :

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

(a) whether the Government have re-

ceived representations from the Women's Organisations against granting permission for marketing of 'Depo provera';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Organisations *inter-alia* sought clarification whether adequate data relating to the safety and efficacy of Depo Provera had been generated before marketing was approved.

(c) It was clarified that the drug was not to be promoted or sold without a prescription from a Registered Medical Practitioner and adequate data was generated and examined in consultation with experts before approval for marketing was granted.

Tobacco Use

1686. PROF. UMMAREDDY VANKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research had conducted a study to know the impact of advertising on tobacco use; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Bangladeshi Infiltrators

1687. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bangladeshi theke par laye ja rahe hain", appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated May 23, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Government have seen press report. A series of steps have been taken to prevent infiltration. These include strengthening of Border Security Force, implementation of Mobile Task Force (MTF) /Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) Schemes, construction of border roads and fence, issue of identity cards, setting up of Tribunals etc. The matter regarding infiltration has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh and some modalities have been arrived at for the Border Security Force to handover certain categories of illegal migrants infiltrators to the Bangladesh Rifles.

A close watch is kept on the Border Security Force Personnel to ensure good conduct on their part.

[*English*]

Illegal Mining

1688. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

authorities in curbing illegal
mining.

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to
state :

State Governments from time to time,
have been requested to ensure that :-

(a) whether the Government are aware
that in the coal belts of West Bengal there
are a number of unauthorised coal extrac-
tions by private groups;

(1) All First Information Reports
(FIRs) lodged on illegal mining are
followed up to their logical and
legal conclusions.

(b) whether the Government are also
aware that there is subsidence due to this;
and

(2) Strong punitive actions should be
taken against apprehended
persons handed over to Police by
coal companies.

(c) if so, the measures taken/proposed
to be taken in this regard?

(3) Legal provisions for curbing illegal
mining should be strictly enforced
in areas outside the leasehold
properties of coal companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) Following steps are being taken by
Coal Companies namely Eastern Coalfields
Ltd. (ECL)/Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)
to check illegal mining in the leasehold
areas in West Bengal.

(1) Close surveillance by regular
patrolling and surprise raids by
Security Forces and Central
Industrial Security Force (CISF).

(2) Dozing and filling up of sites with
earth and debris, wherever
possible.

(3) Reporting to State authorities
wherever illegal mining operation
are detected.

(4) handing over of person and
materials seized in the course of
surveillance to State authorities.

(5) Close liaison with Distt. & State

Dental Clinics

1689. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAM-
ILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Swedish Dental Coun-
cil have offered equipments for setting up of
free dental clinics for school children in
Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of clinics
opened so far; and

(c) the number of school children likely
to be benefited thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c)
The information is being collected and will

ISI Activities

1690. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that ISI backed militant organisations are recruiting personnel from remote places of the country, especially from Bihar for training in Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Instance of ISI backed Militants recruiting misguided youth from various parts of the country, including Bihar, for training in Pakistan have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government is taking all necessary steps to combat and frustrate such objectives by gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, strengthening the deployment of paramilitary forces at strategic locations, intensified coastal as well as inland patrolling, construction of border fencing and flood lighting in vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border etc.

Coal Mines

1691. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the investment proposed in development of new coal mines and modernisation of existing mines during the Eighth Five

(b) the details of new coal projects taken up for execution with foreign investment;

(c) the details of projects which have completed on time and the projects which are yet to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure timely completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) The approved 8th Plan Outlay for Coal India Ltd. is Rs. 8520 crores (at 1991-92 prices). For the development of new coal mines and modernisation of existing mines during the 8th Five Year Plan investment as estimated is Rs. 5631 crores.

Subsidiary-wise break-up is given below:

(Rupees in crores)

ECL	1517.14
BCCL	192.63
CCL	1168.96
NCL	881.92
WCL	641.27
SECL	385.15
MCL	882.48
NEC	21.45
	<hr/>
	5631.00

(b) No new coal project has been taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan period with

foreign investments except a technical investigation of Mine fires in Jharia Coalfields with I.D.A. assistance.

(c) 24 projects of CIL costing Rs. 20 crores and above completed on time ahead of schedule. The number of projects which are running on schedule and yet to be completed is 31; 15 projects of CIL, however, are running behind schedule. In SCCL, out of 29 on-going coal mining projects, 5 have been completed (2 Nos ahead of schedule and 3 Nos. on schedule), 22 projects are on various stages of construction and two have been withdrawn. Details of CIL projects are given in the enclosed Statements I, II and III.

(d) Steps taken to ensure timely completion of projects are :

- (1) Advance Action : To avoid delay in Land Acquisition for all projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above, Ministry of Coal sanctions Advance Action upto a cost of Rs. 10 crores.
- (2) Meeting with Equipment Manufactures: Regular co-ordination meetings are held between CIL and major equipment manufacturers in the country to avoid delay in supply of equipment.
- (3) Latest geological, geo-physical techniques are being applied to predict geo-mining conditions.
- (4) Regular Review Meetings are held between Director (Projects) and the Turnkey Contractors in the coal companies in order to identify the problems and take corrective

actions.

- (5) Land Acquisition : Regular meetings are being held between Director (Projects) and Chief Secretary, Dy. Commissioner, DLAO, Secretary (Revenue), and other State Government officials.
- (6) Clearance of Forest Land: Regular meetings are held between Director (Projects) with Secretary (Forest), PCCF, CCF, DFO etc. to expedite the application for release of forest land.
- (7) Project Monitoring:

(a) Project Monitoring is done in a month at the Area level and by Director (Projects) and CMD of the Coal Company. Status of Projects is also submitted at every Board Meeting.

(b) The monitoring of the major projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above is also being done by CIL. Regular status reports are submitted to CIL Board.

(c) A large number of of monitoring reports are also submitted to the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Programme Implementation etc.

(8) Project Management : Project implementation Manual for Open cast and Underground projects have been formulated and approved by CIL Board and circulated.

Due to the above steps delays in project implementation due to land acquisition, release of forest land, adverse geo-mining conditions are expected to be reduced.

STATEMENT - I

50 PROJECTS COSTING RS.20 CRS. AND ABOVE AND COMPLETED ON TIME OR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Company	Project	Type	Dt-of Sanc.	Ultimate Capacity	Sanc. Capital (Mty)	Date of Co- mpletion Pr Sch.	Actual
BCCL	1 Block-II	OC	Dec-91	2.50	174.25	Mar-93	Mar-93
BCCL	2 Keshalpur Exp-II	OC	Mar-92	1.00	35.46	Mar-94	Mar-94
BCCL	3 Sudamadih	UG	Feb-83	0.60	94.55	Mar-86	Mar-86
CCL	4 Rajpappa	OC	Sep-89	3.00	133.63	Mar-90	Mar-90
BCCL	5 Kathara Int-Rpt.	OC	Jul-88	1.90	59.60	Mar-91	Mar-91
CCL	6 Kathara	OC	Aug-84	2.20	39.75	Mar-86	Mar-85*
CCL	7 Govindpur	OC	Sep-92	0.40	39.59	Mar-96	Mar-94*
CCL	8 K. D. Hesalong	OC	Nov-88	1.50	37.56	Mar-90	Mar-90
NCL	9 Amlohri	OC	Sep-90	4.00	527.11	Mar-93	Mar-93

Company	Project	Type	Dt-of Sanc.	Ultimate Capacity	Sanc. Capital (Mty)	Date of Co- mpletion Pr Sch.	Actual
NCL	10 Jhingurdah	OC	Jul-88	3.00	63.11	Mar-87	Mar-87
WCL	11 Nijjai	OC	Apr-87	1.90	96.89	Mar-96	Mar-94*
WCL	12 Imrer Expn.	OC	Mar-85	1.84	1.00	22.93	Mar-87 Mar-80*
WCL	13 New Majri	OC	Jul-84	1.84	25.44	Mar-87	Mar-94*
WCL	14 Silewara-II	UG Sep-92	0.80	4846	Mar-88	Mar-85	
WCL	15 Paphkhara Expn.	UG	Jun-83	1.32	26.39	Mar-92	Mar-90*
WCL	16 Shobhapur	UG	May-86	0.60	20.72	Mar-88	Mar-87*
SECL	17 Gevra Expn.	OC	Sep-85	10.00	224.32	Mar-92	Mar-92
SECL	18 Kusmunda	OC	Sep-85	6.00	160.45	Mar-88	Mar-88
SECL	19 Dhanpuri	OC	Nov-90	1.25	54.69	Mar-89	Mar-88*
SECL	20 Rajgamar RO	UG	Oct-83	0.70	33.92	Mar-89	Mar-91

Company	Project	Type	Dt-of		Ultimate Capacity	Sanc. Capital (Mty)	Date of Co-Mpletion		Actual Company
			Sanc.	Ultimate Sanc.			Pr Sch.	Pr Sch.	
	Project Type	Dt-of	Sanc.	Ultimate Sanc.	Sanc. Capacity	Date of Co-Capital (Mty)	Mpletion	Pr Sch.	Actual IV
SECL	21 Ramnagar Ro	UG	Mar-85	Mar-85	0.72	23.23	Mar-87	Mar-87	Mar-91
SECL	22 Bharatpur	OC	Nov-80	Nov-80	3.50	158.97	Mar-88	Mar-88	Mar-88
MCL	23 Jagannaih	OC	Feb-34	Feb-34	4.00	69.40			
MCL	24 Lajkura	OC	Mar-91	Mar-91	1.00	38.98			
Total					54.73	2217.47			

*Projects Completed Ahead of Schdule Date.

STATEMENT-II

PROJECTS (RS.20 CRS. AND ABOVE) RUNNING ON SCHEDULE AND YET TO BE COMPLETED

Company	Project	Type	Dt. of Sanc.	Ultimate Capacity (Mity)	Sanc. Capital Rs.Crs.	Date of Compln.	
						PR	SCH Ant
ECL	1 Rajmahal Expn.	OC	Jul-93	10.50	966.70	Mar-95	Mar-95
ECL	2 Jambad	OC	Sep-89	1.70	210.55	Mar-98	Mar-98
ECL	3 Kottadith (OC+UG)	UG	Jun-89	2.48	267.52	Mar-98	Mar-98
ECL	4 Satgram	GU	Sep-90	1.20	148.26	Mar-95	Mar-95
ECL	5 Bakulia	UG	Aug-92	0.96	104.66	Mar-00	Mar-00
CCL	6 Parej	OC	Nov-93	6.50	838.27	Jun-95	Jun-95
CCL	7 Parej East	OC	Mar-93	1.75	116.19	Mar-99	Mar-99
CCL	8 Saunda D	OC	Sep-91	0.80	48.98	Mar-99	Mar-99
CCL	9 Jaridith	OC	Apr-93	0.60	48.83	Mar-02	Mar-02
CCL	10 Karma	OC	Dec-90	0.80	47.71	Mar-96	Mar-96

Company	Project	Type	Dt.of Sanc.	Ultimate Capacity (Mlty)	Sanc. Capital Rs.Crs.	Date of Compln.	
						PR SCH	Ant
CCL	11 Suanda D	UG	Mar-91	0.63	47.94	Mar-98	Mar-98
CCL	12 Ray-Bachra	UG	Mar-91	0.60	30.19	Mar-97	Mar-97
CCL	13 Parje East	UG	Sep-92	0.30	28.42	Mar-99	Mar-99
NCL	14 Dudhichua Expn.	OC	Aug-92	10.00	868.04	Mar-98	Mar-98
NCL	15 Nugani	OC	Mar-94	4.20	648.04	Nov-94	Nov-94
WCL	16 Ukni	OC	Jan-92	1.10	100.37	Mar-99	Mar-99
WCL	17 Gondegaon	OC	Dec-92	0.75	67.96	Mar-00	Mar-00
WCL	18 Kolar Pimpri	OC	Sep-92	0.65	47.94	Mar-98	Mar-98
WCL	19 Pmmpalgaon	OC	Mar-91	0.60	44.51	Mar-97	Mar-97
WCL	20 Sasti Ro	UG	Apr-93	0.36	38.25	Mar-98	Mar-98
WCL	21 Makradhokra-II	UG	Sep-92	0.27	25.92	Mar-00	Mar-00

Company	Project	Type	Dt. of Sanc.	Ultimate Capacity (Mty)	Sanc. Capital Rs. Crs.	Date of Compln.	
						PR SCH	Ant
SECL	22 Dugga	OC	Apr-93	0.50	46.00	Mar-96	Mar-96
SECL	23 Gevra Aug	OC	Nov-92	2.00	39.62	Mar-95	Mar-95
SECL	24 Somna	UG	Apr-93	0.55	44.85	Mar-99	Mar-99
MCL	25 Kalinga	OC	Mar-92	8.00	485.77	Mar-00	Mar-00
MCL	26 Lingaraj	OC	Feb-91	5.00	229.84	Mar-97	Mar-97
MCL	27 Lakhanpur	OC	Jan-92	5.00	221.51	Mar-96	Mar-96
MCL	28 Ananta	OC	Sep-91	4.00	156.49	Mar-95	Mar-95
MCL	29 Samaleswari	OC	Aug-92	3.00	126.85	Mar-96	Mar-96
MCL	30 Bharatpur Aug	OC	Nov-92	1.50	48.02	Mar-97	Mar-97
MCL	31 Ananta Aug	OC	Nov-92	1.50	46.99	Mar-97	Mar-97

STATEMENT - III

LIST OF DELAYED MINING PROJECTS AS ON 31.03.94 (PROJECTS COSTING RS. 20 CRS. & ABOVE)

	Project	Type	Reason of Slippage
ECL	Sonepur Bazari	OC	Delay in Land Acquisition
ECL	Jhanjra	UG	Delay in Land Acquisition
ECL	J.K. Nagar	UG	Contractor's Failure
ECL	Amritnagar	UG	Geo-Mining Condition
ECL	Sarpi	UG	Geo Mining Condition
ECL	Kalidaspur	UG	Change of Technology
BCCL	Pootkee Balihari	UG	Delay in Shaft Sinking
BCCL	Bhalgora	UG	Delay In Shaft Sinking
CCL	Rohini	OC	Delay in Land Acquisition
NCL	Khadia	OC	Delay in Land Acquisition
WCL	Tandsi	UG	Geo Mining Condition

Company	Project	Type	Dt. of Sanc.	Ultimate Capacity (Mty)	Sanc. . Capital Rs. Crs.	Date of Compln.
					PR SCH	Ant
WCL	Saoner		UG	Geo Mining Condition		
WCL	Durgapur Rayat		UG	Delay in Shaft Sinking		
SECL	Amlai		OC	Delay in Land Acquisition		
MCL	Belpahar		OC	Delay due to Rly. Siding and CHP		

Coal Production

1692. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI :
 Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coal produced in Madhya Pradesh during 1993-94;

(b) the position of coal production in Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States during each of the last three

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to minimise the imbalance of coal production in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) According to information received from Coal Controller, the quantity of coal produced in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1993-94 was 72.86 million tonnes.

(b) The State-wise coal production during the last three years is given below :-

State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	20.58	22.51	25.28
Assam	0.95	1.10	1.20
Bihar	69.17	71.21	73.27
Orissa	20.70	23.14	24.30
Madhya Pradesh	69.18	70.48	72.66
Maharashtra	18.88	19.68	20.45
Uttar Pradesh	11.70	12.62	12.14
West Bengal	18.12	17.81	16.61
Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	0.01	0.02

(c) Production of coal from a State depends on several factors including quality, quantity and depth of coal reserves as well as development of infrastructure, problems connected with land acquisition, demand for coal from adjoining areas and economic viability of coal extraction. Degree of exploitation of coal reserves may therefore vary from State to State and

may not be uniform for the entire country.

[English]

Bomb Blast in J & K

1693. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 Will Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Government have ordered an investigation into the bomb blast that took place at a public meeting addressed by a Member of Parliament in Doda in Jammu and Kashmir on April 16, 1994;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether security forces resorted to firing at the venue of the meeting, following the bomb blast; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) Information regarding results of investigation into the incident is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Coal Mining

1694. SHRI RAMDEW RAM : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mining work at the Hutar Colliery under the Palamau district of Bihar has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any report regarding the availability of more coal in the areas close to boundary of this Colliery;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the unit working at Hutar is proposed to be deployed on the mining operations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) Coal reserves in the Hutar Colliery (District Palamau, Bihar) of Central Coalfields Ltd. are on the verge of exhaustion and at present the last panel is under extraction.

(c) to (f) Based on geological exploration showing availability of additional coal reserves in the adjacent area, an underground mining scheme for Hutar sector "C" for an annual production capacity of 0.10 million tonnes and at a capital investment of Rs. 5.18 crores has since been approved for implementation utilising the infrastructure available at the existing mine.

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects

1695. SHRI LALL BABU RAI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sent any proposal regarding modernisation of irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the amount of assistance pro-

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posed to be provided by the Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

Written Answers 370

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

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefitted area (in Th. Ha.)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

A. PROJECTS CONSIDERED BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND FOUND ACCEPTABLE SUBJECT TO OBSERVATIONS :

1.	Sone canal Modernisation project Phase-I	235.93	48.80	1/92	State Government is required to obtain concurrence of State Finance Department and clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.
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B. PROJECTS ON WHICH STATE GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO SORT OUT VARIOUS TECHNO-ECONOMIC ISSUES :

1.	Dhaka canal modernisation	37.23	33.52	10/90	After examination the project was sent back in Feb. 91. State Government is required to comply with observations of appraising agencies of Central Water Commission and submit modified project report.
2.	Kamala irrigation modernisation	11.49	39.84	4/82	The scheme was examined in Central Water Commission and was sent back to State Government in Nov. 86. State

S.No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefitted area (in Th. Ha.)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

S.No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefitted area (in Th. Ha.)	Date of receipt in CWC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
					agencies of Central Water Commission and submit modified project report.
3.	Karamnasa canal modernisation.	7.04		6/82	The project was sent back to the State Government due to non-compliance of comments of Central Water Commission. State Government is required to comply with observations of appraising agencies of Central Water Commission and submit modified project report.

Note : As per present policy irrigation projects are planned, formulated, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves out of their plan resources. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any sector.

Coal Sector

1696. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal sector has achieved self-sufficiency in financing its investment and growth plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the New Economic Policy a great challenge has been thrown before the coal sector;

(d) if so, whether any concrete propos-

als are being worked out in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) and (b). The plan outlays of the Coal companies are now being largely financed through their internal resources or through market borrowings. The budget support as a percentage of the total plan outlay has steadily come down. However, at present coal companies are not completely self sufficient in financing their investment and growth plan. Source of funding the plan outlay of CIL/SCCL and NLC for 1994-95 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	Source	Company		
		CIL	SCCL	NLC
1.	Internal Resources/ Additional Resource Mobilisation	746.00	211.00	40.00
2.	Bonds	500.00	-	203.12
3.	Inter-corporate loan	-	-	-
4.	Supplier's credit	53.38	75.00	-
5.	Others	400.00	78.00	-
6.	Total Internal Extra- Budgetary Resources	1704.38	364.00	243.12
7.	General Budgetary Support	358.52	119.40	85.56
8.	External Aid	147.00	46.00	55.36
9.	Net Budget Support (7-8)	211.52	73.40	30.20
10.	Total Plan outlay (6+7)	2062.90	483.40	328.68

(c) to (e) In the Budget proposals for year 1994-95 Government of India has reduced import duty on coal from 85% to 35%. It is expected that reduction in import duty will make coal import attractive in coastal areas. The other major policy decision relates to amendment in Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973, with effect from 9.6.93 to allow private sector participation in coal mining operations, for captive consumption, for power generation, production of Iron and Steel, washery operation and other end uses that may be notified by the Government.

The above conscious policy decisions have been taken by Government to introduce market economy, infuse fresh funds, and inject an element of competition in coal sector. It is not expected that Public Sector companies would be at a disadvantage and face serious threat; rather these policy decisions will act as catalyst in better operations of public sector units and help improve their efficiency.

In order to make Coal Companies less dependant financially on the Government and to make them commercially viable organisation, certain areas for reforms have been identified. These are :

- (a) Improving Equipment Utilisation.
- (b) Improving Underground Production & Productivity.
- (c) Reduction in Manpower.
- (d) Closure of uneconomic mines.
- (e) Linking Coal Prices to Coal Quality.
- (f) Reprioritisation of investment programmes towards short gestation and profitable projects.

(g) Profit centre concept at the mine/unit level.

[*Translation*]

Review Committee

1697. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Quarterly Review Committee had reviewed the number and the set up of the Indian Police Service Cadre of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa during 1993;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Triennial Review Committees to consider the strength and composition of IPS Cadres of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa met on 19.11.92 and 24.5.93 respectively.

(b) The Committee recommended increase in senior duty posts in the IPS cadre of Uttar Pradesh from 203 to 214 and that of Orissa from 67 to 82.

(c) The recommendations of the Triennial Review Committee have been accepted by the Government and necessary notifications in this regard have since been issued.

[*English*]

Lottery Business

1698. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

FAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Lottery Business luring battery of criminals" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated May 29, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the effective measures being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Six cases have come to the notice of the Government. The facts of the cases mentioned in the news-item are as under :-

- (i) On the complaint of Shri Mahesh Kumar, r/o Krishan Nagar, Delhi, a case u/s 392/34/IPC has been registered at P.S. Geeta Colony, Delhi. No person has been arrested in this case.
- (ii) On the complaint of Shri Ram, r/o Trilok Puri, a case u/s 392/34 IPC has been registered at P.S. Trilokpuri, Delhi and three persons have been arrested in this case.
- (iii) On the complaint of Shri Ishwar Singh, r/o Village Badli, Delhi, a case u/s 394/34 IPC has been registered at P.S. Adarsh Nagar, Delhi and four persons have been arrested in this case.
- (iv) On the complaint of Shri Raj Kumar, r/o Narela Mandi, Delhi, a case u/s 392/34 IPC has been

registered at P.S. Narela, Delhi and four persons have been arrested in this case.

(v) On the complaint of Shri Surender Kumar, r/o Uttam Nagar, Delhi, a case u/s 394/34 IPC has been registered at P.S. Janak Puri and two persons have been arrested in this case.

(vi) On the complaint of Shri Rajan Sharma, r/o Roshan Ara Road, Delhi, a case u/s 392/397/34 IPC and 25 Arms Act has been registered at P.S. Desh Bandhu Gupta Road. No person has been arrested in this case.

In regard to the three suicide incidents, also indicated in the news-item the Delhi Police have reported that in two incidents, one relating to the death of four family members in Dilshad Garden and other relating to the death of Km. Meena, cases u/s 302 and 306/34 IPC have been registered at P.S. Seema Puri and P.S. Seelampur respectively. No person by the name of Shri Anil Sharma r/o Dilshad Garden committed suicide on any issue relating to lottery tickets.

(c) The effective measures being taken by the Government to remedy the situation are as under :-

- (i) All the field staff have been properly briefed in this regard and directed to have a close vigil over the activities of such anti-social elements.
- (ii) Police has been directed to render all possible assistance to the civic authorities in conducting drive against sale of lottery tickets by

encroaching upon pavement, roads etc.

- (iii) Foot patrolling, motor-cycle patrolling has been intensified at crime prone areas. Border posts and pickets of the Distts. have been alerted.

Activities of Insurgent Groups in Manipur

1699. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether insurgent groups in Manipur have been seizing arms, weapons and explosive from the Security forces in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details of the arms seized by the insurgents during 1993 and 1994 so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check insurgency in Manipur and the outcome of these measures?

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

(b) As per information received from the State Government of Manipur 173 weapons in 1993 and 50 weapons in 1994 alongwith some quantity of assorted ammunition has been looted by different insurgent out-fits from the Security forces in the State. These weapons included LMGs, Sten Guns, Carbines, .303 Rifles, Revolvers etc.

(c) The insurgent groups, namely National Socialist Council of Nagaland and

Meitei extremist organisations viz. PLA, PREPAK, KCP and UNLF remain declared as "unlawful associations". Whole of Manipur also continues to be declared as "disturbed" area under the Arms Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. Besides induction of additional units of Central Para-Military Forces, State and District level Coordination Committees have been set up for sharing of information and effective coordination of counter insurgency operations. Financial assistance for modernisation of State Police Force has been extended. The situation is kept under constant watch and reviewed from time to time.

National Media Policy

1700. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to frame a comprehensive National Media Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be framed and announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to formulate a National Media Policy. However, a Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been constituted to prepare a Positional Paper/Working Paper on 'Media Policy'.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Coal

1701. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge sum of money has been deposited with the Bharat Coking Coal Limited by the consumers/D.O. holders several months ago against which no coal has been supplied;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the coal is likely to be supplied to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) to (c) The payments for coal released to private consumers are being obtained in advance. The delivery orders issued thereafter are valid for 45 days. Since the deposit of money value, release of sale order and subsequent delivery of coal is a continuing process, there will always be some pending unexecuted orders due to normal time taken to complete the formalities and actual des-

patches. The total value paid orders as on 1.7.94 were to the extent of 5.03 lakh tonnes against an average monthly road despatch of 4.2 lakh tonnes.

Irrigation Projects

1702. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Karnataka;

(b) whether some of these projects are receiving special Central assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of these projects and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) A statement giving the details of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in Karnataka is attached.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF ON GOING MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

S.No.	Name of Project	Latest Estd. cost	Exp. Upto 3/94	Ultimate Irrign. potential	Potential created to end of 1992-93	Scheduled date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR PROJECTS						
1.	Bhadra	140.00	102.91	105,570	105,570	VIII Plan
2.	Tungabhadra Dam & left bank canal	172.80	135.94	244,390	242,210	VIII Plan
3.	Tungabhadra right bank High Level Canal	30.00	28.65	80,910	69,750	VIII Plan
4.	Kabini (N.P.)	740.68	223.87	87,900	41,000	Beyond VIII Plan
5.	Malaprabha	509.87	334.84	218,190	156,270	- do -
6.	Harangi (N.P.)	247.75	173.47	53,540	41,000	- do -

S.No.	Name of Project	Latest Estd. cost	Exp. Upto 3/94	Ultimate Irrign. potential	Potential created to end of 1992-93	Scheduled date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Hemavathi (N.P.)	572.17	217.42	283,290	91,660	- do -
8.	Upper Krishna Sc. I	2503.00	1163.41	425,000	143,700	- do -
9.	Karanja	175.51	106.72	35,610	5,070	- do -
10.	Bannithore	87.97	37.49	20,240	-	- do -
11.	Hipargi Barrage	341.65	17.57	59,620	-	- do -
12.	Dudh Ganga (IS)	55.50	8.24	19,670	-	- do -
13.	Varatgi	122.00	8.75	15,700	-	- do -
MEDIUM PROJECTS						
1.	Manchanabala	49.00	23.54	3,640	1,290	Beyond VIII Plan
2.	Iggalur (N.P.)	20.03	14.90	4,050	2,060	- do -

S.No.	Name of Project	Latest Estd. cost	Exp. Upto 3/94	Ultimate Irrign. potential	Potential created to end of 1992-93	Scheduled date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Votehole	30.63	22.87	7,690	6,880	- do -
4.	Amarja	36.85	28.24	8,900	-	- do -
5.	Lower Mullamari	54.82	25.45	9,710	-	- do -
6.	Maskinalla	14.30	5.00	2,830	-	- do -
7.	Feeder Channel to Ranikere	9.00	7.25	3,240	280	- do -
8.	Chuikininala	33.62	14.23	4,050	-	- do -
9.	Arkavati (N.P.)	72.29	25.56	8,500	-	- do -
10.	Chikihole (N.P.)	15.39	13.29	1,180	100	- do -
11.	Uduthorehalla (N.P.)	58.07	46.82	6,270	-	- do -
12.	Hirehalla	115.00	28.86	8,010	-	- do -

S.No.	Name of Project	Latest Estd. cost	Exp. Upto 3/94	Ultimate Irrign. potential	Potential created to end of 1992-93	Scheduled date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EXTENSION RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION SCHEMES						
1.	Varuna (KRS Canal) Dev Raj Urs Canal	126.55	60.76	32,370	400	
2.	Gharaprapha	687.48	190.24	178,050	25,000	
3.	Modernisation of Krishna Rajasagar	98.34	51.63	2,120	-	Beyond VIII Plan
4.	Modernisation of Bhadra Res. Canals	115.00	-	-	-	
5.	Modernisation of Tungabhadra Canal	253.00	-	-	-	

Note : 1. None of the above Projects is receiving Special Central Assistance. However Upper Krishna Stage I Project is receiving World Bank Assistance.

2. N.P. - Non Plan.

Leprosy Eradication

1703. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether eradication of leprosy programme has been launched in July, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target for the eradication of leprosy from the country during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India launched National Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1982-83 with the objective to eliminate the disease by 2000 A.D. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme.

(c) Targets for 1994-95 are as under :-

	<i>Targets</i>
Case detection	2,24,900
Case treatment	2,24,900
Case discharge	4,24,700

Semen Banks

1704. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether semen banks have been established in metropolitan cities during recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any permission/licence is required from the Union or State Governments for establishing semen banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any rules/norms have been framed for regulating the functioning of these banks;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether special Committee constituted by his Ministry for going into various aspects of semen banks in Delhi and other places has laid some guidelines for collection and preservation of samples of semen with a view to prevent transmission of AIDS/HIV positive through unchecked/unlisted semen during artificial insemination; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) No semen bank have been set up by the Central Government.

(c) to (f) Semen banks are not covered under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

(g) and (h) The Government of India have not constituted any Committee for the purpose.

[Translation]

Promotion of HINDI

1705. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and employees to whom cash prize and other incentives have been given by the Union Government for promotion of use of Hindi during the last two years; and

(b) the amount given to awardees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Cash Prizes under Indira Gandhi Official Language Award Scheme are given for original writing in Hindi by the Deptt. of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs. Other incentives under this scheme are given to Ministries/Departments/undertakings Banks etc. During the last two years, only once to four officials for original writing in Hindi for the year 90-91. Awards for the years that followed are under consideration.

Cash awards and other incentives for promoting the use of Hindi in the official work are given by various Central Government offices/Undertakings and Banks at their level every year according to the official guidelines. But, the figures about this are not maintained centrally.

[English]

AIDS in Kashmir

1706. PROF. (SMT.) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that carrying AIDS virus are spreading the disease among the innocent women in Kashmir valley; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures 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) Government have no specific information in this respect.

[Translation]

Health Care Scheme

1707. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any comprehensive scheme for health care in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the funds provided/likely to be provided by the Union Government to various States and U.T. administrations for implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d) Health Care services already exist in rural areas.

[English]

Malaria in Orissa

1708. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in death toll on account of malaria in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported in the State during the last year;

(c) the treatment proposed to be extended to the tribals suffering from malaria to check any further deaths; and

(d) the steps taken to control malaria in orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. 110 deaths due to malaria have been reported from the State during 1993 as against 155 deaths in 1992.

(c) Case detection and early treatment facilities for malaria are extended to

the community through Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Fever Treatment Depots throughout the country including the State of Orissa. Special attention is given to the tribal areas where incidence of malaria has been high.

[Translation]

CRPF Group Centres

1709. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(d) The steps taken include :

- Surveillance and monitoring.
- Case detection and early treatment.
- Residual insecticidal spray.
- Recurrent anti-larval measures.
- Community participation and health education.
- Bio-environmental measures.

(a) the number of CRPF group centres and higher formations in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such centres and formations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Some proposals for creation of ranges etc. in CRPF have been received and are under consideration.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Group centres</i>	<i>No. of other higher formations (DIG/IG offices).</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2
2.	Assam	1	1
3.	Bihar	4	2
4.	Gujarat	1	1
5.	Haryana	2	-
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	4
7.	Karnataka	1	-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Group centres</i>	<i>No. of other higher formations (DIG/IG offices).</i>
8.	Kerala	1	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2
10.	Maharashtra	2	2
11.	Manipur	1	2
12.	Meghalaya	-	1
13.	Nagaland	1	1
14.	Orissa	1	1
15.	Punjab	1	4
16.	Rajasthan	2	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	1
18.	Tripura	-	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3
20.	West Bengal	1	2
21.	Chandigarh	-	2
22.	Delhi	1	6
Total		30	39

Lepers

1710. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether lepers are properly looked after in leprosy rehabilitation homes;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided to lepers in such homes; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve their conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), establishment of permanent rehabilitation homes is not encouraged. However, anti-leprosy treatment reconstructive surgery and deformity and ulcer care services are provided to all the leprosy patients free of cost.

[English]

Promotion of Official Language

1711. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of daisy-wheel are available in English in electronic typewriters, whereas only one type of daisywheel is available in Hindi;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in the key boards of Hindi/Bilingual electronic typewriters, Hindi letters have been shown at secondary place instead of main place;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government would patent the similar key boards in order to promote Hindi as official language and besides showing Hindi letters at main place in electronic typewriters; and

(e) the effective steps proposed to be taken to make available different type of daisywheels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) It may be wrong to affirm that only one type of daisywheel is available on electronic typewriters for Hindi typewriters.

ing. In fact, one manufacturing company has introduced two and another company has introduced three devanagri script daisywheels in different fonts on their electronic typewriters.

(b) and (c) As a result of policy decision regarding electronic equipment only bilingual typewriters are in use instead of separate machines for Hindi and English. On these, English characters are inscribed on the top and Hindi characters on the front of key tops, both being equally prominent.

(d) The Devanagari key-board layout of typewriters prescribed in 1976, has remained unchanged. However, in order to give prominence to Hindi, instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments to purchase only those bilingual electronic typewriters which have Devanagari characters above the Roman characters on the key-tops. Similarly, the electronic typewriters manufacturers have also been advised to manufacture such key-boards.

(e) In view of reply to (a) the question does not arise.

Conversion of LPTs into HPTs

1712. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Low Power T.V. Transmitters (LPTs) into High Power T.V. Transmitters (HPTs) during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of LPTs proposed to be converted, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) envisaged to be augmented to / replaced by high power transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement.

: (a) and (b) The details of LPTs proposed/

STATEMENT

List Locations of the existing low power transmitters whose power's are proposed/envisaged to be augmented to that of High power transmitter's

<i>State</i>	<i>Location</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Nandyal Rajamundry Warangal
Assam	Tezpur
Bihar	Bettiah Jamshedpur
Haryana	Hissar
Gujarat	Bhuj (from 1 KW power to 10 KW power) Surat Vadodara
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Dharamshala
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh
Karnataka	Gulbarga (from 1 KW to 10 KW power) Mangalore Mysore Raichur Hassan
Kerala	Calicut Cannanore
Madhya Pradesh	Ambikapur Guna

<i>State</i>	<i>Location</i>
	Shahdol
Maharashtra	Chandrapur Jalgaon
Mizoram	Lunglei
Orissa	Baleshwar Berhampur Sambalpur (from 1 KW to 10 KW power)
Punjab	Fazilka
Rajasthan	Ajmer Anupgarh Barmer Bikaner Jaisalmer Jodhpur Nathdwai a
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri Kumbakonam Rameshwaram
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur Banda Lakhimpur Mau Sitapur
West Bengal	Balurghat Kharagpur Krishnanagar
Pondicherry	Pondicherry.

[Translation]

Reservation for Minorities

1713. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation to minorities in education and Government jobs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

However, those sections of minorities which find mention in the lists of the Mandal Commission Report as well as the State Governments lists pertaining to Other Backward Classes, would be eligible for the benefit of reservation in civil services and posts under the Government of India at par with other OBC candidates.

Autonomy to Tribal Areas

1714. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal to the Union Government to grant autonomy to tribal areas of the State by enforcing Sixth Schedule to the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas proposed to be covered by the autonomous councils to be set up for this purpose; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a). No, Sir. The Ministry of Welfare has not received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to grant autonomy to tribal areas of the State by enforcing Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

TV Transmitters and AIR Stations

1715. SHRI RATILAL VARMA :
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :
SHRI N. J. RATHVA :

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

(a) the places where Low Power and High Power Television Transmitters had been installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government have any proposal to set up new Television Transmitters and All India Radio Stations in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Television Transmitters and AIR Stations out of them set up so far ?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO)

: (a) Statements is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Statement - II is enclosed.

STATEMENT

PLACES WHERE TV TRANSMITTERS WERE COMMISSIONED DURING VII PLAN (FROM 1.4.85 TO 31.3.90)

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter VLPT	Transposer
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Adilabad Amalapuram Bhadrachalam Bheemadolu Chittoor Guntakal Khammam Kothagudam Nalgonda Nandyal Ongole Produitur Ramagundam Srikakulam		Vijayawada Visakhapatnam
Arunachal	Itanagar		Along	

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>HPT</i> 2	<i>LPT</i> 3	<i>Transmitter</i> VLPT 4	<i>Transposer</i> 5
1			Bomidilla Changlang Daporizo Dirang	
S			Hayuliang Khonsa Miao Namsai Raga Roing Seppa Tawang Ziro	
Assam	Dibrugarh Silchar	Dhubri Diphu Goalpara Jorhat Kokrajhar Nagaon		Guwahati Halflong

State/UT	HPT 2	LPT 3	Transmitter		Transposer 5
			VLPT 4		
Bihar		Nazira Bettiah Begusarai Bokaro Buxar Chaibasa Darbhanga Deoghar Dumka Forbesganj Giridih Ghatshila			Ramgarh Hill
		Gopalganj Jamui Khagaria Madhubani Madhepura Motihari Saharasa Sasaram Sitamarhi Siwan			

State/UT	HPT 2	LPT 3	Transmitter VLPT 4	Transposer 5
Gujarat	Dwarka	Ahwa Ambaji Amreli Bhabbar Bhuj # Chhota Udaipur Dediapara Dhorajee Dohad Godhara Jamnagar Junagarh Kevadia Colony Kosamba Mehsana Palanpur Porbandar	Kakrapar	
		Songarh Surendranagar Tharad Valsad Veraval		

State/UT	HPT 2	LPT 3	Transmitter VLPT 4	Transposer 5
1				
Haryana		Jind Narnaul Sirsa		
Himachal Pradesh		Bilaspur Dharamshala Manali Mandi	Chamba Hamirpur Kalpa Kylong Una	Solan
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Poonch		Bhadarwar Doda Kishtwar Kupwara Pahalgam Rajouri Ramban Udhampur	
Karnataka		Athani Bantwal Bidar		

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter VLPT	Transposer
1	2	3	4	5
		Chickmagalur Chitradurga Chikodi Hassan Karwar Kolar Gold Field Medikeri Ranibennur Sandur Siirsi Tiptur Udipi		
Kerala	Cochin	Changanacherry Idukki Kalpetta Kasargod Kayamkulam Malapuram Pathanamthitta Shoranur Tellicherry Trichur		

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter	Transposer
1	2	3	VLPT	5
Manipur	Imphal	Ukhrul	Chandal Senapati Tamenglong	
Madhya Pradesh		Ambikapur Bailadilla Balaghat Betul Bhind Chanderi Chhatarpur Chhindwara Damoh Dungargarh Guna Harda Iratsi Jagdarpur # Jhabua Kanker Khandwa		Singrauli

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter		Transposer
			VLPT		
1	2	3	4	5	5
		Khargaon			
		Korba			
		Kurasia			
		Kurwai			
		Balanjkhanda			
		Mandla			
		Mandsaur			
		Manindergarh			
		Nagda			
		Narsimhapur			
		Neemuch			
		Panna			
		Panchmarhi			
		Raigarh			
		Rajgarh			
		Rajhara Jharandiii			
		Satna			
		Seoni			
		Shahdol			
		Shajapur			
		Sheopur			
		Shivpuri			
		Sidhi			
		Singrauli			
		Tikamgarh			

State/UT	HPT		LPT		Transmitter		Transposer
					VLPT		
1	2		3		4		5
Meghalaya	Shillong Tura		Jowai		Nongstoin		
Mizoram	Aizawl				Lunglei Saiha		
Maharashtra			Achalpur Amalner Barshi Bid Buldana Chalisgaon * Digrur Garhchiroli Hingoli Ichalkaranji Karad Kinwat Manmad Sandurbar Osmanabad Pandharpur Pusad Ratnagiri				

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter		Transposer
			VLPT	4	
1	2	3		4	5
		Satara Shahad Yavatmal Wardha			
Nagaland	Kohima	Dimapur Tuensang	Mon Wokha Zunheboto		Kohima
Orissa		Angul Anandpur Bolangir Baleshwar Baliapal Bargarh Baripada Bhadrak Bharjanagar Bhawanipatna # Brajrajnagar Jeypore Joda Keonjhar Parlakhemundi Phulbani			Sunabeda

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter VLPT	Transposer
1	2	3	4	5
		Swaimadhapur Sikar Sirohi Tonk		
Sikkim			Gyalshing Mangan Namchi	
Tamil Nadu	Madras (2nd Channel)	Coonoor Courtalam Cuddalore Dharmapuri Nagarcoil Neyveli Rameshwaram Thanjavur Tindivanam Tiruchendur Tirunelveli Tirupattur Tiruvannamalai Tuticorin		Dindigul Kanchipuram Udhagamandalam

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter VLPT	Transposer
1	2	3	4	5
		Vaniyambadi Villupuram		
Tripura	Agartala			Bellonia
Uttar Pradesh		Akbarpur Azamgarh Ballia Balrampur Banda Basti Fatehpur Dauriganj Gonda Hardoi Jagdishpur Kashipur Lakhimpur Lalganj Lalitpur Mainpuri Mathura Mau	Almora Bhatnari Dharchula Gopeshwar Haldwani Kausani Mankapur Ranikhet Uttar Kashi	New Tehri Srinagar

State/UT	HPT	LPT	Transmitter	Transposer
1	2	3	VLPT 4	5
		Obra Orai Pilibhit Puranpur Sitapur Takankpur Tirwa Buadun *		
West Bengal	Calcutta (2nd Channel)	Alipurduar Darjeeling Kalinpong Krishnanagar Medinipur		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			Campbel Bay Diglipur Hutbay Mayabunder Nancowry Rangat	

State/UT	HPT 2	LPT 3	Transmitter VLPT 4	Transposer 5
1				
Chandigarh		Chandigarh		
Dadra & Nagar Havelli			Silvasa	
Daman & Diu		Daman	Diu	
Lakshadweep			Agatti Amini Andrott Chetlat Kadmat Kalpeni Kilton Minicoy Kavaratti	
Pondicherry			Karaikal Mahe Yanam	

Legend :

HPT - High Power Transmitter

LPT - Low Power Transmitter

VLPT - Very Low Power Transmitter

- LPT since replaced by HPT

STATEMENT - II

DETAILS OF TV TRANSMITTERS AND AIR STATIONS IN GUJARAT STATE ENVISAGED/UNDER IMPLEMENTATION/COMMISSIONED DURING 8TH PLAN PERIOD.

Location	Transmitter	Status
1	2	3
Doordarshan		
Bhuj (Int. set up)	High Power Transmitter (1 KW)	Commissioned.
Khambhat	Low Power Transmitter (300 W)	- do -
Ahmedabad	- do - (100 W) (Metro)	- do -
Dharangdhra	Low Power Transmitter (300 W)	Under Implementation.
Mahuva	- do -	- do -

<i>Location</i>	<i>Transmitter</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	2	3
Mangrol (Junagarh distt.)	- do -	- do -
Mangrol (Surat distt.)	- do -	- do -
Morvi	- do -	- do -
Nakhrana	- do -	- do -
Rapar	- do -	- do -
Deesa	- do -	- do -
Amod	- do -	- do -

Location	Transmitter	Status
1	2	3
Jhagadia	- do -	- do -
Ider	- do - (100 W)	- do -
Palitana	- do -	- do -
Rajula	- do -	- do -
Sanjeli/Santrampur	- do -	- do -
Khambalia	- do -	- do -
Netrang	Very Low Power Transmitter (10 W)	- do -

Location	Transmitter	Status
1	2	3
Devgadh Baria	- do -	- do -
Bhuj (Augmentation)	from 1 KW to 10 KW (HPT)	- do -
Surat	High Power Transmitter *	Schemes to be approved
Palitana	- do -	- do -
Vadodara	- do -	- do -
All India Radio :		
Ahwa	1 KW MWTr.	Commissioned
Ahmedabad (CBS)	Replacement of existing	Under Implementa-

Location	Transmitter	Status
1	2	3
1 KW MW by 2 x 5 KW FM Tr.	tion.	
Junagarh	NRS with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr.	- do -
Vadodara	LRS with 2 x 3 KW FM Tr. MP Studios (Multi purpose) studios	- do -

ISI Activities

1716. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan by the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) to instigate communal riots in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Though no such plan of ISI to instigate communal riots in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana has been unearthed recently, Government

is fully aware of the design of Pak ISI to carry out espionage, subversion and sabotage in India and is vigilant and alert against such activities.

Aid for Rural Health

1717. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any policy to provide medical aid to the rural people of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Medical services to the rural populace is provided through a network of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. The population norms for establishment and the total number of such centres functioning in the country as on 31-3-94 are given below :

<i>Population Norms</i>	<i>Plan Area</i>	<i>Tribal & Hilly Areas</i>	<i>Total established as on 31.3.94</i>
Sub-centre	5000	3000	1,31,471
Primary Health Centres	30000	20000	21,214
Community Health Centres	12000	80000	2321

Oral Rabies Vaccines

1718. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Health Organisation has been successful in evol-

ing and administering oral rabies vaccines on different rabid animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the efficacy of the vaccines has been obtained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) The World Health Organisation has succeeded in evolving and administering "Oral Rabies Vaccines" to rabies prone wild animals like jackals and foxes, which are likely to transmit rabies to domestic animals.

(c) and (d) For assessing the efficacy of the vaccines, the World Health Organisation is planning to conduct large scale field trials on oral immunisation of dogs in some countries.

[*Translation*]

Spurious Drugs

1719. SHRI VILASRAO
N A G N A T H R A O
GUNDEWAR :
SHRI TARA SINGH :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "34 drugs declared sub-standard" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated July 2, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to take any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Union Government generally alerts the State Drug Controllers whenever cases of manufacture or sale of sub-standard drugs come to notice.

The Food and Drug Administration of Maharashtra State in whose jurisdiction the firms are located have already ordered stoppage of sale of the drugs/withdrawal from the market/cancellation/suspension of license as warranted in each case and also cautioned the other States.

Voluntary Organisations in Bihar

1720. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the Government for financial assistance from voluntary organisations of Bihar during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications cleared by the Government and the amount of financial assistance during the said period;

(c) the number of applications pending for clearance; and

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

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of applications received.</i>
1991-92	45
1992-93	67
1993-94	83
	<hr/> 195 <hr/>

(b). Year	No. of applications cleared	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	28	62.49
1992-93	33	86.84
1993-94	39	137.74
Total	100	287.07

(c) 36 applications are pending, 59 applications were rejected.

(d) Eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance during the current financial year depending on the availability of funds, and receipt of necessary information/clarification from the organisations and State Government wherever necessary.

[English]

Missing of Files

1721. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "File on grabbed plot missing" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 12, 1994;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be

taken against the guilty persons?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that a fact-finding enquiry was conducted as directed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

(d) The matter is subjudice in the Delhi High Court. Two actions has been proposed in the enquiry report:

(i) Fresh demarcation of the disputed plot.

(ii) Initiate disciplinary proceeding against the erring official.

(e) Directions have been issued to initiate appropriate disciplinary proceeding against the erring official.

Supply of Coal

1722. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the core sector like Power, Steel, FCI are paying the coal price

after deducting the amount for supply of inferior coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :
(a) and (b) According to information fur-

nished by Coal India Limited (CIL) consumers in the core sectors like Power, Steel and F.C.I. have been making deductions from coal price on various grounds including slippages in quality of coal. The total deductions made as well as deductions made on account of quality slippages during 1993-94 were as under :

Coal Companies	Power		Sector		Steel		Sector		F.C.I	
	Total amount deducted	Deduction on A/C of quality	Total amount deducted	Deduction on A/C of quality	Total amount deducted	Deduction on A/C of quality	Total amount deducted	Deduction on A/C of quality	Total amount deducted	Deduction on A/C of quality
Eastern Coal fields Limited (ECL) Central	36.23	10.85	29.30	11.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal fields Limited (CCL) Western	282.38	137.13	82.90	52.04	0.97	-	-	-	-	-
Coal fields Limited (WCL) South	98.26	75.10	5.03	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Coal fields Limited (SECL) Mahanadi	211.13	77.56	10.60	5.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal fields Limited (MCL) Bharat	79.13	41.07	23.86	4.49	3.77	-	-	-	-	-
Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) Northern	351.09	220.87	146.67	111.74	7.39	-	-	-	-	-
Coal fields Limited (NCL) North	131.64	18.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Coal fields (NEC)	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1189.86	581.49	298.82	186.00	12.13	-	-	-	-	-

[Translation]

Population Growth

1723. SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL :
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA :

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

(a) the population growth rate in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the objective rate of growth fixed for 1994-95;

(c) the reasons for high population growth; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to

achieve that fixed growth rate and control the population?

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

(b) Targets for growth rate are not fixed on year to year basis. Eighth Plan (1992-97) envisages a growth rate of 1.78 percent per annum.

(c) The high population growth rate depends upon several factors like social customs and beliefs, strong son preference, female literacy, infant mortality, economic status of the family etc.

(d) An Action Plan is under implementation. It includes a differential approach to poor performing areas, a greater IEC efforts, greater involvement of NGOs, active community participation etc.

STATEMENT

\$\$ NATURAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION DURING 1990, 1991 & 1992 (SRS ESTIMATES)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Natural Growth Rate (%)				
		1990	1991	1992		
1	2	3	4	5		
MAJOR STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.72	1.63	1.53		
2.	Assam	1.92	1.94	2.04		
3.	Bihar	2.23	2.09	2.14		
4.	Gujarat	2.07	1.90	1.89		
5.	Haryana	2.35	2.49	2.33		
6.	Karnataka	1.99	1.79	1.78		
7.	Kerala	1.36	1.23	1.14		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.45	2.20	2.20		

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	2.01	1.80	1.74
10.	Orissa	1.83	1.60	1.61
11.	Punjab	1.98	1.99	1.89
12.	Rajasthan	2.40	2.49	2.44
13.	Tamil Nadu	1.31	1.20	1.23
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.36	2.44	2.35
15.	West Bengal	1.98	1.87	1.64
SMALLER STATES				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	1.96	1.93
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.35	NA	NA
3.	Manipur	1.52	1.47	1.39

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory.	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	1.52	1.47	1.39
4.	Meghalaya	2.40	2.36	2.13
5.	Nagaland	1.21	1.52	1.64
6.	Sikkim	1.90	1.50	1.62
7.	Tripura	1.78	1.68	1.55
8.	A & N Islands	1.59	1.42	1.48
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.69	1.74	1.72
10.	Chandigarh	1.44	0.93	1.23
11.	D & N Haveli #	2.69	1.97	2.64
12.	Delhi	1.77	1.84	1.95
13.	Goa	0.89	0.93	0.73

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Daman & Diu	1.89	1.89	1.73
15.	Lakshadweep	1.98	2.24	1.89
16.	Pondicherry	1.42	1.26	1.30
	India	2.05	1.97 \$	1.91 \$

NA : Not Available

: There is no urban sample in D & N Haveli.

\$: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

\$\$: Based on the difference obtained between annual birth and death rates.

Source : Registrar General, India Sample Registration System.

Family Welfare Programme

1724. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many districts in the country have shown low performance under the Family Welfare Programmes;

(b) if so, whether these districts are mostly with minority population;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (c) 90 districts in the country have been identified as low performing districts under the Family Welfare Programme and this identification has been done on the basis of the incidence of high birth rate of 39 and above per 1000 population, as per 1981 Census. Some of these districts have sizeable minority population.

(d) Under the World Bank assisted Social Safety Net Scheme, five Primary Health Centres in each of the 90 demographically weak districts of major States have been provided financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per P.H.C. per year in the last two years.

[Translation]

Song and Drama Units

1725. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-

(a) the locations of Song and Drama Units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of programmes presented by each of these units during 1993-94;

(c) whether any review has been made about the reaction of the public about each of these units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There are two offices of Song and Drama Division located at Lucknow and Nainital.

(b) Lucknow Centre and Nainital Sub-centre presented 1864 and 144 programmes respectively during the year 1993-94.

(c) and (d) While no specific review has been made in respect of these two offices, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication had conducted an impact study of the Sadbhavna Samaroh campaign undertaken in Uttar Pradesh during 1993 in which the Song and Drama Division had actively participated. This study revealed that the programmes presented during the campaign had been well received, well comprehended and liked by the audience. The campaign had helped in creating awareness among the audiences on themes like national integration, communal harmony, health and family welfare, etc.

[*English*]

Disposable Syringes

1726. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the disposable syringes are not being used in Primary Health Centres in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that only disposable syringes are used in the Government hospitals throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) The Primary Health Centres are maintained by the States/UTs. In relation to National Health programmes disposable syringes are provided. For services provided by the States it is for them to decide its practice in this behalf.

[*Translation*]

Fake Appointment Letters

1727. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that fake appointment letters are being issued for recruitment in the Border Security Force (BSF);

(b) whether any person having fake appointment letters has been arrested recently;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) Instances of fake appointment letters being issued by touts for recruitment of Constables in BSF have come to notice, and whenever such cases or sponsoring letters for recruitment in BSF are detected, necessary steps are taken to register criminal cases. CBI have registered two cases in New Delhi and recently one more case was registered with Police Station, Shakarpur, New Delhi. Delhi Police have arrested one person for issuing of fake joining certificate.

[*English*]

Manufacturing of Tear Gas

1728. ■■■ ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the production capacity of Tekanpur unit of B.S.F. Academy manufacturing Tear Gas shells;

(b) whether the production capacity is adequate to cater to the needs of the police forces in the country; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to augment the production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) 80,000 tear gas shells per annum.

(b) The demand for tear gas shells exceeds the production capacity.

(c) BSF has been asked to reappraise this project, with a view to consider augmenting the present capacity.

Eradication of Leprosy

1729. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI :
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH
BRAR :

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

(a) whether India attended the International Conference on leprosy elimination held at Hanoi in July, 1994;

(b) the salient discussions/declaration made at the conference;

(c) whether India has been identified as the worst-affected area;

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government are aware of high percentage of leprosy in certain areas of Garhwal Mandal, Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the specific steps taken for controlling, treating and eliminating leprosy from Garhwal Mandal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A copy of Hanoi declaration made at the Conference is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) It is estimated that India

accounts for 60% of the total registered leprosy cases in the World. With a view to eliminating the disease by 2000 A.D., National Leprosy Eradication Programme was launched which is 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme.

So far, with effective implementation of the Programme, the case load has come down from estimated 4 million cases in 1981 to 0.91 million cases at the end of June, 1994. The Programme envisages extension of Multi Drugs Therapy (MDT) services in all the Districts, by the end of current year.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Uttarkashi District in Garhwal region has been identified as high endemic district in Uttar Pradesh. All the Districts in the region have been covered under Multi Drugs Therapy (MDT) services and sufficient funds have also been provided to respective District Leprosy Societies for the management of leprosy cases.

STATEMENT

HANOI DECLARATION

We, the participants in the International Conference on the Elimination of Leprosy, convened on the initiative of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 4 to 7 July 1994:

1. RECALL that the member States of WHO, meeting at the World Health Assembly in May 1991, declared in Resolution WHA44.9 their commitment to continuing to promote the use of all control measures including Multidrug Therapy (MDT) together with case finding in order to attain the global elimination of leprosy as a public health problem by the year 2000,

- elimination being defined as the reduction of prevalence to a level below one case per 10,000 population;
2. RECOGNIZE that MDT, the combination of anti-leprosy drugs as recommended by WHO, represents an unparalleled opportunity to master this millennia-old scourge of humanity;
 3. ACKNOWLEDGE that, despite the encouraging progress made so far, more intensive and sustained efforts are still required to bring about elimination by the target date, and that national authorities, international bodies, donor agencies, national and international non-governmental organisations and health professionals working in the field of leprosy must all step up their commitment to attain this goal;
 4. EXPRESS CONCERN that some authorities might tend to slacken their guard in the light of the initial successes already achieved by MDT in terms of the reduced prevalence of the disease;
 5. EMDORSE the Global Strategy for the Elimination of Leprosy and emphasize the need to apply flexible approaches while targeting on areas and populations not benefiting so far from MDT;
 6. URGE all concerned;
 - to further promote political,
- financial and social commitment and mobilize community action through sustained advocacy and health protection efforts in support of the elimination goal, and in the preparation of the post-elimination phase;
- to give top priority for increasing MDT coverage at the highest possible level together with case finding in all endemic areas;
 - to strengthen national capabilities so as to ensure continued prevalence reduction and effective monitoring of progress towards elimination;
 - to mobilize additional resources and also coordinate utilization of existing resources in order to attain the elimination goal in time;
 - to ensure that prevention and management of disability become an integral part of leprosy elimination programmes so that all leprosy patients are rehabilitated and reintegrated within their communities;
7. RECOMMENDED the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Elimination of Leprosy as a Public Health Problem by the year 2000 in close partnership with all governments and agencies working towards the achievement of this goal.

[*Translation*]

Delegation to Kathmandu

1730. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has made Kathmandu a centre for launching terrorist activities in the districts of Uttar Pradesh bordering Nepal;

(b) if so, whether a high level delegation of his Ministry was sent to Kathmandu by the Government between January 11 and 14, 1994 to inquire into the matter;

(c) if so, whether the said delegation has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the main recommendations made by the delegation;

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

(f) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Government have received reports that Pak ISI has been using Kathmandu for activities directed against India.

(b) to (f) As part of our cooperation

with a friendly neighbour, talks are held at various levels on matters of mutual interest. As a part of such process, an official delegation of this Ministry visited Kathmandu in January 1994 to exchange views on areas of mutual interest and relevant issues to promote cooperation on an on-going basis.

[*English*]

National Water Management Schemes

1731. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any irrigation project under the National Water Management Scheme for implementation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas of agricultural land likely to be included under the above project; and

(c) the funds earmarked by the Union Government for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Ten sub-projects have been approved by the Government of India under the National Water Management Project (NWMP) for implementation in Andhra Pradesh. The details of these schemes are as under :-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-project	Date of inclusion under NWMP	Culturable Command Area ('000 ha.)	Original estimated cost (Rs. million)	Cumulative Expenditure upto 3/94 (Rs. Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Investment Component:					
1.	Thandava	12/87	23	51.1	51.9
2.	Musi	5.90	13	33.4	30.8
3.	Dindi	3/90	7	16.4	14.6
4.	Bhairavanithippa	3/90	5	12.1	5.7
5.	Upper Pennar	5/90	4	9.9	8.7
6.	RDS	7/88	25	61.4	28.8
7.	Mylavaram	9/90	30	75.6	41.9

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-project	Date of inclusion under NWMP	Culturable Command Area ('000 ha.)	Original estimated cost (Rs. million)	Cumulative Expenditure upto 3/94 (Rs. Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	K.C. Canal	3/92	31	89.4	19.3
9.	TBR LLC	3/92	11	33.2	2.0
10.	Nizamsagar	3/92	94	230.5	39.0
	Sub total (A)		243	613.0	242.7
B.	Engineering and Administration	—	—	149.0	32.3
	Grand Total (A + B)		243	762.0	275.0

[Translation]

Metro Channel DD-2

1732. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA :

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy for the operation of Metro Channel (DD-2) of Delhi Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The software for DD-2 is being sourced, at present, through (a) in-house productions, (b) sponsorship, (c) commissioning, (d) royalty and (e) acquisition.

Transporting Agencies

1733. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private transport agencies, co-operative societies and societies of ex-servicemen functioning in the transportation of coal in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) the expenditure incurred on transportation of coal during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the coal is made available timely at Railway sidings by these contractors;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether the demurrage was paid to the Railways due to the inefficiency of those contractors; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) The number of transport agencies engaged by Bharat Coking Coal Limited is as under

No. of Private Transport Agencies	- 6
No. of Civilian Co-operative Societies sponsored by District Administration.	- 2
No. of ex-servicemen's companies	- 9
No. of ex-servicemen-s co-operatives	- 1
<hr/>	
Total	18

(b) The expenditure incurred on transportation of coal during the last three years is given below :-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	1267.66
1992-93	2017.00
1993-94	2778.87

(c) to (f) The contractors generally make the prescribed quantities of coal available at the Railway Sidings, in accordance with their contracts. In case of any failure on their part, they are penalised by making deduction from their bills to the extent of demurrage charges levied by the Railways.

AIR and Television Centres

1734. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the range of All India Radio Station and Television Centre located at Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any plan to upgrade the station and centre is under consideration;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to convert the relay centre of Television located at Bilaspur into full and independent Television Centre;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of employees work-

ing in the AIR Station and Television Centre located at Bilaspur; and

(g) the number of local employees out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) All India Radio, Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh covers an area of 60 Kms. radius while Doordarshan transmitter has a range of 25 Kms. inclusive of fringe areas.

(b) to (e) There is no approved scheme, at present for upgradation of the power of AIR/TV transmitter or conversion of relay centre of Doordarshan to a full-fledged Kendra. However, the height of TV transmitter tower at Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be increased, on completion of which, the coverage of the district is expected to improve.

(f) The number of employees working in AIR and Doordarshan at Bilaspur (M.P.) is 27 and 13 respectively.

(g) In DDK, Bilaspur (MP), there are 6 local employees, while in AIR the local recruitment is mainly in Gr. 'D' posts.

[English]

Irrigation Projects

1735. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal of irrigation projects of Maharashtra seeking external assistance, is pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when it is pending and the reasons therefor; and .

(d) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No proposal of Government of Maharashtra seeking external assistance for irrigation projects is pending with the Union Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cataract

1736. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :
SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

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

(a) whether the cataract is main cause for the blindness in the country, specially in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the cataract patients;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the cataract?

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

(b) to (d) According to one survey conducted in 1989 the prevalence of blind-

ness in the State of Bihar was 1.28% as against the national average of 1.49%. Blindness due to cataract accounted for nearly 80%.

(e) Under National Programme for Control of Blindness the cataract operations are being performed through District Mobile Units, Central Mobile Units, Distt. Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and by many voluntary organisations. Eye Camps in the remote and interior areas are being organised to perform cataract surgery by both Govt. and Non-Governmental Organisations. Many District Blindness Control Societies have been set up to augment services for cataract surgery.

AIDS Among Women

1737. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned 'AIDS spreading faster among women' appearing in the 'Statesman' on July 12, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to arrest the disease which is spreading faster among women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the report appeared in the "Statesman" of July 12, 1994.

(b) There has been an increasing proportion of heterosexually transmitted infections resulting in an increased propor-

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tion of Women among those infected.

(c) In addition to the general awareness campaign that is being undertaken, HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities are being integrated in the existing health care delivery system and special attention is being given to integrating HIV/AIDS/STD services in the Maternity Child Health/Family Welfare Services.

[*Translation*]

Reservation of SC/ST In M.D.

1738. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates in M.D. and post-graduation courses has been done away with for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to re-introduce the provision of reservation of seats for these candidates;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Ayurvedic Medicines

1739. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to promote research work on Ayurvedic and modern medicines jointly in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, an autonomous body, proposes to promote Research work on Ayurvedic and Modern medicines jointly to identify the active principles of various Ayurvedic medicines and to study their therapeutic potential in the management of various diseases.

[*English*]

Inner Line Permit System in Tripura

1740. SHRI CHITTABASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura has since requested the Union Government to introduce Inner Line Permit System in the States' Autonomous District Council areas; and

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

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

(b) The present thinking of the Government of India is to encourage opening up the States of the North East to promote tourism and investment into the region.

Singareni Collieries

ing 1993-94;

1741. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

(c) the extent to which it was less in comparison to its demand; and

(d) whether the Singareni Collieries have assured that full quantity of coal would be supplied to NTPC at Ramagundam during 1994-95?

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries have decided to ensure adequate supply of coal to the National Thermal Power Corporation at Ramagundam without any interruption;

(b) if so, the total coal supplied dur-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) to (d) According to information furnished by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), the total demand as assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and supply of coal to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ramagundam during 1993-94 was as under :-

	<i>Demand as assessed by CEA</i>	<i>Supplies</i>	<i>% age satisfaction</i>
NTPC Ramagundam (Data Provisional)	86.10	92.63	108

It is seen from the above data that coal supplies during 1993-94 were more than the assessed demand for this power house. All efforts are being made to supply coal to NTPC Ramagundam as per their requirements during 1994-95 also.

Ban on Common Salt

1742. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :

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

(a) whether many States have not

fully banned the sale of common salt;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure sale of only iodised salt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) 6 States and 2 Union Territories have not yet fully banned the sale of common salt.

(b) The position is not quite clear to the Central Government.

(c) The Central Government is mak-

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ing sustained efforts to pursue the State/
Union Territory Governments for banning
sale of non-iodised salt.

Tobacco Related Diseases

1743. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of
Medical Research has computed the annual
costs of medical care for tobacco related
diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to check these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b)
The data collection in the Council's ongo-
ing study of estimation of costs of tobacco
related illness is scheduled to be completed
by December, 1994.

(c) Steps have been taken to edu-
cate the people regarding harmful effects
of tobacco consumption. Assistance is also
provided to the State Governments, medi-

cal colleges/hospitals and voluntary
organisations under the National Cancer
Control Programme.

Irrigation Projects

1744. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of external assis-
tance received for the implementation of ir-
rigation projects in Orissa;

(b) the details of irrigation projects
for which external assistance has been
extended;

(c) the irrigation potential of these
projects; and

(d) the progress made so far in the
completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) to (d) A statement indicating the details of externally assisted irri-
gation projects in Orissa so far completed
and presently going on, is enclosed.

STATEMENT

S.No. Present	Name of the Project		Funding		Amount of		Amount of		Ultimate Closing Date	Credit Status
	Agency	Assistance Committed (in Million)	Assistance Utilized (in Million)	Assistance Committed (in Million)	Assistance Utilized (in Million)	Irrigation Potential (in thousand ha.)	Stabilisation Project			
1.	Subernarekha Irrigation Project	World Bank	*SDR\$ 116.30	SDR\$ 116.30	SDR\$ 116.30	190.36		April, 1989	Completed	
2.	Orissa Irrigation Project - I	World Bank	\$ 58.00	\$ 58.00	\$ 58.00	173.86		October, 1983.	Completed	
3.	Orissa Irrigation Project - II	World Bank	SDR \$ 97.1	SDR \$ 61.2	SDR \$ 61.2			March, 1988.	Completed	
4.	Mahanadi Barrage Project	World Bank	SDR \$ 63.3	SDR \$ 63.3	SDR \$ 63.3		Stabilisation Project	March, 1989	Completed	
5.	Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	OECD, Japan	Yen 3769.00	Yen 1681.80	Yen 1681.80	88.76		20.7.1998	On-going	

S.No. Present	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Assistance Committed (in Million)	Amount of Assistance Utilized (in Million)	Amount of Irrigation Potential (in thousand ha.)	Ultimate Closing Date	Credit Status
6.	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	OECD, Japan	Yen 3744.00	Yen 1158.00	218.60	20.1.1999	On-going
7.	Lift Irrigation Project	KFW, Germany	**DM 55.00	DM 5.90	28.50	30.12.2020	On-going

In addition, Orissa is one of the participating states under World Bank assisted Multistate Dam Safety Project and National Water Management Project.

* SDR - Special Drawing Rights

** DM - Deutsche Mark

Custodial Rapes in Delhi

1745. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of cases of custodial rapes in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken against the culprits in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has stated that no case of custodial rape has been reported in Delhi during the period from 1.4.1994 to 30.6.1994.

[*Translation*]

Upgradation of AIR Stations

1746. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade the All India Radio stations in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any demand has been received for setting up of new All India Radio stations in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All India Radio has the following schemes for the upgradation of the stations in the State of Maharashtra:

(i) 10 KW SW Transmitter at Bombay to 50 KW Power.

(ii) Upgradation of Auxiliary Centre at Parbhani to fulfilled radio station.

(iii) 10 KW MW Transmitter at Parbhani to 20 KW Power.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Demands from various quarters have been received for setting up of new radio stations at Amravati (District Amravati) and Malwan (District Sindhudurga) in the State of Maharashtra.

Health Care Programmes

1747. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Health Care Programmes; and

(b) if so, the total funds provided during each of the last three years?

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

(b) Funds provided to the State during the last three years in respect of major national health and family welfare programmes are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	91-92	92-93	93-94
(i) National Malaria Eradication Programme	922.94	1203.13	1840.65
(ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme	208.62	199.00	180.39
(iii) National T.B. Control Programme	115.00	280.00	350.00
(iv) National Programme for Control of Blindness	99.70	130.62	116.43
(v) National AIDS Control* Programme.	—	50.55	62.29
Total (Health Programmes)	1346.26	1863.30	2549.76
(vi) Family Welfare Programme	5843.65	7425.04	9779.89

* Programme started in 1992-93.

[English]

Upgradation of AIR Stations

1748. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some AIR Stations have been upgraded during 1993 and 1994 upto June;

(b) if so, their locations State/Union Territory wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to upgrade more AIR Stations during remaining part of 1994 and also in 1995; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As given in enclosed Statement I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement II enclosed.

STATEMENT - I**DETAILS OF STATEWISE UPGRADATION SCHEMES OF AIR STATIONS COMPLETED DURING 1993 AND UPTO JUNE, 1994**

S.No.	Place/Location	Upgradation from/to
1	2	3
1.	Jammu (J & K)	Upgradation/replacement of 1 KW MW transmitter by 3 KW FM Transmitter.
2.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter by 20 KW MW
3.	Jeypore (Orissa)	Upgradation of 20 KW MW transmitter by 10 KW MW
4.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter by a 5 KW SW transmitter
5.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	Temporary studios converted into permanent multipurpose studios

S.No.	Place/Location	Upgradation from/to
1	2	3
6.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	Temporary studio converted into permanent type I (R) studios
7.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	Upgradation of 1 KW MW transmitter to 100 KW
8.	Tura (Meghalaya)	Temporary studio converted into permanent type I (R) studios
9.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Upgradation of 1 KW MW transmitter to 10 KW

STATEMENT - II

DETAILS OF UPGRADATION SCHEMES OF AIR STATIONS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED AND COMMISSIONED DURING THE REMAINING PART OF 1994 AND ALSO IN 1995.

S.No.	Place/Location	Scheme	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh :			
1.	Hyderabad	Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW	Commissioned
2.	Hyderabad	50 KW MW to 200 KW	
3.	Hyderabad	New Type IV studios	
Bihar :			
4.	Bhagalpur	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW MW	
5.	Ranchi	Upgradation of 2 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW SW	
Goa :			

S.No.	Place/Location	Scheme	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
6.	Panaji	Provision of permanent type III (R) studios	
Gujarat :			
7.	Ahmedabad	Upgradation of 1 KW MW (CBS) transmitter to 2 x 5 KW FM transmitter	
Himachal Pradesh :			
8.	Shimla	Upgradation of 2.5 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW	
Jammu and Kashmir :			
9.	Srinagar	Upgradation of 1 KW MW to 10 KW	
Karnataka :			
10.	Gulbarga	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
Kerala :			

Remarks,
4Scheme
3Place/Location
2S.No.
111. Trichur
Upgradation of 20 KW MW
transmitter to 100 KW12. Calicut
Upgradation of 10 KW MW
transmitter to 100 KW13. Trivandrum
Upgradation of studios
(provision of permanent
type IV (R) studios)14. Trivandrum
Upgradation of 1 KW MW
transmitter to 2 x 5 KW FM transmitter**Madhya Pradesh :**15. Bhopal
Upgradation of 10 KW SW
transmitter to 50 KW
Commissioned16. Jagdalpur
Upgradation of 10 KW MW
transmitter to 100 KW MW17. Gwalior
Upgradation of 10 KW MW
transmitter to 20 KW

S.No. 1	Place/Location 2	Scheme 3	Remarks. 4
18.	Jabalpur	Auxiliary studios converted to type I (R) permanent studios	Commissioned on 29.7.94
Maharashtra :			
19.	Bombay	Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW	
20.	Parbhani	Provision of permanent type I (R) studios	
21.	Parbhani	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
Nagaland :			
22.	Kohima	Upgradation of 2 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW	
Orissa :			

S.No.	Place/Location	Scheme	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
23.	Sambalpur	Upgradation of 20 KW MW transmitter to 100 KW	
	Rajasthan :		
24.	Udaipur	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
25.	Jodhpur	Upgradation of 1 KW MW transmitter to 2 x 3 KW FM transmitter	
	Sikkim :		
26.	Gangtok	Permanent type 1 (R) studios	
	Tamil Nadu :		
27.	Madras	Upgradation of 2.5 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
28.	Madras	Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW	

S.No.	Place/Location	Scheme	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
29.	Madurai	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
30.	Coimbatore	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
31.	Nagarcoil	Upgradation of 1 KW MW transmitter to 2 x 5 KW FM transmitter	
Uttar Pradesh :			
32.	Allahabad	Upgradation of 1 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW	
33.	Rampur	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW MW	
34.	Agra	Upgradation of 10 KW MW transmitter to 20 KW MW	
35.	Allahabad	Upgradation of 1 KW MW	

S.No.	Place/Location	Scheme	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
36.	West Bengal : Kurseong	(CBS) transmitter to 2 x 5 KW FM transmitter	
37.	Union Territory : Delhi	Upgradation of 20 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW SW	
		Upgradation of 10 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW 2 nos. of 2 KW SW transmitter to 50 KW each.	

**Telecasting of World Cup
Cricket 1996**

[Translation]

Advertisements through DAVP

1749. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has entered into an agreement with an overseas television company for telecasting the World Cup Cricket 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expected outflow of foreign exchange consequent upon this agreement; and

(d) the circumstances in which this agreement entered into?

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

(b) According to the memorandum of understanding entered into by World Tel Inc USA with Doordarshan, Doordarshan will be a co-producer in respect of all the matches to be played in India. Besides, it will also have the exclusive live broadcast rights within India with respect to all forms of television and radio in respect of all the matches of this tournament.

(c) US \$ 4,750,000 on account of rights fee.

(d) Doordarshan entered into the agreement cognisant of the fact that World Tel Inc, USA is the holder of the World telecast rights, including India, in respect of this tournament and the high viewership enjoyed by cricket matches in India.

1750. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the value of advertisements in terms of money and the names of those daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly newspapers and magazines which have been awarded the advertisements through D.A.V.P. during 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto June 30, 1994;

(b) the details of payment made to each of the daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly newspapers/magazines separately out of awarded advertisements during the said period; and

(c) the details of outstanding amount payable to each of the daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly newspapers/magazines as on April 1, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) DAVP issued advertisements worth Rs. 31,49,60,257/- to 4529 publications during the year 1993-94 and worth Rs. 5,94,72,180/- to 1527 publications during the year 1994-95 (upto June 30, 1994). Two lists giving the names, place of publication, amount of advertisements given to each of those publications during 1993-94 and 1994-95 have separately been made available to the Parliament House Library.

Processing of advertising bills and their payments are continuing activities of DAVP. Bills are processed serially as and when these are received from the publishers. Information regarding the bills paid and

amounts outstanding in the case of each and every publication is not maintained on a day to day basis. A total payment of Rs. 18,31,31,096/- was made during 1993-94 for advertisements.

[English]

Referral Hospitals

1751. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the referral hospitals under the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open more specialised referral hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Referral facilities are available in hospitals attached to medical education institutes and other major hospitals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dental Fillings

1752. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Dental fillings can be deadly' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated July 18, 1994;

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

(c) whether any research has been made in the country on the effects of these fillings and amalgams on the human beings; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) There is no scientific basis for concern.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Requirement

1753. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh has sent a proposal to India for import of coal for meeting its industrial requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the indigenous production of coal is adequate to meet the full requirements of the Indian industries; and

(d) the quantity of coal supplied to each State during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) have informed

that no such proposal has been received by them from Bangladesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Except for low ash coking coals and higher grades of non-coking coals, indigenous production of coal is adequate

to meet the coal requirements of the country in full.

(d) State-wise supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) sources during the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 is given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

STATEWISE COAL SUPPLY FROM CIL & SCCL SOURCES

(data provisional)
(in lakh tonnes)

Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	224.76	243.28	255.46
Assam	8.52	7.60	5.45
Bihar	190.86	208.70	194.46
Delhi	54.59	57.45	62.01
Gujarat	151.79	153.20	157.80
Haryana	38.15	46.35	32.57
Himachal Pradesh 1.65	2.30	1.93	
Jammu & Kashmir	2.57	1.19	0.49
Karnataka	36.71	41.10	49.12

Name of State	(in lakh tonnes)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Kerala	2.76	3.46	3.01
Madhya Pradesh	339.70	346.20	373.07
Maharashtra	242.97	248.36	281.73
Orissa	95.31	116.87	110.20
Punjab	62.19	71.80	82.30
Rajasthan	52.06	52.23	55.15
Tamil Nadu	91.02	100.36	106.85
Uttar Pradesh	304.94	337.25	256.06
West Bengal	198.30	192.80	191.99
Others	3.65	8.14	6.19

Scholarships to SC/ST Students

1754. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to increase the rate of scholarships being paid to SC/ST students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) The proposal to revise the scholarship rates under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC and ST students is under consideration of the Government.

Family Welfare Programme

1755. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Family Welfare Programme in his report for the year ended March 31, 1993 (No. 2 of 1994);

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

(c) the action taken by the Govern-

(d) the steps being taken to modify the centrally sponsored family welfare programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) the report has been received by Government.

(b) and (c) As per procedure Action Taken Notes are being forwarded to Comptroller and Auditor General of India for vetting.

(d) There is no proposal to modify the Family Welfare Programme.

[Translation]

AIDS Detection Centres

1756. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has submitted any proposal to the Union Government to set up Cobalt Therapy Units and AIDS detection centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early clearance of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Family Welfare Programmes

1757. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :
SHRI VILASRAO
N A G N A T H R A O
GUNDEWAR :

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented with World Bank aid under the Family Welfare Programmes for the welfare of the rural and tribal people during the last three years; and

(b) the financial assistance provided

by the World Bank during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERIA) : (a) A Statement of Projects being implemented for rural areas under Family Welfare Programme with World Bank assistance is attached. These projects also cover some tribal areas.

(b) An assistance of Rs. 622.55 crores was received from World Bank during the last three years, as reimbursement of expenditure incurred by State Governments.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF FAMILY WELFARE SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED WITH WORLD BANK AID DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Project	State	Project Period	Project Cost
1	2	3	4
1. India Population Project - III	4 Districts in Kerala.	1984-92	53.36
	6 Districts in Karnataka	- do -	71.31
2. India Population Project - IV	4 Districts in West Bengal	1985-94	117.12
3. India Population Project - IV	Uttar Pradesh	1990-95	110.54
	Andhra Pradesh	- do -	49.55
	Madhya Pradesh	- do -	42.57
4. India Population Project - VII	Punjab	Nov. 1990 to Oct., 1995.	48.66
	Haryana	- do -	42.42

Name of the Project	State	Project Period	Project Cost
1	2	3	4
	Gujarat	- do -	43.90
	Bihar	- do -	88.18
	J & K	- do -	51.54
5. India Population Project - IX	Assam	1994-95 to 2000-2001	101.22
	13 Districts in Karnataka	- do -	114.75
	10 Districts in Rajasthan	- do -	108.57
6. Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM)	This Programme was launched during the year 1991-92 and is being implemented in all the Districts in the Country in a phased manner.	1991-92 to 1997-98	1125.58

Name of the Project	State	Project Period	Project Cost
1	2	3	4
7. Social Safety Net Scheme.	<p>Under this Scheme funds are provided to PHCs in the Demographically weak Districts where crude birth rate is more than 39 per 1000. The funds are provided for strengthening of primary health infrastructure @ Rs. 10 lakhs per PHC per year.</p>	1992-93 to 1997-98	320.00 (The World Bank assistance is only Rs. 80 crores out of this)

[English]

National Trust for Handicapped

1758. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Trust for the handicapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No, Sir. However, proposal to set up a National Trust for the Welfare of persons with mental retardation and cerebral palsy is under consideration.

(b) The details are under formulation.

(c) Efforts are being made to set up the Trust as early as possible.

Upper Krishna Project

1759. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for World Bank assistance for the Upper Krishna Phase-III irrigation project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

High Power Transmitters in Rajasthan

1760. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has made a demand to instal high power transmitters in the border districts of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these transmitters are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO)

∴ (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of border districts of Rajasthan, the requests have been received for commissioning of High Power TV Transmitters (HPTs) at Barmer & Jaisalmer and early commencement of construction of HPT at Anupgarh.

(c) The commissioning of HPT (10 KW) at Jaisalmer and HPT (1 KW interim set up) at Barmer is pending for want of

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sanction of staff by the competent authority.
be pleased to state :

Public Tubewells

1761. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any scheme to the Union Government seeking World Bank assistance for the installation of public tubewells in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Government of Gujarat has not submitted any scheme to the Union Government seeking World Bank assistance for the installation of Public Tubewells in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Terrorist Incidents in J & K

1762. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

(a) the number of civilians and security personnel killed and injured in terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months;

(b) the number of terrorists killed and arrested during the above period and the arms, ammunition and other materials seized from them;

(c) the number of Pak-trained militants out of them; and

(d) the number of such persons against whom cases have been registered and prosecution proceeding started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the State Government of J & K, during the period from April to June, 1994, about 200 civilians, 35 security forces personnel and 356 militants were killed. During the same period, 398 militants were arrested and cases were registered against them. A large number of these militants are Pak trained, but it is not possible to give precise numbers in this regard. A large quantity of arms and ammunition which include 607 AK rifles/sniper rifles/machine guns, 21 rocket launchers/boosters and large quantity of explosives material, wireless equipment, etc. were recovered from the militants.

[Translation]

Inter-Country Adoption

1763. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to

whom the adopted children have been sent from the country during each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of children adopted during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE

(SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) The names of the countries where Indian children have been sent for the purpose of adoption during the last three years, year-wise, are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The number of children adopted during the last three years are as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of In-Country</i>	<i>Children adopted Inter-Country</i>
1991	936	1190
1992	1203	1007
1993	1382	1134

STATEMENT

Name of the Countries where Indian Children have gone on adoption during the last three years (Year-wise)

<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
Italy	Italy	Italy
France	France	France
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
Germany	Germany	Germany
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Norway	Norway	Norway
Canada	Canada	Canada

1991	1992	1993
Australia	Australia	Australia
Finland	Finland	Finland
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Austria	Austria	Austria
Spain	Spain	Spain
U.A.E.	U.A.E.	Singapore
Ireland	Singapore	Iceland
New Zealand	Iceland	Syria
	Sultanate Oman	Baharain Zimbabwe

[English]

Flood Forecasting

1764. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has accurately assessed the river water flow in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether advance warnings regarding flood in river Godavari were given by the Central Water Commission;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) the total expenditure incurred on flood forecasting during each of the last three years; and

(h) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to enhance the accuracy of flood forecasting in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The river flow in Andhra Pradesh is being assessed by Central Water Commission, *interalia* for issuing reliable flood forecast. During the year 1993, 465 forecasts were issued for the Krishna River System, with an accuracy of 99%. In the Godavari, there was no flood in 1993. 213 forecasts were issued during 1992 with an accuracy of 92%.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The present flood forecasting system is considered to be adequate.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) During 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 total expenditure incurred on flood forecasting in Godavari Basin are Rs. 59.16 lakhs, Rs. 63.02 lakhs and Rs. 72.63 lakhs respectively.

(h) The present flood forecasting accuracy is considered to be adequate.

[*Translation*]

Attacks on Police Personnel in Kashmir

1765. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terrorists attacked the police personnel in Kashmir during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of efforts made by the Government so far to curb terrorism in the Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) According to information made available by the State Government of J & K, during the period from April to June, 1994, there were 24 incidents of attacks on Police Personnel, including 7 cases of abduction in which three Police personnel, including a Lady Constable, were killed.

(c) Anti-terrorist operations have been further intensified and stepped up, including augmentation of the security forces in vulnerable areas.

[*English*]

T.V. Camera Unit at Vijayawada

1766. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations for sanction of a T.V. Camera Unit at Vijayawada to cover important programmes; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said Unit is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to locate a Camera Unit at Vijayawada by transfer from Hyderabad shortly.

Flood Prone Areas

1768. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have identified the flood prone areas in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures undertaken in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Rashtriya Barh Ayog has assessed 32.6 lakh hectares area as flood prone in Rajasthan.

(b) Problem of floods in Rajasthan is mainly in Bharatpur, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Shriganganagar and Sawai Madhopur districts.

(c) An area of 1.159 lakh hectare has been provided reasonable degree of protection from floods, upto March, 1993 by construction of embankments, drainage channels and town protection works.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Coal

1769. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the thermal power stations, Steel plants and Cement industries to which the Bharat Coking Coal Limited sold coal on credit during 1993-94;

(b) the grades and value of coal sold to them; and

(c) the amount recovered upto March 31, 1994 and the amount of balance payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) According to the information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), the names of power houses and steel plants to whom coal was sold on credit by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during 1993-94 are as follows

:-

Power Houses:

1. Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, DVC, Chandrapura.
2. Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Badarpur.
3. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Indraprastha Station.
4. Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station, Bhatinda.
5. Ropar Thermal Power Station, Ropar.
6. Kota Thermal Power Station, Kota.
7. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, UPSEB, Harduaganj.
8. Panki Thermal Power Station, UPSEB, Panki.
9. Paricha Thermal Power Station, UPSEB, Paricha.
10. Tanda Thermal Power Station, UPSEB, Tanda.
11. Unchahar Thermal Power Station, Unchahar.
12. Wanakbori Thermal Power Station, GSEB, Wanakbori.
13. Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, TNEB, Tuticorin.
14. Barauni Thermal Power Station, BSEB, Barauni.
15. Muzaffarpur Thermal Power

Station, BSEB, Muzaffarpur.

Thermal Power Stations:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 16. Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, WBSEB, Kolaghat. | (i) Non linked Washery Grade-II, III, & IV |
| 17. Durgapur Thermal Power Station, DVC, Durgapur. | (ii) Non coking coals of grade C, D and E. |

18. Durgapur Steel Plant (Captive Power Plant), SAIL (DSP), Durgapur.

Steel Plants:

19. Bokaro Steel Plant (Captive Power Plant), SAIL (BSP), Bokaro.

(i) Steel Grade - I & II.

(ii) Washery Grade - I, II, III and IV.

The total value of coal supplied on credit to Thermal Power Stations and Steel Plants was Rs. 668.62 crores and Rs. 683.13 crores respectively.

20. Titagarh Thermal Power Station, CESC, Calcutta.

21. Dadri Thermal Power Station, NTPC, Dadri.

22. Santhaldih Thermal Power Station, WBSEB, Santhaldih.

(c) The total outstanding dues from Power and Steel Sectors put together, at the beginning of 1993-94 were Rs. 788.55 crores. The amount recovered, including adjustments, during 1993-94 was Rs. 1166.64 crores and the balance amount yet to be recovered as on 31.3.1994 was Rs. 973.66 crores.

Steel Plants:

1. Bokaro Steel Plant, SAIL, Bokaro.

2. Bhilai Steel Plant, SAIL, Bhilai.

3. Rourkela Steel Plant, SAIL, Rourkela.

4. Durgapur Steel Plant, SAIL, Durgapur.

5. Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur.

Centrally Sponsored Irrigation Schemes

1770. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have reviewed the Centrally Sponsored irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

No coal has however been supplied to Cement Industries on credit.

(b) The grades of coal supplied by BCCL during 1993-94 were as follows :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) 23 Nos. of schemes in Madhya Pradesh are covered under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme (Statement attached). Based on review of works under the Programme Central assistance of Rs. 289.16 lakh for the year 1993-94 and Rs. 81.33 lakh for the months of April, May, June, 1994 has been released to the State Government.

STATEMENT

Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Projects</i>
1.	Tawa
2.	Chambal
3.	Aodha
4.	Barna
5.	Halali
6.	Kolar
7.	Naren
8.	Kethan
9.	Hasdeo
10.	Kharung
11.	Maniyari
12.	Ghonga

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Projects</i>
13.	Mahanadi
14.	'Pari
15.	Tandula
16.	Tonk
17.	Balar
18.	Kodar
19.	Upper Wainganga
20.	Bagh
21.	Harsi
22.	Rampur Makroda
23.	Rani Avanti Bai (Bargi)

Facilities to OBCs

1771. SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV :
SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given any decision regarding relaxation and other facilities to OBCs in Mandal Commission case;

b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) ~~501~~ (6) The Supreme Court in *Indira Sawhney and Others vs. Union of India and others, inter alia,*

observed that in accordance with Art 16(4) of the constitution, all supplemental and ancillary provisions can be provided as part of concept of reservation itself.

straints, it has not been possible to enhance the quantum of assistance for these Sub-Centres.

[English]

Grants to PHC and Sub-centres

1772. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :

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

(a) whether the Grants being given to the States for running primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres by the Union Government were fixed long back;

(b) if so, whether some of the State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the amount of Grant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision being taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (d) Primary Health Centres are maintained under the State-sector Minimum Needs Programme. The assistance for the Sub-centres is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Due to financial con-

National Filariasis Control Programme

1773. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements made under the National Filariasis Control Programme in Andhra Pradesh during last three years;

(b) the funds provided by Government during the above period;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought enhancement of assistance by making it a fully funded Central Programme; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) National Filariasis Control Programme in Andhra Pradesh is being implemented through the 29 filariasis control units, 4 clinics and 2 survey units. The achievements made in the last 3 years are as under :

	1991	1992	1993
No. of persons examined	194947	205563	230322
+ve cases	6206	7228	6696
Diseased persons detected & treated.	8292	7975	9229
No. of towns covered.	29	29	29

Employees in AIR and Doordarshan

1774. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working in different Groups in All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Centres in Maharashtra and the number out of them belonging to SCs/STs;

(b) the number of reserved posts for SCs/STs lying vacant at these stations/centres; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Inclusion of Languages

1776. SHRI LALIT ORAON :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for inclusion of any language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Government propose to include Kurak, Mundari, Ho, Santhali, Bhojpuri and Maithili languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(c) if so, the time by which these are

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) There are no criteria laid down in the Constitution for the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule.

(b) to (d) The question whether any or more languages may be included in the Eighth Schedule is under consideration of the Government.

Irrigation Proposals

1777. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some irrigation projects of Punjab are pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, since when these projects are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for early clearance of these projects; and

(d) the details of irrigation projects cleared by the Union Government during the last three years along with their projected cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) One Major Irrigation Project namely 'Remodelling of channels of Upper Bari Doab Canal System' and one medium Irrigation Project namely 'Modernisation and Extension of Badshahi

Canal on left side of River Ravi' are under Techno-Economic Appraisal in Central Water Commission.

(b) The Major Irrigation Project was received in January, 1994 and the comments on Cost Engineering and Irrigation Planning aspects of the project have been communicated to the State Government requesting them to submit detailed project report incorporating the comments of CWC. However, the Medium Irrigation Project has been received recently in May, 1994.

(c) Clearance of the Projects depends on the prompt and satisfactory compliance by the State Government to the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies as well as obtaining environmental and forest clearances.

(d) The Irrigation Projects of Punjab approved by the Planning Commission during the last three years are 'Rehabilitation and Improvement of Canal Regulation Structures in the Canal System of Punjab' costing Rs. 34.49 crores and 'Punjab Irrigation Project Phase-II Lining of Water Courses' costing Rs. 117.47 crores.

Medical Grants Commission

1778. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Medical Grants Commission on the lines of the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

It has been decided in principle to set up an Education Commission in Health Sciences which would *inter alia* support to develop of educational institutions in the Health Services.

Re-Telecast of Serials

1779. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of serials telecast in the national programme by the Delhi Doordarshan during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to re-telecast some of them; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Doordarshan telecast 80 serials during the period January, 1991 to December 1993.

(b) and (c) Re-telecast of serials is decided by Doordarshan depending upon its programme requirements from time to time.

[English]

Drug for Thalassaemia

1780. PROF (SMT.) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a private company had locally developed a new drug called 'Deferprone' for Thalassaemia patients;

(b) if so, whether it is readily available in the market;

(c) whether the medicine has been used for patients in the Government hospitals;

(d) if so, whether any side effects have been detected; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The drug has been under clinical trial at 4 centres involving 191 patients under treatment of approved Haematologists. The reports of the clinical trials are being examined in consultation with experts. The side effects of the drug reported during clinical trials include joint-pains Neutropenia (lowering of white blood cells) gastro-intestinal intolerance and vomiting. The adverse reactions reported have been claimed to be transient and reversible on stoppage of the drug.

[*Translation*]

Population Control in Gujarat

1781. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government

thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Import of Medical Equipments

1782. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government provide assistance to the entrepreneurs who wish to import latest medical equipments; and

(b) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Under the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97, as amended, import of medical equipment is allowed without restriction. Rates of customs duty have been reduced during the current year.

Nagarjuna Sagar Lift Canal System

1783. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Andhra Pradesh for Nagarjuna Sagar Lift Canal System;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to provide more financial assistance for this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The proposal for Nagarjuna Sagar Life Canal System has not been received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Cells

1784. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Ministries which have set up SC/ST cells; and

(b) the time by which the remaining Ministries/Departments are likely to set up these cells?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) The names of the Ministries/Departments which have set up SC/ST Cells are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The remaining Ministries/Departments have been advised to set up SC/ST Cells at the earliest.

STATEMENT

Ministries/Departments which have set up SC/ST Cell

1. Ministry of Agriculture, D/O Agriculture and Cooperation

2. Department of Atomic Energy
3. Department of Civil Aviation
4. Department of Tourism
5. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution
6. Ministry of Coal
7. Ministry of Commerce
8. Department of Supply
9. Department of Posts
10. Ministry of Defence
11. Department of Defence Production and Supplies
12. Department of Defence Research and Development
13. Department of Electronics
14. Ministry of Environment and Forests
15. Ministry of External Affairs
16. Department of Revenues
17. Ministry of Food
18. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
19. Ministry of Home Affairs
20. Department of Official Language
21. Department of Culture

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 22. Department of Education | Technology |
| 23. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports | 41. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research |
| 24. Department of Women and Child Development | 42. Department of Bio-Technology |
| 25. Department of Industrial Development | 43. Department of Space |
| 26. Department of Heavy Industry | 44. Ministry of Textiles |
| 27. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 45. Ministry of Steel |
| 28. Department of Legal Affairs | 46. Ministry of Urban Development |
| 29. Legislative Department | 47. Ministry of Water Resources |
| 30. Ministry of Mines | 48. Indian Council of Agricultural Research |
| 31. Department of Ocean Development | 49. Department of Tele-Communication |
| 32. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 50. Department of Public Enterprises |
- Coal Handling Plants**
1785. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :
- (a) the number of coal handling plants set up till April, 1991 by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited;
- (b) the number of coal handling plants set up during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 separately;
- (c) the years during which these plants became operational;
- (d) the expenditure incurred on construction of each of these plants;
- (e) the number of coal handling plants which were in operation as on
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 33. Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries | |
| 34. Department of Personnel and Training | |
| 35. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | |
| 36. Department of Programme Implementation | |
| 37. Department of Statistics | |
| 38. Ministry of Power | |
| 39. Ministry of Railway | |
| 40. Department of Science and | |

March 31, 1994;

(f) whether the coal handling plants in operation worked as per their estimated capacity; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) Since nationalisation and till April 1991, 8 coal handling plants had been set up by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL). Besides these coal handling plants, 3 coal handling plants had been takenover by BCCL during nationalisation.

(b) to (d) Details of coal handling plants / feeder breakers set up during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of CHPs\FBs</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred (approx.) (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Year of commencement of operation</i>
1991-92	-	-	-
1992-93	5	7.00	1992-93
1993-94	9	8.41	1993-94

(e) to (g) : 24 coal handling plants \ feeder breakers were in operation as on 31st March, 1994. One CHP i.e. Bera was under modification during this period. Overall utilisation of CHPs\FBs during 1993-94 was 57%. However, utilisation with respect to coal available from connected opencast mines (where coal requires crushing) had been 91%.

[English]

SCAVENGERS

1786. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of scavengers in the country, State/Union Territory-wise : and

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for their liberation and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE

(SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) In March, 1992 Government of India launched a National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents to liberate them from the existing hereditary obnoxious and inhuman occupation of manually removing night soil and fifth and provide for and engage them in alternative and dignified occupation within a period of five years.

The scheme envisages training programme for 3.50 lakhs Scavengers and rehavilitation of 4 lakhs scabengers in a phased manner with the central assistance of Rs. 464 crores during the Eighth Plan period. Out of this Rs. 196.00 crores of Central assistance have been released to the states/ UTs so far.

The number of scavengers trained and rehabilitated during 19923-93 was 15,578 and 18,913 respectively. The tar-

gets fixed by the State Governments for the year 93-94 had been respectively.

The scheme also provides for a Central/ State/District and local level Committees for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Scheme.

The Government has also enacted a legislation called 'the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993' for setting up of a Commission for effective implementation of the scheme.

Under the scheme of Low Cost

Sanitation (intergrated scheme) administered by Ministry of Urban Development, dry latrines are converted into water pour flush latrines to liberate the scavengers.

The total number of town to be covered as on 15.2.94 was 676 the engaging 68,184 scavengers.

A legislation called "Employment of manual scavengers and construction of dry latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 has been enacted for banning the employment of manual scavengers and construction of dry latrines.

STATEMENT

Number of scavengers identified under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT.</i>	<i>No. of scavengers identified</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7453
2.	Assam	5631
3.	Bihar	4710
4.	Gujarat	40000
5.	Haryana	18438
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4760
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3548
8.	Karnataka	5825
9.	Kerala	1339
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59000

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT.</i>	<i>No. of scavengers identified</i>
1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	126691
12.	Orissa	17122
13.	Punjab	26819
14.	Rajasthan	87938
15.	Tamil Nadu	34326
16.	Uttar Pradesh	226189
17.	West Bengal	30000
18.	Delhi	17420
19.	Pondicherry	476
20.	Nagaland	1800
Total		7,19,505

Bomb Explosions

1787. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether activities of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) have increased in some States in recent months and number of bomb explosions have taken place at some vulnerable places causing death and injury to a large number of innocent persons there; and

(b) if so, the details of the bomb explosions that have taken place during the last three months in which the hand of ISI has been suspected and other objectionable activities that have come to the notice

of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Immunisation Vaccines

1788. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : SHRI MANJAY LAL :

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

(a) the number of child deaths due

to adverse effect of immunisation vaccines during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the remedial steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) There have been a few deaths reported of children in the country. These have been due

to adverse reaction to vaccines, as well as Children who died following immunization but the cause of their deaths on investigation was found to be unrelated to immunization. To minimise the risk of deaths due to errors in handling and administration of vaccines training programmes for concerned personnel and adequate supplies are maintained. Reported deaths following immunization are also investigated by expert teams to identify the cause of death. A Statement showing state-wise report is enclosed.

STATEMENT

State-wise breakup of reported deaths of children due to adverse effect of immunization during the last three years

<i>State</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2	6	4
Assam	5	-	1
Bihar	-	-	3
Haryana	1	1	4
Karnataka	8	-	-
Kerala	1	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	1	-
Maharashtra	-	9	9
Rajasthan	-	-	4
Tamil Nadu	2	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2	5	2
West Bengal	-	1	-
Delhi	-	-	1

AIDS Control

for prevention and control of AIDS in India;
and

1789. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state : .

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether several countries have
offered financial assistance/donations to
voluntary organisations Government agents

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b)
A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE/DONATION TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION/
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AIDS IN INDIA

Source/ Agency	Amount (US \$)	Remarks
ODA (UK)	(a) 35,000	1991-92 support to North-Eastern State
	(b) 2,500,000	Proposed support to Programme activities in the State of West Bengal, 1993-95.
NORAD (Norway)	(a) 28,000	Support to NGO AIDS Cell
	(b) 110,000	Support to the AIH & PH Intervention Project, Calcutta, 1992-93.
	(c) 300,000	Pledged support to NACO/CMAI training activities 1993-94.
USAID (USA)	10,000,000	Under negotiation.
Ford Foundation	110,000	Support to MCGB Intervention Project through condom promotion with PSI, 1991-92.
International Development Association (World Bank)	85,000,000	Support to National AIDS Control Programme 1992-97.

[English]

21 Channels of Doordarshan

1790. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 21 channels of Doordarshan are likely to be available only in the Metro Cities;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide such facilities in non-Metro Cities also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The channels, when available, would be received throughout the country with the use of an appropriate dish antenna system.

Royalty on Lignite

1791. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent a proposal for revision of rate of royalty on lignite;

(b) if so, since when it is pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) The Government of Gujarat has

been approaching Govt. of India, Ministry of Coal for revision of rate of royalty on lignite. In the recent past a proposal for this has been received in February, 1994. The proposal is under consideration of the Government at present and an appropriate decision will be taken after examining all issues related to the proposal. Fixing a time limit, therefore, for the decision is not practicable at this stage.

Entry of Foreigners

1792. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the meeting of the Chief Ministers on North-Eastern States held in New Delhi on July 19, 1994 under his Chairmanship, there was unanimity on the relaxation of entry of foreigners into these States;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made at the meeting in this regard; and

(c) the time by which formal orders with regard to permitting the foreigners into the North-Eastern States are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States were generally of the view that the existing restrictions on the entry of foreign nationals into these States should be withdrawn. No time frame for a final decision can be indicated at this stage.

Orange Card Scheme for NRIs

1793. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme of orange card for Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with implications and incentives offered;

(c) the response of Non-Resident Indians to the scheme;

(d) whether the Government have received some suggestions regarding modification in the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the changes proposed to be made in the light of suggestions received?

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

(b) to (f) However an Inter-Ministerial Group set up by the Government on 8.4.93, had proposed to issue PIO Card to Persons of Indian Origin which may entitle them for special concessions/facilities. No final decision has been taken by the Government on this.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Dr. Bhoi, please.

RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN KERALA

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA) : Sir, I would like to submit a very important point. I know that discussion on flood is going on but just now I got a telephonic message from Kerala that the entire State is under floods. The death toll has increased

to 150 and the estimated loss is of the order of 500 crore. This is a very serious matter and since the Minister of Agriculture is present in the House, I would like him to react and immediately announce some relief for the flood affected people of my State.

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing the same thing in the afternoon. You can raise all your points at that time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Many people have died in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : So, you should take it up in a proper way, that is, when the matter comes up for discussion and when your name is called. At this time I have called Dr. Bhoi to speak.

12.01 hrs.

RE : FIRST HEART TRANSPLANT OPERATION IN INDIA AT AIIMS

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (SAMBALPUR) : Sir, today is a very happy day for the Indian people because at this hour the first heart transplant has been successfully done by Dr. Venugopal. In 1965, Dr. Christian Bernard started the heart surgery in South Africa for the first time. Due to your efforts, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this august House could pass a legislation with regard to Human Organs Transplantation. For that reason I congratulate you and hon. Members because with the help of that legislation only we could conduct this first heart transplant operation in our country today.

Dr. Venugopal is a Bachelor of international repute of heart surgeons. None other than Dr. Denton Cooley, father of the bypass surgery of Globe, sent a message to

him saying that the whole world will remember Dr. Venugopal because he has conducted a surgery of a type which has not so far been conducted anywhere in the world. The difference lies in that he has conducted the surgery using less dose of Cyclosporin, that is the immuno suppressive therapy. We are really very happy that in a poor country like India a common man has undergone a transplant operation and the donor is a 35-year old woman. I am sure that it will be hundred per cent successful. So, we must felicitate him and congratulate him on this achievement.

I would like to read a few lines in regard to this.

The Heart Transplant Surgery carried out by Dr. P. Venugopal and his colleagues at All India Institute of Medical Sciences yesterday is a landmark in India's march towards medical and scientific excellence. We, the representatives of the Indian people, salute our professionals, technocrats and the medical fraternity for achieving this milestone.

The intricate surgery involving advanced technology should usher in an era of further growth and development of medical science in the country and serve as a model for other professions to put our motherland at a place of pride in the world technology map. It is also a matter of satisfaction for us to note that the common man suffering from complex heart ailment can now look for medical facilities within the country for saving his life.

We, therefore, express and record our deep appreciation today for the commendable team work done by Dr. P. Venugopal and his team of dedicated doctors of AIIMS.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (MUKUNDAPURAM) : Sir, I also join Dr. Bhoi in conveying the message of congratulations to the eminent Surgeon Dr. Venugopal of AIIMS for the India's first successful heart transplantation.

Sir, it is a landmark in the history of our medical science that Dr. Venugopal, with his team, who had spent five hours in the Operation Theatre for the success of this novel venture, need appreciation. I join the donor family in their sorrow for their dear departed but with thanks I appreciate their readiness to donate the heart of the deceased. Even though the expenses on operation come to nearly Rs. 40,000, yet they are very low compared to similar cases in foreign countries. The post-operation expenses come to nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is an unusual thing to go in for such an operation. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to make necessary arrangements for giving full financial assistance to the needy persons.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (NASIK) : Sir, firstly, I also join Dr. Bhoi in congratulating Dr. Venugopal. It is not the first heart transplant case in India. Dr. S.K. Sen had tried in Bombay, but the patient did not survive. In this case, however, the patient is still surviving after 30 hours of operation.

My second congratulations to the Government for passing the Transplantation of the Human Organs Bill. Because of that only she could donate the living heart.

My third congratulations to the family which had sent a good message all over India by donating the living heart to a deserving person. She had donated it because she was suffering from a brain

hamorrhage or brain stem disease. She was about to be declared dead. But her heart was beating. I congratulate the donor family for the same. Although the survival rate is about five per cent, yet the patient can survive maximum for a period of about twenty years. Let us all hope for a new era in the organ transplantation in India and we will always stand by such technocrats and congratulate Dr.Venugopal.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this House would like to congratulate Dr. Venugopal and his team for the momentous achievement and also congratulate the donor family for agreeing to donate the organ.

12.09 hrs.

[English]

RE : FLOOD SITUATION IN KERLA. -
CONTD.

SHRI PALAJK.M. MATHEW (IDUKKI)
: Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance. My colleague Prof. Kurien had already raised the matter.

Sir, I have been receiving so many telephone calls, for the last so many days, telling that the whole State of Kerala is almost submerged under water. Kerala is facing the worst flood in thirty years. This is what *The Hindu* has reported this morning. For the last one week, in all the newspapers of Kerala, this news item has been appearing in the banner headlines showing the extreme urgency of the grimmest situation and so on. Now, the toll has gone up to 143. Two or three days back, the toll was 109. Every day the toll is increasing. The number of people who had suffered injuries had gone up to 253. Over 17,000 houses had been

totally damaged and more than 40,000 houses had been partially damaged. Now, there are 1280 relief camps housing about 40,000 people. The total loss - no less a person than the Finance Minister of Kerala had stated this in the Assembly yesterday - come to around Rs. 500 crore. In Kerala alone, the sitting of the Assembly had been put off so that the members may go to their respective constituencies for providing relief and rescue to the people.

So, the situation is not only calamitous, but it has already assumed an explosive proportion. Now, the monsoon has been lashing the State for the last two months, especially the northern part of the State. For the last one week, the entire State is being lashed by heavy incessant rains; throughout 24 hours, it has been raining.

The total damage, as I said, is around Rs. 500 crore. The assistance given by the Government is very meagre. So, I would request the Central Government to re-assess the whole situation and make a new study of the latest developments, especially in the last two -three days in the State and enhance the assistance in a very considerable way.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA)
: Since my friend Mr. Pala K.M. Mathew has given the details, I am not going into them again, My constituency is affected the most. The entire southern part of Kerala is also affected.

In the whole country, the total number of deaths is 500 ; in Kerala, it is 143 ; more than one -fourth of the deaths is in Kerala. But the problem is that we have only Rs. 23 crore from the calamity relief fund; according to the Finance Commission's allocation. The State is not having any additional fund. The situation is very serious.

Unless the Central Government allocates some special fund to the State of Kerala, the situation would become very serious and very difficult.

Nearly, 50,000 people are already in the relief camps ; 17,000 houses have been damaged. The loss to the agriculture crop cannot be estimated now. But it has been announced in the State Assembly that it is at least Rs. 500 crore.

The Agriculture Minister is here. I request you to direct the Government that the Finance Minister should understand the seriousness of the situation and allocate an extra fund for flood relief so that we get at least temporary relief of Rs. 100 crore for the State of Kerala.

I have got a number of telephone calls today from my State. The situation is very serious. My request to you is to help the State of Kerala.

SHRI E. AHAMED (MANJERI) : Mr speaker, Sir, The other day, with your kind permission, we had raised these points with the hon. Minister of Agriculture . Even now, the flood situation in Kerala is unabated. When the State is submerged under the flood, I do not know now the Central Government can just keep quiet and say Kerala has been given Rs. 23 crore as allocated under the Finance Commission. This is something which one cannot foresee. The Govt. must understand the feeling of the people and also appreciate our position.

We are maintaining 1200 in Kerala or more relief camps. How much money does the State Government require only to maintain them ? What is our present position?

I have already mentioned this in this

House. So far as the finance of Kerala is concerned, it is from "treasury to mouth" whatever we get from the Treasury, we are just distributing it, our salary and other things. So, we are in a very difficult position. I cannot understand why is the Central Government keeping quiet on this matter?

Therefore, we request you Sir, to please direct the Agriculture Minister to have consultations, or discussions, whatever he deems fit, with his other colleagues and make an urgent allocation of Rs. 100 crore at least as a special relief fund for Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Agriculture Minister like to respond now or in the afternoon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): We are having a discussion on this in the afternoon. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should please understand that the Minister will not be able to respond to this without getting information. If you want him to respond without information, we are ignorant about it. (Interruptions)

[English].

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM) : Sir, very often the passengers in the long distance trains are harassed and looted. The Keralites who travel in the long distance trains are being harassed in these trains.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

A few days back a family from my constituency was travelling from Varanasi to Kuchi and in between Andhra they were looted and the family lost more than two lakhs of rupees.

Even though complaints are made, neither the Railway Protection Force nor the State Police are taking any action. I am not accusing them that the RPF and the State Police are helping the looters. But they are not doing anything. So my request to the Railway Minister is that adequate protection should be given to the passengers in long distance trains and whatever complaints have been received, they should be properly looked into and action should be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (KHANDWA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 60 lakh weavers of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minority communities are working at 16 lakh powerlooms in the rural areas of the country while about 3 crore people in total depend for their livelihood on powerlooms. In the present situation, 40 percent of the powerlooms are closed, the reason being an excessive increase in the prices of cotton yarn. Taking the advantage of the situation the mill owners have increased the rates of cotton yarn at their own. Export of cotton yarn has also been increased. This has led lakhs of rural weavers to starvation. The situation is becoming from bad to worse day by day.

Powerloom weavers are not even getting loans from banks. They are forced to take loans on Commercial rates to run their powerlooms. The Ministry of Textiles should pay special attention towards this and provide loans to powerloom weavers. Export of cotton yarns should be stopped immediately

to bring down the prices of cotton yarn. There is also a need to set up National Powerloom Development Corporation. Only the cotton Mills should be entitled to fix the maximum rate of cotton yarn under Essential Commodity Act; at the same time the export quota of clothes manufactured in powerlooms should be restricted to 45-50 percent. Rather it would be better to set up Export Promotion Council seperately for Powerloom industry so that the weavers may directly export their produce and earn their livelihood.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (GOBICHETTIPALAYAM) : Sir, today is the third day that Opposition Parties are boycotting the parliamentary proceedings and unprecedented stalemate has been created out of this situation.

I submit that this is not a good signal for proper functioning of the parliamentary system. Both, the Ruling Party and the Opposition Parties should be present in the Parliament. Important discussion are going on and Opposition parties have to participate in the discussion and put forth their viewpoints in the discussion. The role of the Opposition is vital and cannot be undermined.

So far as hon. Speaker is concerned, he is doing a lot of efforts to solve this problem. His initiatives definitely deserve appreciation from all quarters. Prestige attitude is not going to help in any way to solve this problem. So the Government must come down a little in arriving at an agreeable solution to this problem.

We cannot ignore the demands and arguments of the Opposition completely.

So some agreeable solution can be found out to end this stalemate. We cannot have this impasse continuously and should not prolong it any further.

So, some fresh initiatives and proposals should be thought of to see that the normal functioning of this House is resumed.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important matter. Our House is facing such a stalemate and it is quite unprecedented. As rightly pointed out by Shri Narayanan, the role of the Opposition is very important and very vital. How long will we be able to go ahead with the Session without the Opposition? Of course, the Government have already given due consideration. But I would again plead with the Government not to stand on any false prestige and to initiate discussion with the Opposition leaders. So far, only the Speaker has taken certain steps. The hon. Speaker has spent a lot of time and he has taken all the responsibility of bringing both the Government and the Opposition together. Let the Government take immediate initiative so as to end this stalemate for the smooth functioning of this House.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (INNER MANIPUR) : Sir, I rise to support Shri Narayanan. We all know that without the role of the Opposition, democracy cannot survive. So, I agree with what Shri Narayanan has said. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Narayanan, he is agreeing with you.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : So, I would urge the Government, through you, Sir, to come with a fresh proposal so that this difficulty could be overcome.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZZHA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this regard I am making a suggestion. Now the question is on a matter as to whether the ATR should be withdrawn or not. Now the Opposition has taken a very strong step stating that only if it is withdrawn, they will come back. The Government finds it difficult. It is natural. Now I am making a suggestion. It is difficult to withdraw it. But I was thinking whether it could be treated as suspended till the matter is discussed. It is only treating it as suspended for some time so that we can discuss the question of action to be taken on the JPC Report. And on that basis, I think, some suggestions will come and after taking into account of those suggestions, the Government can modify the present Report of amend the present Report. And on that I am sure there will be no difficulty. So, I urge upon the Opposition and also the Government to find a way out and also see whether my suggestion could be accepted.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (ARUNACHAL EAST) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Human Resource Development to one important matter.

Sir, this year a very gross injustice has been done to the SC and ST students seeking admission for B.A., B.Sc. in Delhi University. Only few hours were given on the last day for filing applications. And when two Naga Post Graduate students went to Delhi University to enquire as to what happened to their forms, they were, at gun point, physically assaulted and insulted. Now, the students are on strike. But then the poor students belonging to SC and ST coming from various corners of the country will be deprived of admission in the Delhi

University. So, I urge upon the Central Government to deal with the culprits severely and I hope the Government will talk to the Delhi University authorities to ensure for their admission of SC and ST students.

(Translation)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (SAIDPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. The Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare is present in the House at the moment and through you I would like to draw the attention towards a very important matter.

Ayurvedic students have been doing research for a long time in the Psychosomatic and Bio Feed Medicine Centre under Medical Institute of Varanasi affiliated with Kashi Hindu University. Various types of researches are conducted in this department related with Ayurveda. A research conducted recently has borne very encouraging results. The students in the department under the guidance of Dr. P. G. Dubey have prepared a very effective medicine from the plant called 'Brahmi' to check loss of human memory. The medical experts of the country at large have welcomed the medicine. Besides, all the leading newspapers published either special issues on the medicine or published the detailed news to this effect in the headlines. Because they consider it a great achievement. The medicine has been experimented on a number of persons and also proved considerably successful.

So much so that National Institute of Health situated in America in their annual report of 1993 have mentioned and also welcomed the medicine. Rather the American experts are of the view that it can be used to cure the 'Engine' disease. Today

we are happy that in reply to the Question No. 168 and 169 the hon. Minister has stated that the Government is encouraging research in the field of Indian medicines. The hon. Prime Minister had also stated that the Government would concentrate on the promotion of Ayurvedic medicines. But today, I regret to say that there are countries like America and Germany who are taking interest in our medicines whereas we have confined our efforts only in publishing the results of research conducted by Kashi Hindu University; in comparison to the foreigners trying their best to get the medicine our Government and the Ayurvedic Institute of Medical Sciences have been silent in this regard. A number of private companies are eager to pay the price for it; Dr. P.G. Dubey is being pressurised in many ways to sell his medicine to them. He has been urging the Government to get the medicine patented. However, the Government has not been paying any attention to it and is sitting silent.

Through you, I would also like to submit that Dr. J.N. Ojha in Kashi Hindu University has invented a very effective medicine to cure diabetes completely within one month's period only. A number of foreigners have been taking this medicine to their countries, but our Government has been silent in this regard.

Through you, I would like the Government to take immediate measures to get the medicines invented by the scientists of Kashi Hindu University, patented and these medicines should also be given proper publicity all over the country.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (SAHARASA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Saharasa Kosi Division of Bihar is an industrially backward area and I also belong to a backward class. My constituency is industrially backward; it was declared

backward by the Central Government as well as the State Government about 10 years ago. It was only after raising these problems several times in the House the State Government was awakened from its slumber and sent a proposal to the Central Government to open 2-3 sugar mills. But I regret to say that the proposal which should have been approved and sent back by the Ministry of Food has been kept pending after making an objection on the concerned file.

It is a backward area. I would like the Central Government to approve the proposal of sugar mills in Saharasa, Supol and Madhepura.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (PALLAKKAD) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to bring to the notice of this House, a matter of grave importance occurred in my State Kerala. It has become rather routine for political leaders to make denigrating statements about our adored national leaders. Recently, a top leader of the CPM said in a public statement that national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Patel, Lokmanya Tilak, Maulana Azad and Frontier Gandhi were religious fundamentalists and there is no difference between them and people like Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait and Madani. Not only that, this statement is untrue, but it will create serious misunderstanding in the public mind about these respected leaders of our country. I think, it is the duty of Parliament to mobilise public opinion against such condemnable attempts to denigrate these leaders. I would like to submit that the Parliament may hold a discussion on it.

[English]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

(JAJPUR) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter.

The Orissa Cotton Mills is one of the subsidiaries of the National Textiles Corporation (Eastern Zone), which produces only cotton yarn. There are 850 workers (both technical and non-technical) working in the Mill at present. The Mill is reportedly incurring heavy losses due to mismanagement and maladministration on the part of the management. Though the Mill was awarded the 'Best Performance Certificate' in the year 1988, it is surprising to note that the management now finds it difficult to afford the salaries of the workers/officers regularly. The management has already asked the employees to take voluntary retirement under the special voluntary retirement scheme. The employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities are blatantly harassed by the management. On the other hand, the General Manager concerned has acquired a lot of property through illegal means.

So, I request the Government to make necessary arrangements to run the Mill and also to inquire into the matter of their acquiring the property.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (UDUPI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since years, Sharawathi bridge at Honavar on National Highway 17 has been declared unsafe and heavy traffic stands suspended. The alternate arrangement is that heavy vehicles and buses have to be transported through barges. There have been accidents on this account. Unless repair work of this important bridge is taken up urgently, I think many lives will be lost. If a very important link like the National Highway 17 is disrupted, the entire life will be affected. Therefore, I

earnestly urge the Ministry of Surface Transport to take up the repair work of this bridge immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (SHAHJAHANPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sale of adulterated liquor causes many deaths every year in Delhi and outside. Jagatjit Industries Limited, Punjab, is said to be a reputed manufacture of Aristocrate liquor. A fly was found in one of their liquor bottles. I had given a complaint in writing alongwith the photograph showing a fly in the Aristocrat bottle. It is very dangerous if the liquor bottles of such reputed companies show such amount of negligence. I would like the Government to take the matter seriously and get it enquired so that the incident is not repeated.

12.36 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement correcting reply to starred Question No. 1 dated 25.7.94. re. Prime Minister's visit to Russia.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) :

I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 25th July, 1994 to Starred Question No. 1 tabled by Dr. Shakshiji Maharaj Swami regarding Prime Minister's visit to Russia.

[Place in Library, See. no. L.T. - 6194/94]

Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1994 and Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1994.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.
[Place in Library See. No. L.T. 6195/94]

- (2) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.
{Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 6196/94}

Review on the working of and annual report of hospital services consultancy corporation (india) Ltd; New Delhi for 1992-93 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following

papers (Hindia and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. - 6197/94]

Annual report and review on the working of Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi for 1992-93 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi

and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. - 6198/94]
 - (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Latex Limited and the Department of Family Welfare (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) for the year 1994-95.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. - 6199/94]
 - (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. - 6200/94]

12.37 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to preserve the chanda fort railway station as a historical monument.**

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (CHANDRAPUR) : Sir, Chanda Fort Railway Station is a narrow gauge terminal station of South Eastern Railways. As this route is in the process of getting converted into broad gauge, a new site for broad gauge Railway Station has been proposed for terminal station. This Railway Station is situated in the municipal limit of Chandrapur town. Chanda Fort being terminal station, had all the facilities like turn table, old building of Railway Station, Water tank etc. After the gauge conversion, this terminal can be converted into an ideal Mini-Railway Historical Exhibition Monument. For the preservation of this station, people of Chandrapur have submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Railways for preservation and maintenance of this Mini Railway Exhibition and afforestation of the area.

I urge upon the Government to preserve this station as a historical monument and sanction the proposal submitted by people of Chandrapur for preservation and maintenance of the same.

- (ii) **need to introduce a superfast train between bombay and nasik**

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (NASIK) : Sir, Nasik district in Maharashtra is fast growing industrially, agriculturally besides being surrounded by pilgrim centres like Triambakeshwar, Shirdi etc. Many

industrial and agricultural products are being exported to different parts of the country and outside as well. After a long time on persistent demand, Tapowan Express was introduced between Bombay and Nasik but later on the same has been extended upto Parbhani. Consequently commuters of both Parbhani and Nasik are put to disadvantage. Marathwada commuters had to travel by chair car train for hours without any sleeper coaches and Nasik commuters do not get enough accommodation in the Tapowan Express. This has resulted in inconvenience to many business people who want to commute between Bombay and Nasik and also to the pilgrims.

I urge upon the Government to introduce one new superfast chair car train between Bombay and Nasik as is the case between Pune and Bombay. As Electrical Research Institute is located in Nasik, the train maintenance facility is much more economical if Nasik Odha is made the terminus for this new superfast train. There is also a motor traction workshop in Nasik which too will be useful in maintaining the new train service.

- (iii) **need to provide adequate relief to the families affected by the collapse of a building at chittaranjan avenue, calcutta due to operations carried on by metro railways**

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (CALCUTTA NORTH WEST) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House about the disaster which had been caused by the collapse of the six-storeyed building at 191, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-which falls in my constituency - due to the operations carried on by the Metro Railways and as a result of which 21 families have been seriously affected and six shops have also been

affected. The families which have been uprooted from their home, are living in one room without adequate protection and food. There are other buildings in the area which are also showing signs of collapse because of the operations of the Metro Railways.

I seek the intervention of the Government in the matter and I request the Government to send immediately a central team for investigation and I would request the Government to provide adequate relief to the affected families and to rehabilitate these families expeditiously and also to take immediate steps to prevent any further disaster being caused by the collapse of other buildings in the area.

(iv) need to provide better railway facilities to the residents of new settlements in chengalpattu district of tamil nadu

SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR (CHENGALPATTU) : Sir, Chengalpattu District is sharing its borders with the city of Madras, which is a fast expanding Metropolitan city. New settlement areas along with business centres, factories and educational institutions etc. are set up in these suburban areas. A satellite township named Maraimalal Nagar have come up half way between Madras and Chengelpet. Many people have settled down in these suburban areas. I would like to bring to the notice of the Central Government an important problem these people face in their day-to-day life. The residents of these areas totally rely on the suburban electric trains running between Madras and Chengelpet for going to their places of work, educational institutions and business centres daily. There is only limited number of trains running between these two centres daily. This is creating hardship to the daily commuters of these areas. Hence, I urge upon the

Government to ensure that all suburban trains between Madras and Chengelpet stop at these stations like Potheri and Maraimalal Nagar Railway Stations.

(v) need to celebrate the birth centenary of acharya vinoba bhawe

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (JAJPUR) : The birth centenary of Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1895-1982), a great spiritual visionary of our nation and a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, starts from September 11, 1994. He travelled through out the country for more than 13 years on foot propagating his mission for bringing about social and economic equality by non-violent and peaceful means. He was a great freedom fighter and an apostle of peace who linked science with spiritualism for the well being of humanity.

It is the duty of the nation to pay respect to this founder of Sarvodaya movement at par with all other national leaders of our nation. I propose the Government to initiate upon a nation-wide programme of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Centenary that starts from September 11, 1994.

(vi) need to revive delhi-bhubaneswar flights on sundays and also introduce air-taxi services between bhubaneswar - jharsuguda - rourkela and jharsuguda - rourkela - calcutta

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH) : Sir, Bhubaneswar, besides being the State Capital, is also an important centre for pilgrimage and the entry point of tourists to the world famous golden triangle of Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar. Thus, a

large number of officials, businessmen, pilgrims and tourists from all over the world come to Bhubaneswar by air from different places particularly from Delhi, the Union Capital. Consequent upon discontinuance of Delhi-Bhubaneswar flight on Sunday for the last several months, a great deal of inconvenience is caused to the passengers. The officials and the people representatives like MPs who generally prefer to travel on Sunday to attend to their work in Delhi the following day, are also now facing difficulties on account of non-availability of flight in this sector on Sundays. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to appreciate the position and take immediate steps for revival of Delhi-Bhubaneswar flight on Sundays. Further, considering the growing importance of Jharsuguda, the Gateway of Western Orissa, the aerodrome here should not be closed down. Instead, the aerodroms needs to be renovated and properly maintained and action should be initiated for introduction of air taxi services between Bhubneswar-Jharsuguda-Rourkela and Jharsuguda-Rourkela-Calcutta in order to cater to the demand of this industrial belt of the State.

(vii) NEED TO GIVE CLEARANCE TO LOKTAK DOWN STREAM HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT IN MANIPUR

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (INNER MANIPUR) : Sir, the Government of Manipur has moved the Central Government for clearance of the Loktak Down Stream Hydro Electric Project. But the proposal has been pending with the Minsitry of Environment and Forests for the last two years. It has been cleared by the Planning and Development Department.

I urge upon the Central Government

to give clearance to the project as soon as possible, in the public interest.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to legislative business. Shri H.R. Bhardwaj.

THE MINSTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Before the hon. Minister starts, I may submit that after the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill is over, we may take up the Demands for Grants for the State of Manipur, and then go on to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the House agrees to this proposal.

12.46 hrs.

LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to move :

""That the Bill to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Legal aid is the constitutional mandate as per article 39A which enjoins that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

[Sh. H. R. Bhardwaj]

In fulfilment of its constitutional obligations, the Government of India constituted a Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, initially for a period of three years under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati, then Judge of the Supreme Court vide resolution dated 26th September, 1980. The said committee was entrusted with the responsibility of formulating in detail and implementing comprehensive legal aid schemes on uniform basis throughout the country. The term of the said committee is being extended from time to time. The term of the present committee, on its reconstitution with the Chief Justice of India as Patron-in-chief and Mr. Justice A.M. Ahmadi, Judge of the Supreme Court as its Executive Chairman and others has been extended up to 13-11-1994 or till the Legal Services Authorities Act comes into force, whichever is earlier.

The said committee on its constitution has found that legal aid in one form or the other is being provided in the country. With a view to ensuring uniformity in the implementation of the legal aid programmes, the committee evolved a Model Scheme which lays down the infrastructure of the legal aid programme. It also envisages State Legal Aid and Advice Board as the apex body in the State and Committees at the High Court, District and Taluka levels so that the litigants could get justice in an expeditious and inexpensive manner.

The Government of India has also constituted Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee in July, 1981 which is, at present, headed by Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant, a Judge of the Supreme Court.

According to the model scheme, any citizen whose annual income from all surces

does not exceed Rs. 6,000 is entitled for free legal services in the lower and High Court cases and Rs. 9,000 in the Supreme Court cases.

In addition to that, women, children, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are equally eligible to get free legal aid, irrespective of their income. In the present Bill, the said ceiling is proposed to be raised to Rs. 9,000 in High Court cases and Rs. 12,000 in Supreme Court cases.

The legal aid and assistance in being provided by the State Legal Aid and Advice Board and Legal Aid Committees throughout the country. As per statistics available upto 10th May, 1994, 10,01,289 people were given free legal aid and advice in the country and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in 3,10,462; Scheduled Tribes 1,70,118; backward classes 64,259; women 1,73,879 and children 7,491.

The strategic legal aid programme on which the Committee lays greater emphasis consists of -Promotion of Legal Literacy; setting up of Legal Aid Clinics in Universities and Law Colleges; Training of Para-Legals; Promotion of public interest litigation; setting up of Rural Entitlement and Legal Support Centres; holding of Legal Aid Camps and Lok Adalats. Under the Legal Literacy Programme, the Committee is publishing a quarterly house-bulletin known as 'Legal Aid Newsletter' separately in Hindi and English. The use of mass media like T.V., All-India Radio is also being made. Documentary Films and video films on various aspects of legal aid and Lok Adalats are also being produced. The said Committee renders financial assistance to various organisations for publication of booklets, pamphlets, brochures and posters etc., for Promotion of Legal Literacy Programmes.

The Lok Adalat which is an innovative form of legal aid Camp is Providing an effective and successful alternative forum for resolution of disputes at grass-root level. As per the statistics available, upto 10th May, 1994, 9,331 Lok Adalats were organised throughout the country which 44,61,505 cases have been settled, including 2,30,276 Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal Cases where compensation amounting to Rs. 503,18,24,862 has been paid.

Since all these programmes are going on ad hoc basis, the Government got the Legal Services Authorities Bill, 1987 passed by this august House on 27.08.1987 and the Rajya Sabha passed it on 31.08.1987 and the said Bill received the assent of the President on 11.10.1987. But it could not be enforced as some of the hon. Judges wanted certain modifications in the Act so that it could run keeping in view the independence of judiciary and involvement of the judiciary. Hence, a Conference was held in Delhi on 23-24th April, 1988 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice R.S. Pathak, former Chief Justice of India after ascertaining the views of some of the hon. Judges and Chairmen of State Legal Aid Boards and on the recommendations of the Chief Justices of various High Courts, some amendments were proposed which were being incorporated in this Bill.

On careful consideration of this proposal, these amendments have been found useful and that is why they are being introduced. Before the Bill, as was passed by the Rajya Sabha, could be considered by this august House, the Ninth Lok Sabha was dissolved and the said Bill consequently lapsed. The Bill had, therefore, to be introduced in the Rajya Sabha again, which passed it on 3.03.1992. The present Bill contains provisions for the setting up of Legal Aid Committees at the Supreme Court,

High Court and Taluka levels under Clauses 3A, 8A, and 11A respectively. Such provisions do not, at present, exist in the earlier Act.

Sections 19 and 20 of the Principal Act relating to the holding and jurisdiction of the Lok Adalats have been recast with a view to making them more functional and effective on the basis of the practical experience gained.

✓ Clauses 2, 27 and 28 are dealing with definitions and making of rules and regulation of consequential nature.

Having regard to the fact that the Legal Aid Programmes are being run and monitored by the judiciary at present, the Government decided to accept the proposals of the former Chief Justices of India by introducing this Bill which seeks to provide for (i) uniformity in the constitution of the State Legal Aid Boards; (ii) enhancement of the income ceiling for eligibility for free legal services right from the munsif Court and up to Supreme Court; (iii) active involvement of judiciary in the implementation of the Legal Aid Programmes in the country; and (iv) institutionalisation of the Lok Adalat so as to make them more effective and functional.

I, therefore, commend the Bill for consideration and passing by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted to the subject is two hours. Eight names are there as of now. I call Shri Vijay Naval Patil to speak.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (ERANDOL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support this Bill. But, at the same time, I do not understand why the Government has taken so much time in bringing this Bill to this august House after it has been passed By Rajya Sabha about two- and- a - half years ago. This should have been brought earlier.

The litigation in our country is on the increase. About 30,000 or more special leave petitions are being filed in the Supreme Court alone every year and out of these thousands of leave petitions. many of them include respondents or petitioners who are very poor. So, the matter of giving legal aid to these petitioners or respondents assumes very great importance. But if we look at the funds provided for this committee for the legal aid, we find that the total Budget of the Authority and other expenses is not even Rs. 10 crores and the advantage achieved is colossal. So, Budget for this purpose should be increased.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about the Lok Adalats. They have proved very useful. So also the programme of the Law Department through the Legal Aid Authority, of educating the people by means of legal literacy programme also requires lot of money and efforts and organisation at various levels. Otherwise, the legal literacy cannot be brought about. Everbody is supposed to know the law. Many of us do not read law. Only when a case is filed against us or we are required to file the case or take legal recourse, we go through the legal documents or enactments of various types. But everbody is supposed to know law in this country and know about whatever amendments are there and whatever new enactments are there. Therefore, the legal literacy programme assumes more importance and it has to be very widespread

and it should be done on a large scale, down to the village level and down to the poor people in the remote areas also. That will not be taken care of only by the legal Aid Authority. Government has to make special efforts for that.

Nowadays the concept of public interest litigation is also coming up very fast. It is of recent origin and many people come to the court in the intrest of majority of the people, that is, public interest litigation.

(aa/1300/kvj)

It is not his grievance alone ; it is the grievance of the people of the area or even of the State at large.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has mentioned the figure of Lok Adalats as nine thousand over the last so many years. If the concept of Lok Adalat is there to be held at Taluka level, we can just have a simple calculation of about 550 districts in the country, multiplied by ten talukas in every district. So, it is more than five thousand, plus the number of towns where other courts are there in addition to talukas where the Lok Adalats are expected to be held. In this way, the total figure runs into more than six thousand courts.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member can continue his speech after lunch.

The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2 p.m.

1300 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

14.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Twelve Minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha - contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vijay Naval Patil, you may please continue your speech

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (ERANDOL) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was mentioning about the Lok Adalat. The concept of Lok Adalat propagated by Justice Bhagwati and encouraged by Justice Chandrachud and their successors has gained a good momentum. But efforts will be required to be made to see that these Lok Adalats are held very regularly at regular intervals and at almost all places wherever they are required to be held.

As we understand, in the Lok Adalats, there is more of a compromise between the parties. Hence, the litigant brothers can come together and husband and wife can come together. Their enmity is reduced. Especially in the case of motor accident claims, these Lok Adalats have proved very successful. It is estimated that claims worth Rs. 500 crore have been given to the victims of the motor accidents. Therefore, I am emphasising that the Lok Adalats should be made more popular. For this purpose, the State Governments and the Central Government and Law Departments should make combined and coordinated efforts.

It is good that the income limit for

providing legal aid has been enhanced. But looking at the present price level, it is still less. Now, it has been proposed as under :

"(h) in receipt of annual income less than rupees nine thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court, and less than rupees twelve thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I will like to add one thing here. Even in such cases, where there is a concurrent judgment of the Lower Court and the High Court in favour of the poor person, the opponent who may be rich, tries to drag him to the Supreme Court. The poor man feels the pinch of it because he has to go to Delhi all the way from his native place, sometimes to file the counter-affidavit and sometimes to file the petition itself in the Supreme Court. Here I would like to suggest that if the case is judged by the Lower and High Courts concurrently in his favour, and if he is only a respondent in the Supreme Court case, to and fro second class railway fare should also be given to him in addition to the legal aid. This will reduce his financial burden to some extent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we find that the financial allocation itself is very meagre. The Budget Estimate of 1987, as given in the Financial Memorandum was just Rs. 73 lakh. The sanctioned budget for 1991-92 was Rs. 59 lakh. Considering the escalation in the cost of living, it is very very meagre. I request that something should be done at this juncture to give adequate financial allocation for legal aid. It is also mentioned in para 5 of the Financial Memorandum that this Bill does not contemplate any additional financial outlays excepting those resulting

[Shri Vijay Naval Patil]

from payment of enhanced dearness allowance to the officers and employees of the Central Authority and the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee. Here, we are thinking of providing free legal aid by arranging a good advocate so that poor people can get justice by overcoming the hurdles of poverty. But that very purpose will be defeated if the allocation is so less. Very often, we also find that the senior and well known advocates do not take up the cases of legal aid. Here also, the Government can do something directly or indirectly because a lot of things are in the hands of the Government. In order to see that good advocates should take up the cases of legal aid for poor persons in the High Courts and Supreme Court, the Government while appointing the panel of advocates, may see the number of legal aid cases taken up successfully by them. If this sort of a criterion is introduced, many advocates will try to take part voluntarily in the legal aid cases and appear for the poor clientele both in High Courts and Supreme Court. This can easily be done because it is entirely in the hands of the Government. This is an indirect way of asking or encouraging good lawyers to appear on behalf of the poor persons through this legal aid system.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we are constituting and regulating this Authority under Article 39A of the Constitution which says :

"The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

We see a very peculiar phenomenon here. On the one hand, we are trying to give help to the poor people so that they can get proper justice. On the other hand, what do we see in the courts? Rich people such as business tycoons and financial wizards not only engage very good lawyers by paying them huge fees, but also retain others so that they will not appear for the opposite party. Here also I would like to take this opportunity to suggest to the hon. Minister that something has to be done to prevent such attempts to purchase justice. I am not saying that justice can be purchased but this system of retention of good lawyers by paying them advances, etc. so that they do not appear for their opponents in that particular case, should be discouraged. This measure, in my opinion, will enable proper implementation of Article 39.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To how many lawyers can they pay advance fees?

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : They may engage four or five such lawyers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Still, there are a large number of good and senior lawyers.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : That is right. Even then, this sort of a practice, in my opinion, should be discouraged because it is not proper. It is rather misuse of money. We want to prevent undue concentration of money in one's hands with the help of Article 39. Because of this undue concentration of money only, rich people are in a position to purchase good advocates and through them, they try to get justice in their favour. Article 39 and Article 39A, in my opinion, are not two different things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I want to highlight one more aspect here. This is the

only Central Authority which does not have a proper office. Take any other Central Authority, such as the Delhi Development Authority, Gas Authority of India, National Airports Authority and so on. All these have very luxurious offices. As the budget allocation is very low, the Legal Aid Authority does not even have a proper office accommodation. They also do not have the necessary amenities and facilities. I once again urge upon the hon. Minister that sufficient allocation should be given by the Central Government so that the legal aid system is in a position to function properly right from the level of Supreme Court and High Courts to the level of Lower Courts.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991 moved by the Law Minister.

Sir, it has already been stated before the House that the idea of providing free legal aid to the poor was first incorporated in the Directive Principles of our Constitution in the year 1977. In 1976, through the Forty-Second Amendment to the Constitution, Article 39(A) was incorporated. It came into effect from 1st January, 1977. Article 39(A) which was incorporated at that time provided, among other things, states the following:

"The State shall secure to provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities."

So, in order that every citizen should be entitled to legal remedy, even though economically he may be weaker, this idea of legal aid was introduced in the Directive Principles by the then Prime Minister Shrimati

Indira Gandhi. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had, at that time, called this scheme "Judicare Policy". She described it "as a social imperative". She had also termed this as "an integral part of our legal system and described this as" a part of our war on poverty "or a" harbinger of a due message of dynamic progressivism."

(gg/1425/ks)

So, a very great importance was attached at that time to the Directive Principles. So, it was later on incorporated in article 39A.

However, legal status could not be given for some time and therefore, this Committee for Implementation of Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) was constituted which worked for several years. Ultimately, in the year 1987, we passed this "Legal Services Authorities Act". It is very surprising that even though the Act was passed in 1987 yet it could not be brought into effect or implemented because of the resistance from the legal luminaries and also the judiciary.

In this regard what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is the following:

"The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was passed by the Parliament so as to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities as per the mandate under article 39A of the Constitution. However, certain provisions of the Act have not been appreciated by the lawyers and the judges. Hence, though the Act was passed in 1987, it could not be brought into effect so far."

So, nearly for a period of seven years, we could not bring this into effect due to

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

resistance from the legal profession as well as the judiciary. It was a very laudable piece of legislation. It was passed in 1987.

However, as the Law Minister has made it clear that for some time, this Committee which was constituted on 26th September, 1980 for fulfillment of this Constitutional mandate was working and its term was extended from time to time and now its term stands extended up to 13th November, 1994 or till this new Act comes into force, whichever is earlier.

So, in the month of August, at least, we are trying to bring this into effect as has been promised in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also in the order by which we had extended the terms of that Committee.

In the Conference -a One-day Meet- of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices which was held on the 4th December, 1993 at New Delhi, our Prime Minister had announced that the highest priority should be given to resolving disputes at the grass-root level by a system "that is simple inexpensive and solve the needs of the country by giving timely justice to the poor people". At that time it was also revealed that more than 2.6 million cases were reported to be pending in the Supreme Court and in different High Courts. The position in District and Subordinate courts was still worse. Therefore, in order to clear the arrears, this scheme of rendering legal aid to the poor and holding Lok Adalats wherever compromises are possible are being done.

In the same Conference, our Prime Minister had assured that the Government was in the process of giving statutory status

to Lok Adalats soon since they had helped in ensuring speedy, efficient and economic remedies all over the country. It is in compliance with that assurance that this amendment is being brought; and it seeks primarily to satisfy the legal provision and the judiciary regarding the reservations which they had, as far as the 1987 Act was concerned.

Perhaps it was felt by then that there should be least intervention and control of the Government and, therefore, by this provision at different places we have put the phrase "in consultation with the Chief Justice." This is perhaps to satisfy their reservation as far as implementation of the legal aid is concerned.

Now, as I have welcomed this amending Bill, because it will remove the reservations of the legal profession, judiciary and also remove some of the deficiencies in the Act not only by removing certain control of the Government in these schemes and giving more powers to the judiciary, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justices of the State High Courts, but it will definitely serve to work up with this scheme of Lok Adalats and give legal aid to our poor citizens.

The experience, however, shows that merely creating this hierarchy may not be able to solve this problem completely; and from fair justice to legal free service, if we want to travel, then mere creation of the pyramid of authority constituted mostly by officialdom from Delhi or from State Capitals, may not make much progress, as far as these schemes are concerned. They will no doubt help, but, what I submit is that non-Governmental societies of dedicated activists with an excellent record of legal aid and commitment to this particular directive principle may have to be motivated in making these schemes a success. Merely, the legal

profession or the control of the Chief Justices either from Delhi or from State Capitals - unless they are committed to this idea of attacking poverty - may not help us.

Therefore, I will urge upon the Government to also create such an atmosphere and monitor the schemes in such a manner that activists who are dedicated to this laudable object may come forward and take lead in holding adalats at different places and give legal aid to poor in a real manner.

Many times the experience is that when Adalats are to be held, for a few months, the judges who get this information, just try to sort out some cases for the purpose of sending them to these Adalats, saying that 'there is a compromise and that these should be kept for these Adalats.' They say that they would not decide these cases.

Even ordinarily they keep some work for these Adalats for demonstration or for getting some credit that these Adalats are working in that particular district. That is not the real spirit of the Act. The real spirit is to provide free legal aid to poor people who cannot afford to spend for engaging lawyers and such other legal expenses. This is also to encourage compromises or conciliation between the parties and dispose of all the cases which can be decided without legal difficulties and can be solved by good people who can intervene.

No doubt, in every case a judge is always there, so that legal expertise is also there. But along with those people those activists, who would be there, should be dedicated and the judges involved should also be selected in such a manner that they have got not only their duty to do all these

things but full dedication as far as this laudable object is concerned.

As I read from the newspaper reports, free legal aid funds are going waste in some States and Union Territories. I have got some figures here, but I do not know whether they are correct. The Law Minister may check them.

Out of 25 States only three States, namely, Karnataka, Haryana and Gujarat and four Union Territories, namely, Delhi, Goa, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar have reported utilisation of aid, which was received from the Central Government in 1991-92 and 1992-93. I do not know what is the position of 1993-94. That may also be checked up.

The State Governments of different States may also be motivated to spend the money which is earmarked for this good object and they should be motivated to implement the schemes in such a manner that the real spirit is maintained as far as these things are concerned.

Now with these suggestions, I would again welcome this amendment which would really put into force the Act which has been passed as far back as 1987. I am sure the Law Minister will take great care in seeing that these schemes are implemented in every State and whatever funds are made available to them would be utilised by them fully for the purpose for which they have been earmarked.

I congratulate the Law Minister for having brought this legislation, though late, but in the fittest manner so that the implementation of the scheme would be immediately undertaken.

(Translation)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (SAIDPUR) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this important Bill. Hon. Mr. Minister has presented this Legal Services (Authorities) Amendment Bill, 1991. It is really a historical step. It is the demand of democratic system that everyone should be given impartial, expeditious and inexpensive justice. I am very sorry to point out, though it is known to all but would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House towards the issue that now a days justice is not only bought in Courts, it is influenced by nepotism and caste considerations also. Justice has been infected by such obnoxious elements that it is stigmatising our society and democracy. It will really be a favour by the Government the country, weaker sections, backward classes, the women and SCs/STs if this Bill helps in removing the evils prevailing in the present judicial system. Therefore, under these circumstances I support the Bill.

It is the need of the hour that the poor get inexpensive justice. Today, 'Might is Right' is the motto of the people and society believes in 'Survival of the Fittest'. It will really be good if this Bill helps in removing such evils in the existing system. The hon. Minister of Law is sitting here. I would like to cite an example of injustice, though I do not know whether it will bring any change or not? It is recent happening. There is a place named Moth in Jhansi district. A woman from Scheduled Caste was appointed principal there. She was given Rs. 90 thousand under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for construction of school building. It is a rule that Pradhan of the village and the principal can jointly withdraw this money for construction of the building. Considering the principal as a weak and scheduled caste woman, the Pradhan regularly used to go

her asking her for withdrawal of money. He withdrew Rs. 84 thousand out of the total Rs. 90 thousand. The woman principal asked for the accounts as it was a question of her service. Then the Pradhan gave account of that money in this manner. Rs. 100 spent on wine, Rs. 150 given to B.D.O., Rs. 50 given bribe for withdrawing more money, the principal asked him to give proper account of the money withdrawn earlier. The Pradhan felt humiliated and beat the principal in the school. When the principal went in Moth police station to lodge FIR, her complaint was not registered for nine days. FIR was registered only when this issue was raised in this House. Later on, the woman was called for is police station and told not to appear to the Court on the day of hearing. A case of untouchability was also registered. She was also threatened to life. She went to the Court and told all this. The Magistrate was an honest person, he understood the things and issued instructions to provide bodyguard to the woman and asked her to make statement. She made her statement regarding the case but later on, that magistrate died and a new magistrate took over the case. The opposition party influenced the magistrate and as a consequence, the bodyguard provided to the woman was withdrawn. Now the woman is being threatened and is being pressurised to change her statement. The case now will start *de novo*. The warrants are being issued against the woman. This case is from Jhansi. Next hearing is on 20th August and you can imagine the condition of the woman.

Sir, we will have to see as to in which direction our country and people are moving. Lakhs of such incidents take place in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. If the hon. Minister comes to know of such cases, he will simply send a letter but what effect it will have is known to this House. Today the

judicial system is in a wretched condition. This matter was raised before the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She had expressed her concern over it. Even today, Allahabad High Court has 40 years' old cases pending with it. One generation is fighting these cases. I would like to say that a large number of people belonging to SCs/STs are involved in it. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that this Bill has not made any provision for them. Hon. Minister is a learned man and I hope that he will pay attention towards it. My own case is going on in the Court for the last 38 years. My father died and it may happen that my children have to fight this case. I would like to say that this Bill will remain incomplete if no such provision is included into it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 57398 cases regarding admission were pending with Supreme Court as on 3.2.94. 6,95,880 cases were pending with Allahabad High Court and 3,01,091 cases were pending with Madras High Court as on 30.6.93. In respect of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gujarat, Patna, Rajasthan and Sikkim High Courts, I would like to say that 26,82,605 cases are lying pending with them. I request the hon. Minister to make provision in this Bill and instructions should be issued that large number of cases should not be kept pending in High Courts.

Sir, has A mention of Lok Adalats has been made in this Bill. I welcome this and respect the intention behind it. Lok Adalats are very important and the system has really played an important role in villages of eastern India and Government is being praised for it. My several friends have mentioned that the poor are not getting much help from it. You are talking about constituting an authority in this regard. But it should also be investigated that figures being given regarding Lok

Adalats are real or fictitious. I think that most of the figures are fictitious. A Lok Adalat was held in Chandauli Tehsil of Varanasi. 20-25 cases were disposed off there. But the next morning, I read in the newspaper that about 70 cases were disposed off in one hour there. I could not understand this puzzle. I request the hon. Minister that a high level inquiry should be conducted into such fictitious figures given through the Lok Adalats and provision should be made for regular investigation in this regard. Mr. Dighe was saying that voluntary organisations should be taken into confidence for this purpose because they work in villages and cities. Their role will really be important. I would like to say that for efficient and smooth working of Lok Adalats help should be sought from 'Gram Sabha' and 'Nyay Panchayats' functioning in villages. I would also like to say that lawyers are creating problems in functioning of the Lok Adalats in small places, districts and tehsils. Headquarters, small time lawyers take it as a blow on their profession. Attention should be paid towards this aspect and some suitable procedure should be adopted so that no one will feel hurt by it.

Sir, I think that legal advisers will also have to be involved with the system. They should not take part in Lok Adalats in a Customary way or under any compulsion from the Government or the judges but should involve themselves considering as their duty and should try to dispose off cases quickly pending with Courts.

With these words I welcome this Bill and congratulate the hon. Law Minister for bringing this important Bill. This Bill should have been brought 10-20 years earlier. Work on this Bills going on since 1987. I welcome this Bill whole heartedly. It is really an important Bill and should be passed.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM)

: Sir, at the outset, I wholeheartedly support this legislation brought by the hon. Law Minister, Bhardwaj Ji. The spirit behind this legislation is the wish of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In 1980, when Indiraji became the Prime Minister, she constituted a committee to find out ways and means so that the poor and the socially backward people could get adequate legal assistance. She called this policy as 'Judicare Policy'.

This committee made a number of recommendations and when Rajivji became the Prime Minister, he moved a Bill in this House - and it was passed - but there were some apprehensions. So, discussions took place both within this House, outside the House and in the judicial system. In November, 1991 the then Law Minister, Shri Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy moved this Bill in the Rajya Sabha. But it took one more year, that is in March, 1992 this Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha and now it has come to our House. After a lot of discussion in the judicial system itself, I can say the structure of the Bill is very strong. Nobody can dispute the structure. There is legal services authority in the national level as well as in the State level. Similarly there are legal services committees in the Supreme Court, in the High Courts, in the District Courts and even in the taluk courts. The legal services authority with the Chief Justice of India or the Chief Justices of the High Courts in the States. So, I have no doubt that these systems will be able to help our poor people who are socially and educationally backward.

There are certain points which we have to bear in mind. In this country, litigation has become very expensive. It has become time-consuming. As a result of this

people are slowly losing their faith in the legal system. Sir, justice delayed is justice denied. One attempt of the Government, as well as by our legal system and structure should be to see that decisions are taken as far as possible, at the earliest.

The other day the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told in this House that it took four years to punish the culprit who killed the Father of the Nation. It shows how our legal system is lethargic. So, my request to the Government is that Government should take initiative so that a large number of cases which are pending and which are accumulating - starting from lower level to the Supreme Court - should be dispensed at the earliest.

The second point is regarding the expensive legal system.

15.00 hrs.

The common man cannot afford to go to the courts and there is no limitations. We know the salary of an I.A.S. officer, we know as to what is the income of a doctor. But in the legal system there are advocates who have no case and no money. There are advocates who have got case and money. There are advocates who have got a lot of money. So, we would find out in consultation with the legal luminaries as to what can be the fee of the advocates at different levels from the Supreme Court to local courts. The advocates should be bound to give receipts to their clients for the fees they get.

The third point is, now-a-days there are lightning strikes in the courts. Recently in the Allahabad High Court in one of the famous verdicts, it has been said that the advocates cannot go on strikes because they are the middlemen between the judiciary and the people in this country. If they go on

strike what will happen to the clients? So, some kind of an understanding has to be reached in this case.

Sir, there is corruption everywhere, but corruption in judiciary will kill our democratic system. In the appointment of judges I think more care has to be taken and adequate representation should be given to the Backward Communities, Minorities and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Even in the formation of the Rapid Action Force which the Government of India has formed, adequate representation is given to different communities. It is not that they are communal, but it done to see that the people have faith in the force. So, people should have faith in our legal system. If the people should have faith in our legal system, then adequate representation should be given to Backward Communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Minorities.

Sir, another point which I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister in the motor accident claims. After a motor accident, it takes years and years to settle the claim and now-a-days a new tendency has come into the system. If there is a motor accident, immediately a representative of an advocate comes, pays something to the person who met with the accident and he takes the case. After 10 or 15 years, when the verdict is there, a percentage is taken by the advocate and the remaining amount goes to the person concerned. So, the motor accident claims should be settled within a prescribed period. This cannot be sent to the Lok Adalats because the insurance companies do not accept that. Another point which I wish to bring before the House is about the modernisation of the libraries and provision of other facilities in the Supreme Court as well as the High Courts, The cases coming before our judicial

system are different in nature. As the science is advancing, our legal system should be strengthened with adequate modern knowledge. So, some data processing units have to be started in the Highcourts as well as the Supreme Court.

Sir, I also wish to bring to the notice of the Government the assistance given to the new advocates. The new entrants take a long period of 10 to 15 years to get something for his livelihood. During that initial period, some assistance should be given to the advocates.

Public interest litigations on social problems should be given due importance. Now there are factories which cause pollution. There are cases against the Government officials. There are social problem. The litigants in these matters should be helped by the Government.

With these words, I support this piece of legislation which is bound to help the economically, socially and educationally backward people in this country.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (NASIK): I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the debate on *Legal Services (Authorities) Amendment Bill*.

In our country, justice has become very costly. At the same time, the number of cases which are *sub judice* is also going higher and higher. But there is a constitutional mandate for legal aid as per article 39A which enjoins that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or any other disability. To fulfil that constitutional obligation, the Government of India has constituted a committee for implementing legal aid schemes in 1980 under the

[Dr. Vasant Niwruutti Pawar]

charmanship of hon. Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati. It is now headed by Mr. Justice Ahmadi.

15.07 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*)

This committee has evolved a model scheme which lays down the infrastructure of legal aid programme so that the litigants could get justice in expenditure and inexpensive manner. About, 40,000 divorce cases are pending in the This Hazari Courts in Delhi. We have to create a law abiding society. For that purpose, the Government of India has constituted the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee headed by hon. Justice P.B. Sawnt. According to the model scheme, free legal aid services would be given to those who are having annual income less than Rs. 6,000 in the lower court cases and Rs. 9,000 in the Supreme Court cases. I welcome the step taken by the Government that they are giving free legal aid to all women and children and all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons irrespective of the income.

In this Bill, the ceiling has been raised to Rs.9,000 in the lower court cases and Rs. 12,000 in the Supreme Court cases. That is most welcome step taken by the Government. I congratulate the hon. Law Minister, Mr. H.R. Bhardwaj.

As per the free Legal Aid scheme, up to 10th may, 1994, about 18,01,289 people were given free legal aid and advice. Out of that, the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes is 3,10,462; Scheduled Tribes 1,70,118 ; backward classes 64,259 ;women 1,73,879 and children 7,491.

All these persons could get free legal aid because of the policy of the Government, but these figures must go up. An effort must be made to increase the number of persons getting this free legal aid. We should offer maximum free legal aid to all kinds of people. The legal aid programme consists of promotion of Legal Literacy; setting up Legal Aid Clinics in Universities and Law Colleges and wherever it is possible; Training of the Para- legals; Promotions of public interst Litigations; setting up of Rural Entitlement and Legal Support Center ; holding of Legal Aid Camps and Lok Adalats. To popularise this Legal Aid Newsletter and it is also making use of T.V., and All-India Radio. Documentary films, video films on the various aspects of legal aid are also being produced. It is also rendering financial assistance to various organizations for publication of booklets, pamphlets. This is one of the most important steps that they have taken through this Bill.

Those voluntary organizations who are organizing these Lok Adalats or Legal Literacy Programmes will be getting financial aid and this is a very important provision of this Bill. I welcome this provision.

Lok Adalats is an innovative form of Legal Aid Camp which has proved to be a very effective and a very successful forum for resolving the disputes at the grass-root level. As per the statistics available, till 10th of May, 1994 9,331 Lok Adalats were organized in the country, in which 44,61,505 cases were settled. It includes 2,30,276 cases relating to Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal. And as per the records an amount of Rs. 503,18,24,862 has been paid towards compensation. Such a marvellous job has been done by these Lok Adalats and this has to be popularised in all the States. That is the reason why, I think, this Bill has been introduced.

This Bill had been passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in 1987, but it was not implemented because it needed some modifications in the provisions. Afterwards, it has been said that a Conference was organized under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Pathak and they have proposed many more ememdments. After considering those amendments, this Bill had been introduced end it was passed on 11th January, 1991. It could not be introduced in the Lok Sabha as the Ninth Lok Sabha was by then dissolved. I hope this story will not repeat and before the end of the term of this Tenth Lok Sabha, we would be implementing this measure so that it would benefit the poor man.

Sir, this Bill seeks to provide uniformity in setting up of Legal Aid Committees and State Legal Aid and Advice Boards. The income ceiling for the free legal aid has been raised. The involvement of the judiciary in the implement of free legal aid Programmes is very important. Until and unless the legal authorities take interest, no Lok Adalats can be conducted and no Legal Literacy Programme can be organized.

To make this Lok Adalats popular, we have to institutionalise the Lok Adatalts so that it will be more effective and more functional.

So far as the Financial Memorandum of this Bill is concerned, there are many things which can be done in this Financial Memorandum. In 1987, it was estimated that the Budgetary provisions would be about Rs. 73.25 lakhs including the Grand-in-Aid to State Authority and voluntary social organisations.

In 1991-92, Rs. 59.90 lakhs were sanctioned and out of that, Rs. 40 lakhs weere towards Grants-in-Aid for Legal Aid

Programmes.

If this programme has to be successful, we have to increase these Budgetary provisions when the voluntary organisations like the Rotary Club, the Lions Club and all others can organise the Lok Adalats properly and can give free legal aid to many poor and needy people.

This bill has also proclaimed that they will be creating a national Legal Aid Fund and State Legal Aid Fund and a District Legal Aid Fund. This Fund has to be enhanced sufficiently if the Fund has to have maximum amout so that it can be utilised properly. As it has been mentioned just now, a few States are not utilising this Fund and, that is why, the motivation is more importat for implementation of this Bill. No doubt, the people of our country are utilising these Lok Adalats for settling their disputes but there is no interest on the part of the States. Therefore, this Fund will lapse. So, we have to motivate all the State Governments, all the District Courts and all the Taluk level courts, to organise these Lok Adalats in such a way that they will be beneficial to all people.

I must say that my State, Maharashtra and, that too, particularly my Constituency, Nasik, is doing a very good job in the sense that they had organised many Lok Adalats and in that they have given the benefit to many disputed cases which were settled.

I hope this Lok Adalat system will be more popular because of this Bill and free legal aid will be available to all the people and mainly women and children and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

My only suggestion is while furning these Committees, the Government should always recommend the people who are

[Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary]

working in the society as social workers and who command respect in the society so that their involvement in the Lok Adalats will be more beneficial. The people will rely more on the Lok Adalats Awards and Lok Adalat will be more popular.

Once again, I congratulate our Government, specially our Law Minister, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, for making sincere efforts to bring this Bill to this august House.

I support the Bill.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH) : Madam Chairperson, I rise to support this Bill. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991 which is before us today is to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

The 1987 Act is sought to be amended by this Bill. I think this Act is yet to be given effect to. If I am wrong, I may be corrected by the hon. Minister. This is a very peculiar situation.

An Act, which is now seven-year old, has not been enforced because certain provisions of that Act did not find favour with the Judiciary. There was a lot of controversy among the members of the Judiciary, members of the legal profession, Judges, etc. There was an impression that it makes the position of the Judiciary subservient to that of the Executive. The Judiciary becomes subordinate to the Executive - though wrongly, any way. Thereafter, in different fora, in the Conferences of Chief Justices, Ministers, and fora of that nature, this has been discussed, debated and on the basis of the recommendations of such Conferences, the then Chief Justice Justice R.S. Pathak came out with certain proposals

and suggestions before the Government. Accordingly, this Act is going to be amended.

It is always better to have a congenial climate in the country for the implementation of different provisions of this legislation. Therefore, it is a welcome feature that whatever differences were there, whatever contradictory views were there in certain quarters of Judiciary etc., they are going to be set at rest by this amendment.

Our Constitution is like the *Bible*, like the *Geeta* to us. The Government is run according to the different provisions of the Constitution. We have to follow strictly our Constitution in letter and spirit. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Part IV of the Constitution. There is a small paragraph in that Chapter. We have got our Directive Principles of State Policy. In this Chapter, Article 39A deals with equal justice and free legal aid. It says:

'The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.'

The intention is very clear. But the important aspect is that Chapter IV of our Constitution is not enforceable like Chapter III, Fundamental Rights. That is why we choose our own time to draft, to bring forward legislations in pursuance of different provisions of Directive Principles.

After three decades since 1947, there was a positive development in our country in 1977 about this particular provision, that is, Article 39A. On August 31, 1977, a committee

headed by Justice P.N. Bhagwati- as you know, he later became the Chief Justice of India; he had his own ideas about social litigations and also aid etc.; a friend of the poor also- had drafted a National Legal Service Bill which envisaged setting up of a National Legal Service with a national authority as a constituent of State powers. And our late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indiraji also, all the time, was feeling very much, concerned about this aspect of harassment of poor citizens while fitting different cases in the court as also because of their inability to appoint lawyers. Many of them used to tolerate injustice meted out to them silently. Even today, a large number of poor people, whatever might be the amount of injustice done to them, pocket it, tolerate it silently. The society is like that ; social conditions are like that. As you know, our national objective or national aim is social and economic justice. I cannot talk of economic equality now particularly when we are not thinking of strictly enforcing socialism. That is different thing. That is far from reality. We cannot conceive of economic equality in a system like that of ours. But certainly, we are striving for social for economic justice our objectice is achieve social and economic justice.

There are poor people, there are people living below the poverty line; there are a large number of people who cannot have two meals a day unless necessary support is given to them, unless necessary assistance is rendred to them, how can they fight our ijjustice done to them? Therefore, in this background, this provision is a very welcome thing. I welcome this Bill. It is a right step, a positive step in this direction. I would say, this is a modest beginning. This is not an end in itself. This will not suffice also. Whatever we are providing for here will not meet the entire requirement. It will not meet the requirement adequately in full

measures. But it is modest beginning. We have to give it trial and also gain experience. Govt. came forward before the House from experience by bringing in further amendemts.

So, this Bill, as I said , is an improvement on the 1987 Act, inasmuch as the officers and employees of the Central and State authorities will be appointed by the authorities themselves and not by the Government. Some more autonomy will be enjoyed by these authorities. This Bill envisages setting up of authorities at three levels, namely, National level, State level and District level and also committees at different levels, namely Supreme Court level, Hight Court level and Taluk level. At taluk level might be for one one taluk or for a group of taluks a Committee will be set up, I think, by the State Committee in consulation with the District authority. So, we are now providing a structure, a hirearchy. There has to be a structure and a machinery. Otherwise, who will implement these things. But, just providing a structure or a hierarchy will not be enough. Economic support has to be given to them. Funds will have to be made available and support has to be given. Necessary funds will have to be provided. Awareness has got to be created. All those things, of course, are there to look into.

I would say that right type of people should be chosen for different committees. For different committees unless people who have feeling for the poor, who have commitment and integrity, I underline integrity and commitment, unless those qualities are not there, those virtues are not there in the persons, who will serve these committees or authorities, the purpose, I am afraid, may not be achieved. In this connection, we should have involvement of voluntary organizations, because it is a question of creating awareness, creating confidence in

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

those sections of the people who are illiterates.

My learned friend was talking about legal illiteracy, what to speak of legal illiteracy? About two-thirds of our people are illiterate. Therefore, this is a very Herculean task, a stupendous task. But there is nothing impossible. We have, of course, a good sign that we also have dedicated social workers who are prepared to work in these lines.

I would like to give another suggestion to the hon. Minister. As we all know he is very sincere to put to implementation, to put these provisions to effect and to see that these provisions are implemented in right spirit. In our society of imbalances, there are also different types of lawyers. Good lawyers, who are capable and talented charge very high fees. Rich parties engage them. There cannot be a competition. There cannot be a comparison. But, unless a lawyer that way is also committed, there are chances also of lawyers, in some cases, being won over. These instances are now on the increase.

Even Government lawyers are won over, I have seen this when I was in charge of the Law Department in Orissa for some time. Even the bail petitions of black marketeers are not opposed to by the lawyers on the Government panel. That is why some lawyers were replaced. Even some instructions are issued. Silver tonic has its own attraction and it has its own impact in different spheres, in different circles. The legal profession is not free from that. When the committees will be engaging lawyers for them I think the poor clients who are given this assistance by this provision also should have a choice about the lawyer who is going

to be appointed. If within the parameter of his remuneration a lawyer of his choice could be engaged, there is nothing like that. It is a question of confidence and faith in lawyers and doctors that works. That way this is a suggestion.

I would like to say that it is time to think about it, to apply our mind and mould our approach to the present judiciary, our approach to this jurisprudence that we have today. The way crimes are on the increase is alarming. What is happening today right in the capital city of Delhi? In today's papers we find that about ten thousand missing cases are there annually. Ten thousand persons run away; one-third of them are traceable, but nobody knows the whereabouts of two-thirds of them. Kidnapping, murder, rape of children are on the increase. Parents are worried now. The Minister of State for Home Shri Sayeed also is present here. I would like to tell him that parents are worried today, about the kidnapping of school children that is taking place rapidly. Now the security has been tightened in different schools and children's parks. That has got to be continued. This is a good thing that the Home Ministry has done. But the rackets which are engaged in this crime should be taught a proper lesson. Can we do that under the present system? It is not foolproof. I am conscious of that while speaking on the system. No system is foolproof. But the criminals are going to the courts and engaging good lawyers, they go scot free. This includes even criminals who commit murders in the broad daylight. This way how far our present jurisprudence, the Anglo-Saxon system which we have inherited from the Britishers into our society fits in? We have to apply our mind; we have to review this judiciary, judicial system, this jurisprudence, all these things. It is time to make this exercise, to think over this quietly and to have a national debate, if necessary.

How far our national objective could be served by the present judicial system? Whatever might be the outcome, we have to go for progressive reforms, revolutionary reforms in our system of judiciary.

I have a good word also. I praise the efforts of the Government of India, particularly the Law Minister. Although late, it is a step in the right direction. I would request that let it be given a fair trial, let it be monitored and also from our experience we can see how better it could be made in the days to come.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (KOTTAYAM) : Madam, Chairperson, I rise to support the Bill introduced by our honourable Law Minister Shri Bhardwaj.

For the last fourteen years, the Government of India are trying to implement this programme in a systematic way. A lot of discussion took place inside and outside our judicial system about giving legal aid to the poor. Right from the time of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, this discussion started and all these fourteen years, our Law Ministry was trying to implement this programme to help the poor and downtrodden in our society. Madam, this Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill is meant to carry out the mandate of Article 39(a) of the Constitution of India which speaks about equal justice and free legal aid to the poor. The object of the Bill is to create a proper statutory authority to take care of legal aid to the poor people of our society. Of course, the Rajya Sabha has passed the Bill but we could not pass this Bill because of all other important subjects. But, today, I think that we are discussing this Bill and we are giving more teeth to this Act so that the idea behind Article 39 (a) of the Constitution can be implemented properly. This Committee for Implementation of Legal

Aid Scheme has been working for quite some time. I think that a lot of our legal luminaries had given their opinion regarding this and out of this continuous discussion, now, one thing is very clear that this system and this arrangement is giving more relief to the poor people in our society, who have no other way, who are deprived of getting justice and who are not able to go to the Court regularly because of their financial constraints. Madam, this Committee for Implementation of Legal Aid Scheme had worked a lot and I wanted to congratulate them for their exemplary work in this regard, Madam, the present Bill will be providing a statutory backing to its efforts, madam, even though it is a little late now, we are providing a statutory backing to the efforts of the Committee for Implementation of Legal Aid Schemes. This people's courts of Lok Adalats that we see is constitutionally sound and is practical. It is feasible and the people are accepting this and by this, now people are getting a lot of relief and they are able to redress their grievances. After introduction of Lok Adalats, a large number of cases relating to accidents and cases of other nature are dealt with by these courts at a very less cost of litigation. The system of Lok Adalats can be further strengthened. I think that a lot of discussion is further needed. So, we have to strengthen the system further so that the poor people in the society will get more relief. Madam, our present legal system is, as our honourable colleagues mentioned here, highly expensive and time consuming. The poor people are not in a position to approach the courts for getting legal assistance. Madam, in every court we can see that arrears are mounting up and unless we have an ordinary system of disposing the cases, the poor people will not get justice in time.

The first problem is the high cost of litigation and the second problem is the

[Shri ramesh Chennithala]

delay in the disposal of cases, resulting in injustice. It is rightly said that 'justice delayed is justice denied'. So, these are the two important aspects. High cost of litigation and the inordinate delay in disposing the cases are the two main problems which the common man is facing in the country.

The Indian Advocates Act or the Bar Council Rules do not mention anything about the fees that an advocate can charge. It is not mentioned there. We can see that there are some lawyers who are monopolising this field. Many of them even charge more than rupees one lakh for each case. Even for one appearance, they are charging more than rupees one lakh. In our life, every day we are experiencing this. This creates a very unhealthy trend in the judicial system and thus, getting justice becomes highly expensive. In fact, the time has come when we should introduce transparency in the system. If there is no transparency in the system, then this will continue, the poor people cannot go to the court and they cannot engage good and experienced lawyers to get justice. The Government should think of introducing an amendment to the Advocates Act. Otherwise, this will prevail and no common man in this country can go to the court to get justice. So, I urge upon the Government to come forward with an amendment to the present Advocates Act so that there will be more transparency, the people can engage good lawyers more easily and they can get justice.

Regarding the inordinate delay in disposing of the cases, there are two or three important aspects. One is the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and other lower Courts. I am very happy that recently our hon. Law Minister has taken initiatives to fill up certain

vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts. But still, there are more vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts. I feel that they should also be filled up, since every day more and more cases are filed and they are piling up. The inordinate delay in disposing of the cases is causing a great damage to our judicial system. I think that more caution should be taken and the Government should take necessary steps to fill up the vacancies of Judges in different courts.

Regarding the appointment of Judges, I would say that more preference should be given to their brilliance, their ability to dispose of the cases and their experience. Of course all the sections of the society should be represented and I do not have any difference of opinion in that. But, we should give more importance to their experience, their ability and their past record so that the judiciary can function more independently and the decisions taken by them would be very accurate.

Cases are dragged on for years because of constant adjournments sought by the lawyers which are granted by the Judges, That is the most important thing, In the courts, lawyers are asking for adjournment of cases and any number of adjournments is granted by the Judges. I think that there must be some restriction in this and there has to be a ceiling on the number of adjournments which one lawyer can ask for in a particular case; and suitable amendment should be brought forward to the Court Rules. So, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps for amending the Court Rules so that in a particular case, there will not be any number of adjournments. Nowadays, what is happening is that in every case, Lawyers are asking for adjournments and the judges are granting the adjournments frequently.

Because of this also, the cases are getting delayed.

The track record of the State Governments in implementing the 'legal aid to the poor' is very dismal. According to a study, out of 25 States, only Karnataka, Haryana and Gujarat have properly utilised the funds allotted to them by the Centre. More attention has to be paid in this regard. There are many complaints that these funds are misutilised. These funds are not utilised for this purpose. The State Governments are utilising these funds for giving salaries to their employees and for other purposes. The former Chief Justice of India, Shri Ranganath Mishra, has rightly pointed out in one of his speeches that in West Bengal, the funds are misused by the party cadre. They have conceded it and promised to correct it. How can we give legal aid to the poor people? In the State of West Bengal, the amount allotted was misutilised by the party cadre. It was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, by the former Chief Justice of India, Shri Ranganath Mishra. He said, he would correct it. This is an example of how we are misutilising the money given to the State Governments by the Centre for strengthening the system. With the constitution of the State authorities, I hope that the problem should be taken up by the Minister. It should be properly monitored so that the funds are utilised for this purpose and our system could be strengthened.

For the salaried class, the administrative tribunals have been set up. These are functioning everywhere. These have to be strengthened further by appointing competent persons for the tribunals. There are certain complaints regarding these tribunals. I think, the salaried people can go there and get their grievances redressed.

The Government should take proper measures to further strengthen these tribunals.

Similarly, the departmental institutions which have been kept out of the purview of the tribunals should be brought within its purview. The tribunals provide less costly and effective remedy. The salaried class people have got fixed income. These tribunals are very much helpful to them. Instead of going to a court, they can get their grievances redressed by going to the tribunal. So, my request to the Hon. Minister is that these tribunals should be strengthened.

Similarly, the departmentally-run institutions, which have been kept out of its purview, should be brought within the purview of these tribunals so that the fixed income employees in the Government Services can get their grievances redressed.

With these words, I once again congratulate Shri Bhardwaj for bringing forward this Bill to give more justice and more help to the poor people and to give mandate as per Article 39A of the Constitution of India.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (INNER MANIPUR) : Madam, I rise to support the Bill. However, I am sorry to express that it is very late to come forward with such a Bill. Even though there is a mandatory provision in the Constitution that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities - as per the mandate under Article 39A of the Constitution - the past rulers of this country more than forty five years after independence could not materialise it. As a result of that, so many poor people have been victimised. They could not get facilities provided under this provision.

[Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam]

So, I am sorry on this, I consider this that the future generation will one day fix the responsibility on them. Madam, I am not interested in narrating those stories as to how the Act was passed, how the Bill was brought because it is very late. Even after forty years of independence, after the Constitution was adopted long ago, it could not be materialised. The history of our country is the history of the down-trodden and the victims of the rich. So, it is unfortunate that it is very late to pass the Acts and again to implement them.

However, I do appreciate the hon. law Minister for his endeavour to bring up this Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill even though it is too late.

Now, I would like to come immediately to certain provisions of the Bill. I do appreciate the spirit of the Bill. But under the provisions of the Bill, there is a proposal for the setting up of the National Authority, the State Authority and then the District Authority. For the setting up of the State Authority, it is mentioned, that it should be constituted High Court-wise. For example, under the jurisdiction of the Guwahati High Court, there are certain small States like Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Assam which means under one Authority, the different States will function. The State Authority meant for the Guwahati High Court will have the jurisdiction over other small States. In that case, it may not be effective. So, I propose for the constitution of the State Authority Statewise and not High Court-wise. If there is a permanent bench of the High Court in a State, let there be a State Authority. This is my proposal. I hope the hon. Law Minister will consider this proposal.

As regards the criteria for receiving

this facility, the income ceiling is fixed. According to the proposal, the annual income should be less than Rs. 9,000/- for the case before a Court other than the Supreme Court. It is not acceptable. Also, in regard to cases before the Supreme Court, the income ceiling is less than Rs. 12,000/-. If the Government can put a stricture as regards the fees of the advocates, then somehow it should be done. But in the present situation, it may not cover the large needy population. It will cover only a small population.

16.00 hrs.

So, I would like to propose that the limit should be enhanced to Rs. 12,000 instead of Rs. 9,000 in respect of Lower and High Courts. In the case of Supreme Court, the limit may please be enhanced to Rs. 15,000 from Rs. 12,000.

I would also like to suggest here that for those poor persons who are required to go to the Supreme Court from very far off places like Manipur, Nagaland, etc. We have to provide the facility of second class railway fare. Otherwise, the very purpose of free legal aid will become meaningless because these poor people cannot afford to travel long distances at a high cost. So, I request that this suggestion may please be considered by the hon. Minister. Sir, I shall not take much time. Lastly, I would like to mention about the role to be played by the non-governmental voluntary organisations. If we do not involve them, this legal aid programme will not be effective at all and it will simply be exploited by some vested interests. So, let us involve the active participation of the voluntary organisations to spread awareness among our people about the free legal aid. For this purpose, the Government should provide the necessary funds also. With the help of

these voluntary organisations, we must see that the message of free legal aid is spread among the people living in remote and tribal areas of our country. Though there are many welfare measures embodied in our Constitution, most of our people, especially those who most need such measures, are not aware of them. Though there are facilities for them, they are simply not aware of such things. It is the duty of the Government to spread awareness among our people. We have to actively involve the participation of the non-governmental bodies and voluntary organisations to effectively implement this programme of creating or spreading awareness among our people living in very far off and remote areas. Proper awareness programmes should also be prepared.

With these few words, I once again support the Bill.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (JALANDHAR)

: Thank you Madam. I broadly support the spirit of the Bill, but I cannot agree with the approach which we have adopted in this amendment Bill under discussion. The basic point put forward by the hon. Law Minister is enshrined in Article 39A of our Constitution. But these Directive Principles are in the form of mere directions to the State Governments or to the Centre. By enacting this Bill, we will be absolving ourselves of the responsibility of implementing the basic tenets of the Directive Principles in letter and spirit and delegating the responsibility to the judiciary. I think we will be implementing Article 39A on the basis of exigency or on the basis of a state policy.

If you see the whole approach of this amending Bill, you will find that the judiciary, according to the recommendations which was made by our former Chief Justice, Justice Pathak, has tried to assume the whole responsibility. Now, while discussing

the approach to legal aid for the poor, we must see different aspects. Now the aspect which we do not see in this legislation, or maybe in the earlier legislations also, is that the disposal of litigations should be cheap and speedy. That should be the essence of a good Government; and for a socialist society the litigation should be very cheap. Now as has been referred to by my friend, that litigation has become so costly that is not easy for a poor person or even a middle class person to go for it, especially where the litigation is delayed. Justice delayed is justice denied. All these new factors which we are including will make our judicial system more complicated.

Now we see that thousands and thousands of cases are piling up in the different courts. Right from the subordinate courts to the Apex court, there are thousands of cases which are pending. In many cases, litigants are waiting for years together to get their hearing. That is the position which we are facing now. In view of that, can we over-burden our judicial system further?

According to this legislation, there are going to be two Committees. One Authority and one Committee at the Supreme Court level by having two Judges of may be, in one case, a former Judge. But still, there will be one Judge who will be definitely heading the Committee at the Supreme Court level and the Authority also at the Central level. Similar is the case at the State and district levels also. Now, when we know that our judiciary and our courts are already over-burdened, can we give them more and more work? I do not think we are going in for a speedy justice. Though we can absolve our responsibility by transferring the whole work of legal aid to the Supreme Court and to the lower courts, yet we have not provided them with enough money. Whatever money has been provided, it will go to the salaries of both the

[Shri Umrao Singh]

Committees. We have one Committee each at the Central and the State level. Now we are going to have one Committee at the Supreme Court level and another Committee at the High Court level. Similarly there will be two Committees at the district level. Then only, this House would be able to discuss it because their salaries and other expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. We will not be able to even evaluate properly the amount of work being done. We will not be able even to know whether the poor people get proper aid which our Constitution provides for under the Directive Principles. I do not think that this is a workable procedure.

I agree that there was some difficulty with regard to the procedure mentioned under 1987 Act. You may say that now there is no difficulty because a provision of Lok Adalat is there. We know how many Lok Adalats are there. I do not know about other States but in Punjab there are a very few Lok Adalats because the judges do not have time to go to the district headquarters. In one district you may have one Lok Adalat in a year. That is not the way by which we can speedily give justice to the poor people. If we take the services of the present judges more and more, they may say that the Law Minister is adding more burden to the already burdened judiciary. We do not know when we are going to finalise the whole procedure but I am sure the poor people will not get justice. I entirely agree that we are a socialist country. We should bring in a legislation fixing the remunerations of the lawyers. We can consult the Supreme Court or the High Court and bring a legislation fixing the fees for the lawyers. Why should the lawyers charge exorbitant fees for their work? That is one aspect which the Government should look into and see that the poor people can

take the services of lawyers at an affordable price.

On the whole we can say that it is a very noble exercise and our friends have already congratulated the Law Minister for it. Who is going to get advantage out of it? A person who is getting Rs. 9,000 per year, that is who is getting Rs. 750 per month, will be able to derive advantage of this. I would say that even a domestic servant will not come under that category. A daily wage labourer gets Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per day. So how is it possible that at the district or State level a person who is earning more than Rs. 750 per month will get advantage of it? Similarly, at the Supreme Court level a person getting less than Rs. 1000 per month will be eligible for it. I do not think we can get appreciation of the whole country as it will not help the poor people. The Minister may say that he is not having enough fund so he cannot increase the amount. Mr. Dighe has given some figures about the utilisation of the total allocation made for these legal aids. I do not know if that is correct or not but that shows that in the past the performance had been very poor. A very few people had been getting advantage of it and I doubt whether in future also they will get any benefit out of it.

I have an apprehension. Suppose under this new legislation, out of the two parties, if one party in a particular litigation goes and asks that his case be transferred to the Lok Adalat, then what will happen? And suppose the other party at the second stage decides that let us delay the case then what will happen? So, it will be a sort of delaying tactics by one party towards the other. This may also prove more injurious than helpful in the future set up because any party who may be having a better and advantageous position or may be having the property in their possession, will initially

request the court that they would like their case to be adjudicated by a Lok Adalat.

The cases may be pending for months together in the courts and when they come before the Lok Adalats, the other parties will object because they have a right to object. Similarly, this new procedure will also delay the matters. Therefore, Madam, norms should be laid down for the Supreme Court, for the High Courts and also for the local judiciary to see that justice is not delayed. Justice should be made expedient and cheap.

I agree with the spirit of the Bill which is in accordance with our Constitution, but I would like to say that to give proper help to the poor it is necessary for not only the judiciary but also executive to have more helpful attitude. I would like to emphasise one thing here. Now the whole responsibility has been transferred to the High Courts, and the Supreme Court, but I cannot understand how the Judge can look after the interests of the poor better than the elected representatives or the representatives of the State Government. I think, a Collector in a District or any other officer at the District level can look after their interests better than a District Judge. The Judges, as I have already said, are very busy. The Courts are already overburdened. If we give them more responsibilities and absolve our responsibilities, what will happen to the responsibilities devolved on us by the Constitution? I think, this delegation will not help us. Ultimately it is we who are responsible to the people, we have to go and face them. I, therefore, think that we must keep the prime responsibilities in our own hand to see that speedy justice is given to the poor

With these remarks I conclude.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (IDUKKI)
: Madam, I rise to support this Bill and I also congratulate Shri Bhardwaj for reviving this Bill which has lapsed in 1987. Since most of the points have been covered by the preceding speakers, I would like concentrate on one or two general points which, I think, should have some emphasis.

Madam, there is plethora of legislation in our country. It is not the lack of legislations that is the problem, but it is the will to implement the legislations that is most paramount. We must have the political will, moral courage and the intellectual honesty to implement the legislations which we have made thus far. This is another which will find its place in our Statute Book, but I would request that this should be implemented in a proper and comprehensive way.

Sir, this Bill is in tune with the Directive Principles of Constitution, the fundamental principles of the Constitution and also in line with the declared policies of the Indian National Congress as has been stated on so many occasions, in the Manifesto and otherwise also.

It is stated in the Statement of the Objects and Reasons and I quote that :

"The Bill has been brought forward to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economics or other disabilities....."

So, this Bill has been brought forward to help the poor, the ignorant and downtrodden. It has already been said that our legal system as such is exorbitantly expensive. There is inordinate delay. I do not want to dilate more on this because the speakers preceding me have already dealt with this aspect. The only thing which I would like to

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point out is that a vast majority of our people are unorganised. A few years back, a study was conducted by one of the leading periodicals in our country and they found out that only ten percent of the people in the country are organised. Out of this ten percent, one percent belonged to big industrialists or business magnates, four percent belonged to some associations and five percent belonged to the working class. The total comes to ten percent. So, the rest of population viz., 90 percent of the people, are unorganised. They have no voice. They are called by a great writer as the "silent majority". So, they should also be looked after and cared for. This Bill is mainly meant for that purpose only.

Every day, we are hearing about dowry deaths, children being abused women being raped or harassed or molested and so on. So, there are various sections of the society which deserve special assistance in the form of legal aid.

My appeal, therefore, is that this Bill which is meant for the 90 percent of the poor and ignorant people or unorganised people should be implemented properly. This should not be mere academic legislation for the purpose of Statute Book.

With these few words, Madam I conclude.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS
(MUVATTUPUZHA) : I thank you, Madam, for giving me permission to speak on this very important Bill. I stand only to speak on two or three points.

Sir, it is sad that we were not able to implement a legislation which was made for the poor, though it was passed in 1987. It is

really unfortunate that we are sitting upon an Amendment without implementation. Anyway, it is a very good sign that we are implementing it by giving it longer arms, stronger and better muscles. I am very happy that with its implementation, the poor people of our country, who constitute a large majority, will be really helped.

As far as legal aid is concerned, Kerala is one place where the legal aid system started first way back in 1976. I think now, several other States have passed similar legislations. In spite of this, we have not been able to do anything.

Now the first aspect before giving legal aid, the first and foremost aspect is to see that some kind of legal education is given to poor. Now the poor people do not know the rights and it is a fact that they are even now exploited by the better halves in the society. I would say that the better ones, less than one-tenth of the society are looting 90 per cent of the population. So, the first and foremost thing will be to give legal education regarding the rights of the poor people and tell them about the fora where they should go for proper relief. Now, I will be happy if such a forum comes in a statutory manner with Chief Justice at the helm of affairs. I am sure the things can improve to a great extent if implementation aspect is sought to be checked. I am sure that there are cases where though the aids of lawyers are given, the lawyers given to the poor people are not the best lawyers in any case. I think one thing which we have to stress is that poor people are also entitled to get the services of the best in the legal services. To give lawyers for namesake will not serve the purpose. Therefore, I think that the proper method will be to see that the lawyers are also conscientious to see that they come forward to cooperate with the poor.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI): The top lawyers should be put on roster duty to help the poor. As Minister are put on roster duty top lawyers should also be put on roster. Otherwise you do not become a top lawyer if you have got a conscience.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : That is a very good suggestion. But if that becomes practical many from the Parliament should be put on roster, including our Minister because they are the gem of our lawyers here. So, I would just put in this way that we would like to see that the topmost lawyers are also associated with this. Therefore, I think a programme should come in connection with the making of laws or making of further consultations as envisaged in this Act. We should see that the services of best lawyers, as stated by Shri Mani Shankar Iyer, in that way or in any other way could be obtained. I am sure if the Government or if the Legislature sees that there are some way to bring the services of such lawyers, they will cooperate.

I think that is one way which has to be taken care of. Now, I am not going into other aspects as the time given by Madam Chairperson is very limited. So, I am finishing with this. I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill and I congratulate the Government in anticipation that this Bill will be implemented without delay.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Madam, I may allowed to thank all the hon. Members who have put very valuable suggestions. Their views and concern about the provisions of legal aid to be given to our weaker sections have been exhibited practically in all speeches. So, I am grateful for that. I would not go in detail but I would like certainly to apprise the hon. House that this humble beginning with which we are starting today,

and I started in 1987 also, is in a direction which is a Constitutional Amendment under Article 39A.

Some of the hon. senior Members who are present here today particularly Shri Umrao Singh would remember those days when this Article was inserted in the Constitution.

Then the late beloved Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi launched the programme of *garibi hatao*, help the poor, help the down-trodden, help the weaker sections, women and children and other neglected sections of the society. I need not mention here what an opposition was there to this programme. Articles after Articles were amended. There was a strong Committee under Sardar Swaran Singh. We amended the Constitution only to put this programme. But what about the opposition? The judiciary revolted; the elites from the Bar revolted because the vested interests whom we call "the Syndicate" was working, but we broke that; and the Congress is proud of that tradition.

Shri Sharad Dighe knows it very well that it started from Kalayan, it started from Thane, it started from Bhiwandi. We were all there in those movements; and our journey is continued.

Then our late beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi came. He immediately instructed in 1985 that this programme of legal aid, which is now functioning and the Central Committee of legal aid looked after by Justice Bhagwati should be given the statutory backing. We were persuading judges to come out of their chambers and go to the masses and see under what conditions of poverty and pestilence they are living. How could we conceive of equality before law and equal protection of law without

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giving them this immediate possible facility of legal aid and awareness? We could persuade the judges to come out. Some of the hon. Judges, very enlightened Judges, respected Judges like Justice Bhagwati, Justice Ranganatha Mishra, Justice Sawant and several other Judges came out and travelled to the farthest corner of Adivasi area. I had taken them with me. I had accompanied them. We want that this should continue. Therefore, I require this statutory backing to this Committee.

If this Committee functions, the Central Government would be able to provide a little fund and it remains confined only to limited area. You will find that this Bill covers the ground right from *taluka* to the Supreme Court level. The Supreme Court today has a legal aid Committee and we give them about Rs. 8-10 lakh every year for the aid. But how many Harijans and Adivasi women are benefited by this? They do not know in the villages that there is a Committee meant for them. I can remind you there is no limit. If a Harijan need legal aid, there is no limit on his income; he may be even a millionaire; he will still be entitled to a legal aid. But the poor man does not know in the *taluka* or in a village that there is a Committee in the Supreme Court itself headed by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court where he can get the legal aid from the most outstanding lawyer; and the legal aid Committee will pay the bill. We have got very senior lawyers whom very high fees are paid for getting legal aid in the Supreme Court. We never deny any funds to them. But there is no awareness among our poor people.

Therefore, this legal literacy programme and awareness was started through this legal aid Committee in 1980 by the orders of the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Then we brought this Bill in 1987. I got it passed from both the Houses of Parliament. Shri Umrao Singh is right. I got it passed from here and from the other House. Then it received the President's assent also. But then there was an opposition from the judiciary that there were some clauses which said that the Central Government would issue directive to the central authority. They argued like that. It meant that the executive could give direction to the judiciary. I said, "Certainly not. We do not want to erode the independence of judiciary. We would like the judiciary to be respected." If there are any clauses which you feel - though they are not correct to say that - where the Central Government can give direction to the central authority, that is not a directive to the judiciary. The judiciary is totally independent under the Constitution. We respect the independence of the judiciary. But, still, in deference to the sitting Chief Justice of India, we said, "You give a suggestion." "Several Judges came out openly in the press and said that this should not be like this. We said, "Okay. We can delay it by another month."

But I did not delay my programme of legal aid. It continued under the Central Committee of Legal Aid. It continued and today, I can say that compensation through these Lok-Adalats, which was given to poor people is about Rs. 503 crore. It is not a small amount. Perhaps the court may not have that amount for small cases. So it is a colossal work which was done by the Lok Adalats and these very Judges. How can we ignore the Judiciary in the matter of management of courts or adalats? I do appreciate Sardar Umrao Singh's Suggestion that primarily it should be for the Executive to promote social education programmes, social justice programmes. But this one programme of dealing with the courts and the judiciary is one where we

have to carry the judges and the lawyers also with us. How can you appoint the lawyers to undertake the work of legal aid unless they volunteer for it. So you have to motivate them. I can say that over the years, we have been able to motivate lawyers to come forward.

What is public interest litigation? We never heard of it before 1980. It has come out of this motivation of legal aid which we started and in which we firmly believe. There can possibly be no issue of equality before the law if there are two unequal persons. One is a poor man pitted against a very rich man. You may give a plot to a Harijan, the other one will dispossess him. But if he has the backing of the court, then he will stay on that plot of land. It occurred in those days. That is why we said that we should give legal aid in a programme called 'Judicare,' as Shri Sharad Dighe said.

This word has brought in for caring on the judicial side. So this philosophy that not only the Executive of a State, but the judiciary is also a part of our country and if judiciary also contributes to it, we should welcome it. We cannot keep judiciary in isolation from the Executive or the lawyers in isolation from the poor people.

What are the judges, courts and lawyers meant for? They are meant to serve the poor people. They cannot live in isolation and if they do so, then they will not be part of the system. They are all meant to serve the poor litigants and that is why I said, it is only a humble beginning.

I want it to expand to such an extent that every village should know that they are entitled to legal aid. This is their entitlement under the law, enforceable by courts. If that comes up then I will be happy, the dream of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi

and our present Prime Minister Shri P.V. narasimha Rao may come true.

It is a continuous programme. I need not remind the hon. Members that it is not a programme of one or two days. It is a historic programme of the Congress from Gandhiji's time till today. You know how many impediments we have to cross firstly to motivate those vested interests. Some of them still have not come to light. They still ask: What is this legal aid? There is no legal aid. What is this down-trodden section, what is this under-privileged class and what are weaker sections and all that?

The time now has come that we have succeeded to some extent to tell them, 'yes, you will have to care for these poor people. Otherwise, your richness will be affected by the presence of these poor people.' They have started offering their services. This is only a beginning. We have provided a full network of the Committees.

Earlier you could hold a Lok Adalat in a Taluka or a District. Now the Supreme Court will hold a Lok Adalat, the apex court. If I do not invite the hon. Chief Justice of India in this system, can you envisage a Lok Adalat in a Supreme Court without the Chief Justice of India? Why should we stand on false prestige on this issue? We have, therefore, volunteered to say that let directions be given by the Chief Justice of India and this work should not suffer.

Several States are doing it without any difficulty. For example, Tamil Nadu have a track record of good legal aid. Maharashtra has the highest ceiling of legal aid. They are giving legal aid upto Rs. 20,000. Haryana is giving upto Rs. 18,000.

I am accepting the suggestion of the hon. Member from Manipal that we must

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raise this ceiling. I am recommending that it should be raised to Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000. I do accept that this provision has to be upgraded.

All your suggestions are very valuable. We must involve NGOs also because they can go to the villages. If some women, Harijans, Adivasis and some minority people are suffering, these NGOs can tell them that there is a system, which helps them and also take them to the Committee to get this legal aid. We are giving a lot of aid to these NGOs. We still want to continue this aid to these NGOs from the Central Government. I will give you a list of NGOs throughout the country. And specially in Gujarat and in Maharashtra, there are a lot of NGOs. We will give a lot of preference to North East. I have volunteered to do so to all the North Eastern States. My leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had told me at that time that North East should be treated in a special manner. And that mandate continues under the present Prime Minister also. With great responsibility, I have told the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States to have a full-fledged High Court and to have a full-Fledged Advocate-General. And in my own time, I brought at least one judge from the North East. Your tribals find a place today on the Benches of the High Court. It is the commitment of Congress, which travels further from that day to this date.

When I joined as a Minister, there was no tribal Minister at all in the country. But now we have. Our friend Shri Sangma knows it. We went to Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal and everywhere to find out and to locate. And even there was some controversy on Shri Phizo at that time. But I saw that his son-in-law was made as a Judge of the High Court at that time. That

is the tradition of the Congress. We would accommodate tribals, minorities, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes out of the way. But the point is that we have to fight against the vested interests. There we need your support. This programme must continue. This programme is very difficult programme. That is why we changed the Constitution at that time. Our Prime Minister was finding it difficult to take his programme further. There are false excuses, which misguide the people. We have to resist and carry this programme to help the poor because that was the message of Mahatma Gandhi.

Our legal system suffers. I concede that. Nobody can deny the fact that the targets are so large. But you will appreciate what we have done. In Rajivji's time, I saw that all the High Courts are computerised. Their registries were scattered and one could not trace a file. I am very happy that the present Prime Minister has given a sum of Rs. 500 crore in the Eighth Plan to modernise judicial infrastructure. We want to make every High Court Registry computerised, where the cases will be identified, which are to be given priority. And on the national book, you can locate them today. The Supreme Court Registry is totally computerised subject-wise. In one day, they are able to dispose of 100 cases by one decision. That is how, you can expedite hearing of these cases. And then, we are trying to motivate the lawyers to cut down their arguments. But what is the situation? They go on strikes. You cannot fight with the lawyers. You have only to persuade them. You can only make a request to them to look at the scenario, what will happen to the legal profession if the strike continues. There is a lightning strike. There is an intimidation of judiciary. That was never the ethics of legal profession. We are trying to bring them round and

without their participation and cooperation, I do not think in the present system, because we are a highly democratic society, we will succeed. We believe in the rule of law. We will have to persuade them. Let there be no briefless lawyer in this country. If this legal aid programme and Gram Nyayalayas come into being, I will see that every rural lawyer gets the brief through the programme of legal aid. That is my future programme. And that is the solution in this country. A case in a Taluk should be settled in that Taluk itself. A case in a District should be settled in that District itself. A case from a Taluk should never come to the High Court because the man does not have the money to give to these big lawyers. These big lawyers do not accept small fees and they want to be motivated to pack with their money. If a man is used to a beautiful English breakfast, you cannot make him to have a Chapati breakfast. That is the difficulty. Therefore, our concern for the poor is exhibited and this Bill will lay the foundation stone. The States will be compelled to give more money to the legal aid programme.

We have provided every State a Legal Aid Board and every District will have a Legal Board. The Chief Justice will monitor because the Judges also participate. Otherwise, their non-cooperation, lawyers and judges boycott, how can you hold a Lok Adalat. You cannot hold a Lok Adalat, because our authority runs in the Executive. So we have combined it and it will be a very successful thing. So this delay and expense, admittedly, is there and it is a very serious disease. I would just take one or two minutes more to apprise the House with what we have done for this. I invited the Law Minister of all the States two or three times in two years and we have put before them the programme to reduce the delay, because the Courts are located in the States. So we

had to take their views. Now we have a charter of 20 Point Programmes, to see that arrears are wiped out, to appoint more judges, to see that Government does not go in litigation time and again, if it is not necessary. We have taken several steps and hon. Prime Minister himself has presided over that meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices. For the first time, we had a Conference of the judiciary and the executive presided by the Chief Justice and the Prime Minister, and told them, "Please sort it out. People are losing faith in them". This is a very positive achievement that we could make the judiciary and the executive sit together and discuss this programme. That is the only way. Otherwise, we are a society, where we cannot drastically amend anything. What happened to your tax proposal? When we introduce some legal system, they will say, "We are deprived of; we are not going to the Court also". Worst propaganda will be there. We have to apprise every State, every Chief Minister, every Law Minister, every Law Secretary and inform them that this is what we want to do and once they are convinced, then they cannot say that it is done, something like and all that.

We are providing more money for constructing more Courts. This year, we have appointed 108 Judges, transferred 28 Chief Justices to see that corruption is tackled. Wherever there was a complaint, the Chief Justice of India was kind to take into account these complaints and we have almost overhauled and reshuffled the Chief Justices of High Courts. The effort is on, but it is a Herculean task as was submitted by the hon. Members. I have noted down all your suggestions and I am committed to the judicial reforms. We are not happy with the Anglo-saxon system. But that is the foundation here. The Unified Laws of India were there because of this first Law Commission of India; and now we want to

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give our suggestion that how we can create a legal system which suits to the genius of this country. Our Lok Adalat is one such thing. It is totally akin to our Panchayat system. I cannot introduce Panchayat system because of the politics in Panchayat. So, therefore, we are tagging it with the system of Mani Shankarji and Rajivji and the present Prime Minister's programme of Panchayat system. We will link the judiciary also with that programme so that the judiciary system is also tagged at the Panchayat level.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : When it comes, will it be a part and parcel of our system of judiciary?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I am trying to bring it in line with that and then persuade the judiciary to accept this. They have more or less agreed that they want to discuss separately the rural litigation. To this extent, they have been persuaded. They are preparing a format and then, if I succeed, then if it comes, then your legal disputes also will be sorted out.

SHRI A. CHARLES (TRIVANDRUM) : Family courts are doing a commendable work. How can you coordinate this family court also?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : If that programme comes, I can tell you, we are giving multifarious powers to one Court, even family courts will go there. It is because why do you want that poor people from a village to travel hundred miles to another place. They do not have a place to stay or know anything there. He has to ask the Riskshawala or Buswala, where is the lawyer. We want to send the lawyer and the judge to

his house. That is the mandate that we have received from our leaders and I promise that our efforts will continue.

We have a lot of things to say. But this is not an occasion. I think, we will have a fuller debate on our judicial reforms. Sometimes that will be arrived out of Resolution by hon. Members. Today we have paucity of time, but I can assure you that this Government headed by Shri Narasimha Rao is taking all programmes which Mrs. Gandhiji started or Rajiv Gandhiji started and we assure you that we will see that they get priority and they are implemented to the fullest.

I am again tend to express my gratitude to you for your kind support extended to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1992 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 3.

The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 9.

MR. CHARIMAN : The question is :

The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

The question is :

"The Clauses 10 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Short Title.

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

Amendment made

The motion was adopted.

Page 1, line 4,-

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

for "1992" substitute "1994"

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 7.

(Shri H.R. Bhardwaj)

The question is :

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The Enacting Formula

The motion was adopted.

Amendment made

1. Page 1, line 1,-

for "Forty-third" substitute "Forty-fifth"

(Shri H.R. Bhardwaj)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"The Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY) : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (KOTTAYAM) : Madam, the discussion under Rule 193 on flood situation is to be taken up. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take it up later. According to the schedule, Manipur Budget is to be taken up. I think there are only two speakers to speak on it.

SHRI UMRAOSINGH (JALANDHAR) : Madam, even if the time of the House is to be extended, we should complete the discussion on floods today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the speakers to be very brief.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH) : Madam, at 5 p.m. the discussion on floods is to be taken up.

16.57 hrs.

[English]

MANIPUR BUDGET, 1994-95-
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Now we take up Manipur Budget for the year 1994-95.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur 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, 1995, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 46. "

Demands for grants (manipur) for the year 1994-95 submitted to the vote of loksabha

<i>No. and name of Demand</i>		<i>Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994</i>		<i>Amount of Demands for Grants submitted of the House.</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>	
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
1	State Legislature	1,03,80,500	...	1,03,80,500	...
2.	Council of Ministers	30,40,000	...	30,40,000	...
3.	Secretariat	3,45,59,000	...	3,45,59,000	...
4.	Land Revenue, Stamp and Registration and District Administration	4,33,65,500	...	4,33,65,500	...
5.	Finance Department	12,85,53,000	18,00,000	12,85,53,000	18,00,000
6.	Transport	40,12,000	70,50,500	40,12,000	70,50,500
7.	Police	23,88,38,500	45,00,000	23,88,38,500	45,00,000
8.	Public Works Department	15,00,78,500	20,44,65,500	15,00,78,500	20,44,65,500
9.	Information and Publicity	46,03,300	...	46,03,000	...
10.	Education	51,51,27,500	500	51,51,27,500	500
11.	Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	9,56,75,000	...	9,56,75,000	...
12.	Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development	1,02,10,000	73,01,000	1,02,10,000	73,01,000
13.	Labour and Employment	71,39,500	...	71,39,500	...
14.	Development of Tribal and Backward Classes	7,24,22,500	1,000	7,24,22,500	1,000
15.	Food and Civil Supplies	84,39,500	3,81,74,000	84,39,500	3,81,74,000

<i>No. and name of Demand</i>		<i>Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994</i>		<i>Amount of Demands for Grants submitted of the House.</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>	
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
16.	Co-operation	1,41,37,000	19,000	1,41,37,000	19,000
17.	Agriculture	4,44,04,000	47,50,000	4,44,04,000	47,50,000
18.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	4,94,02,000	...	4,94,02,000	...
19.	Forestry and Soil conservation	4,46,14,000	...	4,46,14,000	...
20.	Community Development and ANP, IRDP and NREP	2,83,25,500	...	2,83,25,500	...
21.	Industries and Weights & Measures Department	3,55,88,500	12,87,500	3,55,88,500	12,87,500
22.	Public Health Engineering	5,28,02,000	7,18,47,000	5,28,02,000	7,18,47,000
23.	Power	15,39,47,500	20,21,03,500	15,39,47,500	20,21,03,500
24.	Vigilance Department	12,78,500	...	12,78,500	...
25.	Youth Affairs and Sports Department	1,74,56,500	...	1,74,56,500	...
26.	Administration of Justice	72,49,500	...	72,49,500	...
27.	Election	80,57,000	...	80,57,000	...
28.	State Excise	1,09,58,500	...	1,09,58,500	...
29.	Sales Tax and Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	30,35,000	...	30,35,000	...
30.	General Economic Services and Planning	1,90,53,500	...	1,90,53,500	...

<i>No. and name of Demand</i>		<i>Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994</i>		<i>Amount of Demands for Grants submitted of the House.</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>	
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
31.	Fire Protection and Control	39,55,500	...	39,55,500	...
32.	Jails	37,73,500	29,40,500	37,73,500	29,40,500
33.	Home Guards	81,93,000	...	81,93,000	...
34.	Rehabilitation	21,41,000	...	21,41,000	...
35.	Stationery and Printing	51,00,500	...	51,00,500	...
36.	Minor Irrigation	75,16,000	2,48,09,500	75,16,000	2,48,09,500
37.	Fisheries	1,86,14,500	2,500	1,86,14,500	2,500
38.	Panchayat	53,96,000	...	53,96,000	...
39.	Sericulture	1,48,22,000	1,000	1,48,22,000	1,000
40.	Irrigation and Flood Control Department	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000
41.	Art and Culture	83,70,500	...	83,70,500	...
42.	State Academy of Training	13,03,500	...	13,03,500	...
43.	Horticulture and Soil Conservation	2,89,13,000	5,00,000	2,89,13,000	5,00,000
44.	Social Welfare Department	2,07,55,000	...	2,07,55,000	...
45.	Tourism	21,13,500	8,46,500	21,13,500	8,46,500
46.	Science, Technology and Environment	85,10,000	...	85,10,000	...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the discussion on Manipur Budget. Shri Umbrey may speak now.

17.00 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker- in the Chair]

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (ARUNACHAL EAST) : Madam, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for Manipur for the year 1994-95. In Manipur we have an Assembly. Unfortunately, recently, due to certain ethnic clashes, the elected Government could not control the situation and so the Assembly was suspended and the Ministry was dismissed. The State is now under President's rule.

I feel that the best thing would be that the Assembly should be revived and the popular Government should be reinstalled there. In the next winter we are going to have elections there. I do not find any difference in Manipur under President's rule. Now we will have to clear the decks for free and fair elections in Manipur.

I would like to mention that when the problems of the North East are taken, they are taken up in toto, together. But there are so many differences in the North East region itself. I represent the State of Arunachal Pradesh. We have never heard of any terrorist activity or underground activity there. When you talk of the North East region, you talk as a whole and all the States are included, which is very unfortunate. In Mizoram, late Shri Laldenga fought against the Indian Government for over 24 years and he almost surrendered and made an agreement with the Indian Government. The Congress had to sacrifice and accommodate him. They have come out from underground and now they accept the Indian Constitution and they are very much part of us. We have a little bit problem in the North Mizoram. But the Government of Mizoram took all steps and recently they have entered into an agreement with the Mhar undergrounds in Mizoram.

So, there is absolutely no problem in Mizoram as there is no problem in Meghalaya. The problem in Assam is totally different and even the part of Assam which we now call as Bodoland, their problem also is different from the problem of Assam. The problems of Assam, Bodoland and Nagaland are again totally different, of course, there is the same kind of problem which is existing now in Nagaland and Manipur because the two groups of NSCN are operating in both the States. We can club them together and we can say there is a similarity of problems in the two States. While we approach the problem we must try to understand its main root cause. From various sources I have come to know that there is no difficulty in bringing the misled people who are now in underground to the mainstream in Nagaland and Manipur. The Government should start negotiating with them and just because of them the entire Nagaland and Manipur are suffering. For that matter, the entire North Eastern Region is suffering. They have a misconception and it can very well be explained to them and they can be brought back overground. I am sure they will not like to waste their time and energy any more and in case they are brought back overground and allowed to participate in nation building, I think, the problems of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam can be solved for ever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Umbrey, please resume your seat for a minute. I will give you opportunity to speak later. Now actually we should take up the discussion on the flood situation at five o'clock. Meanwhile we have taken up this discussion on Manipur Budget. There are only two or three speakers. If the House agrees, we can finish this item within 10 or

15 minutes and then take up the discussion on the flood situation.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the flood situation is very important. It should be taken up now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the normal course we should have taken up that discussion now. Since we have taken up this item we can finish this discussion in about 15 minutes as there are only two or three speakers to participate in this discussion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : If we can finish this item within 10 minutes, it is alright. Otherwise we can take it up tomorrow and the Members who want to speak on this item also would get sufficient time.

17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Heavy loss of life and damage to property due to Floods in may parts of the country. - contd

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up the discussion on flood situation. Shri Anadi Charan Das to speak you.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (JAJPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been heavy flood in Orissa this year and it is the severest in my constituency because all the big rivers like the Baitarni, the Mahanadi and the Brahmani pass through

it. My area covers coastal area and all the tributories also pass through it. Flood is not a new phenomenon for my constituency. Flood has been taking place there for a pretty long time. I have been raising this issue in this august House for the last 20 years. Discussion is held here every year and umpteen suggestions are given but no action is taken on these suggestions. The result of all this is that the situation does not improve at all. This flood is man-made because no action is taken by the Government to prevent it and hence this plight does not come to an end. We raise this issue here every year and the people of my constituency understand that their representative takes up their issues in Parliament but no action is taken on our suggestions. 554 Villages and 135 Gram Panchayats in my constituency are badly flood affected. There is a dam on the river Brahmani. The continuous release of water from this dam causes water-logging in my constituency. Water has been logged in my area since 1st July because it is a low lying area. Water is reduced for one or two days and thereafter it is released again. There is the Natural Calamity Committee of which I am also a member. Its meeting is often held but when flood taken place, no meeting is held. The Government does not implement the suggestions made by us... (Interruptions).. I am talking about the Government of Orissa and not of the Central Government. The Central Government merely allocates funds, the rest of the task is performed by the State Government but sometimes the Central Government should send a supervisory team there to see whether the funds it has released are being utilised properly or not. Why does not the Government press military into service there? If the State Government fails in making arrangements in advance to control the floods, then the Centre should send there military and make necessary

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

preparations to control the floods. Not even a single sack of land has been put there and it is known to all that relief items were purchased from the open market. The Chairman and the Sarpanch call the members of their own party and distribute the relief material to them only. When the members of the Congress Party go there they are not given the relief items and are humiliated. I myself have gone there and found it. They claim that the relief had been provided for seven days whereas actually it had been given for not more than three days. Many irregularities were committed in it. The Government should examine it first before releasing the relief funds.

My constituency has been affected the most by flood. The water system of rivers is such that it causes more harm to my constituency. The Central Government provides funds to the States to meet their flood crisis. Therefore, it is entitled to ensure that the funds are utilised properly in flood-affected areas only. I have found it in my State, where the Janata Dal is in power, that only those persons are given relief who have voted for that party. In tribal areas, the poor have not been given any relief.

In Orissa, specially in coastal areas, threat of flood from the Mahanadi, the Brahmini and the Baitarni rivers continues. The catchment areas of the Brahmini and the Mahanadi is very large. In rainy season water of these rivers flows to my constituency and inundates it. I urge the Government to make Rangali Dam as a multipurpose dam to control flood. Such a proposal was there earlier but was not implemented. Earlier, land bags used to be heaped for protection from flood, but this time this arrangement also has not been made. Similarly, no arrangement has been made for a watchman

also who used to make a surveillance at night with a torch in his hand.

There is hardly any village in my constituency which has not been affected from diseases like diarrhoea etc. Our Congress workers and some voluntary organisations asked for some relief from the Government as we had come to know day before yesterday that 1000 paracetamol tablets had been sent there. Now you can yourself imagine how such a small number of tablets can be of any use in a such a large area where about one thousand persons are sick even in a single village? There is, therefore, shortage of medicines. Prior arrangements are must in flood-prone areas. Usually flood occurs in my area in the month of June and July and all the embankments are breached at that time. It causes heavy losses to our constituency. I, therefore, request that this loss should be compensated. My suggestion is that the State Government should chalk out a flood control programme for the next 5 to 10 years.

I thank you for the time given to me.

SHRI HARI CHAND SINGH (ROPAR)

: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture who has arranged this discussion on floods. In my State Punjab also there was severe flood last year. Though the Government worked a lot of cleanse the river in Patiala, yet some crops got damaged there. While making his statement, the hon. Minister referred to all the States Except Punjab. A large chunk of the crops has been damaged in Punjab this Year. During his rule, the Maharaja of Patiala used to deploy labourers to clean the river, but nothing was done thereafter. Due to floods the prices of all essential commodities hike. For example, sugar is being sold at Rs. 17 per kilogram

whereas earlier it used to be sold quite cheap. We had purchased 17 kilograms of gur for one rupee and one seer of ghee for 15 annas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to floods, labourers have been rendered jobless. Our party as well as Gandhiji professed nationalisation of land. But this has not materialised till date. The rich people have money with which they can meet their needs, but what should the poor farmers do if their crops are damaged? The Harijans who used to pick up dung of the buffaloes of the jats 47 years back, are still doing the same work and yet they vote for Congress. The jats in Punjab have ceased to vote for the Congress for the 42 years.

However, the person like Shri Balram Jakhar does get their votes there but any other candidate from the Congress cannot obtain their votes. However, it is ironical that the Chief Minister favours those who do not vote for his party but those who vote for it are demaend to pick up buffalo dung. I would like to submit that earlier we used to get 15 kilograms of flour for One rupee but now it is being sold at five rupees per kilogram. For want of employment a labourer, who needs 3 kgs of flour a day for his family, does not have 15 rupees daily to spend. Even the price of wheat has been raised. If this trend of price hike of food grain items continues and the poor do not get these things, they will certainly rebel after ten years.

These floods harm us. But it does not mean that the Government should raise the prices. Those whose crops have been damaged, should be compensated. Why should the entire country suffer? The staple diet of the people in Punjab is wheat. If they do not get wheat, what should they eat? Since the time he has become the Minister of Agriculture Shri Balram Jakhar has raised

the price of wheat by Rs. 100 per quintal. How then the labourers can manage the things. The hon. Minister should not raise the prices of food grain items so arbitrarily. The poor vote for the congress because they consider the party as a good organisation where no discrimination is made. Religion does not come into picture here. The poor should not be crushed so much by raising the prices of wheat etc. Petrol once used to be sold eleven and a half annas per gallon; now it is Rs. 85 per gallon. Shri Jakhar is a considerate person. My submission is that the occurrence of flood does not mean that there should be a raise in the price of wheat by Rs. 30 or 40 per quintal. He has been very considerate to jats. We solicit him to be so to us also. Otherwise the Harijans who elect the Congress Government, will be ruined. In the past the rate of sugar was Rs. 7 per kilogram. Now it has been raised to Rs. 17 per kilogram. It is very strange. Gur is not available in the market. The price of sugarcane has not been increased. When the rate of sugar was Rs. 7 per kilogram, the price of sugarcane was Rs. 50 per quintal. Now the rate of sugar has been raised to Rs. 17 per kilogram and that of gur to Rs. 62 per quintal. But the previous rate of sugarcane has not been increased at all. Commensurate with the hike of prices of wheat and other articles, the price of sugarcane should have been raised to Rs. 100 per quintal. That is why, perhaps the people of Punjab have, stopped growing sugarcane. Therefore, the Government is compelled to import sugar. If the price of sugarcane is increased and maintained properly, Punjab alone can supply like wheat, sufficient sugar to the whole country.

There are large number of sugar mills in the country. But the farmers do not grow sugarcane even in those places where water is available sufficiently. It is only because

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

the rates of sugarcane are very low. With the hike in the rates of wheat and rice the farmers have switched over mainly to these two items.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should speak on flood.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : I am speaking on floods only stating that prices are raised when the crops are damaged in flood. This time the standing wheat and rice crops in thousands of acres of land were destroyed due to floods. Price-hike follows the destruction of crops and the poor in the country starve. That is to say that the floods directly affect the poor and not the rich people.

Our Punjab is predominantly an agricultural province. There is no industry there. The farmers and the labourers do no work other than farming. 80 per cent of population lives in villages but everything comes to a standstill when there are floods. There are floods because since India got independence, the Government paid no attention at all on clearing of the silt etc. deposited in the drains constructed during the Princely era. There has been the Congress rule. I wish that these drains be cleaned, if so happens floods will never take place and there will be no damage to crops. With this, I thank you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If each Member is to speak for five minutes, then, you can complete it and the Minister can also reply. So far, 21 Members have participated in the debate. So far, the Members have taken three hours and twenty seven minutes. Still there are some names.

If you just speak for five minutes, I think justice can be done.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (NASIK): Sir, I do not know whether my name is there or not(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been discussed very extensively. The Minister has also understood everything.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (GUWAHATI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of floods is not new to Assam. There are floods not only once but thrice a year floods are now an indispensable part of the life of Assamese.

When we were school going children, we were asked to write an essay on the most talked about subject, i.e. whether Brahmaputra is a blessing or a curse? Brahmaputra is a source of water for us and, thus, a part of our life, a specific aspect of our culture and similarly we wrote an essay on floods. It contained all the advantages and disadvantages because the adverse effects of floods were not repeated. The sad part of it is that even today our children write the same essay in schools- whether Brahmaputra is a blessing or a curse? This is because the problem of floods has not been solved till date. There are floods every year and Ministers of the Central Government of those of the State Government visit the flood affected areas, contact people to get the knowledge of the situation and do some relief work which we term as short term arrangement and we pay more attention to this short term arrangement.

Even in this arrangement, there are lacunae. Therefore, as I was informed earlier, the policy of the Finance Commission

is that Central Government will give 75 per cent assistance and the State Government 25 per cent. Now, in a State like Assam where there are many problems and clashes, the resources of the State are diverted to the maintenance of law and order situation and it becomes difficult to give 25 per cent assistance for flood relief work. Yesterday, an hon. Member from Kerala called for a review of this policy of Finance Commission and urged the Central Government to grant 90% assistance for flood relief works.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arrangements for assistance for preventing the people from the scourge of floods have always been made in our State. This year, floods have not been as dreadful compared to those of previous year because only tow-three districts were affected but it will be wrong to say that the problem of floods ended here because there is possibility of floods till October there. Due to less rains, a drought like situation has arisen there but the climate is such that it can rain anytime and if there are rains for 10-12 days, there is every possibility of floods. Therefore, it is wrong to say that there will be no floods now. Therefore, some precautionary steps should be taken there beforehand and we should be alert.

The medical assistance provided for prevention from post-flood diseases, like cholera epidemic spreading in many districts, is not adequate and there is the misappropriation of funds provided to the States for the cattle. Previous year, there was a great scandal of Rs. 200 crores known as the Veterinary scandal, a widely debated one, into which the CBI is conducting an inquiry. People say that in this scandal money was spent on buying TVs for the cows and

buffaloes to watch. Therefore, my suggestion is that in place of spending money on flood relief works, there is need to find a permanent solution of it.

I would like to request that consideration should be given to finding out a proper and permanent solution to it before we take up discussion on the flood relief works. For this, we can effectively check the large scale floods if the proposed two long bridges are constructed across Brahmaputra. But it is only being discussed all those years and no proper arrangement has been made for this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the anti-national secessionist elements of the State also get an opportunity of taking political advantage out of this problem of floods. Therefore, solution should be sought to this also. There is an urgent need to mobilise resources. There is the Brahmaputra Board, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission. There is need to control floods through Irrigation Canal system under the policy of component. We will have to firmly make arrangements for this.

For its success, the Master Plan should be implemented forthwith. I do not want to speak much. I hope that a permanent solution of the problem of floods in Assam will be sought. More grants-in-aid should be provided to Assam. During floods last year as much assistance was not given to Assam as the State Government had demanded but as was possible. For taking permanent steps of controlling Brahmaputra floods schemes should be implemented with the aid of institutions like the World Bank so that Brahmaputra is turned from a curse into a blessing. With this hope, I conclude.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation of Bihar in the country is very peculiar. When the North Bihar faces flood situation, the South Bihar reels under drought.

17.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But this time the entire Bihar is in the grip of drought. As Shri Chaliha pointed out just now that Assam faces flood thrice in a year. Bihar also faces the same situation. The water of Kosi river originating from Assam, Nepal and the Himalayas brings destruction in the North Bihar. At present, when the water from the hills of Himalayas is not flowing, a drought like situation has emerged there. My submission is that providing relief is not something very important. The Government should find out a permanent solution to the problem. I am talking of a single commissioner. Every year the Central Government and State Government spend crores of rupees on Kosi river, but this leads to no concrete result. I would like the Central Government to formulate schemes so as to find out a permanent solution to the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Discussion on it has been going on for 3 days. In the agenda, 3 days were allotted for it.

[*English*]

That means we are not in a position to take up any other item. This is an important item; so you have to be very brief and you have to hit the nail on the head only. Otherwise it can cover anything like irrigation. I think the hon. Minister has to go and if you expect him to reply, please be brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV :
The Government should formulate a scheme in this regard. A survey of Kosi range was conducted by the Government. With regard to the construction of Kosi dam. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It comes under department of Irrigation and not under floods and drought.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : If there is Kosi, it is but natural that there would be water, and people get drowned in that water.

MR. SPEAKER : It won't do if you go into the details of it.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : If you are displeased with me, how would it be possible for me to express my views.

MR. SPEAKER : We are to take other items of agenda also. I have got an information that.

[*English*]

Hon. Minister has to attend the Cabinet meeting also. Do you not want his reply?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : All right. I would take up this issue on some other occasion, later on.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. I hope that the other hon. Members will not insist

on speaking, if they want the hon. Minister to reply, please.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. About 25 Members have expressed their views on the subject. I am grateful to them also I do realise their pathos, sufferings and worries. I do have an experience of it. Because I can well understand where the pain is, and who the sufferer is. Usually when there are floods, the poor man is the worst sufferer. It is certainly a matter of concern. All the hon. Members want to raise the matters concerning their respective constituencies. But there is a limit to everything. That is why they have to conclude in short. I have full sympathy for them because they are their brothers and associated. Due to this they have to suffer. I try to realise their problems. But Sir, today my heart pains. If Mr. Speaker permits me and if there is some time, I would like to give vent to my feelings.

I have been deeply related with this august House and that place; I have even nursed this relation and always tried to enhance the dignity of the House India has been known as the greatest democracy in the world. I am proud of this. We have witnessed buildings turning into ruins. However, the democratic institutions are standing firm as Himalayas. The House has also contributed a lot to this fact. Today, I am speaking and giving the reply. But I am distressed to see all the front seats lying vacant. This situation is not good. We also have some responsibility; we are to maintain the dignity of the House and also to fulfil the responsibility we have towards those who have elected us as their representatives.

Besides, your present term as a speaker here, you had been fulfilling such responsibilities earlier too. You are aware of the fact that it is a matter of great pride to get elected for the Parliament. Out of the total population of 92 crores, about 790 persons have been elected for the Parliament. It is an evidence that people have given a great honour and also a great responsibility to us. We must realise it. We should realise that we are not here for ourselves. The existence of everything in this world is transitory and not permanent and it is the honour done to us by the people that today we are here. Then why should we feel proud of ourselves. We should realise that we are here to serve people. But how? We are to work in a democratic manner. The activities taking place here for the last several days have been a matter of concern.

I am not concerned about the fate of JPC report. I am worried as to what would be the fate of the Parliamentary procedure. To what direction are we heading to and what steps are we going to take. We may have our personal point of view towards the report of JPC. But the Parliament as a whole also have a view point. Parliamentary opinion is formed when discussions take place. All the hon. Members sitting here are learned persons. Even if the two countries have a war between them, they have to sit together on one table, discuss the matter and sign the agreement to stop the war. We should also follow the same concept and overcome the hurdles by discussing the matter together. However, when I see majority of the seats in the House lying vacant. I would like to submit that all the hon. Members of the opposition are my friends; we may have difference of opinion but do not have malice towards anybody. We are all brothers, we never feel that we have separate identity. Difference of opinion is essential, this

Parliament is like a two wheeler. If one of its two wheels is missing, Parliament and the country cannot be run. We must realise what our responsibility is.

I reiterate that the problem can be solved but a somewhat liberal attitude will have to be adopted for this purpose. There is a saying in English. Somebody has rightly quoted :

[English]

"A minority has every right to have its say. And it must have a say. It has a legal right to have a say. But in a majority, the majority has the right to have its way."

[Translation]

This is essential, alright, but the majority cannot be ignored. We would not like to act in this manner either in the present or in the future; rather we don't want to act in that way. That is why I would like that we all should sit together, discuss the problem and try to find a solution to the problem confronting us, we should realise that the people have elected us for this purpose only. Gone are the days, when power was inherited, at present the representatives are elected by the people. Therefore it is our duty to think about it. It would be difficult to make an account of the facilities we are availing. People have done a great favour to us, we enjoy a number of privileges. We get salary, allowances and even the facility of air-travel. If an hon. Member works for four years as a Parliamentarian he gets pension where as the other employees working in the Government offices are eligible to get pension only after serving for 20-25 years we get all facilities; we get telephone facility, medical facility and what not. Therefore it is not justified to neglect the things and act in this manner. Cordial atmosphere and not

opposition is required to run the proceedings of the House. Discussion solves every problem. That is why I would like to submit that I would be greatly satisfied if I succeed in persuading the hon. Members in this regard. This would not only help the country to maintain its identity but would also help in running the proceedings of the House properly. There is nothing to make a fuss over insignificant matters. There is nothing to feel small in this regard or holding one's moustaches high or low. There is a saying in Urdu...

AN HON. MEMBER : These days even moustaches are shaved.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Even then moustaches have their own significance.

[English]

SHRI P.C.CHACKO (TRICHUR) : What about floods Sir? We are so much worried about the floods.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : There is a couplet :

"Sar jhuka ke salam karne mein koi
harz nahin
Magar itna na jhuka dein ki sartaj gir
pade."

My only submission in this regard is that it is my sentimental appeal.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : May I add something to what you have said? Dr. Balram Jakhar Saheb, former Speaker has made a reference to the absence of the Members of the Opposition Parties in the House with

emotion in his heart and with a trace of tears in his eyes. We share his noble feelings and appeal to the hon. Members of Opposition that they, in the interest of our parliamentary system of democracy and also having done their duty quite forcefully and coherently, may please return to this House and thereby raise the standards and the status of this House and the System and add to its glory by such a stand.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have done a great favour to us by expressing your as well as beautifully.

We have been discussing the flood situation in the House for the last three days. All the hon. Members are equally sorry for it and have expressed their views here. They have suggested various solutions to it while referring to the situation that prevailed earlier. I agree to what they have stated. I also realise the difficulties faced by the people. Shri Ahmad is not present in the House at present, he was here a few moments ago and had pointed out that I used to pay frequent visits there but despite being so friendly I did not visit there this time. I would like to tell him that my love always increases and never decreases. I have learnt to love and not to fight or avoid things.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (ADOOR) : But you have not visited our State.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I am ready to come any time.

[Translation]

Please listen to me first. If we fold the

map of India, Punjab and Kerala come closer. I can come at any moment. I may please tell you the reason why I did not come. On 12th of July the Additional Commissioner had gone there under my direction, he has gathered all the information there. I have with me the information about all the States. I hold meeting every week. I try to maintain coordination but there are certain restrictions which will certainly be removed. I have already apprised the hon. Prime Minister of the difficulties. I hope that the hon. Member from Kerala has already met the Prime Minister. He has told me that he also referred to the same problems. These problems will certainly be removed. I would make every possible effort to cure the ailment.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (DURG) : Would you provide your healing touch to Madhya Pradesh also.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : This is what I am submitting to you. I have the medicine in my pocket. Chandrakar ji I want you to prosper and not to suffer. After we achieved Independence, it was decided to give utmost priority to control floods in the country. All the hon. Members know that in order to control floods we need dams, environmental afforestation on one hand and confine rural inhabitation at high level places on the other. It is right that hundreds of crores of rupees are spent every year. It requires several thousand or lakh crore rupees to meet the disaster caused by floods. All dams in this regard are to be constructed and measures be taken to desilt the rivers as well as making proper embankment on them. I would like to submit to you that our area.

[English]

India is one of the most flood prone

[Shri Balram Jakhar]

countries in the world. On an average, the area affected by floods annually is about 8 million hectares, out of which the cropped area affected is about 3.7 million hectares. I am giving you some statistical data. Assessed flood prone area are 40 million hectares in 21 States and one Union Territory. Protectible area is 32 million hectares. Average area affected by floods annually is 8 million hectares. Cropped area affected annually is 3.7 million hectares. Maximum area damaged in one year is 17.5 million hectares. This was in the year 1978. And the annual damages amount to Rs. 9500 million.

[Translation]

But we are helpless to some extent; ours is a large country having big river and all that... (interruption)...

[English]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (DURG) : You should build more dams.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : That will have to be seen. We will have to correlate this with the Departments of Irrigation, Rural Development, PWD, Engineering and Electricity Board. All these departments will have to be brought together to formulate a united plan.

[Translation]

I would like to tell you what happened to the management programme.

[English]

After the unprecedented floods of 1954, flood management works were taken

up in a planned manner by the States. The main thrust of managing floods in different river basins was to modify the floods through specific structural measures such as reservoirs, embankments, channel improvement, town protection and river training. Up to 1992 the main flood management works constructed are; 15,800 kms. embankments, 32,000 kms. drainage improvement and 850 towns were protected. But, I feel this is not sufficient because certain unpredictable things do happen not only in our country which is a developing country but in Europe and America also these things happen. They had floods of such a vast magnitude which we cannot even imagine. So, you cannot compete with nature.

These measures have provided a reasonable degree of protection to an area of 14 million hectares. The cost of these works is about Rs. 31,500 million. Though the expenditure on flood management works during the earlier plans was not much, yet the same was increased substantially during the Sixth and Seventh Plans. In spite of substantially increasing outlays, the flood damages continue to show increasing trends mainly due to heavy encroachments and unregulated development in flood plains.

[Translation]

People get settled there. They are warned that the area is likely to be hit by flood, but they return to the place again.

[English]

We want that a specified upraised platform should be made so that they do not have to move all the time. There are encroachments and there is something which is very much disturbing to me. Every sane person in this country should think about it. There has been too much

deforestation. Rivers bring down the silt and it spreads all around during floods. It has to be tackled on a war footing. This can be done only if all people join together.

As structural measures alone have not given the desired results, non-structural measures such as flood forecasting, flood plain zoning, flood proofing of flood prone villages and changing of cropping pattern should be given a fair trial. These measures are more cost effective. We wanted to do those things which are cost effective and at the same time more effective. We have also got the flood forecasting network.

18.00 hrs.

We have got about 157 flood-forecasting Stations which include 25 in-flow forecasting stations for providing flood forecasting and warning during the monsoon to district authorities in the State. But I want to be more specific. I am going to ask the Department of Science and Technology to find out whether they can forecast floods about eight days in advance. At the moment they are able to forecast floods only 24 hours in advance. It is too short a period. We cannot do anything.

You take the example of Punjab. Yesterday, there was a downpour in Chandigarh. There was knee-deep water. Now, take the example of Himachal Pradesh. There, about 50 people lost their lives in one go.

Then the South-West Monsoon is there. I have seen everything. In this regard I have got a very long list of each and every State with me. If you want I will read out the whole list. Last time, the number of people who had lost their lives was 567 and this time it has already risen to 608. It is very damaging. It is very heart-rending. What

can be done? These natural calamities occur time and again. We have constraint of resources.

Then the Ninth Finance Commission was constituted. The States wanted to have their own way. They had asked the Ninth Finance Commission to allocate some funds irrespective of whether there was flood or drought or any such natural calamity. We have a Calamity Relief Fund. Funds have to be released to the States on equal instalments whether natural calamities occur or not. What I did was that as soon as the States had utilised the first instalment, I released the second instalment and so on. This year, I am thinking of releasing one full year's amount in advance. But what can I do? I have nothing else left with me. So, this has to be changed. I am very much sympathetic to all my hon. Members who are asking for more and more money. But, we shall have to see that this whole method is changed. In this connection, I had requested the hon. Prime Minister, the Ninth Finance Commission and Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister, to have a re-look into this. We can do it. How will you ameliorate certain things?

Now, you take the examples of Kerala and Karnataka. The floods have ravaged Kerala and Karnataka. I had been to Gujarat when there was a drought. I had also been to Gujarat when there was flood. There, I sat with the people in the hot sun, who were working in scorching heat at 50 degree centigrade. The poor kids were working there by just having *sookhi roti and bhaji*. I also ate with them. What can we do? The only thing that we can do is to plan for the better management. The Government can only try and see that the people stand on their own legs whatever may be the position. The only question is that whatever had been lost, had been lost. It is beyond

comprehension. Floods do come. Wars also do come. So, the only thing that we can do is that we can make some people realise that here is something on the basis of which they can stand on their own legs. I have been having daily briefings, weekly briefings and I ask them what medicines the people want and so on. I had already written to all the Ministries in this regard. I had written to the Ministry of Transport for construction of roads. I had also written to the Electricity Boards. I had asked all the Departments to take care of these people. We have got something in our mind. We have got other plans to help out the people. We have Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. During 1994, we had released a total sum of Rs. 1390 crore to the States. It includes the States' share and the balance of last year. As on 1.4.94, the States had with them Rs. 2833 crore and they have since spent only Rs. 410 crore out of that. Had they spent at least 50 per cent of it, I could have released the second instalment. Still, more than Rs. 2423 crore are lying with them.

They can spend this money for helping the poor people, giving them some jobs, employment, etc. I have given this understanding to them that if one district gives me specific data that they have spent more than 50 per cent of the money given by the Central Government, I am ready to release to that district the second instalment also.

Then there is Indira Vikas Yojana. Then there is also an accelerated water supply scheme. All these schemes will help them. But the main thing is about the actual grant in addition to this. The Ninth Finance Commission has said that only in the case of natural calamity being declared National calamity by the Government you cannot give more than what has been prescribed. That is the ceiling; that is the *Lakshmana*

Rekha. What to do with this?

I have told my hon. friends here that whatever I can do I will do. I can give you food. I have arranged fertilisers for them; I have also arranged seeds for them. If there is anything more to be needed, I can do that also. We will make every arrangement at this juncture. But, on the other side, if cash has to be arranged, that has to be done with the consent of the Central Government; that is not at present available. But we have to tackle it.

You have also requested. I have got a note from the Prime Minister. They are considering this fact how to tackle this problem.

I think this should satisfy all my hon. Members. Whatever else on the agriculture side is to be done, I am always at their disposal. My Ministry is at their disposal. Nothing will be left to chance. Thank you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA) : We appreciate the sincerity of the hon. Minister and at the same time the constraint on the Agriculture Ministry. But the fact is that the funds which have been allocated as per the natural calamities relief norms, are quite inadequate to meet the situation.

Even if you refer it to the 10th Finance Commissions, it will not solve the problem. We met the Prime Minister also. He was very sympathetic our cause. I am requesting on behalf of all my friends to the hon. Speaker to kindly direct the Finance Minister to give us some funds out of his discretionary funds. This is a situation where we are requesting for your sympathy and indulgence. The Finance Minister has got discretionary fund. Some fund should be put at the disposal of the Agriculture Ministry to meet this very difficult situation. We are

all one on this.

You are the custodian of our rights; you have to protect all of us. We are the elected representatives of the people, but you are the custodian of our rights and also democracy. You very kindly made some observations regarding the empty benches. We all supported you, Sir, we want the democracy to function well. I am again requesting you to please ask the Finance Minister to put some fund at the disposal of the Agriculture Ministry so that this very difficult situation we are able to tackle. I am making this request on behalf of all of us. *(Interruptions)*

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER : I agree with him. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, we have asked for Rs. 200 crore, but we have got only Rs. 14 crore; that is not even 10 per cent of the amount. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Fifty thousand will be given by the Central Government from the Prime Minister's relief fund for the families or the deceased.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Out of 806 people died all over the country, 143 are from Kerala. At least Rs. 1 lakh should be given from the Prime Minister's relief fund. Even that is not coming.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : That will be done. Fifty thousand rupees are being released.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA) : We want the Minister to make a statement in this House on this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL

(YAVATMAL) : What is the rate of share contributed by the Central Government and the State Government in the relief provided to the affected people for rehabilitation by the State Government.

[English]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Three-fourth is from the Centre and One-fourth is from the State. It is the duty and responsibility of each State to do this and the Chief Secretary is the Head of the Committee which is up to find out where to spend the money, how to spend the money and also to see that no corruption is there. We have got no agency. It is only the States who do it. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : At present they do need rice but their most urgent need is 'medicine'. At least medicines should be provided to them.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Medicines will be dispatched. You need not worry about it.

[English]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Have you appointed a Committee to find out a permanent solution to this problem?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : As I have told you, it has to be a sort of a decision from four Ministries to come together. The Irrigation Department is the nodal ministry.

Now here river Brahmaputra and rivers from Nepal are also concerned and they being international rivers, all the agencies and these two States have to sort out this problem. ... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. CHARLES (TRIVANDRUM)
: Sir, according to the Ninth Finance Commission, if the calamity is of an unprecedented nature, the Government should come forward to consider it on a separate basis.

The hon. Minister has agreed that this is a calamity of unprecedented nature, so under that clause a special consideration shall be given to the State which is very badly affected due to floods and additional funds should be given to Kerala...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Sir, no assurance has come so far. The funds earmarked for this calamity for Kerala is Rs. 20 crore, but the loss estimated is about Rs. 500 crore. Sir, it is very unfortunate that after three days of discussion, we have got nothing...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (UDUPI)
: Sir, the Agriculture Minister has said that this is a national calamity. It is for the House

to take it up and decide...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : We are with the Members and the people from all parts of the country who are suffering from this calamity. We are sure that the Central Government and the State Governments would do their best to cope up with the situation.

The Speaker is not authorised to direct the Government in such matters under the Constitution of India. However, I am sure your voice and our feelings would be taken into account by all concerned authorities and Ministries for proper action.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 5th August, 1994 at 11.00 A.M.

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, August 5, 1994, 1994/sravana 14, 1916 (saka)