

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fifth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS PART THEREOF.]

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Tuesday December 1, 1992/Agrahayana  
10, 1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY  
DELEGATION FROM NATIONAL  
PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF CHINA

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Liao Hansheng, Vice-Chairman, Standing Committee of National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee of NPC and Madam Bai Lin, wife of Mr. Liao Hansheng and Hon'ble Members of the Delegation of Chinese National People's Congress who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

Other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are :-

1. Mr. Wang Wei
2. Mr. XU Caidong
3. Ms. Wang Jun

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 30

November, 1992 evening. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, Prime Minister, National People's Congress, the Government and friendly people of the People's Republic to China.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Development of Child

\*101. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

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

(a) whether in collaboration with the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, India is to launch a plan of operations to improve the quality of life for children;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the details of target fixed; and

(c) the amount to be spent during the first three years under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

- (a) UNICEF assistance is available to India for a multiplicity of activities relating to the development of women and children. A Master Plan of Operations for UNICEF assistance to India was drawn and approved for the period 1991-95. This Plan is under operation.
- (b) The UNICEF Master Plan Operation (MPO) seeks to advance the aims of the Government to enhance the quality and life of children and women and in particular the national objectives to reduce the infant mortality rate from 94 in 1988 to 75 in 1995, reduce the Under-5 mortality rate from around 146 in 1988 to 125 in 1995, reduce by a third the rough estimate of current maternal mortality rate of about 400, reduce morbidity of infants and children, promote universal access to drinking water and improve opportunities for basic education for all children and women and increase attendance in primary schools.
- (c) The UNICEF MPO allocation for the first three years i.e. 1991, 1992 and 1993 has been indicated as 76.7 million (Approximately Rs 230.10 crores), 87.7 million (Approximately Rs 263.10 crores) and 105.2 million (Approximately Rs 315.60 crores) US dollars respectively.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Mr Speaker, Sir, India is a signatory to the World Declaration made in September 1990 when there was a world summit in New York where 70 Heads of State and Governments attended. Though India was not represented by a senior Minister, fortunately it is a signatory to that Declaration on the survival, Protection and Development of Children.

Unfortunately India has not yet ratified

the same though five out of six SAARC countries have ratified it. The Government is still preparing the draft National Programme of Action for Children. It is not yet finalised.

I would like to from the hon Minister about the progress of the National Programme. This country has got 40 per cent of child population and after the fifth year of age India mortality rate is 149 out of 1000 children whereas in China it is 38 and in USSR it is much less.

MR SPEAKER What is your question?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA I am putting the question.

MR SPEAKER There are many others who want to ask questions.

You come to the question directly.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA I am only giving the comparative position.

MR SPEAKER You have taken four minutes. There are many other Members who want to ask questions.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA I am making a lecture. I am trying to ask the question.

In that way, when the mortality rate in the developing countries is much less, I would like to know from the hon Minister how long will India take to finalise the draft plan and when will it be implemented. That is my question.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH Sir, I would like to inform the hon Member that India has ratified that Declaration. The Cabinet has approved it. So far as the rights of child are concerned, I think India is not behind any country of the world in its commitment and is resolve to give precession to children and also to advance their well-being. This question relates mainly to the UNICEF but still I would like to say that the question of giving protection to children, and more specially to the girl child, is one of our priority.

sectors and it is receiving our attention. A plan of action regarding the girl child has been declared. We are implementing it. Specially, programmes for children are covered by various departments of the Government and each department has already given to the nation what they are doing and what they want to do. So, it would not be correct to say that India is lagging behind in its concern or commitment to the cause of protection of children.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has stated that India has ratified it. Everyday we hear and see in the newspapers reports about the child abuse cases. The sexual exploitation of the girl child in the country is on the increase. The Government has decided to have a scheme for children specially in difficult circumstances for the natural victims and manmade disaster victims, refugee children, street children, slum and migrant children, orphans and destitute children suffering from AIDS, children of parents with AIDS, etc.

I would like to know whether any survey has been conducted in the country to assess the volume of the problem so that the Government can adequately make the financial allocation to combat this problem because just now the hon. Minister has said that for the rural development and other programmes when allocations are made, then automatically this vulnerable section would be affected very much. So, I would like to know whether the Government is finding difficulty to have adequate financial assistance to combat this problem.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH** Sir, it has been answered to the first supplementary that the problems relating to children are being dealt with by various departments of the Government—Health, Social Welfare and other departments—and coordinated approach to this entire problem has been adopted. There is a continuous interaction between all these departments. It would not be possible for me to stand here and start answering for Social Welfare Departments or the Health Department. But the basic

thing I can assure the House is that a very well thought out coordinated approach to the problem of children has been underway and whatever information comes by way of survey or otherwise, we will be ready to tackle the problem on the basis of that.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RABIRAY** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the reply given by the hon. Minister, particularly when he said that the success of the Plan depends upon the department concerned. The question was asked about the UNICEF. Here, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware or not that the predecessor of the present president of UNICEF, Prof. Myron Weiner writes in his book 'Child and the State of India' that unless the concept of child labour ends in India, there can be no solution to the present problem. He has particularly referred to the child labourers of Sivakashi. Shivakashi symbolises the child labourers throughout India and it is earning a bad name for India through out the world. In this context I would like to know whether for the welfare of the children the Government considers it necessary to end the practice of child labour the way it is going on in Shivakashi and elsewhere. I would like to know the programmes of the Government in this regard, if any?

[*English*]

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH** Sir, I will agree with the hon. Member that child labour is one of the most obnoxious things that can happen. But if you want to know precisely what steps have been taken, then I am not the person to answer it just now. What I am telling you is that all these problems related to children—in whichever Department they are being looked at—from the point of view of the seriousness that should be attached to it. Even this child labour problem is being looked into. If the hon. Speaker desire, I would seek the permission of the hon. Prime Minister and we can make a statement which will comprehensively tell the House what each of the Departments are doing and then we can see what has to be done further.

[Translation]

SHRIRABIRAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, justice is not being done with the question. The way the hon. Minister is replying suggests that no action is being taken.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I am not one to evade or avoid the hon. Parliament. Therefore, whatever else my inability may be there is no intention to avoid what I want to do. But the fact is different.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Let him explain, the how to do it. The main question is how to ensure the welfare of children...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us first understand. This is question about the UNICEF funds. This is not a question about the matters relating to the children in the entire India in all its entirety. It is limited to UNICEF. If you are going beyond that, that will be very difficult.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the steps taken by the Government under the Child Welfare Programme of UNICEF to increase the number of students in primary schools and the achievement in this regard at national level. The welfare programmes that have been undertaken under the UNICEF Programme...

MR. SPEAKER: I Just told you that this question relates to the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: In the reply given in response to the question, it has been stated that:

"to encourage children to attend Primary Schools". Now what I want to know through you is the number of children who have thus

been encouraged to attend primary schools. On the basis of the answer I would like to know precisely as to what is the increase in the number of children in primary schools under this programme.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister wants to reply he can.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I require notice for it... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The subsidiary question should arise from the main question.

SHRISATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, it arise from the main question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that your question is irrelevant. Please study the question.

[Translation]

Now you have started arguing. Please read the question first.

### Fertility Control

\*102. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of research made by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the field of fertility control;

(b) the quantum of assistance given by the United States of America to AIIMS in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the results of the research are likely to be made public?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of

the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences are carrying out research projects in the field of fertility control which are at different stages of development of newer and safer contraceptive methods through basic research on animals. Clinical research is also being conducted to test the suitability of newer contraceptive methods. In their very nature, such research projects have a time span of several years. The projects are progressing satisfactorily.

Only one of the projects being conducted by the Departments of Physiology at All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Department of Health, Bethesda Maryland, U.S.A. has been assigned financial assistance from the U.S. India Fund to the tune of Rs. 72.16 lakhs for the period 1992-95. The assistance received for the project during the current year is Rs. 28.50 lakhs. The results of the research are likely to be known only after the completion of the project.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, population increase is a big question facing the country, I asked as to what is the quantum of external assistance being made to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for running various projects. In reply to that the hon. Minister informed that a research is going on there on animals. The ultimate motive as the hon. Minister puts it, is to control increase in population. As the trend of research suggests the projects take several years. It has also been replied that the progress of work on these projects is satisfactory. Mr., Speaker, Sir, there is a watch in the Planning Commission which indicates that 7800 children take birth in the country in 24 hours. According to that the population of the country has reached above 90 crore on the 20th October 1992. I would like to whether should this be the outcome of the research that is being carried out on the expense of public money. G.A. Galbraith

used to be the ambassador in our country. He made it clear in his statement made in 1984 that we should give up the practice of checking the population of the country on the pattern of the advanced countries. The research in this regard should suit to the geographical, social and economic conditions of the particular country. I would like to ask whether the hon. Minister agrees to what Mr. Galbraith had said.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, very humbly, if I am permitted to say, the question pertains to a very limited objective—research on fertility control in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in collaboration with some scientific organisations in the United States. I have replied to this point that this research is going on in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences with U.N. aid funds, and the object of research is very limited— the process of egg implantation in the uterus and to manipulate the process with the object of controlling fertility. This is the limited objective. Research is going on in U.S.A. also and research is being done in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences also. We are collaborating with them from our own experience, we share experience with them and they share their experience with us. Before anything is done for clinical testing, the basic research is done on the animals, the monkeys. So, there is nothing wrong in having this research done on monkeys or animals.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: There was a question for the hon. Minister that there are countries that try to ape the programme of the advanced countries for checking population on growth and that they do not think what is suitable in the geographical, social and economic conditions of their own. Now I would like to know whether the efforts being made in our country to have a check on population on growth are based on the conditions prevailing in the country or not.

[*English*]

SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR: I agree with the hon. Member because the question is not on population control; the question is basically on a limited aspect of research on fertility control. Since he has raised the question, I would like to say that a basic contraceptive for the population control is the socio-economic transformation of the people. In case we succeed in that, I think we will be able to achieve the objective. For that, many things have been done in the past and many things are being done at present also to control the fertility — the IUD is there, Mala-N is there, Mala D is there, Saheli we have introduced very lately, and there are some other norplants, one or two. Norplant -6 is under further investigation recently. I think steps are being taken so that the growth rate is controlled.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been able to achieve only 2 percent success out of the total target set in the country under the Family Planning Scheme. Time and again it is said that the contribution of women in this regard is 80 per cent. The medicines recommended for women after the research in family planning cause reaction and which the women stop taking such medicines then it results in hampering their day to day work. I would like to ask that as it is also published in the newspapers at times whether any research too make medicines specially to be taken by males is going on or not so that males may also be included in this campaign.

SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to inform the hon. Member that a research is also going on to ensure fertility control in males.

[*English*]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister about the basic principle of this research project and whether that principle of fertility control which is

accepted by World Health Organisation and ICMR projects which is conducted by Dr. Talwar is different from the embryo implantation signalling system. I want to know whether it is inhibit the embryo implementation signal or whether there is any other thing which is done in the AIIMS in the reshush Monkeys with the collaboration of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department for inhibition of fertility through thermo anti-projestin. I want to know whether they are conducting their research based on these two principles or they are collaborating with other basic clinical paraphernalia on human beings also.

SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I may humbly submit that we have to take steps to conquer new frontiers in fertility control. So, in pursuance of this policy, this research project was conceived. The hon. Member's question is very relevant and I may tell him as to what is the basic objective of this project. The basic objective of this project is to understand the physiology of the reproduction in the female and for that we have to understand the processes by which the embryo is attached to the uterus and establish the pregnancy. Previous studies have shown in the research institutes that the embryo sends signals to the uterus and thus allow the pregnancy to occur. This project's aim is to identify the nature of embryo signals and through this device the anti-fertility measures in the human beings. Before it is started in the human beings, we start the projects in the animals because the monkeys and the human beings have almost the same cycles. So far as this projects is concerned, as I have already said, we share our expertise with some of the scientists in the United States of America and they share their expertise with us in this project. Once we succeed in this project which will take about three years, then we will proceed further to see what else has to be done. But, this is the limited objective of this project.

#### Poaching In Ranthambhore Sanctuary

\*103. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA):  
SHRIRAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether an inquiry committee has been set up by the Government to look into allegations of poaching in Ranthambhore Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the committee;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop poaching in the Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government of Rajasthan had appointed Shri R.S. Kumrat, Principal Secretary Revenue Dept. to enquire into the allegations of poaching Ranthambhore.

(b) and (d). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) A Committee has been formed to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the Kumrat Report.

### STATEMENT

The findings of the enquiry are as under:

1. The 1992 census cannot be taken as authentic because of constraints prevailing at that time. The actual number of tigers can be arrived at by carrying out new census by induction of experts from outside alongwith forest staff preceded by constant monitoring.
2. There has been some evidence of poaching, the extent of which will be available after the police investigations are completed.
3. It does not hold any as specific person or individual responsible but blames mainly the administrative set up and the system that is prevalent in the area.

The Steps taken by the Rajasthan Government to stop poaching in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are as under:-

1. Vacancies at the a ranger's level have been filled up and some new posts of protective staff have been sanctioned.
2. Field Director has been authorised to hire jeeps for patrolling purposes in addition to placing one jeep and one small truck at his disposal to provide mobility to staff.
3. The Field Director has been advised to ensure regular patrolling in villages and agricultural around the park to guard against the poachers.
4. Steps have been initiated for providing arms to the patrolling staff.

### [Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, the number of poaching cases registered, the number of poached apprehended and the action taken against them in the wake of the steps taken by the Government to improve and tone up the existing administrative set up and system.

### [English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: This information will be available with the State Government. I can get information and furnish the same to the hon. Member.

### [Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is whether any progress has been made in the physical census of tigers? If so, the details thereof and the time by which it is expected to be completed? Along with this, the last question is whether the Government is undertaking similar steps in other bird sanctuaries of the country? If so,

the places where it is being done and if not, the reasons therefor?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my answer was regarding tigers and I cannot say about birds, especially those in Ranthambore.

**SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa):** All animals, tigers as well as birds gather at one place.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** I agree with the hon. Member, all the animals, birds and tigers and others living beings will live at one place in the way they must live. It is the work of this Department to oversee their living conditions. The issue is, when a question has been asked about tigers, the answer will also be about tigers and that too with regard to the Ranthambhore Sancturary only.

**SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa):** With regard to the tigers itself, please inform us about the number of hides stolen and the number of incidents of poaching.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** I have already said that I will furnish the information to the hon. Member after collecting the necessary information in this regard from the State Government. As per the information in my possession, we have issued orders for carrying out a new census and a committee has been constituted for the constant monitoring of the census, to which the Supreme Court has nominated two of its members., The Central Government and the State Government will jointly complete this census and by the end of 1993, submit its report.

**SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this committee commenced its work on 11.8.92 and it has completed three months since then. By when will it complete its work?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have finished both your supplementaries.

**SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Mr.**

\*Not recorded.

**Speaker, Sir,** through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, about the remedial measures taken by the Government to prevent the killing of tiger, not only due to poaching, but also due to their poisoning by farmers, into whose fields they stray. Similarly, what steps are being taken to prevent the death of tigers in the dense jungles of the Dudhwa National Park?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is pertaining to only Ranthambore.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that the tigers should be protected at all costs and I believe that the 'Project Tiger', launched with the aforesaid objective, has been quite successful and there has been a considerable increase, and no decrease, in the tiger population in the country. However, the situation in Ranthambore is slightly different and therefore this question has been asked. Only after conducting a new census, can we say something authoritative about the actual decrease in the tiger population as also the reasons for this decrease. The census will throw light on all these aspects. So far as the question of generally confronting similar situations is concerned, as referred to by the hon. Member, different remedies have been worked out for implementation in various states. While compensation is given, wherever human being are killed by tigers, stringent punishment is also given under the Wild Life Act to the guilty apprehended in poaching cases. Various laws are implemented in this regard by different State Governments.

**SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:** A meagre sum of rupees five thousand is given in the name of compensation ...*(Interruptions)*..

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

**SHRIDAUDAYALJOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that it has been substantially proved in the Report prepared under the Project Tiger and submitted on 26-6-92. and information about which has been duly conveyed to the Centre, by the State Government, that the apprehended ring-leader of an international mafia, Khalil Ahmed, has confessed of smuggling out hides of twenty tigers, 300 foxes, 2,000 iguanas and two 'muggers' (South Asian crocodiles) to foreign countries, in ten years. The hon. Minister has just now made tall claims about the punishment given under the laws. I would like to submit to him that given the sharp decline in the tiger population and their planned poaching, the punishments being given are far and few between and to date the people involved with the "Project Tiger" have not been provided with arms, as a result of which poachers, involved in smuggling out hides to foreign countries, are having a field day. I would like to know, whether the Government proposes to stall the fast pace in which the tiger population is decreasing and many breeds are becoming extinct, by passing protective laws and providing arms to the employees involved in 'Project Tiger'?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Since this issue is regarding tigers, there should be no room for political mudslinging here. The hon. Member has correctly observed that despite the existence of laws, some unscrupulous elements are involved in such activities and they cause irreparable damage. In this regard, I am pleased to state and you will be pleased to know that the Government of Rajasthan is quite vigilant on this count. We want to extend our whole-hearted co-operation to them and we will assist them in whichever way they proceed.

[English]

#### Cancer Institute at Varanasi

\*104. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an Indian Railways Cancer Institute at Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Institute is still lacking in many basic amenities and vital equipments; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

The Ministry of Railways in 1980 have set up an Indian Railway Cancer Research Institute (CRI) at Varanasi under the control of North Eastern Railway. The foundation stone of the Institute was laid down on 6th April, 1980. The institute is being developed in phase. The 1st phase for outdoor treatment and with Cobalt therapy was commissioned on 9.11.83 at a cost of about Rs. 1.86 Crores. The 2nd phase for indoor treatment and brachy therapy was commissioned in 1988-89 at a cost of about Rs. 1.94 Crores. The 3rd phase has also been sanctioned which involves reaction of operation theatre, Intensive Care Unit and other facilities.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Railways set up an Indian Railway Cancer Research Institute (CRI) at Varanasi, in 1980. The objective was to benefit about one crore family members of the 17th lakh employees of Indian Railways. It's almost 12 years, i.e. over a decade since the establishment of the Institute, but hardly 50 beds are available today in this hospital in which 500 beds are

proposed. Apart from the acute shortage of beds, there are no staff quarters, no essential drugs and what's more, even trained doctors are not available in sufficient numbers. Some basic equipments like whole body CAT Scanner and Operating Microscope etc. are very essential for all cancer hospitals, but unfortunately, they are not available in this hospital, although the necessary sanction for their purchase was given way back in 1988. Apart from this equipments like Kalicoscope, Memograph, Fibre optics, Laryngoscope, Laser, Bachytherapy etc are also not available in the hospital. My first question to the hon. Minister is about the time by which the aforesaid equipments will be made available to the hospital. Secondly, there are only ten doctors in the hospital, as against the sanctioned strength of 17 doctors. Similarly, there are only 13 nurses working in the hospital, as against the sanctioned strength of 18 and, of course, there are no Junior Doctors at all. Further, the functioning of the hospital is hindered, owing to the non-procurement and non-availability of telecom furniture and equipments, sanctioned way back in 1986. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will make available, all those equipments, during the current financial year. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection and the hon. Minister may be pleased to give me a clear and correct reply.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Minister, please give him a clear reply, not a confusing one.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** I will try my level best to give a clear cut reply to the hon'ble Member, so that he understands it properly and obviously, I cannot give a reply, without a proper understanding.

*[English]*

The concept of starting this Cancer Research Institute at Varanasi in 1980 is a good one and it has been developed. On 9th November, 1983, the first phase was commissioned with outdoor cobalt treatment at the cost of Rs. 1.86 crores. The second

phase was also commissioned in 1988-89 at the cost of Rs. 1.94 crores. Brachytherapy, indoor facilities and other things have been provided in the second phase.

In the third phase, of course, we have to take up certain other things.

So far as the two aspects of the question are concerned, whether fibreoptic endoscopes things are available or not, only fibreoptic endoscopes things like laprascopce, laryngoscope, gastroduroscope, colonoscope, bronchoscope and all these are available to diagnose the patients of cancer.

So far as the treatment aspect is concerned, 60 Cobolt therapy is available and this particular machine has been imported from Canada which is in operation and also, at the same time, brachy therapy for which Selection has been imported from Netherlands is also in operation.

So far as the CT Scanner is concerned, it has been examined at the Ministry level but unfortunately it involves huge foreign exchange and it costs about Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores if I go in for third and fourth generation CT Scanner. We are not going in for that at this moment. However, about three or four cases of this nature are referred to the Institute of medical Sciences, Benaras University and to private clinics where reimbursement is made.

So far as the Medical Officers are concerned, out of 18 Medical Group A Officers, 12 are already working and we are expecting to get from the UPSC some more and we have no inhibition to post the Medical Officers.

So far as nurses and others are concerned, in Group C and Group D, we have a provision of 37 and 48. At the moment, we have 29 and 47 in Group C and Group D.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI.** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not

given a correct reply. With regard to the whole body CAT scanning microscope he has said that assistance is being taken from the Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya Sansthan, whereas the fact is that this whole body CAT scanning microscope is not available even there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated in his reply that a sum of Rs. 1.94 crore was sanctioned in the year 1988-89 for indoor treatment and brachy therapy. An operation theater and Intensive Care Unit were also to be crated for which the officials had invited tenders also. But due to apathy and carelessness of Railway officials the work is still help up. At the same time, though few equipments about which the hon. Minister had made a reference are, however, available there but other important equipments referred to by him in his reply have not reached there till today. It is said that funds are not available for calling for these equipments and now the hon. Minister says that arrangements are being made to call for these equipments immediately.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the budget approved for providing the facility of the above mentioned equipments in 1988-89 would be provided in the next Budget and also provide facility of cheap treatment in this hospital to the people of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh constituting about 20 crore. Moreover, Sir, the situation becomes grave when relatives from distant areas come to visit the patients as neither there is any canteen nor any provision for their stay. Will the hon. Minister provide all these facilities there?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, as I have already informed, in the third phase about one crore of rupees have been allocated to take care in terms of new operation theater and other things. So far as the facilities for other than the railway men are concerned, we keep 20 percent on the regular payment, apart from treating the railway men. And all these people, particularly, in this Research Institute, North-Eastern Railway, NF Railway,

Northern Railway DLW and CLW are being treated.

[Translation]

### Supply of Medicines to Bihar

\*106. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested for the supply of medicines from Medical Stores Organisation for implementing the various health programmes effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the medicines have been supplied by the Medical Stores Organisation as and when demanded; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to proposed to be taken by the Government this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):  
(a) to (d). a statement is laid on the table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bihar Government have placed a demand for 307 medicines on Medical Stores Depot, Calcutta between 1.4.1992 and 26.11.1992. Out of this, 78 medicines were not included in the approved list of Medical Stores Organisation and, as such, the Calcutta Depot did not supply these items.

Out of the remaining 229 items which were to be supplied by the Medical Stores Depot, Calcutta, 169 items have either been supplied in full or in part. the remaining 60 indents are being processed.

(c) and (d). Indents can be satisfied to the extent that stocks are available. However, where medicines are to be supplied after purchase, a period of around three months is usually required for enacting supplies.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is an extremely poor State and there are some diseases which break out frequently in the State, particularly the Kala-Azar disease effect people in large number. The Government of Bihar had placed a demand for a number of medicines including DDT, which has not been supplied to it as yet. Other medicines such as Pentamidine for the treatment of Kala-Azar, Antivenom Serum for the treatment of smack addicts and rabies injection and initial vaccination for dog bites have also not been supplied to it so far. The hon. Minister has admitted in his reply that these medicines have not been supplied. I would like to know by what time these medicines would be supplied to the Government of Bihar?

**SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR:** The hon. Member has asked two questions - first measures taken by the Central Government with regard to Kala-Azar and second, whether the medicines demanded by the State Government have been supplied to it or not? Secondly, how many medicines have been supplied to Bihar Government and how many have not been supplied for which the State Government had sent an indent to the Central Government? So far as Kala-Azar is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Central Government has already supplied medicines, DDT and Pentamidine to the Bihar Government which were required by the State. I think the Government of Bihar has no complaint now. If any medicine is required for Kala-Azar, we will supply it to them. The problem is that the doctors in the State do not go to rural areas. We have asked the State Government to send them to rural areas so that they may look after the patients.

Another question asked by the hon.

Member is that how many medicines the Government of Bihar had demanded and how many of them were supplied to it. There is an approved list of 307 medicines and the Government of Bihar had placed a demand for some medicines out of the listed medicines. They ask for one or the other medicine every month of that list. The medicines which are to be supplied immediately after an indent is made for them take three months to reach them. As per my list, some of the medicines which were essential and for which an indent was sent, were made available to them within three months. An indent was sent on the 26th November by them. It is not possible to send these medicines immediately. However, if there is some emergency for these medicines, and if they are available with us, we send them within a week. For instance, they demanded a few emergency medicines this year itself. They had demanded 26 medicines in total and 15 out of these medicines were made available to them within a week. Out of those 15 medicines 5 were meant for the treatment of critical diseases. No delay was made on our part. At the same time the State Government should also be particular to send the indent in time so that medicines are made available to them in time.

**SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:** Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister that all the medicines required for the treatment of Kala-Azar disease were made available. Thousand of people are still affected by this disease in Bihar and medicines are not being available to them. Patients have to make a queue. The Government of Bihar had demanded an allocation of about Rs. 1041 crore for its Health sub centre. As per the figures available with me, only a sum of Rs. 836 lakh was released to Bihar. The State Government is still short of a sum of Rs. 1105 crore. At the same time the Bihar Government had also placed a demand the family planning programme to which the centre gives the biggest priority, and the Central Government has yet to pay a sum of Rs. 872 crore to the State Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether this amount will be made available to the State Government? At the same time, thousands of cancer patients come from Bihar to get themselves treated in All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Does the Central Government propose to open a health centre of the status of AIIMS in Patna so that the patients may get all the facilities there. Poor patients have to face a lot of inconvenience to get themselves treated and we have to write to you.

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also as much weak at mathematics as the hon. Member is. The amount may not be Rs. 600 crore but it may be Rs. 6 crore. It is true that some amount is yet to be paid to the State Government for family planning programmes but accounts are yet to be audited. Money cannot be released to them unless the Central Government receive the audited accounts. We have requested the State Government to dispatch the bills in time so that the amount may be released in time. Some dues are yet to be paid and accounts of a huge sum of money have not been audited. We have requested the Planning Commission to pay the amount in time. Similarly, the hon. Member has pointed out that cancer patients from Bihar have to come to Delhi. We have upgraded the Oncology Department for the purpose and also given grant to it for the treatment cancer. We had released a sum Rs. 50 lakh for Muzaffarpur hospital and some other hospital last year. As per my information, the money was not utilized. If the Government of Bihar wants some financial aid for the upgradation of any medical college or Oncology Department, particularly in rural area, I may take the matter into consideration. There is a little imbalance with regard to cancer treatment which we want to remove. If the Government of Bihar wants, the matter with regard to the treatment of this disease, particularly in the areas of Northern region which are affect by this disease, can be discussed and financial aid provided to the possible extent.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh):** Mr.

**Speaker,** Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that the triple antigen or anti-polio vaccines supplies to the primary health centres in Bihar from Medical Store Depot were out-dated and their date of validity had expired. After the publication of newsreports in this regard these medicines were withdrawn. Is the hon Minister aware about it and if not. Will he try to get information in this regard if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to ensure that such medicines which could be fatal are not given to children. The medicines are produced to give life to children so these should not be administered to them to take their lists.

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I am grateful to the hon Member that he has raised some points. I do not want to criticise the Bihar Government but would like to say a few things through this House to the Chief Minister of Bihar. We had to supply them medicines of Rs. 7.5 crores according to the indent placed by them on us. We have supplied medicines worth Rs. five crores through I.U. Fluid. This I.U. Fluid is given in plastic bags and plastic bottles but Bihar Government do not accept it saying that they we facing mice meance so they requested to provide it in glass bottles. Therefore, pesticides for killing rats are also to be provided to Bihar Government. Thirdly, the hon Minister has drawn attention towards the anti polio vaccine programme. I have noticed that much progress has not been made in the Universal Immunisation programme. Many members belonging to your side have said that nothing was being done in this direction. I first sent the connected Joint Secretary there to ascertain the position. He went on a tour there. The officers concerned themselves admitted that much progress has not been made in this direction. They observed that Medical Officer there has done nothing to pursue this programme then I sent the Secretary, Family Welfare there. He toured the different villages for three days and found that this programme had miserably failed wherever it was introduced. He also found that the Bihar Government had not done anything to implement the Code Chain System. We have asked the Bihar Government to pay

attention at least towards children, if not towards grown ups and utilise all the medicines given for the treatment of children.

**SHRINITISHKUMAR:** Sir, I have asked the question about the substandard medicines. Mr. Speaker Sir, I seek your protection. All the medicines that have been supplied from here were substandard. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked the question about that. This is a very serious matter.

[*English*]

### Universalisation of Education

1107. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in providing schooling facilities within a radius of one kilometre of habitations throughout the country, especially in rural areas;

(b) the steps taken to evolve long term planning and management perspective of education its integration with the country's developmental and manpower needs;

(c) the schemes evolved to lay down Minimum Levels of Learning (MLLS); and

(d) the action taken to build up a sound resource base for universalisation of primary/elementary education projects?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

(a) According to the 5th all India Educational Survey (1986) conducted by NCERT, 94.45% of the rural population has a primary schools/section either within their own habitations or within a walking distance of 1 Km. A small fraction of population (1.49%) is not served up to the distance of 2 Km. In addition to 5.58 lakh primary schools, 2.70 lakh non-formal centres have been

opened primarily in rural areas to cater to the needs of school drop-outs, working children and girls who cannot attend whole day schools.

(b) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 accords high priority to an overhaul of the system of planning and the management of education with a guiding consideration of evolving a long term perspective and its integration with country's development and manpower needs. The revised Programme of Action, 1992, elucidates steps to be taken in this regard and a copy of it was also tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 19th August 1992.

(c) The Minimum Levels of Learning at primary stage have been laid down. It is proposed to do the same exercise for the subject taught at upper primary stage also.

(d) To create a sound resource base for school education, 307 district Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) have been sanctioned so far. It is proposed to revamp functioning of State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERTs) and make them more independent and autonomous. At district levels, more than 300 District Resource Units have been sanctioned in DIETs to provide academic and training support to non-formal and adult education systems. Schemes have also been launched to strengthen secondary teacher education institutions and departments of education in universities.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to draw your attention towards a very small problems of language which has arisen out of this question. I had given the notice for this question originally in English about Universalisation of Education and the word 'Universalisation' has again been used in part (d) of this question. The word 'universalisation' has been translated as 'Anivaraya' in Hindi. But in the reply the same words has been translated as 'Sarvasubhi karan'. If such type of problem of language



can arise in education department, you can well imagine the problem of children so far as the question of learning all such things by them are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the English people had drawn up or formulated two types of education one, one for those who were to be used by them as tools for running their regime and the other for other people. But even after attaining the independence the same policy is being followed. There is one system of education for the people, who are poor and who do not have resources and this type of education is meaningless or has no significance. The other system or type of education is for those people who are resourceful and who belong to ruling class. We can witness this difference when we look towards schools. On the one side are the people who afford to spend Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per month on the education of their children and on the other side are the other people who send their wards to the schools of Municipal Corporation as they can spend only Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 on their children's education. Does the Government want to continue with this disparity or want to abolish it?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. speaker, Sir, hon. Member has drawn the attention of all of us to a very important issue. I am not in a position to say that every possible steps has been taken in this direction I would like to submit humility that we do not want to increase this gap. We are using our resources to bridge this gap. This is a different question as to what extend we have succeeded in this direction.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The uniform or same education.

MR. ARJUN SINGH: I did mean the uniform or the same education.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This means that we should not be hopeful. Mr. Speaker, Sir, NCERT has published its reports a few days back. This report reveals that more than fifty percent schools in villages,

do not have buildings. In sixty percent schools, drinking water facility is not there and in seventy to eighty percent of schools there is no provisions for toilet. This creates a problem particularly for women. It is futile to talk of facility like that of library. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any notice of the said report of NCERT. It is true that you cannot bring parity so far as schools in villages are concerned but Government should at least made efforts in this direction wherever it is possible.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such problems have been considered from time to time. You are referring to the report. It has brought forth certain facts. Many schemes such as 'Operation Black Board', construction of buildings and providing other facilities have been undertaken to strengthen the primary education from time to time. I am submitting that much has not been done in this field but a beginning has been made. But due to lack of resources we have not been able to resolve the problem to the desired extent. There is no difference between your opinion and my opinion. But this is the factual position.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding universalisation of primary education what is most vital is giving quality education to the children in rural areas. One of the biggest problems that we confront in this sector is the problem of teachers. In a majority of villages, especially in the backward areas, one thing is that you do not find teachers up to the mark.

Secondly, the vacancies are not filled up. Thirdly, the local people in the villages are dissatisfied with the quality of teachers that are present. So, this problem must be resolved.

Now with the introduction of the 'anchayat Raj Bill, it is essential that we must look at the system where the village affected can hire or fire the primary teachers instead of keeping the control at the State level.

I would request the Minister to answer: is the Government taking any action to ensure teachers are available in sufficient quantity in the schools?

Secondly, is the quality of teachers maintained? Thirdly, will the Gram Panchayat be given the power to employ the teachers?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. House that the provision of teachers and to ensure that they serve in the schools, are two different things. We have given aid under the Operation Blackboard for the appointment of nearly more than 80,000 teachers in the last two years.

The fact that many of these teachers do not serve in the rural areas is also a fact. But that is where we find ourselves unable to do anything because it is the States who have to ensure that teachers appointed should go to where they are appointed and do not seek refuge somewhere else.

So far as strengthening of the teachers training programme is concerned, I think, we have taken a number of steps by establishing teachers training projects, bodies. By that we are trying to increase the levels of both awareness and competence of the teachers who are going to serve.

So far as the decentralisation part is concerned, what the Panchayat Act will provide will be seen later. Even as of now, from the action plan which has emerged out of consultations with the State Governments for 1992, decentralisation and strengthening of the educational administration is a very important part of it. In the process, we have suggested in the plan that we will involve the people through village education committee, voluntary and non-governmental agencies, setting up of school and education complexes and State advisory bodies and Boards of Education.

These are the steps which will cumulatively provide for decentralised focus for implementation of educational programmes.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, we want half-an-hour discussion on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Give a notice on this.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I just want to know from the hon. Minister on one point. In view of the fact that budgetary support for education is going down, the kind of improvement that is needed in the field of primary education is likely to suffer. Although the share of primary education in the total budget of education has increased, the total budgetary support for education has come down severely. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how his Ministry proposes to bridge this gap to bring about a real improvement in primary education.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The fact that the provision for elementary education, in spite of the stringency of resources, has increased itself is self-indicative of the fact that we are attaching the highest importance to primary education.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The total allocation has gone down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Has the allocation for the primary sector increased in real terms?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: What do you mean by real terms?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Real terms means taking into account the price.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: But the total allocation has gone down.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I know and that is what I am saying that even while the total allocation has gone down, within the resources available, we have increased the quantum for primary education. So far as total allocation is concerned, I am afraid, we are in a resource crunch and I am not able to myself give a categorical assurance that resources will increase. We are attempting to do that and I hope it will happen.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**UNDP Assistance for Forestry Research**

\*105. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is likely to provide financial/technical assistance for strengthening the capability of six Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Institutes to be undertaken forestry research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes that are likely to be undertaken with this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The UNDP is extending assistance to a project for "Strengthening and Developing the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education". The project is to be implemented over a period of five years i.e. during 1992-97.

Government of India's contribution and UNDP assistance are of the order of Rs. 21.94 million and US \$ 2.56 million respectively. The salient components incorporated in the project include purchase of equipment and material, organising of training and demonstrations for farmers, women and tribals, collaboration with State research organisations for dissemination of

technological packages; utilisation of national and international Consultancy services and undertaking of survey and studies related to forestry problems.

**Indian Systems of Medicine**

\*108. SHRIPHOOL CHNADVERMA:  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

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

(a) whether there are any specialised hospitals in the Indian System of Medicine in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such hospitals, State-wise;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to set up such hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote Indian System of Medicine?

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

(b) Statement is attached below.

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

(e) The Govt. of India is committed to promote these systems as part of our total health programme. Steps initiated in this regard are: Improvement of education; promotion of research-based primarily on the principles and philosophy of each of the system; development of medicinal plants; laying of pharmacopoeial standards; and providing drug testing facilities.

## STATEMENT

Number of Hospitals Functioning under Indian Systems of Medicine in the Country as on 1.4.1990

S/No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	-	2	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	2	-	-	-	1
4.	Bihar	9	2	-	1	-
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	44	-	-	-	1
7.	Haryana	6	1	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	-	-	1	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	-	1	-
10.	Karnataka	19	4	-	1	3
11.	Kerala	104	-	-	1	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33	2	-	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	30	3	-	4	-

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	8	1	-	-	c
19.	Punjab	9	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	87	6	-	4	-
21.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	105	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1139	80	-	-	-
25.	West Bengal	4	1	-	-	1
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	D & N Havali	-	-	-	-	-
29.	1 Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	7	2	-	-	1
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	+	-	1	-	-
	All India	1530	110	1007	15	7

Note : + = Not reported.

**Cancer Control Programme**

Cancer Control Programme during the last three years; State-wise; and

\*109. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN  
\*THORAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) the names of the schemes for which financial assistance was given?

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to States for implementing National

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

(a) and (b). A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

a) The amount of financial assistance provided to various States/UTs under National Cancer Control Programme during the last three years is as follows:

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)				
		199-90	3	4	5	1991-92
1						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	230.00	-	70.00
2.	Assam	24.00	-	-	-	70.00
3.	Bihar	-	-	530.00	-	-
4.	Delhi	51.00	-	630.00	-	52.50
5.	Goa	12.00	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	20.00	-	235.00	-	25.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.00	-	-	-	70.00
8.	Karnataka	25.00	-	335.00	-	50.00
9.	Kerala	32.00	-	335.00	-	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	-	535.00	-	40.00
11.	Maharashtra	12.00	-	-	-	7.50



Sl.No	Name of the State/U. IT	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
12.	Manipi	-	50.00	-	-	
13.	Orssa	18.00	40.00	15.00		
14.	Punjab	-	20.00	-		
15.	Rajasthan	24.00	-	90.00		
16.	Sikkim	-	-	2.50		
17.	Tamil Nadu	69.00	50.00	55.00		
18.	Tripura	-	20.00	-		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	-	12.00		
20.	West Bengal	196.50	244.70	368.30		

(b) The above financial assistance were given for the following schemes:-

1. Scheme for Grant-in-aid to Regional Cancer Centres \*
2. Scheme for financial assistance for setting up of cobalt therapy units \*
3. Scheme for financial assistance for District Projects involving preventive health education, early detection and palliative treatment under Cancer Control Programme.\*\*
4. Scheme for financial assistance for development for Oncology wings in Medical Colleges/Hospitals.\*\*
5. Scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for preventive health education and early detection of cancer activities.  
\*\*

[Translation]

#### **Women and Child Welfare Programmes**

\*110. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each State for various programmes under the Women and Child Welfare during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) the amount spent by the State Governments and the number of persons benefited thereby;

(c) whether any analysis to determine the viability and performance of such schemes/programmes has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). There are various programmes under which financial assistance is provided by the Government to State Governments and UT administrations for women and child welfare. The major programmes are as follow:

- i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) including World Bank assisted ICDS Scheme and ICDS training.
- ii) Wheat Based Nutrition Programme.
- iii) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).
- iv) Women's Development Project.
- v) Setting up of Women's Training Centres/Institutions for rehabilitation of Women in Distress,
- vi) Scheme of Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection.
- vii) Scheme of prevention and Control of Juvenile Maladjustment
- viii) Maternal and Child Health Programmes
  - a. Universal Immunization Programme
  - b. Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme
  - c. Prophylaxis Schemes

The under-mentioned Schemes have been transferred to the States during this year.

\*These are ongoing schemes.

\*\*These are new schemes introduced during 1990-91.

- i)      **Wheat Based Nutrition Programme**      years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 till date, the amounts spent by the State Governments and UT Administrations and the number of beneficiaries are given in Statements and I (A) to I (F) II to VII and VIII (A) to VIII (F)
- ii)      **Women's Development Project**
- iii)      **Setting up of Women's Training Centres/Institutions for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.**
- (iv)      **Scheme of Welfare of Children in Need of Care and protection.**
- Details of amounts allocated during the
- (c) and (d). All the Programmes are reviewed analysed and monitored/evaluated from time to time and necessary improvements made therein.

## STATEMENT I (A)

Statewise amount of Central Grant release to states during the last three years for the continued implementation of ICDS Scheme and expenditure incurred by the State/UTs

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)					upto 23.11.92
		Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	upto 23.11.92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1157.95	820.58	1062.12	1147.07	1061.30	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.80	111.19	148.20	131.57	196.26	
3.	Assam	762.91	624.05	664.59	756.32	480.29	
4.	Bihar	2383.01	1915.93	2234.27	2451.08	1897.91	
5.	Goa	145.01	101.22	103.32	107.76	85.23	
6.	Gujarat	1801.49	1604.50	1791.82	1667.21	844.39	
7.	Haryana	444.24	313.70	355.99	448.66	379.58	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	342.05	291.71	350.08	323.78	263.39	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	313.14	303.18	331.98	268.45	224.90	
10.	Karnataka	1217.43	859.12	1010.02	1458.79	914.12	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	upto 23.11.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	931.50	817.42	519.65	699.18	511.29
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1814.89	1705.67	1909.14	2000.84	1789.51
13.	Maharashtra	2444.88	2063.49	2222.41	2210.95	1355.68
14.	Manipur	209.69	131.11	199.95	235.29	193.68
15.	Meghalaya	179.92	111.28	104.40	166.78	170.60
16.	Mizoram	229.91	144.65	172.38	234.84	147.19
17.	Nagaland	231.82	180.94	208.68	233.79	201.42
18.	Orissa	923.54	557.30	596.16	597.44	692.04
19.	Punjab	589.48	461.06	553.29	527.44	692.04
20.	Rajasthan	1270.69	832.36	963.23	1086.48	819.58
21.	Sikkim	53.12	43.28	50.29	43.08	30.99
22.	Tamil Nadu	1155.32	848.52	946.60	1058.41	859.90
23.	Tripura	120.01	43.96	92.25	167.73	147.19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	upto 23.11.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2422.89	2422.89	1914.58	2136.94	2127.07
25.	West Bengal	1693.57	1608.34	1642.60	1631.03	1425.41
26.	A & N Islands	27.36	27.36	31.89	31.36	31.02
27.	Chandigarh	24.00	24.00	25.43	24.05	25.51
28.	D & N Havali	12.70	12.70	15.11	15.12	12.77
29.	Daman & Diu	8.00	8.00	8.53	8.74	15.51
30.	Delhi	373.62	371.80	378.89	352.40	318.92
31.	Lakshadweep	6.42	6.42	6.51	6.51	7.77
32.	Pondicherry	70.00	70.13	74.64	74.65	35.01

## STATEMENT I (B)

Number of Children (0-6 years) and Mothers Benefitted Through The ICDS Programme during the last Three Years

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total Beneficiaries											
		1992-93					1991-92					1990-91	
		Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261177	1209917	1471094	168654	766057	934711	159130	757250	91180			
2.	Assam	61198	275747	335845	28395	171601	199996	65470	274010	31180			
3.	Bihar	121426	831656	953082	118676	823615	942291	133600	925420	105120			
4.	Gujarat	151212	871312	1022524	138476	804427	94293	128940	780100	90440			
5.	Haryana	173492	638618	612110	144162	532701	676863	104160	535590	68150			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24602	119360	1439625	20169	940285	114197	21240	85380	10420			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	30884	145872	176866	28117	130427	158554	28050	129980	15430			
8.	Karnataka	194840	1332223	1527063	162416	1126951	1289367	139160	964830	110190			
9.	Kerala	123416	603398	726814	102234	598160	700364	99340	548850	64190			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	242924	1185130	1428054	202503	904386	1105889	181220	854960	103150			
11.	Maharashtra	336016	1642630	1978646	351824	1553297	1905121	267840	1266830	15370			

Sl/No	Name of the State/UTs	Total Beneficiaries										
		1992-93					1991-2					1990-91
		Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
12.	Manipur	12008	37977	69985	22979	8120	104199	33590	933410	167000		
13.	Meghalaya	9526	68589	78115	10104	5941	69538	11800	59080	70880		
14.	Nagaland	23105	104223	1273258	24765	10602	131847	20370	125190	151560		
15.	Orissa	12494	831579	966526	121071	72217	843468	110010	1560940	770951		
16.	Punjab	59152	236914	296066	27620	13808	165633	44360	2209820	2554180		
17.	Rajasthan	126348	723747	850095	114440	63461	749131	115530	1544880	760410		
18.	Sikkim	2153	12419	14572	2837	1548	18313	3560	12690	16250		
19.	Tripura	6570	48200	54770	6786	5088	57662	7320	60020	67340		
20.	Tamil Nadu	81762	454228	535990	70155	22544	407261	64310	1296190	360500		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	248073	1022419	1270492	227028	99048	1217456	252980	13766770	1319750		
22.	West Bengal	157242	1076963	1234204	123988	86818	997161	129320	13687950	1017270		
23.	A & N Islands	3232	1994	15226	4656	1698	24559	5600	19440	25040		
24.	Goa	8928	36953	65881	7607	3237	39971	8050	33440	41490		



SI No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total Beneficiaries										
		1992-93			1991-92			1990-91				
		Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total	Mothers	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	10039	46779	56818	10064	42276	52340	8110	43230	51340		
26	Chandigarh	3779	12587	16366	3344	6856	10200	3380	7220	10600		
27	Dadra And Nagal Havelli	3382	12545	16327	3262	9583	12845	3350	9430	12780		
28	Delhi	7704	257198	305002	54620	286933	341553	57110	282470	339580		
29.	Daman & Diu	1204	4863	6067	1262	4738	6000	1200	4600	5800		
30	Lakshadweep	2022	3558	5580	2925	5546	8471	300	5100	8100		
31	Mizoram	12229	54560	66789	13517	61154	74671	13320	59220	72540,		
32	Pondicherry	10874	45717	56591	10440	33808	44248	10080	37280	47360		

## STATEMENT I (C)

*funds released to the State Governments during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (so far) under the World Bank Assisted ICDS Programme and expenditure incurred during the corresponding period*

Sl No	State	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Grant released	Expenditure incurred*	Grant released	Expenditure incurred*	Grant released upto 25.11.92	Expenditure incurred upto 30.6.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	500	247 69	2600	530 00	1000	61 08
2	Orissa	450	422 16	3595 96	1543 83	Nil	422 77
3	Bihar	Nil	Nil	3 00	-	Nil	-
4	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1 01	-	1 00	-

\*Inclusive of expenditure for the period 1 12 89 to 22 10 90 for which retroactive financing from World Bank is admissible  
-Information awaited

## STATEMENT I (D)

Grand in aid released/allocated for ICDS Training Programme

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the State	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocate	Expn	Allocated	Expn	Allocated	Expn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.38	43.90	47.14	-	11.12	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.75	0.76	-	-	1.51	-
3.	Assam	8.04	8.47	6.28	-	3.02	-
4.	Bihar	36.14	16.00	13.79	24.96	24.14	-
5.	Goa	2.75	2.02	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	41.00	38.87	36.95	38.84	18.25	17.17
7.	Haryana	8.03	3.82	-	5.07	3.02	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.05	6.14	-	5.52	6.00	-
10	Karnataka	33.63	28.63	25.68	41.39	21.12	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocated	Expn.	Allocated	Expn.	Allocated	Expn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	17.98	13.43	2.84	9.14	13.58	2.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49.23	39.93	33.01	48.97	21.12	-
13.	Maharashtra	44.96	40.06	41.02	44.40	18.10	23.05
14.	Manipur	2.21	0.33	0.33	1.92	1.51	1.51
15.	Meghalaya	4.02	6.66	3.76	7.82	3.02	-
16.	Mizoram	3.02	3.92	3.24	3.77	1.51	1.51
17.	Nagaland	3.23	3.02	3.02	-	1.51	1.65
18.	Orissa	18.55	8.57	9.05	4.05	4.54	-
19.	Punjab	7.53	7.17	3.59	5.03	4.52	-
20.	Rajasthan	45.25	23.55	23.55	29.29	10.10	6.43
21.	Sikkim	2.79	1.67	Nil	1.44	1.51	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	21.76	13.42	12.92	23.96	4.23	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocated	Expn.	Allocated	Expn.	Allocated	Expn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	0.75	0.92	3.37	7.14	4.52	0.77
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	West Bengal	46.25	32.83	30.45	32.04	17.50	

## STATEMENT I (E)

Details of beneficiaries (Anganwadi workers) under ICDS Training Programme \*

Sl No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Up to Oct. 92)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,716	2,753	1,516
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,126	1,456	665
4.	Bihar	2,271	2,250	862
5.	Goa	151	62	-
6.	Gujarat	2,571	3,057	1,566
7.	Haryana	1,325	2,067	687
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	250	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	276	205	32
10.	Karnataka	2,525	2,384	1,296
11.	Kerala	1,312	1,323	56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,311	6,775	2,402
13.	Maharashtra	2,825	2,838	775

S/Nc	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Up to Oct 4)
14	Manipur	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	265	142	206
16	Mizoram	-	50	-
17	Nagaland	-	31	-
18	Orissa	551	2,773	194
19	Punjab	58	2,052	135
20	Rajasthan	1,441	1,554	508
21	Sikkim	-	-	11
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
23	Tripura	-	574	129
24	Uttar Pradesh	5,380	4,633	4,431
25	West Bengal	3,793	2,043	1,227

(-) Information awaited

Includes beneficiaries of Training Institutes receiving assistance directly from Government of India in these States

## STATEMENT I (F)

Details of beneficiaries (other ICDS functionaries) under ICDS Training Scheme

Training of	Year	1990-91	1991-92	1992-02
CDPCs/ACDPOs				
Job Training		323	304	235
Refresher Course		230	178	130
SUPERVISORS				
Job Training Course		1063	1076	650
Refresher Course		464	579	395
TRAINING OF MOS, CDPOS, ETC.				
Regular Courses		3850	301	1151 (upto 30.9.92)
Refresher Course		6340	5959	1889 (upto 30.9.92)
Other Courses		1827	710	409

Training of Instructors of AWTCS/MLTCs, Workshops, etc.



## STATEMENT II

## Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme

Amount allocated, amount spent and number of persons benefitted during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released during 1990-91	No. of beneficiaries	Utilisation of funds during 90-91	Funds released during 91-92	No. of beneficiaries	Utilisation of funds during 91-92	No. of beneficiaries	Funds released during 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.40	0.580	101.00	479.82	4.20	507.55	2.20	192.00
2.	Assam	29.61	0.665		71.47	1.29	118.83	0.97	29.00
3.	Bihar	22.20	0.800		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Dadra	3.00	0.036	0.21	2.72	0.04	3.66	0.01	1.00
5.	Daman	1.00	0.020	0.17	3.03	0.03	2.84	0.03	1.00
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.21	0.02	1.08	0.01	0.50
7.	Gujarat	49.60	0.660	42.34	47.67	0.37	81.07	0.40	19.00
8.	Haryana	92.12	0.814	77.04	93.07	0.77	84.61	0.41	37.00
9.	H.P.	22.20	-	6.96	17.15	0.33	19.87	0.17	7.00
10.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil		64.35	1.15	57.66	0.61	26.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released during 1990-91	No. of beneficiaries	Utilisation of funds during 90-91	Funds released during 91-92	No. of beneficiaries	Utilisation of funds during 91-92	No. of beneficiaries	Funds released during 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	M.P.	44.35	2,550	44.35	87.47	2.55	191.23	1.34	35.00
12.	Maharashtra	782.63	6,306	782.72	594.80	7.39	631.94	3.85	238.00
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	0.030	-	3.32	0.03	N.A.	0.02	1.00
14.	Orissa	487.63	7,390	403.72	594.80	7.39	631.94	3.85	238.00
15.	Pondicherry	18.00	0.497	12.41	8.45	0.44	12.23	0.16	3.00
16.	Rajasthan	84.35	0,770	48.36	53.29	0.66	51.70	0.52	21.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	114.35	1,333	111.40	183.11	1.90	98.96	0.63	73.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	34.35	-	-	269.82	3.53	267.53	1.87	108.00
19.	West Bengal	19.74	0,510	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

-Information is awaited.

## STATEMENT III

Progress Under DWCRA

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93 (October)		
		Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.00	94.00	8746	61.24	95.24	8572	15.15	6.81	126
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.10	10.00	4616	14.14	6.41	1508	10.10	6.81	126
3.	Assam	23.00	37.00	309	25.25	31.14	1188	31.46	10.84	1042
4.	Bihar	73.00	41.00	2890	75.75	37.33	7430	10.16	5.76	3497
5.	Goa	5.00	5.00	420	4.20	9.66	1000	0.31	-	-
6.	Gujarat	11.00	39.00	3861	45.61	67.39	7679	6.06	5.48	378
7.	Haryana	37.00	6.00	3323	52.15	87.64	5554	13.13	30.98	2013
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.00	20.00	1774	28.11	32.54	7085	10.10	9.39	1176
9.	J & K	10.00	31.00	1375	-	16.95	3384	3.03	1.37	45
10.	Karnataka	45.00	57.00	6852	43.66	44.78	3675	9.09	11.36	1516

Sl.No.	Name of the States	1990-91					1991-92					1992-93 (October)				
		Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
11.	Kerala	29.00	9.00	2057	30.07	60.62	57311	12.70	18.50	564						
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.00	25.00	11222	74.93	84.54	15507	20.26	45.08	5681						
13.	Maharashtra	47.00	30.00	3550	39.43	32.62	4601	20.20	6.32	604						
14.	Manipur	-	12.00	3000	47.11	16.15	2526	5.05	-	-						
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	6.00	780	5.05	5.48	660	5.05	-	-						
16.	Mizoram	13.00	20.00	1500	10.59	16.12	596	3.03	1.69	1356						
17.	Nagaland	10.00	7.00	-	24.14	13.84	2100	20.88	22.10	3000						
18.	Orissa	24.00	74.00	3691	60.99	43.79	5457	7.68	8.39	895						
19.	Punjab	24.00	28.00	3006	33.74	41.39	5457	7.68	8.39	895						
20.	Rajasthan	35.00	21.00	6389	78.75	34.75	5936	17.97	1.07	1137						
21.	Sikkim	1.00	8.00	575	5.05	6.35	1009	-	7.59	315						
22.	Tamil Nadu	57.00	27.00	11007	47.20	33.74	2020	10.10	9.60	622						

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	1990-91				1991-92				1992-93 (October)			
		Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership	Amount allocated	Amount spent	Total No. of Membership
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
23.	Tripura	13.00	12.00	3107	1.33	7.15	849	3.03	4.50	70			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	238.00	93.00	20554	101.04	119.39	50199	7.00	15.67	3335			
25.	West Bengal	30.00	21.00	3292	32.98	59.50	5650	10.10	3.16	378			
26.	A. & N. Islands	-	1.00	1616	2.64	2.19	828	5.32	0.27	199			
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
28.	D. & N. Havell	-	-	474	7.60	7.60	75	-	0.75	-			
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-			
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-			
31.	Lakshadweep	-	3.00	72	2.88	4.35	30	-	0.43	-			
32.	Pondicherry	3.00	2.00	-	4.05	2.27	211	-	0.58	-			
	Total	774.00	739.00	739.00	109357	962.72	1072.49	208499	261.89	241.09			

**STATEMENT IV****WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Details of the amounts allocated by the Government under the Women's Development Projects in Rajasthan

Name of the State	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakh)		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Rajasthan	24.00	52.00	Nil

N.B. This is a mass awareness generation programme. It is not possible to give the no. of beneficiaries.

## STATEMENT - 7

## SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR SETTING UP TRAINING CENTRE FOR REHABILITATION OF WOMEN IN DISTRESSE.

Statement showing State/Union Territory wise allocation of funds under the scheme of Assistance for Setting up Training Centre for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress for the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the number of beneficiaries during each year.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		(Rs. in lakhs)
		Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.97	310	3.19	375	1.27		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-		
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-		
4.	Bihar	0.27	25	-	-	0.12		
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-		
6.	Gujarat	1.20	100	0.73	50	0.48		
7.	Haryana	0.52	80	0.46	80	0.20		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-		

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	39	920	2.26	250	2.57	
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26	240	2.70	400	1040	
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	0.48	50	0.10	
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Orissa	26	245	1.85	155	1.29	
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Rajasthan	30	320	8.95	815	3.02	
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	



Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Amount	No of beneficiaries	Amount	No of beneficiaries	Amount	No of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	1 17	160	456	590	1.40	
25.	West Bengal	1 97	185	0 86	150	1.15	
26.	Delhi	2.77	230	3 84	260	2.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

## STATEMENT VI

Grants released to States/Union Territories under the Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries released	Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries released	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries released	Amount incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1040,026	31,59,552	3225	288,699	N.A.	3250	22,88,699		3250
2.	Assam	9,69,570	19,39,140	920	106,650	N.A.	920	8,06,650		9200
3.	Bihar	8,24,850	N.A.	1550	182,914	N.A.	1550	2,82,914		1550
4.	Gujarat	20,92,500	22,00,915	1228	182,521	21,51,153	1318	10,82,521		1318
5.	Haryana	5,80,448	11,85,192	609	156,125	N.A.	659	6,56,125		659
6.	Himachal Pradesh	90,451	72,500	82	144,864	1,56,623	82	1,44,864		82
7.	Karnataka	53,88,127	53,42,572	5065	421,201	N.A.	5865	48,21,201		5865
8.	Kerala	16,13,709	10,26,948	1200	118,750	N.A.	1200	15,18,750		1200
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6,41,250	12,53,73,875	8,41,250	N.A.	875	6,41,250	875		875
10.	Maharashtra	48,37,500	N.A.	3045	382,330	N.A.	875	6,41,250		875
11.	Manipur	2,56,950	2,66,980	175	135,000	N.A.	175	1,35,000		175

Sl No	State/Union Territory	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries incurred	Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries incurred	Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
12.	Meghalaya	7,17,638	10,63,122	550	7,87,500	N.A.	600	7,87,500		600
13	Nagaland	6,29,460	N.A.	425	5,73,750	N.A.	5,73,750	425		
14.	Orissa	49,61,310	77,92,890	3288	50,90,914	N.A.	3803	50,90,914		38,30
15.	Rajasthan	11,81,867	10,63,825	2825	6,95,700	9,98,292	2825	6,95,700		2825
16.	Punjab	1,18,200	96,0785	286	2,23,8786	N.A.	332	2,23,876		332
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,44,959	1,49,48,076	10593	48,85,583	N.A.	10893	48,85,583		10893
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8,888	N.A.	3167	31,09,488	N.A.	3192	31,09,488		3192
19	Tripura	6,26,400	16,83,364	475	5,40,000	N.A.	457	5,40,000		475
20.	Sikkim	1,35,000	2,70,000	1,35,000	2,70,000	100	1,35,000	100		
21.	West Bengal	68,92,613	82,71,698	5535	68,23,464	97,93,348	5760	68,23,464		5760
22	Arunachal Pradesh	2,59,200	3,01,860	345	3,10,500	5,12,460	345	3,20,500		345
23	Goa	6,43,240	12,70,994	420	4,98,600	N.A.	25	4,98,600		470
24	Mizoram	33,750	N.A.	25	33,750	N.A.	25	33,750		25
25.	J & K		N.A.		44,775	N.A.	25	44,775		25

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	Exp. incurred	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
26	Delhi	7,02,000	5,10,476	1245	9,45,000	6,10,421	1245	9,45,10	1245	
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	2,97,000	N.A.	100	2,70,000	N.A.	160	2,70,00	100	
28.	Pondicherry	14,99,184	9,66,689	350	12,90,005	N.A.	350	12,90,15	350	

N.A. - Not Available

**STATEMENT VII**  
**Grant in aid under the scheme of prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment**

S/No.	Name of State	Amount released during 1990-91 (B.R. Rs. 400 Lakhs)	Amount released during 1991-92 (B.R. Rs. 400 Lakhs)	Amount released during 1992-93 (B.R. Rs. 400 Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,99,770	8,35,670	7.06
2.	Assam	19,26,240	31,240	0.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,64,000	-	-
4.	Bihar	19,16,800	6,74,500	-
5.	Goa	2,17,960	53,960	23.46
6.	Gujarat	15,69,800	39,87,050	-
7.	Haryana	12,57,527	54,350	0.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,69,000	4,970	-
9.	Karnataka	46,74,030	80,29,030	-
10	Kerala	5,27,520	28,38,520	3.07
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32,09,080	32,96,710	1.81
12.	Maharashtra	71,14,000	69,50,900	

Sl No.	Name of State	Amount released during 1991-92 (B.R. Rs. 4 Lakhs)	Amount released during 1991-92 (B.R. Rs. 400 Lakhs)	Amount released during 1992-93 (B.R. Rs. 400 Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	1,64,000	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	2,61,000	97,980	-
15.	Mizoram	1,88,850	24,850	0.21
16.	Nagaland	1,64,000	-	-
17.	Orissa	18,04,000	17,58,000	1.80
18	Punjab	3,84,810	30,38,010	1.87
19.	Rajasthan	2,94,640	-	-
20.	Sikkim	1,64,000	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	26,29,000	55,05,250	29.55
22.	Tripura	1,64,000	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	48,71,030	10,60,030	8.96
24.	West Bengal	52,57,400	47,55,350	15.00
25.	Delhi (UT)	Nil	-	-

Sl No.	Name of State	Amount released during 1990-91 (B.R Rs 400 Lakhs)	Amount released during 1991-92 (B R. Rs 400 Lakhs)	Amount released during 1992-93 (B.R. Rs. 400 Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Pondicherry	2,14,410	50,410	0.34
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,64,000	-	-
28.	A. N. Islands	1,64,000	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	1,64,000	-	-
30	Lakshadweep	1,64,000	-	-

## STATEMENT VIII (A)

Statement Showing State/UT-wise Amount of cash allocation and reported expenditure on MCH programmes during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Universal Immunization Programmes

(b) Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme (c) Prophylaxis Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Allocation			Reported Expenditure*			
		90-91	91-92	92-93	90-91	91-92	92-93 (upto Sept. 92)	6 7 8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.16	173.82	167.13	67.39	115.26	.00	.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.15	14.83	30.74	8.07	10.81	.00	.00
3.	Assam	70.19	83.52	100.64	51.71	74.37	8.84	8.84
4.	Bihar	179.49	193.55	235.53	32.94	47.80	.00	.00
5.	Goa	6.19	7.70	8.22	1.27	1.25	0.56	0.56
6.	Gujarat	98.87	121.57	118.50	80.09	86.17	.00	.00
7.	Haryana	40.28	51.77	77.58	37.20	13.67	7.67	7.67



Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Allocation					Reported Expenditure*						
		90-91	91-92	92-93	90-91	91-92	92-93 (upto Sept. 92)	90-91	91-92	92-93 (upto Sept. 92)	90-91	91-92	92-93 (upto Sept. 92)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.96	33.15	43.62	17.64	4.37	2.49	17.64	4.37	2.49	17.64	4.37	2.49
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.10	39.23	56.61	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10.	Karnataka	100.48	122.33	125.19	65.86	36.49	.00	65.86	36.49	.00	65.86	36.49	.00
11.	Kerala	75.98	90.56	77.16	57.67	63.44	8.57	57.67	63.44	8.57	57.67	63.44	8.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	156.76	197.70	225.80	71.31	36.55	.00	71.31	36.55	.00	71.31	36.55	.00
13.	Maharashtra	169.70	200.88	193.15	154.87	190.99	7.45	154.87	190.99	7.45	154.87	190.99	7.45
14.	Manipur	14.67	18.58	26.57	14.72	20.14	.00	14.72	20.14	.00	14.72	20.14	.00
15.	meghalaya	12.27	15.57	18.84	9.74	16.49	.00	9.74	16.49	.00	9.74	16.49	.00
16.	Mizoram	9.16	12.87	12.76	9.74	12.23	4.52	9.74	12.23	4.52	9.74	12.23	4.52
17.	Nagaland	14.04	17.39	22.63	6.64	.00	.00	6.64	.00	.00	6.64	.00	.00
18.	Orissa	74.36	96.24	109.47	71.57	88.29	.00	71.57	88.29	.00	71.57	88.29	.00
19.	Punjab	49.00	59.94	73.69	40.73	53.39	7.44	40.73	53.39	7.44	40.73	53.39	7.44
20.	Rajasthan	116.46	143.21	156.66	86.20	52.62	.00	86.20	52.62	.00	86.20	52.62	.00



## STATEMENT VIII (B)

Achievement under Universal Immunization Programme: 1990-91

Sl.No	State	DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV (3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW) (2nd +B)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1638762	1638102	1698545	1446593	1784781
2.	Assam	635072	637440	715288	574645	405365
3	Bihar	2559537	2521744	2215471	261125	1692120
4	Gujarat	1051018	1062752	1072771	1020560	1077554
5	Harayan	489832	498830	505562	384704	382252
6	Karnataka	1050591	1156211	1225043	992704	1174829
7.	Kerala	591714	607516	656370	543169	644001
8.	Madhya Pradesh	182763	1854131	2008106	1785020	1700151
9.	Maharashtra	1873842	1960192	1946212	1694152	1625322
10	Orissa	743292	742855	825513	697532	645916
11.	Punjab	516823	518280	510383	471403	464543
12.	Rajasthan	1362283	1364932	1351947	1269960	1260179
13.	Tamilnadu	1261753	1274634	1281890	1217179	1283288

Sl.No.	State	DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV (3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW) (2nd +B)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4469000	4332000	4269000	4009000	3985000
15.	West Bengal	1484308		1525331	1750383	11984841259433
16.	Himachal Pradesh	112873	113159	106121	130324	101842
17.	J & K 128714	125803	154962	94144	69056	
18.	Manipur	32304	32622	36658	15981	39844
19.	Meghalaya	33894	34527	37146	15981	39844
20.	Nagaland	8964	8146	12679	8200	6658
21.	Sikkim	10374	8869	10779	7591	5654
22.	Tripura	43028	43432	78020	36334	25990
23.	A&N Islands	6878	7180	7065	5855	4855
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15007	15115	14769	9286	9786
25.	Chandigarh	12666	12551	17591	10265	12700
26.	D&N Haveli	4491	4490	3705	3795	3009
27.	Delhi	202216	202851	272057	173900	154516
28.	Goa	19600	20079	20567	17438	18351

Sl.No.	State	DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV (3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW) (2nd +B)
29.	Daman	1969	1963	2262	2285	1423
30.	Lakshadweep	1629	1720	1653	1655	1931
31.	Mizoram	17516	17305	20336	15390	15690
32.	Pondicherry	20151	20557	28520	18401	17911

Note: Figures are Provisional

## STATEMENT VIII(C)

Achievement under Universal Immunisation Programme: 1991-92

Sl.No.	State	Achievement: absolute values				
		DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV (3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL (2nd+B)	TT(PW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1552943	1571629	1611652	1391824	1857297
2.	Assam	467263	469032	434183	432420	288597
3.	Bihar	1634464	1632148	148876	1604338	1253224
4.	Gujarat	1049216	1056910	1064675	994063	1026260
5.	Harayan	454405	460191	501139	432150	456885
6.	Karnataka	1065516	1067596	1133730	970836	118935
7.	Kerala	573794	587605	638453	512188	608204
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1655510	1680809	1627822	1659185	1600864
9.	Maharashtra	2089097	2100213	2115338	1962195	1087482
10.	Orissa	736128	737504	816112	369384	697431
11.	Punjab	543722	540484	548358	536104	551020
12.	Rajasthan	1367966	1369980	1362970	1384034	1279395

Sl.No.	State	Achievement: absolute values					
		DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV (3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL (2nd+B)	TPW	
13.	Tamilnadu	1224135	1232481	1355141	1244970	127807	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4335000	4241000	4255000	4055000	334200	
15.	West Bengal	1455994	1490141	1624480	1207612	144709	
16.	Himachal Pradesh	125774	125205	132309	116223	11123	
17.	J & K 128714	1411290	128981	19185	132194	8188	
18.	Manipur	33659	33922	3929	30684	3258	
19.	Meghalaya	22371	22514	25059	14088	161	
20.	Nagaland	9274	8611	12720	9058	59	
21.	Sikkim	9223	9272	9901	7772	54	
22.	Tripura	28040	28038	45951	25137	3283	
23.	A&N Islands	6603	6679	6689	6091	53	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15516	15296	19417	9980	985	
25.	Chandigarh	14471	14627	20150	14032	1555	
26.	D&N Havelli	4244	4244	4414	3921	324	

Sl.No.	State	Achievement: absolute values					
		DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV (3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL (2nd+B)	TT(PW)	
27.	Delhi	209325	219380	270918	211730	208712	
28.	Goa	21021	21276	23004	19989	18252	
29.	Daman	1730	1730	1976	1898	1308	
30.	Lakshadweep	1402	1406	1272	1406	1535	
31.	Mizoram	18117	20828	21011	6572	16393	
32.	Pondicherry	19288	19547	30231	17840	16705	

Note : Figures are provisional

Figures upto January



## STATEMENT VIII (D)

Achievement under Universal Immunisation Programme: 1992-93 upto September 92 4.11.92

Sl.No.	State	Achievement: absolute values				
		DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV 3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW) (2nd+8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	678700	678168	772383	653441	847786
2.	Assam	139753	140420	161847	118799	110568
3.	Bihar	917148	923251	1079378	956408	608879
4.	Gujarat	455800	430100	491900	427100	491400
5.	Harayan	204003	207753	240145	201786	213627
6.	Karnataka	480678	494878	583544	455271	589206
7.	Kerala	265275	272040	300322	230966	282008
8.	Madhya Pradesh	670474	682591	731316	804493	883697
9.	Maharashtra	268318	212233	254568	160400	301393
10.	Orissa	245987	247674	244826	272486	244498
11.	Punjab	448156	447920	468120	455604	481233

Sl.No.	State	Achievement: absolute values				
		DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV 3rd Dose)	BCG	MSL	TT(PW) (2nd+B)
12.	Rajasthan	549109	553548	654188	556146	611990
13.	Tamilnadu	1664000	1669000	2010000	2013000	1573000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	550438	565785	550097	414887	479256
15.	West Bengal	56679	56935	57571	55134	52178
16.	Himachal Pradesh	22586	2270	29878	23591	11945
17.	J & K 128714	15677	15690	16176	12203	15102
18.	Manipur	5669	5397	9576	4432	5289
19.	Meghalaya	6554	6462	5341	7203	4132
20.	Nagaland	4108	4130	4582	3390	3146
21.	Sikkim	20390	20513	32665	19600	12555
22.	Tripura	2420	2782	2959	2596	2150
23.	A&N Islands	5216	5046	6788	3961	2847
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6628	6716	8442	6181	8547

Sl No.	State	Achievement: absolute values				
		DPT (3rd Dose)	OPV 3rd Dose)	BG	MSL	TT(PW) (2nd+E
27.	Delhi	1562	1563	181	1156	1434
28.	Goa	94270	95065	13491	98575	101425
29.	Daman	9926	9908	1131	9272	8015
30.	Lakshadweep	1719	1802	131	1032	558
31.	Mizoram *	449	428	41	395	430
32	Pondicherry	8762	8700	881	7979	7882
		7850	7900	1521	7900	8100

Note: Figures are provisional

\*: Figures upto August

\*: Figures upto July

## STATEMENT VIII(E)

## Beneficiaries under Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia

Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93	
		Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1445016	1437045	1210651	1279981	185847	202944		
2.	Assam	208653	240704	155893	164904	139622	136539		
3.	Bihar	52590	49891	170005	159086	192321	179506		
4.	Gujarat	1105087	1491756	13524444	1476093	396460	311931		
5.	Haryana	496010	554681	481383	682370	N.R.	N.R.		
6.	Karnataka	1037279	1090813	1227061	1297550	304896	300663		
7.	Kerala	579047	989803	575948	877481	160471	272879		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1321802	1436429	12224100	1228986	03349	42606		
9.	Maharashtra	2451904	2829400	1830571	23740654	404000	521108		
10.	Orissa	820647	1601923	522695	341324	273838	334165		
11.	Punjab	504315	541587	549491	513789	204667	122983		
12.	Rajasthan	631365	541587	49491	513789	204667	122983		

Sl.No.	S State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Tamilnadu	979865	2630306	342312	1149385	24821	598093
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2352000	2256000	1840000	1643000	718000	500000
15.	West Bengal	374730	324593	1149887	772762	228788	146064
16.	Himachal Pradesh	189754	215416	174671	186174	45914	27301
17.	J & K 128714	39250	28774	NR	NR	NR	NR
18.	Manipur	24456	18969	15461	6322	2674	795
19.	Meghalaya	32388	52251	34011	38110	10653	8763
20.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	54	70
21.	Sikkim	17288	14921	9625	9427	6012	1488
22.	Tripura	72519	63712	58618	33147	23306	5554
23.	Andaman Islands	9642	12981	5631	7631	76812838	2650
24.	Arunchal Pradesh	11187	5058	6440	3463	6516	187
25.	Chandigarh	14140	10601	6733	8109	NR	NR

Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	D&N Havell	3861	7030	733	143	NR	NR
27.	Delhi	149567	65275	148255	7340	47799	14150
28.	Goa	20337	30603	1179	4047	176	2371
29.	Daman	1430	1743	776	158	382	568
30.	Lakshadweep	10582	10300	7332	444	NR	NR
31.	Mizoram	8872	56904	12487	2025	3635	3923
32.	Pondicherry	12428	19389	14708	2118	409	307

(Figures are provisional)

## STATEMENT VIII(F)

## BENEFICIARIES UNDER PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST BLINDNESS DUE TO VITAMIN 'A' DEFICIENCY

Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1870359	3142069	558154
2.	Assam	352399	271621	263475
3.	Bihar	93599	NR	NR
4	Gujarat	3261812	2400847	517652
5.	Harayan	1411477	1224234	NR
6.	Karnataka	3633128	2527346	NR
7.	Kerala	1864024	1117063	256601
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3263359	3729281	474516
9.	Maharashtra	4405766	4886134	925983
10.	Orissa	3293554	3935033	940518
11.	Punjab	1237758	1513527	NR
12	Rajasthan	1093126	1337804	498013
13	Tamilnadu	3202578	5483305	2130681

Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91					1991-92					1992-93					
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
14.	Uttar Pradesh			1180000					1718000						165000		
15.	West Bengal			743181					1806088						473036		
16.	Himachal Pradesh			368982					428493						157281		
17.	J & K 128714			53013					NR						NR		
18.	Manipur			56338					30919						5635		
19.	Meghalaya			100549					84608						30164		
20.	Nagaland			NR					NR						31		
21.	Sikkim			28456					21987						13602		
22.	Tripura			66567					53141						2691		
23.	A&N Islands			17791					12557						6657		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh			15629					7678						6982		
25.	Chandigarh			18002					15212						NR		
26.	D&N Havels			8063					150						NR		
27.	Delhi			115729					190328						57120		



Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
28.	Goa	62656	65045	7673
29.	Daman	3418	3224	689
30.	Lakshadweep	4793	2319	NR
31.	Mizoram	338784	321616	140131
32.	Pondicherry	42177	48511	3446

(Figures are provisional)

**Railway Land**

\*111. SHRICHHITUBHAIGAMAIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee constituted to examine the feasibility of commercial exploitation of surplus railway land has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad details of the recommendations of the committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Navodaya Vidyalayas**

\*112. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether the scheme of Navodaya vidyalayas envisages setting up of one

Navodaya Vidyalaya in an average in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of districts in each State and the number out of them covered by the above scheme, State-wise;

(c) the number of districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up during 1992 so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of proposals with requisite facilities for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas received from the State Governments, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which those uncovered districts are likely to be provided with one Navodaya Vidyalaya, State-wise?

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

(b) to (d). Necessary information is given in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha,

(e) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is keen to open Vidyalayas in all the districts of the country as soon as requisite facilities are made available by States and Union Territories and financial resources are provided.

## STATEMENT

## NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS OPENED SO FAR

Sl.No.	State/Ui	No. of District	Opened upto 91-92	Opened in 92-93	No. of NUs opened	Total No. of NUs opened	New Proposals Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	21	-	21	21	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	05	-	05	05	-
3.	Bihar	50	26	1	27	27	13
4.	Goa	02	02	-	02	02	-
5.	Gujarat	19	09	2	11	11	02
6.	Haryana	16	09	3	12	12	02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	08	2	10	10	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	-	14	14	-
9.	Kerala	14	11	-	11	11	01
10.	Karnataka	20	18	-	18	18	02
11.	Madhya Pradesh	45	30	12	42	42	02
12.	Maharashtra	33	20	4	24	24	06

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of District	Opened upto 91-92	Opened in 92-93	Total No. of NUs opened	New Proposals Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Manipur	08	07	-	07	01
14.	Meghalaya	05	04	-	04	01
15.	Mizoram	03	02	1	03	-
16.	Orissa	13	12	-	2	01
17.	Punjab	12	08	-	0	-
18.	Rajasthan	28	20	-	23	05
19.	Sikkim	04	01	-	02	-
20.	Nagaland	07	02	-	02	02
21.	Tripura	03	02	-	02	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	63	30	3	44	05
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	02	01	-	02	-
24.	Chandigarh	01	01	-	01	-
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	01	-	01	-
26.	Daman & Diu	02	02	-	02	-

Sl.No.	State/UT	b. of District	Opened upto 91-92	Opened in 92-93	Total No. of NUs opened	New Proposals Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Delhi	04	002	.	02	.
28.	Lakshadweep	01	001	.	01	.
29.	Pondicherry	04	004	.	04	.
30.	Assam	23	.	1	01	04
	Total	443*	2080	40	320	49

Excluding States of Jmil Nadu (23 districts) & West Bengal (20 Districts)

[English]

language books during the last three years:

**Regional Language Books**

\*113. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the National Book Trust of India to promote regional language books;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the National Book Trust of Indians in that direction during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Book Trust is already promoting regional language books through various measures such as publication of books in regional languages, including translation of works of contemporary literature; organising book fairs, festivals and National Book Week; publication of NBT Newsletter in different languages; registering private booksellers as agents for distribution and stocking of the books in regional languages; preparation of catalogues of select children's books for translation exhibition of award winning books in regional languages at major international books fairs; and exclusive exhibition of regional language publications brought out by private and public sector publishers.

(c) A statement attached

The national Book Trust brought out more than 1800 reasonably priced titles in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu since 1 April, 1989. In addition, the Trust has taken the following steps for promoting regional

1. Organised 16 book fairs/festivals and participated in 65 book fairs/festivals in different parts of India;
2. Organised/participated in Punjabi jathas in May 1990 and November, 1991. The Trust also organised a Punjabi Pustak Yatra in Punjab, in August-September 1992;
3. took up the publication of National Book Trust Newsletter in Bengali., Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu;
4. enrolled 109 booksellers as Distributors, Stockists and Agents of NBT publications in regional languages; and
5. under a new programme, the NBT has started organising special exhibition-cum-sales of publications in different languages including those published by private and public sector, covering various places in the concerned State. To begin with, the exhibition-cum-sales of books in Tamil commenced in October, 1992 and is scheduled to cover 32 places in Tamil Nadu till May, 1993. A similar programme has started for Hindi publications in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and is scheduled to cover 31 places in the two States.

**Malaria Control**

\*114. SHRI LOKA NATH CHOUHDURY:  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted a joint task force in collaboration with the World Health Organisation for evolving some new strategies for the control of malaria;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by the said joint task force regarding the number of malaria patients and the reasons for its spreading on such a largescale;

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

(e) the recommendations made for the control of malaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR):  
(a) to (e). A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Harcharan Singh, former Adviser (Planning Commission) has been constituted in collaboration with WHO for formulating revised strategy for Control of Malaria. The Terms of Reference of the task are as under:-

- (i) To study the pros and cons of all alternatives and to recommend strategies to be adopted for malaria control in the country taking into consideration all relevant factors and inter alia the recommendations of the inter-regional meeting on malaria held in W.H.O. (SEARO), New Delhi from 3 to 7th February, 1992.
- (ii) To recommend specific strategies to tackle malaria problem in the tribal areas separately in respect of

7 States, viz, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and the North Eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur.

(iii) Review the malarionogenic stratification and action Plan other ending States being finalised by NMEP and MRC.

(iv) To submit an interim report by end September, 1992 after which terms of reference may be revised in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

v) To prepare project document for obtaining World Bank assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Doe not arise.

(e) The task Force has submitted an interim report in October, 92. The final report is expected by end of January, 1993. The main recommendations of the Interim Report for malaria Control in Tribal area are as follows:-

- 1) District level Micro Planning for Malaria Control Operations by district health authorities based on Malarionogenic stratification.
- 2) Introduction of Malaria Link Worker (MLW) in addition to the already available Multi Purpose Worker (MPW). This MLW is proposed to be a local man taken on voluntary basis to be trained for malara work.
- 3) Establishment of District level Epidemiological Cells for analysing data and forecasting of epidemics

and outbreaks of that district for timely remedial measures.

#### **Forest Conservation Act, 1980**

\*115. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have demanded repeal of the amended Forest (Conservation) Act;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from various State/UT Governments for repeal/amendment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for avoiding delay in implementation of different projects.

(c) After discussing issue in various fora including the State Forest Ministers' Conference held during February, 1992 it was decided to further decentralise and streamline examination of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Accordingly, Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981 have been suitably amended on 21.5.1992 and revised consolidated guidelines for examination of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been issued on 25.10.1992.

[*Translation*]

#### **Polluting Industries in Metro Cities**

\*116. SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the pollution caused by

various industries in the Metropolitan cities in the country is posing a grave danger to the environment;

(b) if so, the names of industries identified under the action plan for pollution control in the metropolitan cities; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government against those industries which have not taken pollution control measures.

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

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has estimated that the major causes of pollution in metropolitan areas are vehicular emissions and domestic wastes.

(c) The steps taken to control pollution from industries which have not installed pollution control plans include:-

(i) Effluent, emission and ambient noise standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Board to limit the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated standards;

(iii) The State Pollution Control Boards have been directed to monitor compliance to the prescribed standards within a time frame. Action under the provisions of the Act is taken against the defaulting units.

(iv) An action plan has been formulated of large and medium industries in the 17 critically polluting categories.



[English]

**Medical Education Policy**

\*117. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
PROF. RITA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government have revised the Medical Education Policy;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent in implementing the revised policy during 1992-93; State-wise?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Ambulances In Delhi Hospitals**

\*118. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:  
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) the number of ambulances available in hospitals of Delhi; hospital-wise?

(b) the number of ambulances which are in working conditions;

(c) whether these ambulances are sufficient to meet the growing number of accidents in the city; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the number of ambulances and their proper maintenance?

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

(a) to (d). The information collected from hospitals in Delhi indicates that there are a total of 111 ambulances available out of which 102 are in working condition - The hospital-wise details are attached.

The Delhi Administration had introduced 19 specialised ambulances to attend to accident and trauma victims and take them to the hospitals. These ambulances are being augmented in a phased manner and at present they are operating from 5 stations in Delhi. In addition, the police P.C.R. vans have also been picking up accident victims and taking them to the hospitals for treatment.

## STATEMENT

Number of Ambulances Available and in Working Condition in Hospitals of Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	No of Ambulance Available	No. of Ambulance Working
1	2	3	4
1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	7	7
2.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	8	6
3.	Satdarjang Hospital	16	16
4.	Lady Hardinge Medical College	3	?
5.	New Delhi Municipal committee:		
i)	Charak Palika Hospital, Moti Bagh	2	2
ii)	Palika Maternity Hospital, Lodi Colony	1	1
6.	Delhi Administration:		
i)	G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi	6	5
ii)	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar	4	3
iii)	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital	10	10
iv)	Civil Hospital	1	1
v)	Hospital for Mental diseases, Shahdara	2	2

Sl No	Name of the Hospital	No. of Ambulance Available	No. of Ambulance Working
1	2	3	4
vi)	Sanjay Gandhi memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri	1	1
vii)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital Khichripur	1	1
viii)	Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital, Jaffarpur	1	1
ix)	Dr. N.C. Joshi Memorial Hospital, Karol Bagh	1	1
x)	Nehru Homoeopathy Medical College, Defence Colony	1	1
xi)	Centralised Accident & Trauma Services	19	19
7.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi:		
i)	Hindu Rao Hospital	7	6
ii)	Swami Dayanand Hospital	5	3
iii)	Mrs. Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital	3	1
iv)	Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital	2	2
v)	Kasturba Hospital	2	2
	Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	1
vii)	Malviya Nagar Colony Hospital	1	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	No. of Ambulance Available	No. of Ambulance Working
1	2	3	4
viii)	Lajpat Nagar Hospital	1	1
ix)	Kalkaji Colony Hospital	1	1
x)	Tilak Nagar Colony Hospital	1	1
xi)	Moti Nagar Hospital	1	1
xii)	Patel Nagar Hospital	1	1
xiii)	Balak Ram Hospital	1	1
Total		111	102

**Reservation Policy in Central Universities**

\*119. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy of the Government is adhered to by all the Central Universities; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Universities, are required to follow the Reservation policy of the Government of India, as announced from time to time. The University Grants Commission has advised the Central Universities to adhere to the Reservation Policy of the Government. However, the Universities being autonomous, they have their own decision making mechanism and the reservation in some Universities has not been to the extent that is required under the government's policy on reservations. The matter is being reviewed for appropriate remedial actions.

**Women's Polytechnics**

\*120. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposal from the State Government during the last two years for setting up of more women's polytechnics;

(b) if so, the details thereof, ~~attached~~;

(c) the number of proposals cleared by the Union Government, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The All India Council for Technical Education has received 52 proposals during the last two years for setting up Women's Polytechnics and has approved seventeen proposals. A statement in this regard is attached

(d) Examination of proposals and approval is a continuous process and depends upon the manpower demand, financial and academic viability of the proposal and the fulfilment of the necessary conditions by the State Government etc. as laid down by the AICTE.

## STATEMENT

Proposal received from the States/UTs During Last two years for setting up of Women Polytechnics.

Sl.No.	State/UT.	Number of Proposals received			Proposals approved by AICTE
		1	2	3	
					4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		4		Nil
2.	Karnataka		2		Nil
3.	Kerala		1		1
4.	Tamil Nadu		3		Nil
5.	Goa		1		Nil
6.	Madhya Pradesh		2		1
7.	Maharashtra		17		7
8.	Delhi		1		Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		1		Nil
10.	Punjab		3		3
11.	Uttar Pradesh		3		1
12.	Rajasthan		5		Nil

Sl.No.	State/U. T.	Number of Proposals received			Proposals approved by AICTE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
13.	Bihar	4			1		
14.	Manipur	1			1		
15.	Meghalaya	1			Nil		
16.	Mizoram	1			1		
17.	Orissa	1			1		
18.	West Bengal	1			Nil		
	Total	52			17		

[Translation]

**Hindi Medium for Imparting Training in Electronics and Computers**

1151. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Jha Committee regarding adoption of Hindi medium for imparting education in electronics and computers; and

(b) the measures taken to make available trained teachers, books, magazines, laboratories for conducting experiments under this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b), Based on the Jha Committee's recommendations, the Department of Electronics had initiated the following actions:

(i) Post Graduate Diploma course in Computer Applications (PGDCA) of one & half years duration has been introduced in 9 Institutions and Rs. 80.05 lakhs have been spent on the PGDCA, Hindi Programmes.

(ii) Technology Development in Indian Languages project plans to develop requisite Technology for Information Processing in Hindi as well as other Indian languages.

(iii) A scheme for financial assistance and National awards for books on electronics in Hindi has also been launched.

[English]

**Modern Education System**

1152. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received suggestions from eminent educationists in the country in regard to the modern education system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by the Government on those suggestions;

(d) whether incidents of atrocities on children due to the modern education system have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) suggestions on reforms of educational system received from time to time, have been considered by the Government while finalising the Revised Policy Formulations which set forth the modifications to the National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986. The modifications as well as the Programme of Action 1992, tabled in both Houses of Parliament, were evolved through a wide-ranging consensual process, including the deliberations made in the Central Advisory Board of Education comprising Education Ministers of the States and eminent educationists. In order to make fresh efforts to actualise the NPE recommendations on adopting a child-centred approach in Elementary education the Ministry of Human Resource Development has appointed a National Advisory Committee in March, 1992 to suggest the ways and means to reduce academic burden on the students. The specific strategies to be adopted in this regard, depend on the recommendations of



the Committee.

### Foodgrain Carriers from Canada

1153. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether ships carrying foodgrains from Canada wait for days in various Indian ports because of non-availability of berths whereas several berths complete with grain handling facilities at Calcutta port virtually lie idle for want of traffic;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to allocate some food carriers to both Calcutta and Haldia ports during the coming months; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir. All the Canadian wheat vessels arrived from Canada were berthed without any abnormal waiting.

The vessels chartered by the Transchart (Ministry of Surface Transport) were of such dimensions that they could not have entered Calcutta port on account of draft and beam restrictions.

(b) and (c). The Transchart is having difficulty in Charteing ships suitable for Haldia/ Calcutta. However, a beginning has now been made to operate foodgrain vessels at Haldia/Calcutta from end November, 1992 onwards. One Super Tanker has already arrived which will be delivering wheat through suitable daughter vessels at Calcutta/Haldia.

### Private Tuitions Teachers

1154. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints against

Central School teachers forcing students to have private tuitions from them falling which the students are penalised by giving less marks in practical examination have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether Government had issued any instructions to the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas that teachers are not allowed to have private tuitions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether publicity to these instructions is given per the information for the public; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that no such specific complaint has been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Sangathan has reiterated its instructions banning private tuitions by teachers on May, 1990. Copies of these instructions were displayed in the Vidyalayas. A copy of the instructions is attached.

### STATEMENT

#### Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

JNU Campus,  
New Mehrauli Road,  
New Delhi - 110067.

T.S. Bhujanga Rao,  
Dy. Commissioner (Accad.)

No. F. 12-1/90-KVS (Acad.)

Subject:- Private tuitions by the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Dear

The Sangathan had issued detailed instructions vide D.O. letter No. C/KVS/75/1529 dated 8th July, 1975 informing Kendrya Vidyalaya teachers through their Principals not to take up any private tuitions. It seems that these instructions are not being strictly followed and as such it has become necessary to reiterate these instructions and ensure that these are strictly followed. The substance of these instructions issued on 8th July, '75 are reproduced below:-

"One of the matters of great concern to the Sangathan is the practice of private tuitions indulged in by the teachers. This question was discussed at the Principals' Conference in the past and the Sangathan had as long ago as 1971, formulated a policy that none of its teachers should be allowed to undertake private tuitions. Private tuitions have several repercussion and its evils are well-known. Besides its ethics that a teacher could make good the defects in private tuitions which he cannot in class-teaching's repugnant to all the principles of pedagogy. Any system or organisation in education which is forward-looking and has an eye on progressive methods, would at once recognise the need of individualised instruction as a core and a central idea in teaching. Thus individualised attention should form the central function of class teaching and should not be considered to be relegated in private tuitions. It is the function of the teacher to see the all students receive the individualised instruction, and whether all it "remedial teaching" or rendering help to brighter students, or effort to improve students' achievement, all these special activities must form the central part of the teaching plan. If this idea is brought home, it would at once be recognised that private tuitions are not only out of place in the system we are attempting but is contrary to its concepts

The Sangathan has watched with great

concern the tendency among some of its teachers for secretly indulging in this practice which has been banned by rules. Consequences of this is the vitiating of the entire atmosphere in the class and the school. Teachers indulging in such practices are no better than the enemies of society against whom drastic actions are being taken and perhaps such teachers deserve no better treatment. I am, therefore, to request you to bring this to the notice of teachers and forbid them from indulging in any tuitions. I am also to ask you to very firmly deal with the infringement of this rule. It should be your responsibility to see that none of your teacher indulge in this practice and whenever you have reports — and you ought to have such information if you are vigilant — you should enquire properly and send your report to the Assistant Commission of the Region as well as to us.

2. A copy of these instructions may be displayed on the Vidyalaya Notice Board and also in the Common Room of teachers. You may also obtain signatures of every member of the staff in lieu of his having been informed of these instructions.

3. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

(T.S. Bhujanga Rao)

Principal of all Kendriya  
Vidyalayas (By name).4

Copy to Assistant Commissioner of  
KVS of all Regional Offices for information  
and further necessary action.

**Survey on Vehicular Pollution**

1155. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE:  
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey in regard to the air pollution caused by vehicular and other factors in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to check such pollution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board conducted a survey of vehicular pollution in the 12 metropolitan cities of the country during the year 1988-89. The report revealed the following main points:-

(i) The quantum of pollutants emitted by vehicles is directly proportional to the number of vehicles plying in the cities.

(ii) Two and three wheelers are the major contributors to vehicular pollution followed by four wheelers, trucks and buses.

(iii) The pollution from vehicles contributing to the pollution load in the city is maximum in Delhi followed by Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

(c) Action taken by the Government of check vehicular pollution includes the following:-

(i) Gross and mass emission standards for all types of vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989;

(ii) Draft notification in respect of mass emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles for the year 1995 has been issued under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989;

(iii) Steps have been initiated to introduce compressed natural gas (CNG) as an alternative fuel for petrol and diesel in major metropolitan cities.

(iv) Public awareness campaigns have been launched.

[ Translation ]

**SAARC Conference**

1156. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian officers who participated in SAARC condition held in September 1992;

(b) the details of suggestions made therein by India to improve the contribution of children and women;

(c) the reaction of other member countries on those suggestions;

(d) the effective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the amount to be allocated by the Government to Adivasis living in backward areas of Gujarat and other States under this action plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Indian delegation was headed by the Minister of State for Women & Child Development and accompanied by senior Government Officers, Members of Parliament and other

eminent persons. The officers who participated in the SAARC Conference included the Secretary and Joint Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development and Joint Secretary of Ministry External Affairs.

(b) The Indian Delegation effectively participated in the discussions of the Conference and called for devising effective intervention for child survival, development and protection through convergence of various sectoral activities relating to children right from conception to adolescence in the field of health, nutrition, immunization, education and water and sanitation and also improving socio-economic status of women.

(c) The members of other countries welcomed the suggestions made by the Indian Delegation.

(d) Most of the recommendations made by the Conference are already included in the National Plan of Action approved by Government of India for survival, protection and development of children.

(e) No separate financial allocation has been made under this Action Plan.

[English]

#### **Molestation of Tribal Women In Karnataka**

1157. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Women's Commission visited Karnataka to investigate charges of rape and molestation of tribal women

(b) if so, whether the Commission has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Regional Offices of SAI**

1158. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has established independent regional Offices throughout the country to promote develops and monitor the sports activities through the regional Directors,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of regional areas identified and sanctioned with their respective headquarters?

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

(b) The details are as under:

(1) SAI Netaji Subash Central Centre, New Delhi.

(2) SAI Netaji Subash Eastern Centre, Calcutta (West Bengal).

(3) SAI Netaji Subash Northern Centre, Chandigarh.

(4) SAI Netaji Subash North-East Centre, Imphal (Manipur).

(5) SAI Netaji Subash Southern Centre, Bangalore (Karnataka)

(6) SAI Netaji Subhasa Western Centre, Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

(c) The territorial jurisdiction of each SAI Centre is as under:-

Centre	Territorial jurisdiction
1. Central Centre	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh. New Delhi Rajasthan.
2. Eastern Centre. Calcutta	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Northern Centre Chandigarh	Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh.
4. North—East Centre, Imphal	Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram. Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Southern Centre. Bangalore	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep
6. Western Centre, Gandhinagar	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu.

▲  
[Translation]

1159. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Uttar Pradesh in the total production of sugar in the country upto September in the current year;

(b) the percentage of increase registered in sugar production as compared to that of last year; and

(c) the total quantity of sugar produced in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Out of 132.77 lakhs tonnes (provisional) of the sugar produced in the country during 1991-92 (October-September) season, the sugar factories, in Uttar Pradesh produced 36.06 lakh tonnes which is 27.16% of the total production in the country.

(b) During the 1991-92 season, the sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh produced 36.05 lakh tonnes (provisional) of sugar as against 29.75 tonnes during the season 1990-91 which was an increase 21.21%

(c) The required information is as under:

Sugar Year (October-September)	Production lakh tonnes
1988-89	23.02
1989-90	30.08
1990-91	29.75

**Shramik Vidyapeeths**

1160. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open some branches of Shramik Vidyapeeths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be opened;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The expansion of the Scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeths is contingent upon approval of the Expenditure Finance committee.

[Translation]

**Halt of Express Trains at Bakhtiarpur Station**

1161. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government in regard to selecting the halt stations for the superfast trains;

(b) whether there is a demand to provide a halt of Deluxe, Tinsukhia Mail and other superfast trains at Bakhtiarpur Station for facilitating pilgrims' visit to Biharsharif, Pavapuri, Nalanda and Rajgiri.

(c) if so whether the Government are considering to provide a halt there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Stoppage of superfast trains are provided to suit the character of the train, keep the journey time between the terminals to absolute minimum and stop them only at those rail heads which serve major cities and vast command areas of traveling public.

(b) Yes, Sir..

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Commercially not justified.

**Retroactive Finance proposal**

1162. SHRISATYANARAYANJATIYA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any retroactive finance proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government under World Bank projects for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded?

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

**CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA):** (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the World Bank assisted project on Technician Education, currently under implementation.

Madhya Pradesh is one of the States in which the World Bank assisted project on Technician Education is presently under implementation. Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted two claims for reimbursement by way of retroactive financing under the project. The claims relate to expenditure incurred by the State Government in approved project activities. The claims related to an expenditure of Rs. 56,72,833, against which reimbursement of Rs. 45,50,058 has been received. These claims have since been settled.

(c) In view of the position indicated under (a) and (b), the question does not arise.

#### **Wagons for Northern Railway**

1163. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons provided to the Northern Railway in comparison to the target fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of wagons available with this zone at the end of 1991;

(b) whether there is shortage of wagons in Northern railway and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of wagons sent to the workshops for repairing, the number of wagons actually repaired and the number declared unfit for use as on June, 1992; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed for procurement of wagons and transportation in Northern railway during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The daily average target for holding of wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) and actual holding during the seventh Five Year Plan and at the end of 1991, on Northern Railway are as given below:-

#### *Seventh Five Year Plan*

<i>Gauge</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Holding</i>
Broad Gauge	55640	55931
Metre gauge	8600	8986
At the end of 1991 (December, 1991)		
Broad Gauge	58000	59398
Metre Gauge	7500	8751

(b) Demands are being met satisfactorily but some times there is a time lag in supply of wagons against piecemeal indents.

(c) The position during June 1992 is as follows:-

(In terms of 4-wheeler units)

No. of wagons received	2067
No. of wagons repaired	1804
No. of wagons condemned	248

(d) Procurement of wagons is planned for the entire Indian Railways. The needs of individual Zonal Railways are met from this common pool. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds, 1,20,000 broad gauge wagons are planned to be procured. No additional metre gauge wagons will be procured. Surplus metre gauge wagons of Northern and other Railways where gauge conversion is planned will be available to meet any additional requirements.

[English]

**Regional Office of SAI at Imphal**

1164. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:  
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

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

(a) whether Sports Authority of India (SAI) has identified and sanctioned North East Region as one of its regional Unit with headquarters at Imphal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any regional Director has been appointed for regional unit at Imphal;

(d) if so, the duties assigned to him; and

(e) if not, when the post is likely to be created?

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

(b) North East Regional centre has its headquarters at Imphal with the jurisdiction of eight States. I.e. Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The Sub Centre of North East regional Centre is at Guwahati.

(c) to (e). A post of regional Director has been created for the Regional Centre, however, the regional Unit at Imphal is currently managed by a Director. His duties include planning and creation of infrastructure in the Regional Centre, implementation of Plan Schemes in the region in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

**Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan**

1165. SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board regarding status of an institution of national importance to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken;

(e) whether Government have



constituted any Committee to look into the matter;

(f) If so, whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(g) If so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee in its report; and

(h) the action being taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (h). On the recommendation of the Central Sanskrit Board grant of the status of an institution of National importance to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansathan was considered in this Ministry and accordingly a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Sh. T.N. Chaturvedi was set up. The committee in its report had suggested that it will be in the fitness of the things to set up an autonomous Commission separately for Sanskrit and Classical Language under whose guidance the Sansathan will also run its activities. The proposal to set up the Commission is still under active consideration of the Govt. However no time limit has been indicated in the matter.

#### Rail Link from Karanprayag to Rishikesh

1166. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was carried out for construction of a railway line from Rishikesh to Karanprayag, in Uttar Pradesh a few years back;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the survey report; and

(c) the action the Government propose to take in view of the necessity of extending the railway-lines into Uttaranchal area?

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

(b) does not arise.

(c) The cost of construction of Railway lines in mountainous terrain in prohibitive. The Railways are facing an acute constraint of resources. Consideration of any proposal for such lines will have to wait till resource position improves.

#### Archery Centre at Calcutta

1167. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from West Bengal Government for providing financial assistance to set up archery centre of SAI at Calcutta; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b). Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Stoppage of Trains at Bheraghat Station

1168. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to provide a stoppage of Itarsi-Bina express and Indore-Bilaspur trains at Bharaghat Station of Madhya Pradesh for the facility of tourists;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Demand for stoppage of 1271/1272 Itarsi-Bina Vindhyachal express and 8233/8234 Indore-Bilaspur Narmada express at Bheraghat has been received. The same has been examined but not found feasible due to operational reasons and lack of commercial justification.

[*English*]

#### **Borrowing from UTI**

1169. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI.  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have borrowed huge sums from UTI in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose for which the money has been borrowed;

(c) the reasons for not managing its affairs within the allocated sums in the Budget; and

(d) the number of times the Railways resorted to borrowings giving the details thereof relating to last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS - (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Indian Railway Finance Corporation a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Railways, temporarily borrowed Rs. 200 crores from UTI in September, 1992 for purchase of rolling stock to be leased to railway. This was done as the Corporation could not raise funds through market borrowings.

(d) The Corporation borrowed from UTI for the first time.

[*Translation*]

#### **Review of spore Policy**

1170 SHRI MURTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the National Sports Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Programme of Action of the Sport Policy was formulated in August, 1992 and the same is being pursued.?

#### **Scholarships for Art**

1171. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PADNDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide scholarship to the talented student in the fields of art, and

(b) if so, details thereof and the criteria

fixed therefor?

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

(b) Under the scheme of 'Scholarships to Young artists in different Cultural Fields, about 200 Scholarships with a value of Rs. 1000/- p.m. each are being awarded to young artists, for advanced training in various fields of art and culture. The duration of the scholarship is normally two years. Every year, applications are invited from aspiring young artists, in the age group of 18-28 years, who are citizens of India, have an adequate general education to pursue their art into professional career. The awardees are selected by a Central Selection Committee of experts constituted for the purpose, on the basis of performance/ interview test.

[English]

#### Malpractices in Medical Stores Depot, Bombay

1172. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of mal-practices in the Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay have come to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the ailing officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Certain

news items appeared in Jansatta published from Bombay in October, 1991 in which allegations were made about mal-practices in Government Stores Depot, Bombay.

A complaint on purchase of sub-standard microscopes has also come to notice. Such allegations are dealt with in accordance with the vigilance procedure applicable.

#### Supply of Medicines by CGHS dispensaries

1173. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS beneficiaries are not being issued the same medicine as are prescribed by specialists/hospitals and instead the so-called equivalent medicines are issued;

(b) if so, the reasons for not stocking all the medicines particularly the reputed medicines;

(c) whether Brufen is not an equivalent to Flexon;

(d) if so, the reason for issuing Brufen to Flexon;

(e) the number of letters received in regard to the above from the M.Ps in the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). In CGHS dispensaries, drugs which are listed in the formulary, are stocked and the same are issued to the beneficiaries. However, in some cases specialists/hospitals prescribe medicine by brand names and not by generic names. As the formulary is prepared on the

basis of generic names and not by brand names, and not by brand names, the equivalent of the brand name as available in the dispensary is supplied. At times, the prescribed medicine is indented by the dispensary from the approved local chemist and supplied to the beneficiary. It is not feasible to have any inventory carry all the items at all times; but the formulary list has all the important medicines included in it.

(c) and (d). Functionally, Burden and Flexon are both analgesic and anti-inflammatory.

(e) Only one letter has been received which was found to be untenable.

#### **Universal Immunisation Programme**

1174. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation in international review has Commended India and some States for successful implementation of the Universal Immunization Programme during 1992; and

(b) if so, the details of the achievements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

An independent review of the Universal Immunization Programme was conducted by teams of national and international experts

in August 1992 to document coverage levels and assess the quality of the immunization services, cold chain and surveillance systems. Two randomly selected districts in five States representing each geographical region were covered: Haryana (north), Madhya Pradesh (central), Maharashtra (west), Orissa (east) and Tamil Nadu (South).

The review indicated high levels of access of immunisation services with the first contact ranging from 77% in Shivpuri (M.P.) to 100% in three districts. The coverage levels with the third dose of OPV ranged between 54 to 99%. Drop-out rates were less than 8% in all but three districts. Coverage of Pregnant women with tetanus toxide ranged from 53 to 97%. Four districts had achieved coverage levels in excess of 90%. Community awareness and acceptance of immunization services was high except in two districts.

The cold chain and logistics network was found to be operating satisfactorily in all districts. The protective vaccine efficacy of three doses of OPV was in the range of 83 to 98% and comparable to the rates in other countries. The surveillance system was well established in Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu while it needed strengthening in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Central Sanskrit Board**

1175. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the composition of the Central Sanskrit Board as on September 30, 1990?

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

## STATEMENT

The Composition of the Central Sanskrit Board as on September 30, 1990 was as follows:

1. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Chairman  
Vice-President of India.
2. Dr. Reva Prasad Dwivedi, Member  
Head, Deptt. of Literature,  
Academy of Orinetal Education,  
B.H. U, Varanasi.
3. Dr. Ram, Chandra Dwivedi, Member  
Dean, Faculty of Sanskrit Studies,  
Rajsthan University, Jaipur.
4. Dr. N.V. Vasudevacharyar, Member  
117, Kothandramaswamy Koil St.,  
West Mambalam, Madras-600033.
5. Dr. (Smt.) Prem Lata Sharma, Member  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Univeristy of Khairangarh  
Madhya Prdesh.
6. Dr. Mandan Mishra, Member  
Principal, Lal Bahadur Shastri  
Kendrya Sanskrit vidyapeetha,  
Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi.
7. Dr. (Smt) S.S. Janaki, Member  
Director, Kuppuswami shastri Research  
Institute, 84, royaopetha High Road,  
Mylapore, Madras-600004.
8. Shri Surinder Brahamachari, Member  
Bihar University, Ex-Vice-Chancellor,  
Darbhanga Sankrit University,  
Darbhanga.
9. Shri Kreet Joshi, Member  
Member Secretary,  
Rastriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan,  
10, Talkatora Road,  
New Delhi.
10. Financial Adviser, Member  
Ministry of HUMAN Resource Development

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 11. Director<br>Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan,<br>A-40, Vishal Enclave,<br>Raha Garden,<br>New Delhi. | Member            |
| 12. Chariman,<br>University Grants Commission,<br>Bahasurshan Zagar Marg,<br>New Delhi.             | Member            |
| 13. Vica-Chancellor,<br>Kameshwar Sin gh Darbhanga<br>Shankrit University,<br>Darbhanga.            | Member            |
| 14. Vice-Chancellor,<br>Sampoornand Sanskrit Vishwavidy-<br>laya, Varnasi,                          | Member            |
| 15. Vice-Chancellor,<br>Gurulul Kangri V ishwavidyalaya,<br>Haridwar,                               | Member            |
| 16. Vice-Chancellor/Priciapal<br>Kandriya Sanskrit vidyapeetha,<br>Tirupati.                        | Member            |
| 17. JEA/A.S.<br>Dealing with Sanskrit Division  | Member            |
| 18. DEA (Skt )  | Member See retary |
- 

[*Translation*]

**Permission for Operatting Diesel  
Generating Sets**

1176. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT  
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government to Uttar  
Pradesh has requested the Union  
Government to grant permission for operating  
diesel generating sets in Agra-Mathura region  
including Taj trapezium; and

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

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

(b) The State Government was advised  
to make arrangements for providing an  
uninterrupted power supply from the existing  
grid system as the cumulative effect of  
diesel generating sets will increase the  
pollution load in the area and may have  
adverse effect on the Taj.

**Trains/Coaches on Eastern and South  
Eastern Railways**

1177. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains, rakes and coaches in different sections of Eastern and South Eastern Railways during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to

increase the number of trains, rakes/coaches there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Introduction of new trains and allotment of rakes/coaches is a continuous process depending upon requirement, commercial and operational justification and availability of resources.

## STATEMENT

(a) The number of Passenger Trains/rakes and coaches on Eastern and South Eastern Railways are as under:

	Eastern Railway			South Eastern Railway		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Total Number of Passenger Trains	314	322	324	284	288	292
Total Number of rakes	219	223	228	184	195	209
Total number of coaches	4074	4109	4168	2780	2859	2933

Information is not maintained section-wise



[*Translation*]**Nagpur Station**

1178. SHRI TEJ SINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to develop Nagpur Station of Maharashtra as a model station;

(b) if so, the progress made in the work undertaken so far at the said station; and

(c) the time by which it is targeted to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). Except for the work of extension of foot over bridge and provision of washable apron on platform No. 6 and 7, all works relating to development of Nagpur as a Model Station have been completed. The balance works are targeted for completion by March, 1993.

[*English*]**Over-Bridges in Bombay**

1179. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway crossings between Andheri and Borivli Railway Stations of Bombay Suburban Railway;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to construct over-bridges in place of railway crossings there;

(c) the present state of the existing over-bridges, if any on this section; and

(d) the schedule fixed for completion of the overbridges there?

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

(b) Work on replacement of Level Crossings Nos. 28, 29, 29-A and 32 by road over bridges/underbridges is in various stages of progress. No proposal has been received from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay for replacing the other 5 level crossings by road overbridge/under bridge.

(c) No road overbridge exists between Andheri and Borivli.

(d) The road overbridges/underbridges in progress are likely to be completed in 2 to 3 years.

[*Translation*]**Travelling on Roof Tops of Trains**

1180. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of passengers traveling on the roof tops of trains is increasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of passengers died in such traveling during the last two years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check such traveling?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two persons

(d) Measures to Prevent and discourage travelling on roofs of the trains include exhibition of notices and posters at station premises, announcements through public address system at important Railway stations highlighting the dangers of roof traveling checks by TTFs and prosecution by RPF/GRP of offenders detected during rads/checks. Capacity is also augmented to the extent possible by providing additional coaches or running additional triarts when there is extra demand for accommodation on trains during festivals etc.

#### Allocation to Uttar Pradesh Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1181 SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the allocations made to the Uttar Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored family welfare schemes during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the amount released to the State Government so far; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to release the balance amount in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHRATHA): (a) and (b). The allocations made and the amount released to Uttar Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored Family Welfare schemes during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1990-91	7219.54	7327.83*
1991-92	8187.70	10413.14

\*In addition, an amount of Rs. 6000 lakhs was released during 1990-91 towards the past arrears.

(c) The payments of arrears, if any for 1990-91 and 1991-92 would arise after the receipt of audited figures from the Accounts General.

[English]

#### Navyug Schools

1182. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Navyug Schools, run by New Delhi Municipal Committee in Delhi;

(b) whether equal facilities are provided in all these schools;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) There are five Navyug Schools run by N.D.M.C. namely;

1. Sr. Navyug School, Sarojani Nagar.
2. Sr. Navyang School, Peshwa Road.
3. Navyug School, Moti Bagh.
4. Navuy School, Laxmi Bai Nagar.
5. Navyug School, Lodhi Road.

(b) and (c). The facilities provided in Navyug Schools are equal except that in Sr. Navyug School, Srojini Nagar a meal has also been provided extra since its inception.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Indo-Finland Agreement on Environment**

1183. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have entered into agreement with Finland for the development of forest and improvement of environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). In April 1990 the Finnish -Indian Joint Commission had envisaged cooperation between the two countries in promoting the transfer of environmental technology like waste treatment and disposal, upgrading pulp, paper and ply-wood industry and training programmes in the forestry sector. The bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme

between India and Finland, for the period 1993-95, has identified several areas for cooperation between the two countries, including cooperation between the institutions under the Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education and the Finnish Forest Research Institutes and Tree Breeding Associations in the areas of silviculture, forest regeneration, tree improvement, provenance research, genetically improved seed production etc. in the context of the temperate forests of Himalayas.

#### **Safe Drinking Water**

1184. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any safe tolerance limit of chlorine and other bleaching agent has been laid down respect of drinking water as laid down in case of dairy and agricultural products under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Standards for drinking water formulated by Bureau of Indian Standards specified 0.20 mg/L as the minimum desirable limit if free residual chlorine in chlorinated drinking water. When protection against viral infection is required, it should be minimum 0.50. mg/L.

[*Translation*]

#### **Life Saving Drugs In Hospitals**

1185. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hospital in Delhi are adequately stocked with life saving drugs;

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

(c) whether poor people are provided life saving drugs in hospitals free of cost; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken provide life saving drugs to poor without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The hospitals in Delhi are maintaining adequate stocks of life saving drugs. These drugs are provided free of cost to in door patients in the general wards of the hospitals.

[*English*]

#### **Kayamkulam Station**

1186. SHRI THAYIL JOHNAJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan for modernisation and renovation of Kayamkulam Railway Station in Kerala;

(b) the funds allocated for this propose during last three years, years- wise;

(c) the additional facilities provided there so far during this period and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of the works being undertaken there during 1992-93 and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Kayamkulam Station has been provided with adequate facilities commensurate with the level of traffic.

(b) The development works at Kayamkulam Station form part of the Alleppey-Kayamkulam new line project and Kayamkulam-Quilon doubling scheme and no separate yearly allocations have been made for these works. The total estimated cost of the development of station is Rs. 96 lakh, out of which Rs. 85 lakh approximately have been spent so far.

(c) and (d). The details of works carried out/being carried out at Kayamkulam station under the Alleppey-Kayamkulam new line project and Kayamkulam-Quilon doubling scheme are furnished below;

1. Two additional loops.
2. Island platform 525m long, 10m wide.
3. Foot over bridge.
4. Passenger shelter 30m long.
5. Widening of approach road.
6. Concrete cement paving in island platform.

The estimated cost of the above works including the infrastructural works as making the formation, extension of bridge etc. is Rs. 96 lakhs. Out of this 90% of the amount has so far been spent already on above facilities.

[*Translation*]

#### **Education for Neo-Literates**

1187. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding continuing the education for neo-literate persons and 'adivasis in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded approval to that proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

### STATEMENT

(a) to (e). The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) implemented in the districts is followed by the phase of Post Literacy & Continuing Education (PL & CE) for the neo-literates. The PL phase aims at consolidating the

literacy skills acquired by the neo-literates during the first phase, and enabling them to proceed from guided learning to self learning, besides mopping up the learners who were not covered earlier or who dropped out during the first phase.

The TLC/PLC is implemented by the Zilla Saksharata Samiti (ZSS, or District Literacy Society) specially registered for the purpose, and headed by the District Collector. The proposal is submitted by the District Collector and got recommended by the State Government. The proposal is considered by the Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission Authority (EC NLMA) after the district is visited by a team of the NLM and a report submitted on the preparations made there for launching the campaign.

For purpose of the campaign, the ZSS is funded directly by the Central and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1. Since the TLC/PLC is intended to cover the entire target population of the identified area, the beneficiaries include the adivasis as well.

Proposals for PL & CE have been received from the following Madhya Pradesh districts;

<i>District</i>	<i>Coverage (persons in lakhs)</i>	<i>Time-span</i>	<i>Proposed budget (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Durg.	4.25	June '92 to Dec '92	458.60
Narsinghpur	1.07	Not given	131.37

The Government has not yet received proper reports about the satisfactory conclusion of the TLC before launching of PL&CE in these districts.

[English]

### Industrial Pollution In Gujarat

1188. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding industrial pollution in Gujarat particularly in Jamnagar district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received regarding pollution caused by oil mills, a chemical factory and coke producing unit in Jamnagar District.

(c) The Gujarat Pollution control Board has investigated the matter and has reported that the oil mills and the Tata Chemicals Limited have adequate pollution control devices, with regard to emissions from the coke producing units in the area, the matter was investigated and no damage to the agricultural land was found. However, based on the directions issued by the Board, the Company has made modifications in the process equipment to further reduce emissions of particulate matter.

[*Translation*]

#### South Indian Languages Institute

1189 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the date on which South Indian languages Institute, Patna (Bihar) was founded,

(b) the numbers of the teachers, non-teaching staff and students enrolled therein, separately, and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the development of the institute and to increase the strength of students in the institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)(KUMARI SELJA) (a) There is no information available with the Government

about the South Indian languages Institute, Patna (Bihar).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Study Centre of IGNOU

1190. SHRI RAMDEW RAM Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a study centre of Indira Gandhi Open University in Palamau Sub-division of Bihar region;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)(KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, a new Study Centre is expected to be opened at Daltonganj (Palamau), Bihar during the current financial year if the proposal received by the University in this regard is found feasible.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Green Belt in Coastal Orissa

1191. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a green belt along the sea coast of Orissa,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) to (c). The Orissa Forest Department and Orissa Forest Development Corporation have been raising coastal shelter-belt plantations along the sea-coast in Orissa. During the last three years, about 1200 hectares of plantations, mainly of Casuarina species, have been raised along the sea-coast by the Orissa Forest Development Corporation in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam districts. This is a continuing activity for which the funds are provided in the Annual Plans of the State Forest Department.

#### Universities in the Country

1192. SHRICYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of universities in the country as on April 1, 1992 with break-up by States, media of instruction and whether general or specialised;

(b) the total number of students on the roll for 1991-92 and the number of teachers as on April 1, 1992, university; and

(c) the total UGC grant, year-wise for

1991-92 for each university including plan and non-plan, maintenance and development expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The total number of universities including Deemed Universities in the country as on April, 1992 with their break-up as general and specialised is given in the statement -I attached. The information regarding media of instruction followed in various universities for different courses is given in the 'Universities Handbook- 1992', a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The information regarding the enrolment of students in the Universities including their affiliated colleges for the year 1991-92 is given in the statement II attached. The number of teaching staff in the university departments and their affiliated colleges during 1991-92 is given in the Statement -III attached.

(c) A statement IV showing the Plan and Non-Plan grants paid to different universities by UGC in 1991-92 is attached. Maintenance grants to state Universities are paid by the State Governments concerned and the Commission does not maintain any information in this regard.

## STATEMENT - I

Number of Universities/Institution Deemed to be Universities according to "Specialised" & "General" Categories Statewise as on 1.4.1992

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Specialised Universities	No. of General Universities	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	12	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1
3.	Assam	1	2	3
4.	Bihar	4	7	11
5.	Goa	-	1	1
6.	Gujarat	2	8	10
7.	Haryana	2	2	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	2	7	9
11.	Kerala	2	3	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	9	12



Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Specialised Universities	No. of General Universities	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	6	13	19
14.	Manipur	-	1	1
15.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	-	1	1
16.	Orissa	2	3	5
17.	Punjab	2	3	5
18.	Rajasthan	2	8	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	10	15
20.	Tripura	-	1	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7	18	25
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim	3	7	10
23.	Delhi	5	4	9
24.	Pondicherry	-	1	1
	All India	55	125	180

## STATEMENT -II

Number of students in University Teaching Departments and Affiliated Colleges in 1991-91

State/UT.	University	Number of Students
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72680
2.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	4152
3.	Hyderabad	1163
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technology	3963
5.	Kakatiya	15054
6.	Nagarjuna	61490
7.	Osmania	90866
8.	Shri Krishna Devaraya	1702
9.	Shri Padmavathi Mahila	457
10.	Sri Venkateswara	64139
11.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences**	435
12.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher-learning*	558
	Total	316659

State/UT.	University	Number of Students
1	2	3
Assam	13. Assam Agricultural	1625
14.	Dibrugarh	24993
15.	Gauhati	62696
	Total	89314
Bihar		
16.	Bhagalpur	36173
17.	Bihar	42564
18.	Birsa Agricultural	613
19.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	11344
20.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	57837
21.	Magadh	80663
22.	Patna	15187
23.	Rajendra Agricultural	1373
24.	Ranchi	72370
25.	Birla Institute of Technology*	1842
26.	Indian School of Mines*	890
	Total	321856

State/UT.	University	Number of Students		
		1	2	3
Gujarat				
27.	Bhavnagar			6318
28.	Gujarat			134255
29.	Gujarat Agricultural			2861
30.	Gujarat Ayurveda			1749
31.	Maharaja Sayajirao			23830
32.	Sardar patel			14392
33.	Saurashtra			13393
34.	South Gujarat			5585
35.	Gujarat Vidyapith*			672
	Total			273055
Haryana				
36.	Haryana Agricultural University			3225
37.	Kurukshetra			50729
38.	Maharishi Dayanand			44032
	Total			97986

State/UT.	University	Number of Students		
		1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh				
39.	Himachal Pradesh		26416	
40.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural		1109	
	Total		27525	
Jammu & Kashmir				
41.	Jammu		15570	
42.	Kashmir		19273	
43.	Shere - Kashmir University of Agricultural		320	
	Total		35163	
Karnataka				
44.	Bangalore		99258	
45.	Gulbarga		30371	
46.	Karnataka		62303	
47.	Mangalore		31944	

State/UT.	University	Number of Students
1	2	3
48.	Mysore	70698
49.	University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore.	4532
50.	Indian Institute of Science	1728
	Total	300834
Kerala		
51.	Calicut	60120
52.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1273
53.	Mahatma Gandhi	52261
54.	Kerala	58025
55.	Kerala Agricultural	2141
	Total	173620
Madhya Pradesh		
56.	Awadeesh Pratap Singh	32057
57.	Barakatulaha	39685

## Number of Students

3

State/UT. University

1 2 3

58.	Devi Ahilya	31353
59.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	49160
60.	Guru Ghasidas	24213
61.	Indira Kala Sangeet	14773
62.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	36663
63.	Jiwaji	34382
64.	Rani Durg	27052
65.	Ravi Shankar	41218
66.	Vikram	37771
Total		322127

Maharashtra

67.	Amravati	42100
68.	Bombay	202487
69.	Konkan Krishi	1140

State/UT.	University	Number of Students		
		1	2	3
70.	Mahatma Phule Krishi			2553
71.	Marathawada			57100
72.	Marathawada Agricultural			2209
73.	Nagpur			74192
74.	Poona			142017
75.	Punjabrao Krishi			2637
76.	Smt. Nathiabi Damodar Thaksey Women's			13562
77.	Shivaji			63296
78.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences*			362
	Total			623657
<b>Manipur</b>				
69.	Manipur			14304
<b>Meghalaya</b>				
80.	North Eastern Hill			13392



State/UT.	University	Number of Students
1	2	3
Orissa		
81.	Berhampur	12371
82.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Tech	2555
83.	Sambalpur	21793
84.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	411
85.	Utkal	58694
	Total	95824
Punjab		
86	Guru Nanak Dev	58522
87.	Punjab	73397
88.	Punjab Agricultural	8727
89.	Punjab	30340
90.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.*	1183
	Total	167180

State/UT.	University	Number of Students		
		1	2	3
Rajasthan				
91.	Jodhpur			14870
92.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia			5577
93.	Rajasthan			184508
94.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth*			1291
95.	Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences*			2677
	Total			208923
Tamil Nadu				
96.	Alagappa			561
97.	Anna			7951
98.	Annamali			8687
99.	Bharathiar			52703
100.	Bharathidasan			67963
101.	Madras			159403

State/UT.	University	Number of Students		
		1	2	3
102.	Madurai Kamraj			127743
103.	Tamil		22	
104.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural			4590
105.	Gandhigram Rural Institute*			1123
	Total			430746
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
106.	Agra			61983
107.	Aligarh Muslim			11256
108.	Allahabad			326724
109.	Auadh			306801
110.	Banaras Hindu			20893
111.	Bundelkhand			21935
112.	Chandra Shekar Azag Univ. of Agricultural			1470
113.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Tech.			2863

State/UT.	University	Number of Students		
		1	2	3
114.	Gorakhpur			128634
115.	Jayavanti Nandan Bahuguna			18792
116.	Kanpur			78199
117.	Kashi Vidyapith			7720
118.	Kumaun			11659
119.	Lucknow			50326
120.	Meerut			74159
121.	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture			213
122.	Rohilkhand			40116
123.	Roorkee			3010
124.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit			8070
125.	Dayabagh Educational Institute			1485
126.	Gurukul Kangri*			690
127.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute*			289
	Total			612077

State/UT.	University	Number of Students
1	2	3
<b>West Bengal</b>		
128.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1684
129.	Burdwan	72403
130.	Calcutta	210244
131.	Jadavpur	8287
132.	Kalyani	5034
133.	North Bengal	32308
134.	Rabindra Bharti	7107
135.	Victoria Sagar	24189
136.	Viswa Bharati	2606
<b>Total</b>		<b>363862</b>
<b>Delhi</b>		
137.	Delhi	115904
138.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2777
139.	Jawaharlal Nehru	2811
140.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute*	725
141.	School of Planning & Architecture*	586
<b>Total</b>		<b>122802</b>
<b>Grand Total All India</b>		<b>461107</b>

\* Institution Deemed to be University  
Institute established under state legislature Act.

## STATEMENT

List of New Universities for which Enrolment Estimates for the Year 1991-92 are not available

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	University
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Andhra Pradesh Open
		2.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sc.
		3.	Telugu
		4.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages*
		5.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.	Arunachal
3.	Bihar	7.	Nalanda Open
4.	Goa	8.	Goa
5.	Gujarat	9.	North Gujarat
6.	Haryana	10.	National Dairy Research Institute*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11.	D. Y.S. Prmar Univ. of Horti. & Forestry
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences**

Sl No	State/UT	Sl No	University
1	2	3	4
9	Karnataka	13	Kuvempu
10	Maharashtra	14	University of Agril. Sciences Dharwad
		16	North Maharashtra
		17	Yashwant Rao Chawan Maharashtra Open
		18	Deccan College Post graduate & Research Institute *
		19	International Institute for population Science*
		20	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith*
		21	Central Institute Fisheries Education
11	Rajasthan	22	Kota Open
		23	Rajasthan Agricultural
		24	University of Ajmer
		25	Rajasthan Vidyapith
		26	Jain Vishva Bharti Institute*
12	Tamil Nadu	27	Dr M G R Medical University
		28	Mother Teresa Women s

1	2	3	4
Sl. No./State/UT	Sl. No.	University	
			0
13.	Tripura		29. Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University
14.	Uttar Pradesh		30. Sri Avinashalingam Instt. for Home Sc. Higher Education for Women*
			31. Tripura
			32. Purvanchal
			33. Sanjay Gandhi Post- Graduate Instt. of Medical Sciences**
			34. Central Institute of Higher Tibatan Studies *
15.	Delhi		35. Indira Gandhi Nattonaal Open
			36. Jamia Hamdard*
			37. Nationaal Museum Ins. of History of art, Conservation & Museo*
16.	Pondicherry (U T)		38. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastrri Raashtriya Sanskrit Vidya peeth
			39. Pondicherry
			* Institution Deemand to be University,
			** Institute established under state legistture Act.



## STATEMENT - III

Number of Teaching Staff in the University Teaching Departments &amp; affiliated Colleges during 1991-92

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff			
		UTD UC	AC	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh	1 Andhra	884	4061	4945	
	2 Andhra Pradesh	603	0	603	
	3 Hyderabad	153	0	153	
	4 Jawaharlal Nehru Technology	379	0	379	
	5 Kaktiya	264	769	1033	
	6 Nagajun	122	4157	4279	
	7 Osmania	1317	4372	5689	
	8 Shri Krishna Devaraya	131	0	131	
	9 Si Padmavathy Mahila	53	0	53	
	10 Shri Venkateswara	554	3319	3873	
	11 Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	100	0	53	

State UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD	UC	AC	Total	
1	2	3	4	5		
12	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	113	0	0	113	
	Total	4673	16678		21351	
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	1 Arunachal	0	79		79	
	(*) U T D	University Teaching Departments				
	U C	University Collages				
	A C	Affiliated Collages				
<b>Assam</b>	1 Assam Agricultural	309	0		306	
	2 Dibrugarh	147	2225		2372	
	3 Gauhati	351	4398		4749	
	Total	804	6623		7427	
<b>Bihar</b>	1 Bhagalpur	2112	497		2609	
	2 Bihar	2970	634		3604	
	3 Birsa Agricultural	250	1201		1451	

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD UC	AC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
4	K S Darbhanga	Sanskrit	38	0	38	
5	Ilalil Narayan	Mithila	3186	920	4106	
6	Magadh		3269	2404	5673	
7	Patna		1196	116	1312	
8	Rajendra	Agricultural	524	0	524	
9	Ranchi		2778	1627	4405	
10	Birla Institute of Technology		223	0	223	
11	Irdin School of Mines		163	0	163	
	Total		16709	7399	24108	
Goa	1	Goa	31	0	31	
Gujarat	1	Bhavnagar	192	89	281	
	2	Gujarat	155	4270	4425	

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff					
		UTD/UC	AC	Total			
1	2	3	4	5			
3	Gujarat Agricultural	502	0	502			
4	Gujarat Ayurveda	26	260	286			
5	Mharaj Sayajirao	1186	0	1186			
6	Sardar Patel	190	532	722			
7	Saurashtra	80	1752	1832			
8	South Gujarat	124	1432	1556			
9	Gujarat Vidyapith	66	0	66			
	Total	2521	8335	10856			
Haryana	1	Haryana Agricultural University	470	0	470		
	2	Kurukshetra	379	2650	3029		
	3	Maharishi Dayanand	317	2773	3090		
	Total	1166	5423	6589			

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff					Total
		UTDI/UC	AC	UTDI/UC	AC	Total	
1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	192	1026			1218	
2.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	372	0			372	
Total:		564				1590	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>							
1	Jammu	174				943	
2.	Kashmir	169	1317			1516	
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural, Science & Tech.	71	0			71	
Total:		414	2116			2530	
<b>Karnataka</b>							
1.	Bangalore	557	5970			6527	
2.	Gulbarga	160	2190			2350	
3	Karnataka	611	4210			4821	
4.	Mangalore	106	2320			2426	
5	Mysore	893	4724			5617	
6	University of Agril Science, Bangalore	729	0			729	

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff		
		UT/DUC	AC	Total
	2	3	4	5
	7	475	19423	22954
	Total	3531	19423	22954
Kerala	1	196	5791	5987
	2	188	0	188
	3	16	5603	5619
	4	496	5767	6263
	5	242	0	242
	Total:	1138	17161	18299
Madhya Pradesh	1	23	1419	1442
	2	28	1455	1482
	3	61	1127	1188
	4	415	1495	1910

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD	UC	AC	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	5	
5	Guru Ghasidas	0	693		693	
6	Inoira Kala Sangeet	48	332		380	
7	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	546	0		546	
8	Jiwaji	70	1424		1494	
9	Rani Durgavati	116	1198		1314	
10	Ravi Shankar	95	1393		1488	
11	Vikram	262	1382		1644	
	Total	1664	11918		13582	
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
1	Amravati	5	2140		2145	
2	Bombay	292	7915		8207	
3	Konkan Krishi	264	0		264	
4	Mahatama Phule Krishi	351	0		351	
5	Marathawada	203	3246		3449	
6	Marathawada Agricultural	233	0		233	

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD/UC	AC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
7.	Nagpur	420	3202	3622		
8.	Poona	360	5953	6313		
9.	Punjabrao Krishi	509	0	509		
10.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	592	416	1008		
11	Shivaji	180	4324	4504		
12.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	76	0	76		
	Total	3458	27196	30681		
Manipur	1. Manipur	168	1145	1313		
Meghalaya	1. North Eastern Hill	371	1071	1442		
Orissa	1 Berhampur	152	1291	1443		
	2. Orissa University of Agril & Technology	242	0	242		



State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD:UC	AC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
	3. Sambalpur	285	1784	2069		
	4. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	20	71	91		
	5. Utkal	250	4663	4913		
	Total:	949	7809	8758		
Punjab	1. Guru Nanak Dev	302	2898	3200		
	2. Punjab	727	4072	4799		
	3. Punjab Agricultural	550	0	550		
	4. Punjabi	322	2096	2420		
	5. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.	97	0	97		
	Total:	1998	9068	11066		
Rajasthan	1. Jodhpur	671	79	750		
	2. Mohan Lal Sukhadia	625	0	625		

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD/UC	AC	Total		
1	2	3	4	0	0	5
3.	Rajasthan	829	0	0	0	829
4.	Rajasthan Agricultural	0	7170	0	0	7170
5.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	146	0	0	0	146
6	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	230	0	0	0	230
	Total	2501	7249	0	0	9750
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Alagappa	47	0	0	0	47
2	Anna	425	0	0	0	425
3	Annamalai	556	0	0	0	556
4	Bharathiar	49	2591	0	0	2640
5	Bharethidasan	32	3187	0	0	3219
6	Madras	389	3788	0	0	9177
7	Madurai Kamraj	250	510	0	0	6760

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD/UC	AC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
8.	Tamil	34	0	34		
9.	Tamil Nadu Agril.	781	0	781		
10	Gandhigram Rural Institute	108	0	108		
Total		2671	21076	23747		
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Agra	59	2185	2244		
2	Aligarh Muslim	1280	0	1280		
3	Allahabad	572	777	1349		
4	Avadh	0	896	896		
5	Banaras Hindu	1918	121	2039		
6	Bundelkand	135	584	719		
7	Chandra Shekha Azad Uni of Agril & Technology	427	0	427		

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff				
		UTD/UC	C	Total	5	5
1	2	3	4	5	5	
8.	G.B. Pant University of Agri. & Technology	416	0	416		
9.	Gorakhpur	386	3437	3823		
10.	Hemavati Nandan Bahugun Viswavidyalaya	201	685	886		
11.	Kanpur	0	3048	3048		
12.	Kashi Vidyapith	170	0	170		
13.	Kumaun	266	338	604		
14.	Lucknow	843	892	1735		
15.	Meerut	84	2530	2614		
16.	Narendra Deo University of Agri. & Tech.	42	0	42		
17.	Rohilkhand	0	1273	1273		

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff			Total
		UTD/UC	AC		
1	2	3	4	5	
18.	Roorkee	574	0	574	
19.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Sanskrit	88	829	916	
20.	Dayalbh Educational Institute	157	0	157	
21.	Gurukul Kangri	66	0	66	
22.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	365	0	365	
Total:		8049	17594	25643	
West Bengal	1	Bidhan Candra Krishi	378	0	378
	2.	Burdwan	387	3335	3722
	3.	Calcutta	1066	10494	11560
	4.	Jadavpur	786	63	849

State/UT

State/UT	University	(*) Number of teaching Staff					Total
		UTD/UC	AC	AC	AC	AC	
1	2	3	4	4	5	5	
5	Kalyani	264	99			363	
6	North Bengal	324	1288			1612	
7	Rabindra Bharati	470	1136			1606	
8	Viswa Bhrati	403	0			403	
	Total	4078	16415			20493	
Delhi							
1	Delhi	1836	4976			6612	
2	Jamia Millia Islamia	245	0			245	
3	Jawahar Lal Nehru	363	0			363	
4	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (*)	487	0			487	
5	School of Planning & Architecture	239	0			239	
	Total	3170	4976			8146	
	Grand Total India	60655	209780			270435	

(\*) Institution Deemed to be University

## STATEMENT - IV

Statement showing the Grants paid to universities during the year 1991-92 under Non-Plan, Plan &amp; Section III

## CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.		Non-Plan	Plan & Sec. III	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A.M.U	3672.92	494.00	4166.92
2.	B.H.U	4558.68	607.97	5166.65
3.	Delhi	2557.58	351.84	2908.92
4.	Hyderabad	780.24	332.76	1113.40
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	782.24	2173.42	2955.66
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University	1386.86	304.39	1691.84
7.	N.E.H.U	1097.84	265.76	1363.60
8.	Pondicherry	224.65	162.93	387.58
9.	Visva Bharati	1062.38	104.46	1166.84
	Total	16123.79	4797.03	20920.82

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	1	2	3	4	5
	INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES				
	Non-Plan	Plan & Sec. III	Total		
1.	110.04	46.73	156.77		
2.	0.05	20.54	20.59		
3.	32.29	20.08	52.37		
4.	32.29	20.08	52.37		
5.	257.08	82.66	339.74		
6.	0.22	0.33	0.55		
7.	—	1.79	1.79		
8.	65.12	53.69	118.81		
9.	140.19	40.68	180.87		



(Rs. in Lakh)

1	2	Non-Plan		Plan & Sec. III		Total
		3	4	5	6	
10	Gujarat Vidyapith	168.82	96.08	264.90		
11	Gurukul Kangri V Vidyalaya	110.55	12.52	123.07		
12	Indian Agricultural Res Institute	0.25	0.47	0.72		
13	Indian Instt. of Science	1907.19	354.80	2261.99		
14	Indian School of Mines	465.01	48.05	513.06		
15.	International Instt for Populations Sciences	—	—	—		
16	Indian Veterinary Res Instt	—	2.00	—		
17	Jamia Hamdard	39.41	131.47	170.88		
18	Jain Vishwa Bharti Instt	—	2.00	2.00		
19	National Dairy Research	—	—	—		

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	1	2	Non-Plan			Plan & Sec. III	Total
			3	4	5		
20		Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	—	15.77		15.77	
21.		Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	—	—		—	
22.		School of Planning & Architecture	—	2.81		2.81	
23		Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	0.35	1.04		1.39	
24.		Sh Sathya Sai Instt of Higher Learning	0.06	38.25		38.31	
25		Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	—	6.00		6.00	
26.		Tata Inst. of Social Sci	176.75	21.31		198.06	
27.		Thapar Inst of Engg & Technology	—	9.26		9.26	
		Total	3473.68	1061.90		4535.58	

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No	1	2	3	4	5
	STATE UNIVERSITIES				
			Non-Plan	Plan & Sec III	Total
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	A P Open Univ Hyderabad		—	10.64	10.64
2	Andhra		27.38	164.98	192.36
3	Andra Pradesh Agril		0.15	0.22	0.37
4	Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech		0.75	15.54	16.29
5	Kakatiya		4.58	63.61	68.19
6	Nagarjuna		1.00	37.79	38.79
7	Osmania		36.21	199.95	236.16
8	Sri Krishna Devaraya		0.53	74.30	74.83
9	Sri Paddmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalaya Tirupati		0.16	53.52	53.68
11	Telugu Univ		0.43	0.24	0.67
12	University of Health		—	—	—
	Total		77.85	777.62	855.4
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
	Arunachal Pradesh		—	—	—
	Total		—	—	—

Sl.No.	Non-Plan	Plan &	Sec. III	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Assam</i>				
1.	Assam Agril	—	—	—
2.	Dibrugarg	0.06	51.71	51.77
3.	Gauhati	0.89	57.71	58.60
	Total:	0.95	109.42	110.37
<i>Bihar</i>				
1.	Bhagalpur	1.40	50.09	54.49
2.	Bihar	10.52	50.06	60.58
3.	Birsa Agril.	—	—	—
4.	K.S.Dhaarbhang Sanskrit	—	0.58	0.58
5.	Magadh	10.00	47.80	51.80
6.	L.N. Mithila	0.87	31.18	11.66
7.	Patna	0.31	17.35	11.66
8.	Rajendra Agril	—	—	—
9.	Ranchi	0.17	27.23	27.40
	Total:	23.27	224.29	247.56

Sl.No.	Non-Plan	Plan &	Sec. III <sup>c</sup>	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Union Territory of Delhi			
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—
Haryana				
1.	Haryana Agri	0.19	1.79	1.98
2	Kurukshetra	5.76	93.34	99.10
3.	Maharishi Dyanand	0.27	15.51	15.78
	Total.	6.22	110.64	116.86
Gujarat State				
1	Bhavnagar	0.58	13.56	14.14
2.	Gujarat	15.26	38.70	53.96
3	Gujarat Agri	—	—	—
4	Gujarat Ayurveda	—	—	—
5.	M.S Univ. of Baroda	6.40	98.56	104.96
6	North Gujarat Univ.	—	—	—
7.	Sardar Patel	0.30	90.68	90.98

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	2	Non-Plan			Plan & Sec. III		Total
		3	4	5	4	5	
8.	Saurashtra	0.32			35.65		35.97
9.	Suth Gujarat	0.16			18.24		18.40
	Total:	23.02			295.39		318.41
<b>Goa State</b>							
1.	Goa University	0.50			54.54		55.04
	Total	0.50			54.54		55.04
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>							
1.	Hima chal Pradesh	0.58			71.58		72.16
2.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi	—			0.08		0.08
3.	Dr. Y.S.P. Univ of Horticulture and Forestry	—			—		—
	Total	0.58			71.66		72.24
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
1.	Jammu	3.11			94.95		98.06
2.	Kashmir	—			37.54		37.54
3.	Shere - Kashmir Univ of Agril Science and Tech	—			—		—
	Total	-3.11			132.49		135.60

(Rs. In Lakh)

S/No.	2	Non-Plan	Plan & Sec. III	Total
1	3	4	5	
<b>Karnataka State</b>				
1.	Algappe	—	9.93	<b>9.93</b>
2.	Bangalore	5.09	102.57	<b>107.66</b>
3.	Gulbarga	0.20	40.00	<b>40.20</b>
4.	Kovempu	—	1.10	<b>1.10</b>
5.	Mangalore	0.48	46.71	<b>47.19</b>
6.	Mysore	15.49	69.99	<b>85.48</b>
7.	Univ of Agril Sci Dharwad	—	0.24	<b>0.24</b>
8.	Univ of Agril Sci Bangalore	—	—	<b>—</b>
9.	Karnataka	0.66	68.08	<b>68.74</b>
Total:		21.92	338.62	<b>360.54</b>
<b>Kerala State</b>				
1.	Calicut	11.84	48.41	60.25
2.	Cochin Univ of Sci	7.27	97.00	104.27

Sl.No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Non-Plan		Plan & Sec. III			
3.	Kerala	0.50	158.90			159.40
4	Kerala Agril	—	0.24			0.24
5.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ., Kottayam	2.17	39.68			41.85
	Total	21.78	344.23			366.01
<i>Manipur</i>						
1.	Manipur Univ. Imphal	0.39	135.46			135.85
	Total	0.39	135.46			135.85
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
1.	Avadesh Pratap Singh Univ.	—	23.90			23.90
2.	Bhopal	1.36	63.56			64.92
3.	Guru Ghasidas Univ Bilaspur	—	30.12			30.12
4	Indira Kala Sangeet	—	17.84			17.84
5	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	—	—			—
6	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	4.58	152.56			157.14
7	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	—	152.85			52.85
8	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi	—	—			—



Sl/No	(Rs In Lakh)				
	1	2	Non-Plan	Plan & Sec III	Total
			3	4	5
9	Jiwaji		0 04	42 32	42 36
10	Ravi Shankar		0 74	49 53	50 27
11	Dr H S Gour		4 03	78 94	82 97
12	Vikram Univ		0 71	56 85	51 56
	Total		11 46	568 47	579 93
<b>Maharashtra State</b>					
1	Amaravati Univ Amravati		0 36	19 53	19 89
2	Bombay		24 87	138 40	163 27
3	Konkan Krishi		—	—	—
4	Mahatma Phule Krishi		—	—	—
5	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith		—	—	—
6	Marathwada Univ		2 72	62 20	64 92
7	Nagpur		7 96	76 11	84 07
8	Poona		49 93	318 49	368 42
9	Punjabrao Krishi		49 93	318 49	368 42
10	S N D T Women s		1 43	98 15	99 68
11	Shivaji		0 03	82 58	82 61
	Total		87 30	795 46	882 76

Sl. No.	(Rs. In Lakh)				
	1	2	Non-Plan	Plan & Sec. III	Total
			3	4	5
<b>Orissa State</b>					
1.	Berhampur		0.11	46.18	<b>46.29</b>
2.	Jaganath Sanskrit		—	16.95	<b>6.95</b>
3.	Orissa Univ. of Agril. and Technology Sambalpur		—	0.44	<b>0.44</b>
4.	Utkal		3.25	73.18	<b>76.43</b>
5.			6.33	107.42	<b>113.75</b>
	Total.		9.69	244.17	<b>253.86</b>
<b>Punjab State</b>					
1.	Guru Nanak Dev.		3.43	117.28	<b>120.71</b>
2.	Punjab		2.18	141.78	<b>143.96</b>
3.	Punjab Agril.		0.50	1.51	<b>2.01</b>
4.	Punjabi		0.54	64.06	<b>64.60</b>
	Total:		6.65	324.63	<b>331.28</b>
<b>Rajasthan State</b>					
1.	Ajmer Univ.		—	—	<b>—</b>
2.	Jodhpur		19.18	170.59	<b>189.77</b>
3.	Kota Open Univ		—	0.49	<b>0.49</b>
4.	M.L. Sukhadia Vishwavidyalaya		1.30	48.58	<b>49.88</b>

Sl No	(Rs In Lakh)				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Non Plan		Plan & Sec III		
	1	2	3	4	Total
5		Rajasthan Agril Univ, Bikanere	—	186.45	189.49
		Total	23.52	406.48	430.00
<b>Andhra State</b>					
1		Bharathidasan Univ, Tiruchirapalli	2.20	69.19	71.39
2		Annamalai Univ	4.31	53.21	57.52
3		Anna Univ	107.40	140.17	247.57
4		Bharathiar Univ	2.60	80.70	83.30
5		Madras Univ	18.48	211.75	230.23
6		Madurai Kamraj	27.77	208.69	236.46
7		Mother, Teresa Univ for Women	0.25	12.61	12.73
8		Tamil Nadu Agril	—	—	—
9		Tamil Univ	0.12	12.61	12.73
		Total	163.13	782.26	945.39
<b>Tripura State</b>					
1		Tripura Univ	—	17.37	17.37
		Total	—	17.37	17.37
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1		Agra Univ	0.30	28.15	28.45

Sl.No.	r	(Rs. In Lakh)					
		1	2	3	4	5	
		Non-Plan			Plan & Sec. III		Total
2.	Allahabad			34.51	260.87	295.38	
3.	Avadh			0.11	5.18	5.29	
4.	Bundelkhand			—	11.03	11.03	
5.	Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril. and Tech.			—	—	—	
6.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. and Tech			0.71	2.31	3.02	
7.	Garhwal Mniv			—	48.84	48.84	
8.	Gorakhpur Univ			5.18	51.71	56.89	
9.	Kanpur Univ.			—	4.81	4.81	
10.	Kashi Vidyapith			0.33	29.72	30.05	
11.	Kumaon Univ			4.22	50.93	55.15	
12.	Lucknow Univ.			20.95	96.39	117.04	
13.	Mearut Univ			6.45	14.05	20.50	
14.	Narandra Deva Univ of Agril. Tech.			—	—	—	
15.	Rohilkhand Univ			0.55	9.27	9.82	
16.	Roorkee Univ			125.20	172.75	297.95	

Sl.No.	(Rs. in Lakh)				
	1	2	3	4	5
			Non-Plan	Plan & Sec. III	Total
17.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	1 29	29.79		31.08
	Total:	199 80	805.30		1005.10
<i>West Bengal</i>					
1	Burdwan Univ	3.12	64.26		67.38
2	B C Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	—	0 14		0.14
3	Calcutta Univ.	18 78	265 44		284.22
4	Jadavpur Univ	18 70	206 78		225.48
5	Kalyani Univ.	3 89	45 57		49.46
6	North Bengal Univ	0 46	52 82		53.28
7	Rahindra Bharati	0 68	32 00		32.68
8	Vidya Sagar Univ	—	2 60		2 0
	Total	45 63	669 61		715 24
<i>Grand Total</i>					
		20324 24	13067 04		33391 28

**Environmental Monitoring committee**

1193. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether an Environment Monitoring Committee has been constituted recently under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof with terms of reference of this Committee;

(c) the places visited by the Committee so far;

(d) the recommendations made by the Committee after its visit to various places; and

(e) the steps being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Restoration of Tains on Delhi-Saharanpur Line**

1194. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the train Nos. 1-SSD and 8-SSD between Delhi and Saharanpur via Baghpat have been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Government are considering to restore these trains; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) For operational reasons.

(c) and (d). Already restored w.e.f. 25-11-92.

[*Translation*]

**Economic Viability of Stations**

1195. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to evaluate the economic viability of railway stations;

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

(c) the number of uneconomic railway stations, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make them viable?

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

[*English*]

**Spor Equipments**

1196. SHRI ANATRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports equipments have

been kept out of Open General Licensing (OGL); and

recognition of a language is given in the statement attached.

▼ (b) if so, reasons therefor?

### STATEMENT

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

#### 1. Socio-linguistic Aspect:

(b) Sports goods and equipment have been placed in the Negative List of Imports to safeguard the interest of units in the Small Scale Industries Sector.

*Under this, the following matters should be considered:*

### Recognition of languages

1197. DR. VASNAT NIWRUTIPAWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

1. Whether structurally a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language;
2. Whether it has a standardised form, to distinguish it from a dialect;
3. Whether it has had a continuous literacy tradition and history;
4. Whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as a vehicle of literacy and cultural expression.

(a) whether the Sahitya Academy recognises languages in addition to those mentioned in the VIII schedule of the Constitutions; and

#### II. Literacy Aspect:

*Under this, the following matters should be considered:*

1. Whether the language has attained the stage of literary development which entitles it to recognition. The stage of literary development can be ascertained from the literature under various genres such as fiction, poetry, drama, biography, literary criticism history of literature journals, etc., which have developed a tradition of their own and in which literature gets produced currently in an adequate manner. On an average how many books in the language have been produced during the last three years?
2. Literacy institutions, if any, working actively in the field of literature for the language concerned

(b) if so, the authority under which it is being done and the norms fixed for this purpose?

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

(b) The General Council of the Sahitya Akademi at its meeting held on 13th March, 1954 decided that the Akademi will be concerned not only with the languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution but also with other Indian languages, as well as with literacy production in English by Indian nationals. The Akademi has, therefore, recognised 22 Indian languages in which its programmes are implemented. These 22 languages also include the languages included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India. The criteria for

III. Educational, Administrative and Political Aspect:

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether it is recognised by the State concerned and by some Universities as a medium of instruction and as a separate subject of study;
2. The administrative aspects of granting recognition to a new language, including availability of adequate resources.

[*Translation*]

**Bungling In Railways**

1198: SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of bungling in railways have come to light since January, 1922 till date;
- (b) the names of the various agencies engaged in the inquiry of these cases; and
- (c) the total number of officials booked under various rules, the number of officials penalised and the number of cases still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railways have got a well organised Vigilance set up at the Ministry level as well as in the Zonal Railways and production Units. Regular and frequent liaison is maintained with the Central Bureau of Investigation who supplement the Railways' Vigilance work. In case of Officers, the advice of Central Vigilance Commission

is also taken. During the year from January to October 1992, 18998 preventive checks were conducted and 3175 complaints investigated. 661 decoy checks were also done during this period.

(c) As a result of preventive checks including decoy checks and complaints investigation from January to October 1992, 1864 Railway officials were booked for major penalty action (Dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement and reduction in rank etc.) and 6961 for minor penalty action. During this period, major penalties were imposed on 706 officials and minor penalties on 4923 officials.

[*English*]

**Railways Sleepers**

1199. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for selling away railway sleepers to railways from the State Governments particularly from the Government of Orissa is pending in his Ministry for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total cost and quality of sleepers;

(c) since when these proposals are pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The proposal for the allocation of quota of wooden special sleepers were received from Haryana Forest Development Corporation, Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation and State Govt. of Orissa for supply of 20,000 CMT,



25,000 CMT and 20,000 CMT of Sal Sleepers to the railways after finalisation of the target for 1991-92 and 1992-93 Sleeper Years. So far no agency has surrendered the allocated quota, thus the proposal received after the finalisation of quota for supply of wooden specials can be considered only in case of surrender of the target by any agency.

#### **Memorandum by foodgrain Dealers**

1200. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of foodgrains dealers/traders have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on July 28, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association had written a letter dated 27.7.1992 to Prime Minister requesting for a meeting with their delegation on 28.7.1992 in connection with extension of the validity of Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981. This meeting however did not take place.

The Association had earlier submitted a letter dated 9.7.1992 to Prime Minister on the same subject. After considering all aspects and views, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President on 27.8.1992 to extend the validity of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 for a further period of 5 years with effect from 1.9.1992. However, an amendment was made to provide that no officer below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station or any police officer authorised by him in this behalf in writing, shall arrest any person accused of committing an offence punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

#### **National Commission on Women**

1201. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) Whether the National Commission on Women decided to take 'suo motu' cognisance of instances of atrocities against women;

(b) if so, the number of suo motu cases taken cognisance of by the commission since its institution; and

(c) the details of the cases and stages at which they rest now?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) One of the functions of National Commission for Women as specified in Section 10 (I) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 is to look into complaints and take suo motu notice of matters regarding deprivation of women's rights, non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women.

(b) None

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Temple structure in Mathura**

1202. SHRI K. THULASIAH VADAYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temple complexes around Mathura are in bad shape; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve

the structures of the temples and to provide proper facilities to tourists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Only four temples at Vrindaban are protected as monuments of National importance and they are in good state of preservation. As such question of steps to improve the structures does not arise. In so far as facilities for tourists are concerned recently the Department of Tourism, Government of India have taken up the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Mathura.

#### Promotion of Languages

1203. SHRI DHARMABHIK-SHAM:  
DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps being taken for the promotion of various languages to pave the way for emotional integration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): A Statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The Government is maintaining and funding the following Subordinate Offices and Autonomous Organisations for development of Indian languages:

- (1) Central Hindi Directorate for proportion of Hindi through publication of dictionaries and

correspondence courses,

- (ii) Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology for production and publication of terminology and University level books in Hindi and Regional Languages,

- (iii) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan for training of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States and preparation of teaching materials.

- (iv) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan for development of Sanskrit and running Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas,

- (v) Two deemed to be universities of Sanskrit at New Delhi and Triupati for teaching and research in Sanskrit,

- (vi) Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan for promotion of vedic studies,

- (vii) Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board/Bureau for Promotion of Urdu for promotion of Urdu and running Urdu Calligraphy Training Centres,

- (viii) Central Institute of Indian Languages for promotion of regional languages; and

- (ix) Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages for promotion of English and foreign Languages.

2. In addition to the above, the Ministry is administering the following Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for promotion of Indian languages:-

- (a) Financial Assistance to States for appointment of Hindi Teachers and

their Training,

- (b) financial assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations in non-Hindi speaking States,
- (c) Propagation of Hindi Abroad,
- (d) Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Indian languages other than Hindi,
- (e) Financial assistance to Regional Institutes of English, English Language Teaching Institute and District Centres for training in English Language Teaching,
- (f) Financial Assistance to Voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of Sanskrit Prakrit, Arabic, Persian etc.
- (g) Financial Assistance to authors of all Modern Indian Languages and Classical Languages stated at (f) above for publication of book, and
- (h) Purchase of selected books of all languages upto 200 copies.

**"Forest Clearance of Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects"**

1204. SHRI HAF. IN PATHGAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar project are facing difficulty in getting approval under the Forest Act.;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the projects early?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No Sir. Diversion of forest lands for Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar projects have already been approved

under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on 7th October, 1987 and 8th September, 1987 respectively.

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

**Operation Black -Board**

1205. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided for construction of class rooms under Operation Black-Board during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of class rooms constructed during 1991 and 1992 so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) Under the scheme of Operation Blackboard, construction of school buildings is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. However in consultation with Department of Education a, Ministry of Rural Development has worked out a formula under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) to ensure availability of funds for construction. According to this formula, 48% of the funds for construction. are provided by Ministry of Rural Development as central matching share of JRY, if the States raise 12% JRY State share and 40% Non-JRY share. Financial assistance provided for construction during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is given in the statement attached.

(b) The details of class rooms constructed in 1991 & 1992 are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1991	45585
1992	13967

## STATEMENT

(Amount in lakhs)

SI.No.	State/Union Territory	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		578.19	95.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		11.25	3.60
3.	Assam		23.76	
4.	Goa			24.00
5.	Gujarat		450.778	173.22
6.	Haryana		138.72	
7.	Himachal Pradesh		135.93	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir		823.20	500.40
9.	Karnataka		1122.816	
10.	Kerala			57.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1384.50		
12.	Maharashtra			302.81

S.No.	State/Union Territory	(Amount in lakhs)				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	5	5
13.	Meghalaya		60.00			
14.	Mizoram			15.60		
15.	Orissa		360.00		304.80	
16.	Punjab		635.352			
17.	Rajasthan	943.745	33.13			
18.	Tripura		33.696		27.32	
19.	West Bengal		461.520		202.80	
20.	Pondicherry	95.867				
	Total	2424.112	4883.942		1692.49	

**Conversion of Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur Line**

1206. SHRIMATI KRISHNENERA KOUR (DEEPA)  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion of metre-gauge line between Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur into broad-gauge has been started;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project;

(c) the time by which it will be completed; and

(d) the names of major towns to be connected by this railway line?

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

(b) Rs. 133 crores for the entire project from Sawai Madhopur to Phuiera.

(c) The section from Sawai-Madhapur to Jaipur will be completed during 1992-93.

(d) The conversion is on the route of existing MG line and will serve all stations connected by that line.

[*Translation*]

**Maternal and Child Health Programmes**

1207. SHRI SURAJ MADAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been giving impetus to the maternal and child health programmes;

(b) if so, the amount spent under these Programmes in Bihar, particularly in Jharkhand area and other districts of Chhota Nagpur during the last three years;

(c) the targets fixed and the achievements made in this regard during the above period;

(d) whether the Government propose to undertake this programme in a more effective manner in the Senthul Pargana and Chnaitta Nagapur area

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THRADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount spent under Maternal and Child Health Programme in Bihar during the last three years is as follows:

1989-90	Rs. 406.81 Lakhs
1990-91	Rs. 560.53 Lakhs
1991-92	Rs. 765.15 Lakhs

Information in respect of Jharkhand areas and other Distt. of Chhota Nagpur is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

**Farrukhabad Shahjapur Rail Link**

1208. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been conducted for laying new broad gauge railway line between Farrukhabad and

Sl.shjahanpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the work so far?

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

(b) Due to the survey having revealed inadequate traffic prospects, with negative rate of return.

[English]

#### Howrah Amta Line

1209. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:  
SHRI "ANNAN MOLLAH":  
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of construction of Howrah -Amta railway line;

(b) the funds allocated during 1992-93 for this project;

(c) the progress made so far in construction work;

(d) the time schedule fixed for its completion; and

(e) the steps being taken to complete the project in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Rs. 31.43 crores.

(b) Rs. 1,000/-.

(c) to (e). Section from Santragachi to

Bargachia (24Kms) was opened in 1984-85. thereafter it has not been found possible to allocate funds to this project owing to resource constraint and low operational priority of this line. Further progress and completion of the project will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

#### Aids Patients

1210. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the alleged anomalies in the figures of AIDS patients compiled by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There are no anomalies in the figures of AIDS cases detected, as compiled by the Ministry Government is aware of a report which appeared in a newspapers alleging certain anomalies have been noticed.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Allowance to India based teachers

1211. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA;  
DR. SUHDIR RAY:

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

(a) whether the amount of foreign allowance admissible to India based teachers posted in Kendrya Vidyalaya Moscow (Russia) has recently been raised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any enhancement in other allowances admissible to these employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The last fixation of foreign allowance for teachers of Kendya vidyalaya Moscow was made in 1987. There has not been any upward revision since then. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan follows the rates of allowances laid down by Ministry of External Affairs. There has however, been change in the mode of payment with effect from 14.5.92; disbursement of 100% of net emoluments is now being made in the currency of Deutschch Mark.

[*Translation*]

• **Pollution in Ganga**

1212. SHRI MUTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI MUKUL BALRISHNA  
WASNIK:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA  
PRABHA URS:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Ganga water not safe for drinking' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated August 7, 1992;

(b) whether the water of the Ganga is not fit for drinking and it is being pollution;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any detailed survey on water quality of the river Ganga;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to improve the quality of the river water and prevent the hazardous discharges into the river by the industries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such news item appeared in the Hindustan Times dated August 7, 1992. However such a news item appeared on November 7, 1992.

(b) and (c). The river is being polluted by a number of sources like flow of sewage from cities and towns, discharge of industrial effluents, run-off from agricultural fields and other non-point sources like mass bathing, cattle washing, and defecation etc. making Ganga water unfit for drinking without treatment.

(d) and (e). The physico-chemical and bacteriological characteristics of Ganga water are monitored at 27 locations.

(f) 261 schemes in 25 Class I towns along Ganga have been taken up with the objective of improving the water quality of river Ganga. The polluting industrial units are required to ensure that their effluent fulfills the prescribed standards.

[*English*]

**Funds for Development Projects of I.C.M.R.**

1213. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) the annual budget of the I.C.M.R. during the last three years;

(b) whether the I.C.M.R. is facing any financial constraint in the development projects; and

(c) if so, the provisions made for meeting

with the requirements of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The following are the provisions made in the annual budget in respect of Indian Council of Medical Research during the last three years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
1989-90	1575.00	3000.00
1990-91	1647.00	3029.00
1991-92	1828.03	2875.00

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research has intimated that they were able to avoid any financial constraints in respect of extra-mural development projects. Some constraints are likely to be faced on account of escalation in the cost of consumables and extra funds needed for ongoing capital works. The need to augment resources has been projected for the year 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 1754.75 lakhs has been made by the Council to carry out various inter-mural Plan activities during the year 1992-93.

### Literacy in Assam

1214. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of adult illiterates in Assam;

(b) the number of learners enrolled in various Adult Education Centres presently working there;

(c) the number of adults made literate during each of the last three years, district-

wise; and

(d) the amount spent during the above period?

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

### STATEMENT

(a) to (d). According to 1991 Census, the literacy rate in the state of Assam is 53.42%. Whereas the census details are awaited, the number of adult illiterates (15 to 35 years age group) in the state is estimated to be 26.43 lakhs on the basis of trend analysis.

(b) As per the information received from the State Government, the number of learners enrolled in various adult education centres as of June, 1992 was 2.46 lakhs. Total literacy campaigns have been launched in Jorhat and parace of 5 other districts through

Jorhat Zilla Saksharta Samiti and Assam Science Society respectively. The targetted number of learners under these 2 campaigns is 3.45 lakh persons. In addition, total literacy campaign projects have been assigned to 5 vounltry agencies for making 1.14. lakh

learners literate in a period of two years.

(c) As per information received from the State Government targetted the number of adults made literate dhring the last three years are as under

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons made literate</i>
1988-89	1.57 lakhs
1989-90	0.63 lakh
1990-91	2.05 lakhs

(d) The amounts spenmt during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 in respect of centrally sponsored schemes in the state were Rs. 252.22 lakhs, Rs. 197.93 lskhs and Rs. 176.54 lakhs respectively. The Total Literacy Campaign launched through Jorhat Zilla Saksharta Samiti, Assam Science Society and 5 vountary agelcencies are for a sum of Rs. 333.52 lakhs.

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was notified on 23 May, 1986 and came into force in the whole of India on 19 November, 1986 vide notificaion No. GSR. 1198 (E) dated 12 November, 1986.

#### **Notification under Environment protection Act**

1215. SHRI HB. RAJARA-VIVERAMA:  
DR. R. MALLU:

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

(a) whether there has been an undue delay in the enactment of the proposed Environment (Protection) Act resulting from further extension of deadline core filing of objections on draft notification;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether leading environmentalists have spealed to the Government to expedite the gazetting of the draft notification; and

#### **Composition of Board of UGC**

1216. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

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

(a) the date on which the present Board of the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been reconstituted;

(b) the details of composition thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has representation from every region; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). There is no provision in the UGC Act for the Board of the University Grants Commission. Section 5 (1) of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall consist of:-

(i) a Chairman

(ii) a Vice-Chairman; and

(iii) ten other members, to be appointed by the Central Government.

(2) The Chairman shall be chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government.

(3) Of the other members referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (1) -

(a) two shall be chosen from among the officers of the Central Government, to represent that Government;

(b) not less than four shall be chosen from among persons who are, at the time when they are so chosen, teachers of Universities; and

(c) the remainder shall be chosen from among persons -

(i) who have knowledge of, or experience in agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry;

(ii) who are members of the engineering legal, medical or any other learned profession; or

(iii) who are Vice-Chancellors of Universities or who, not being teachers of Universities, are in the opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinctions;

Provided that not less than one-half of the number chosen under this clause shall be from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government.

The University Grants Commission was constituted by the Govt. on 30.5.1992 following the above provisions in the UGC Act. A statement showing the names of members of the Commission is attached.

## STATEMENT

### *Section 5 (1)*

1. Prof. G. Ram Reddy,  
Chairman, U.G.C.
2. Prof. S.K. Khanna,  
Vice-Chairman, U.G.C.

### *Section 5 (3) (a)*

3. Secretary,  
Department of Education.
4. Secretary (Expenditure),  
Ministry of Finance.

### *Section 5 (3) (b)*

5. Dr. Bipin Chandra,  
Professor of History,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Mehrauli Road,  
New Delhi - 110067.

6. Prof. Pranab Kumar Sen,  
Professor of Philosophy,  
Jadavpur University,  
Calcutta - 700032.
7. Prof. A.S. Nigavekar,  
Deptt. of Physics,  
University of Poona,  
Poona - 411007.
8. Prof. D.R. Gadekar,  
Professor of Geology,  
M.S. University of Baroda,  
Opp. Drug Lab.,  
Vadodara - 390002.

*Section 5 (3) (c) -*

9. Prof. Basheeruddin Ahmad,  
Vice Chancellor,  
Jamia Millia Islamia,  
Jamia Nagar,  
New Delhi-110025.
10. Shri Subhash Yadav,  
Director NAFED,  
Siddartha Enclave,  
Ring Road, Ashram Chowk,  
New Delhi - 110014.
11. Prof. D.P. Singh,  
Former Professor & Head,  
Deptt. of Public Administration,  
University of Lucknow,  
Lucknow- 226007.

12. Prof. Ramlal Parikh,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Gujarat Vidyapeeth.

Appointed w.e.f. 19.6.90 against a  
vacancy.

**Expenditure on Education**

1217. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA  
WASNIK:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH  
SHAKYA:

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

(a) the amount allocated for expenditure  
on education during the Eighth Plan and the  
percentage allocation on education out of  
the total expenditure earmarked for 1992-  
1993;

(b) whether the said percentage is less  
than the expenditure incurred on Education  
during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for earmarking less  
percentage in the Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF  
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Plan  
allocation for the Education sector (General  
and Technical) is Rs. 19599.73 crores (Centre  
and States) for the Eighth Five Year Plan  
(1992-97) and the percentage allocation on  
Education of the total plan expenditure  
earmarked is 3.66 per cent for the year 1992-  
93.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Schools in Walled City Area**

1218. SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased  
to state:

(a) the number of Government schools  
functioning in the walled city area in the  
capital;

(b) whether these schools are sufficient  
to meet the requirement as per population in  
the area; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken  
by the Government to set up more schools  
in the walled city area in the capital?

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

CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The  
number of Government/aided schools  
functioning in the walled city area in the  
capital are as under:-

	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Aided</i>
Delhi Administration	27	26
Municipal Primary Schools in the city zone of M.C.D.	96	—

(b) and (c). Sufficient seats in the existing schools are available to accommodate the students desirous to seek admission. The schools are opened/bifurcated/upgraded as and when the necessity is felt.

#### **Setting up of Blood Components Separator Units**

1219. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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 "AIDS scare triggers blood 'economy' drive" appearing in 'Pioneer' dated September 18, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up blood components separator units to promote economical and rational use of blood; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI  
SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Centrally

sponsored National AIDS Control Programme launched during the current financial year, Blood safety is one of the major components. Under the Blood safety component among other things Government proposes to establish 30 Blood component Separation Units in as many cities, in a phased manner - 4 units during 1992-93 in the Four Metropolitan cities, 9 units during 1993-94 and 17 units during 1994-95. In the first phase, Blood component separation units would be established in the Four Metros. Government of India would give commodity grants in the form of supplies and equipments and recurring grants for consumables, staff and contingencies. The total estimated cost per unit is Rs. 27.69 lakhs for equipments and Rs. 11.22 lakh as recurring grants.

[*Translation*]

#### **Production and Supply of Foodgrains**

1220. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price of foodgrains paid to the farmers was very low in comparison to the increasing prices of foodgrains during Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the post harvest facilities for marketing and storing of the surplus foodgrains are inadequate;

(c) the production of foodgrains during Seventh Plan and the average whole sale price thereof, year-wise;

(d) the position of buffer stock from January to December during that period, year-wise;

(e) whether the supply of foodgrains from the buffer stock has been slow;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to review the present food policy and take remedial measures accordingly to make the Eighth Plan successful in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir. The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of foodgrains are fixed by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) which covers the cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit to farmers. The Minimum Support Prices are not based on the open market prices.

(b) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State Governments/their procuring agencies plan and operate a large number of purchase centres/mandis in various procuring States/Union Territories during the kharif/rabi marketing seasons with a view to ensure that farmers do not have to travel long distances to sell their produce under the price support operation. The payment of foodgrains is made to the farmers by cheques within a week. The FCI have adequate storage capacity spread throughout the country to store the procured foodgrains.

(c) A statement - I attached.

(d) A statement II showing stock position of foodgrains with the Government during the period from 1985 to 1990 on different dates is attached.

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

(g) The Government keeps various aspects of the food management like production, price policy, procurement, distribution under priority programmes, maintenance of buffer stocks for national food security and on under constant review and special attention is being given to maintain the buffer stock at the prescribed levels and to boost the production of foodgrains in the country.

## STATEMENT ◆

Production of Foodgrains in the Country during 1984-85 to 1989-90 (Crop Years July-June)

(In Million Tonnes)

	Crop Year				
	1984-85	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Total Foodgrains</b>					
Kharif	84.52	85.25	8020	74.56	95.64
Rabi	61.02	65.19	63.22	65.79	74.28
<b>Total</b>	145.54	150.44	143.42	140.35	169.92

Statement showing Annual Average Wholesale Price of foodgrains during the period from 1985-86 to 1990-91

(Base 1981-92 100)

(April-March)

		Average wholesale Price indices (W.P.I.) of foodgrains						
Year		1989-86	186-87	187-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<b>Foodgrains</b>								
(Cereals and Pulses)	124.5	129.4	141.3	161.8	165.4	179.2		
<b>Cereals</b>	122.3	129.6	139.4	155.7	159.0	171.5		



## STATEMENT - 4

## STOCK POSITION OF FODGRAINS (CENTRAL ACCOUNT + STATES) DURING 1985-1990

		(Lakh Tonnes)				
Year	Date	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total	
1985	1.1.1985	77.45	147.12	0.94	225.51	
	1.4.1985	85.96	124.80	1.41	212.17	
	1.7.1985	77.58	207.39	1.72	286.69	
	1.10.1985	55.60	185.92	1.52	243.04	
1986	1.11.1985	56.32	173.82	1.43	231.57	
	1.1.1986	98.76	15.20	2.12	252.08	
	1.4.1986	103.56	10.01	2.02	208.59	
	1.7.1986	92.62	108.90	1.30	282.82	
1987	1.10.1986	65.75	109.37	0.59	235.71	
	1.11.1986	73.07	159.30	0.49	233.06	
	1.1.1987	94.48	141.35	0.47	236.30	
	1.4.1987	100.15	94.71	0.50	195.36	
	1.7.1987	83.49	148.60	0.60	232.69	

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Date	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
1988	1.10.1987	54.58	114.62	0.32	169.62
	1.11.1987	54.16	103.14	0.30	157.60
	1.1.1988	64.83	75.69	0.91	141.43
	1.4.1988	59.14	33.41	1.72	94.27
	1.7.1988	41.59	75.52	1.88	118.99
1989	1.10.1988	20.17	59.19	1.50	80.86
	1.11.1988	21.64	55.18	1.40	78.22
	1.1.1989	48.48	46.13	0.96	95.57
	1.4.1989	50.74	25.10	0.52	76.36
	1.7.1989	39.11	95.02	0.20	134.33
1990	1.10.1989	21.34	77.88	0.01	99.23
	1.11.1989	30.97	72.28	0.02	103.27
	1.1.1990	69.56	58.80	0.69	129.05
	1.4.1990	87.19	37.08	1.80	126.07

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Date	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
	1.7.1990	74.80	131.54	1.68	208.02
	1.10.1990	55.03	118.43	1.42	174.88
	1.11.1990	67.77	110.77	1.35	179.89

**Hygienic Environment In and Outside  
of Hospitals of Delhi**

1221. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the hospitals in Delhi have " Hospital Management " department;

(b) if so, whether this department ensures that sanitation facilities in and around hospital are hygienic, clean and free from infection creating bacteria/virus;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard so as to provide proper sanitation facilities and hygienic environment in and around hospitals of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Generally hospitals in Delhi have a ' Hospitals Management ' Department/Cell/Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Hospital Management Department/Cell/Committee/Administration of hospitals oversee that the sanitary conditions in and around the hospitals are hygienic and free from infection in association with P.W.D., Municipa Corporation of Delhi etc. The level of infection in wards is also monitored and all efforts are made by the hospital administration to minimise ward infections.

[English]

**Barddhaman-Katwa Railway Line**

1222. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for construction of Barddhaman-Katwa railway line has been approved;

(b) if so, the present stage of the project alongwith cost of construction and the

schedule fixed for its completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

**National Cultural Policy**

1223. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a National Cultural Policy;

(b) if so, the aims and objects thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government have prepared only an Approach Paper on the National Policy on Culture. This Approach Paper had been circulated to all Members of Parliament and also placed on the table of the House.

(b) Detailed aims and objectives were spelt out in the Paper. However, in the main, the objective projected by the Approach Paper is to integrate all cultural activities, decentralise the hitherto centralised functions, promote and encourage voluntary and private efforts in the area of culture and to provide assistance for infrastructural facilities wherever necessary to promote Tribal and folk Arts including preservation of the dying forms, preserve and conserve the Cultural Heritage etc.

(c) The question of implementation does not arise since the policy is yet to be formulated.

**Belthara Road (Balia) Thermal Power Project**

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

→ 1224. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(b) Does not arise.

(a) whether environment clearance has been given to Belthara Road (Balia) Thermal Power Project;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite clearance of this project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project was rejected on 9.6.89 due to non-submission of requisite information. The project will be considered from environmental angle on receipt of the requisite information from the project authority.

**Expansion of Track Network in Eastern and South-Eastern Railway**

1225. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal or initiated any action to expand track network of Eastern and South-Eastern Railways to facilitate movement of coal wagons to the Kolaghat, Bakreswar and Balagarh power projects in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**Introduction of New Trains**

1226. SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Government for introduction of new passenger, express and superfast trains; and

(b) the details of the trains introduced during last six months and proposed to be introduced in near future in each zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Traffic justification, type of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(b) A statement containing list of trains introduced during the last six months is attached. Introduction of new trains is an ongoing process.

**STATEMENT**

*(b) List of trains introduced during the last six months:*

---

1.	2613/2614	Trivandrum-Gandhidham Express (weekly)
2.	2103/2104	Bangalore-Kurla Express
3.	9301/9302	Nizamuddin-Kota-Indore Express
4.	8301/8302	Nizamuddin-Sambalpur Express (tri-weekly)
5.	3141/3142	Sealdah-Haldibari/New Alipurduar Teesta-Torsha Express (tri-weekly)
6.	5207/5208	Barauni-Amritsar Express
7.	5013/5014	Varanasi-Gorakhpur Express
8.	9101/9102	Vadodara-Gandhidham Express (6 days a week)
9.	7001/7002	Vijayawada-Madras Pinakini Express
10.	7003/7004	Vijayawada-Secunderabad Satvahana Express
11.	7011/7012	Hyderabad-Bidar Manjira Express
12.	7013/7014	Bidar-Bangalore Hampi Link Express
13.	6213/6214	Tirupati-Bangalore-Mysore Express
14.	2607/2608	Madras-Bangalore Lalbagh Express
15.	303/304	Tatanagar-Chal Radharpur Passenger
16.	IDD/2DB	Dongargarh-Durg/Bhilai Passenger
17.	521/522	Muzaffarpur-Sonpur Passenger
18.	159/160	Virar-Dahanu Road Passenger
19.	145/146	Ratlam-Nagda Passenger
20.	357/358	Secunderabad-Manuguru Passenger
21.	501	Guntur-Vijayawada Passenger

22.	9701/9702	Sikar-Delhi Sainik Express (6 days a week)
23.	425/426	Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj Passenger
24.	441/442	Muzaffarpur- Narkatiaganj Passenger
25.	53/54	Guwahati-New Bongaigan Passenger
26.	451/452	Dabhoi-Miyagam Karjan Passenger
27.	453/454	Bharuch-Samni Passenger
28.	455/456	Pratapnagar-Bodeli Passenger
29.	519/520	Bhatni-Varanasi Passenger
30.	253A/254A	Jolarpettai-Bangalore Passenger
31.	7015/7016	Secunderabad- Visakhapatnam Express (bi-weekly)
32.	1351/1352	Manmad-Aurangabad Passenger
33.	9057/9058	Vadodara-Valsad Express (6 days a week)
34.	7589/7590	Nizamabad-Aurangabad Link Express
35.	1341/1342	Mathura-Agra Cantt Passenger
36.	2619/2620	Nizamuddin-Secunderabad-Bangalore Rajdhani Express (weekly).
37.	311/312	Kayankulam-Alleppey Passenger
38.	313/314	Kayankulam-Alleppey Passenger
39.	315/316	Kayankulam-Alleppey Passenger.

**Orchids in Arunachal Pradesh**

1227. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of species of orchids found in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of species of orchids which are facing extinction;

(c) whether orchids are being exported from Arunachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to preserve them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). On the basis of

surveys carried out by the Botanical Survey, of India (BSI), more than 400 species of orchids, including 25 endemic, ones, have so far been recorded in Arunachal Pradesh. Details of orchid species which are rare and/or vulnerable to extinction are given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). Export of orchids of wild origin is not permitted from any part of the country. According to the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the export of three species of orchids, viz. Blue Vanda (*Vanda coerulea*) Ladies Slipper (*Paphiopedilum* spp) and Red Vanda (*Ranatera imschootiana*) is prohibited. These three species of orchids have also been brought under the purview of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, in order to control their exploitation from the wild. The export of the remaining species covered under the CITES is strictly regulated.

(e) The BSI maintains about 3000 live plants belonging to 400 orchid species in these orchidaria. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh also maintains a large collection of live orchids in its research Station at Tipi in Kameng District.

A large number of National Parks., Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves have been set up in various States which preserve both the fauna and the flora including orchids; and some of these protected areas give particular attention to the endangered species of orchids.

#### STATEMENT

1. *Acanthephippium sylhetense*.
2. *Aectochnoilus crispus*.
3. *Anoectochilus sikkimensis*.
4. *Bulbophyllum lobbi*.

5. *Bulbophyllum viridiflorum*.
6. *Bullevia yunnanensis*.
7. *Calanthe allamaefolia*.
8. *Calanthe alpine*.
9. *Calanthe anousta*.
10. *Cymbidium eburneum*.
11. *Cymbidium hookerianum*.
12. *Dendrobium falconeri*.
13. *Dendrobium nobile*.
14. *Dendrobium sulcatum*.
15. *Dendrobium wardianum*.
16. *Epipoqium seseanum*.
17. *Emeralda cathcartii*.
18. *Paphiopedilum fairieanum*.
19. *Paphiopedilum wardianum*.
20. *Pleione hookeriana*.
21. *Thumia marshalliana*.
22. *Vanda coerulea*.

#### Policy on Wastes

1228. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY;  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion for a national policy



on the management in hazardous and other wastes to reduce the volume of waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c). In a number of meetings/workshops organised by Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as by other agencies, various suggestions have been made on the management, and reduction of hazardous and other wastes.

The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and the Guidelines for Management and Handling of Hazardous Wastes issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests provide for the national regulation on hazardous wastes. Suggestions received from different sources have also been duly considered and have been taken care of in the 'Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution' issued by the Ministry in February, 1992.

#### **Track Maintenance**

1229. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of divisions/zones where the track maintenance work have been given to the contractors;

(b) the reduction of cost achieved by adopting this method;

(c) whether maintenance of tracks have been improved thereby and improvement of traffic movement has been observed; and

(d) the criteria adopted in awarding such work to contractors?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) As a matter of policy, items of regular track maintenance are not being get done through private contractors.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Fund for Afforestation**

1230. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

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

(a) whether a National Fund has been set up for afforestation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount in this fund at present and

(d) the amount provided to the various States from this fund so far, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The National Fund for Afforestation and Wastelands Development was set up on 17th July 1990 to achieve the objective of involving all sections of society and mobilising the resources of individuals, as well as organisations, both corporate and non corporate in the task of waste lands development. The Fund is managed by a committee headed by the Minister (Environment and Forests).

(c) and (d). A total amount of Rs. 11.01.855 is presently available in the Fund, to be spent on projects submitted by

Government Departments/Trusts/Public Sector Undertakings/Local Bodies/Cooperatives/Companies. To date, no project proposal to be financed by the Fund has been received.

### **Bhoj Wetland Project**

1231. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government for approval and early release of funds for Bhoj Wetland Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Bhoj Wetland is one of the 16 wetlands in the country selected for conservation and management under the Wetlands Programme funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. On the basis of the guidelines issued by the Ministry, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been preparing Annual plans for Bhoj Wetland since 1988-89. So far a total amount of Rs. 51 lakhs has been provided to the State Government for carrying out activities under Action Plans, which include erosion control through planting, weed control, water quality monitoring, awareness creation, etc.

[English]

### **Lord Jagannath Temple**

1233. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK:  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has commenced repair work of the Jagannath Temple in Puri;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent on the renovation of this temple and when this work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government propose to install a mobile seismic unit (station) for monitoring microseismic activity in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, other steps being taken for protection of the temple?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The conservation and repair work of this temple are being carried out since 1974. The conservation work of this temple is a continuous process. During the current year Rs. 6.60 lakhs have been allocated but expenditure is generally incurred as per requirements.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present.

(e) The other steps being taken for the protection of the temple are:

(i) Removal of accretionary plaster from the surface of the main temple.

(ii) Replacement of the cracked/damaged stone members with new ones and consolidation of the structure.

(iii) Replacement of corroded iron castings/dowels with non corrosive ones.

(iv) Grouting of cracks/fissures on the structure.

(v) **Chemical treatment and preservation of the exposed surface.**

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

[*Translation*]

**Stoppage of Express trains at Jalgaon Station**

1234. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that a number of express trains do not stop at Jalgaon Station in Bhusawal division of Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to stop express trains at the station; and

(c) if so, the trains proposed to be stopped at the above station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(b) 23 pairs of trains already stop at Jalgaon. At present, there is no proposal to stop any additional train at this station.

(c) Does not arise

[*English*]

**Missing of Art Objects from National Museum**

1235. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the art objects stolen and found missing during the current year from the National Museum, New Delhi and from other archaeological museums in each State along with their cost;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) None of the art objects have either been stolen or found missing from the National Museum and the archaeological museums under the Archaeological Survey of India located in different parts of the country during the current year.

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

**Study on Lamodar River**

1236. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI. HARADHAN ROY:  
PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board on the river Damodar;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check pollution and deteriorating water quality in the river?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Pollution from

domestic wastes coupled with untreated industrial discharge has resulted in the heavy pollution of the Damodar river. The Government has already taken a number of steps for control of pollution in the Damodar basin:-

(i) Efficient and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) Environment guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;

(iii) Industries have been asked to comply within consent requirements of the State pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated standards;

(iv) The Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, have prepared an action plan to meet the effluent and emission standards for polluting industries;

(v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;

(vi) Network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units from setting up common effluent treatment plants;

(viii) A proposal has been prepared for including the cleaning up of the Damodar river in the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan. A commitment of the West Bengal Government sharing 50% of the cost has also been received.

### **Wagons for Kolaghat**

1237. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested for 500 special type of wagons (BOBR) for fast unloading of coal at Kolaghat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Minister-in-Charge of Department of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Science and Technology, Government of West Bengal vide his letter dated 2-4-92 had requested for supply of coal to units IV, V, and VI of Kolaghat Thermal Power Station in BOBR wagons. The power station has not provided necessary infrastructure to handle BOBR wagons. However, Railways have made a beginning by deploying 127 BOBR wagons for loading coal to Kolaghat Thermal Power Station.

### **Railway Projects in Orissa**

1238. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJPATHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway projects that were launched prior to Seventh Five Year Plan in Orissa;

(b) the details of the projects that has already been completed and the progress

**373 Written Answers**      **AGRAHAYANA 10, 1914 (SAKA)**      **Written Answers 374**  
made in regard to the rest of the projects as  
on 30th August, 1992;

(c) the total estimated cost of these  
projects; and

(d) the details regarding railway lines  
taken up during 1992-93 in the State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN):** (a) to (c). Details of new  
railway line projects that were launched prior  
to Seventh Five Year Plan in Orissa, are:

(d) Nil.

Sl.No.	Section	Gauge	Length	Completed in (kms.)
1	2	3	4	5

## Works Since Completed:

- |    |   |    |    |       |
|----|---|----|----|-------|
| 1. | Moomundi-Banspani                                   | BG | 28 | 58-59 |
| 2. | Bondamunda-Dumaro                                   | BG | 68 | 60-61 |
| 3. | Barabil-Panposh Gorge                               | BG | 9  | 60-61 |
| 4. | Permanent take-off arrangement of Bondamunda-Barsua | BG | 3  | 61-62 |

SI No	Section	Gauge	Length	Completed in (kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
5	Nawagaon- Bondamunda	BG	19	62-63
6	Nawagaon- Purnapani	BG	8	62-63
7	Sambalpur- Bargarh	BG	43	62-63
8	Titlagarh- Bolangir	BG	64	62-63
9	Hatia- Nawa- gaon	BG	11	63-64

Sl/No	Section	Gauge	Length	Completed in (kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bargarh- Bolangir	BG	75	63-64
11.	Bimlagarh- Kinburu	BG	29	63-64
12.	Kapilas Road- Balegaon	BG	3	67-68
13.	Retiring Alignment from Rajathagarth- Barang	BG	23	67-68
14.	Kottavalasa- Kirandul	BG	159	68-69
15.	Cuttack-			



SI No	Section	Gauge	Length	Completed in (kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Paradeep	BG	84	73-74
16	Jakhapura- Dairari	BG	33	80-81

## WORKS IN PROGRESS

Sl No	Section	Gauge	Length (Kms)	Estimated cost	Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Koraput-Rayagada (Koraput-Machilguda-20 kms completed in 1985-86)	BG	164 crores	406.59 (upto 8/92)	91%
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur	BG	172	220.00	(upto 6/92)

[*Translation*]**Bridges in Madhya Pradesh**

1239. SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct overbridges in Betul, Amla, Harda, Timli and Khirkiya in Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the convenience of the people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Work on Road overbridge at Betul is in progress. There are no proposals from State Government for construction of Road overbridges at Amla, Harda, Timarni and Khirkiya.

(b) At Betul level crossing No. 256-A at Km. 850/7-8 is being replaced by Road overbridge at an anticipated cost of Rs. 3.00 Crores.

[*English*]**Family Planning Norms for Representatives**

1240. SHRI SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO VADDE:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHIA:  
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD.  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE:  
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

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

(a) whether the National Development Council has recently resolved to debar those with more than two children from holding any elective office from Panchayat to Parliament;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken by the N.D.C.;

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the Representations of people Act for this purpose applicable to all citizens;

(d) if so, the time by which the new policy is to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The Report of the N.D.C. Committee on Population has to be considered by the N.D.C.

**Privatisation of Catering Service**

1241. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise pantry car operations on railways completely;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total investment on setting up new base kitchens during 1992-93?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No investment in new base kitchens has been planned during 1992-93.

**Dhauali Express between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar**

1242. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four pairs of passenger trains of South Eastern Railways in Orissa have been withdrawn from 1998 onwards and only Dhauali Express (one rake service) has been introduced between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether there is any demand for two rakes service for Dhauali Express;

(c) if so, whether any such proposal is under consideration of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Due to re-organisation of train services, five pairs of trains serving Orissa were withdrawn in 1988. Out of these, of pair of trains between Bhubaneswar and Palasa was restored w.e.f. 1.3.89. Besides, 9 pairs of trains (including Dhauali Express) serving State of Orissa have been introduced since 1988.

(b) Demands have been received for introduction of reverse Dhauali Express.

(c) to (e). Examined but not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints..

**Ozone Depletion Substances**

1243. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Ozone bill too high of India" appearing in the Hindu dated October 10, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the task force set up to evolve a national strategy for phasing out ozone depletion substances has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The newsitem appeared in the Hindu on 24th October, 1992.

(b) to (d). The Task Force set up by the Ministry of Industry to formulate the national strategy for phasing out the ozone-depleting substances prepared a report in July 1992. This report was examined, specially in the light of further development concerning the Montreal Protocol. On that basis the Ministry of Industry has since been advised.

**Passenger Trains on Andul-Sealdah Line**

1244. DR. SUDHIRRAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start passenger trains on Andul Sealdah railway

line in order to decongest passenger traffic at Howrah,

- (b) if so the details thereof, and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) This is a goods train line between South Eastern and Eastern Railways where it is not operationally feasible to run any passenger train

#### Rail Yatni Niwas

1245 DR AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of Yatni Niwas at major railway stations in the country

(b) if so, details thereof and the names of such stations Zone wise, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) In view of prevailing constrains of resources there are not immediate plans for constructions of additional Rail Yatni Niwas

#### Rail Bridges In Gujarat

1246 SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI  
THAKORE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of rail bridges in Western Railway covering Gujarat,

(b) the number of those bridges which require repairs,

(c) the amount spent on the repairs of those bridges during 1990 91, and

(d) the number of the bridges the repairs work on which are likely to be undertaken during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN) (a) 6641

(b) 19 of these bridges require major repairs

(c) Accountal of expenditure is not maintained statewise

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

<i>Bridges Nos</i>	<i>Section on which located</i>
287 & 319	Bombay-Surat
560, 573, 574 & 575	Surat Vadodara
639, 641, 644, 663 & 668	Ahmadabad Vadodara
13	Vadodara -Godhra
37	Viramgam - Kharagoda

952

Mehsana-Ahmadabad.

42

Kalol - Katosan Road.

39 &amp; 56

Sabarmati - Botad.

**Visit to China**

1247. **SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:**  
**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:**

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

(a) whether he has visited China during November, 1992;

(b) if so, the broad details of the discussions held with the Chinese leaders;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed during the visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Discussions were held with the Chinese State Councillor and Chairman of the State Education Commission, H.E. Mr. Li Tiejing to review the implementation of the Protocol on Education between India and China signed in February this year. The two sides decided to give further impetus to the contacts between India and China in the area of education and sports. Meetings were also held with Premier Li Peng and other Chinese leaders. The delegation visited a number of schools and other educational institutions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**High Cost of Printing**

1248. **PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTHY:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing gap between the writers and the readers in view of high cost of printing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The overall cost of production of books has increased due to increase in the cost of paper and other inputs. Various autonomous organisations such as National Book Trust, National Council of Educational Research and Training and Sahitya Akademi and the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are producing reasonably priced quality books which are well within the reach of the general public.

**Improvement of Administrative Standard or University**

1249. **SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL:**  
**SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:**

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any comprehensive reform plans to rationalise the administrative and uniform educational standards of various universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan worked out for implementation during the Eighth Plan period; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, in pursuance of National Policy on Education — 1986 and the Programme of Action, the Commission had set up a Committee to review the management patterns including the structure, roles and responsibilities of various Universities/bodies in the light of the new demands on the Universities system. The Committee submitted its report to the Commission in January, 1990 and the Report has since been considered by a Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The recommendations of this Sub-Committee will be circulated to the State Governments/Universities for taking necessary action in this regard after these have been approved by the CABE. In pursuance of NPE-86, the Government and UGC have taken several initiatives to improve the standard of education in institutions of higher learning. Some of the major steps taken in this regard are:

Revision of pay scales of college and university Teachers w.e.f. 1.1.1986. Opportunities provided for training and career advancement for teachers. All-India Eligibility Test introduced to attract best talent to

the teaching profession.

Academic staff colleges establishment for re-orientation of newly appointed university and college Teachers.

27 Curriculum development Centres in Sciences and Humanities established to modernise curricula. Model curricula has been prepared of 27 disciplines in under graduate and post-graduate courses.

Financial assistance provided by UGC for improvement in teaching and research under Special Assistance Programmes, like Centres of Advanced Study, COSIP, COHSSIP, COSIST, etc.

Inter-University Centres established by UGC to provide front-line facilities and services for advancement of research in the university system.

Higher priority given to grant of autonomy to selected Colleges and University Departments.

Guidelines for implementation of an Academic Calendar circulated. These guidelines emphasize observance of at least 180 teaching days by university/colleges.

Regulations for minimum standards for the award of first degree, minimum working days etc. notified by UGC.

#### Forest Cover in North Eastern States

1250. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARIDEVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest cover in North-Eastern States at present and the comparative figures in the beginning of Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether a large scale deforestation has taken place in the North-Eastern States;

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

(d) the funds allocated and utilised for

forest conservation State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The State-wise comparative figures of the forest cover in the North Eastern States assessed by Forest Survey of India based on visual interpretation of satellite Imageries pertaining to the period 1981-83, 1985-87 is a sander:-



Sl. No.	Name of the State	Actual forest Cover Assessed Based on		Actual forest Cover in sq. KMS
		1981-83 Imageries	1985-87 Imageries	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	60500	68763	63757
2.	Assam	26386	26058	24751
3.	Manipur	17679	17885	17685
4.	Meghalaya	16511	15690	15875
5.	Mizoram	19092	18178	18853
6.	Nagaland	14351	14356	14321
7.	Tripura	5743	5325	5535

\* Area of tea garden excluded.

(b) and (c). No large scale deforestation has been reported from the North Eastern States,

(d) The State-wise details of the funds

allocated and utilised for tree Plantation 20 point programme during the VII Plan period in the North Eastern States are as under-

**WIDE PAGE 264(T)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1985-90	
		Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2419.85	1879.41
2.	Assam	9056.50	8031.08
3.	Manipur	1948.85	1529.68
4.	Meghalaya	3433.10	2844.11
5.	Mizoram	2601.10	2615.21
6.	Nagaland	2150.35	1963.99
7.	Tripura	2180.75	2162.89

**Kits for detection of Aids**

regard?

1251. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the AIDS detection centres are equipped with western blot kits which are used for the confirmation of AIDS;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make available this kit to every AIDS detection centre in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). All the 62 surveillance centers where HIV testing is done are attached to a Reference Centre for the confirmation of the ELISA positive samples for surveillance purposes. Western Blot testing facilities for confirmation of ELISA positive sera are available in these Reference Centres.

To ensure the safety of blood, the confirmation of the ELISA positive donors' blood is not necessary, as according to existing strategy, donors blood found positive for HIV antibodies to be discarded and no further testing is necessary.

**Protection of Jaugada Fort in Orissa**

1252. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to undertake the conservation work of 264 BC rock edicts of the Jaugada Fort in Orissa which are gradually getting defaced and obliterated; and

(b) if so, details of the action plan in this

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Ashokan rock edict in JAUGADA FORT, Pandya, District Ganjam Orissa is not getting defaced or obliterated. The Archaeological Survey of India has taken the following steps for its conservation and preservation;

(i) The rock edict has been covered with pillared mandate to protect it from sun and rain.

(ii) Chemical treatment and preservation are done periodically.

(iii) A grill has been provided to prevent visitors from touching the inscription.

(iv) The area is partly fenced for better security.

[*Translation*]

**Thave-Deoria and Lohardaga-Tori Rail Link**

1253. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Thave in Gopalganj district of Bihar with Deoria in Uttar Pradesh and Tori in Palamau district with Lohardaga in Lohardaga district by rail; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise. Due to constraint of

[English]

### Derailment in Kottayam Sector

1254. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the repeated derailment of trains in Kottayam sector, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the reasons for those derailments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). During the last one year (November '91- October '92) 8 accidents due to derailment of goods trains occurred on this section.

Departmental inquiries are conducted into the causes of each accident. Out of the 8 accidents on this section 2 accidents were due to rolling stock failures, 4 due to track defects combined with rolling stock, in one case cause could not be established and one case is still under investigation.

(d) All-out efforts are being made to maintain the assets on this section in good fettle and specific action has been taken to improve track maintenance by:-

(i) Required renewal of track structure, work having been completed in 48 Kms. and remaining 28 Kms. taken up in the current year.

(ii) Strengthening and upgradation of track structure including improvement by way of treatment of formation where required.

(iii) Carriage and wagon examination

has also been strengthened at Inumbanam and Tirunelveli.

Accidents are being monitored at the highest level to ensure follow up action being taken to prevent accidents on this section.

[Translation]

### Utilisation of Godowns by FCI

1255. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is making optimum utilisation of the capacity of its Godowns in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the losses suffered till date on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Due to low procurement during the last two seasons and the increased off take of foodgrains under Public Distribution System and other Government schemes, the capacity utilisation of Food Corporation of India's (FCI's) godowns is at present somewhat low.

(c) FCI does not operate godowns on commercial basis. Its godowns are utilised only for meeting the storage requirements of buffer and operational stocks of foodgrains with them.

[English]

### Quit India Movement

1256. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

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

(a) the details of various programmes which have been launched so far on the

occasion of the golden jubilee celebrations of the historic "Quit India" Movement; and

(b) the amount spent on each of such programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Promotion of Vocational Education

1257. SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to cover twenty five per cent of the students by vocational education during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of vocational colleges and schools opened so far under the auspices of the Union Government;

(c) whether there is any job prospect for students coming out of these vocational institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds allocated to the States for promotion of vocational education during the current financial year, State-wise/ Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocational Education 12543 vocational sections at + 2 level involving 4400 schools/colleagues have been approved upto 1991-92.

(c) and (d). The selections of vocational courses is to be done on the basis of vocational surveys, registrations in the Employment Exchanges and a general assessment of manpower needs made under district development plans. The Central Government have taken the following steps to facilitate wage/self-employment of the vocational students:-

(i) The Department of Personnel & Training has issued a circular to all Ministries/Departments requesting them to review the recruitment rules in order to make the vocational students eligible for employment. The Department of Education has also set up inter-ministerial Committee to review the position, department-wise, about the posts available in various departments and organisations under them, in respect of which preference can be given to persons with relevant vocational training.

(ii) 60 subject fields have been covered as under the Apprentices Act to enable the students to benefit under the Apprenticeship scheme.

(iii) It is possible for vocational students to get bank assistance for setting up small scale industries.

(iv) Office of the Development Commissioner SSI has decided that unemployed youth who have done vocational training at plus two level would be given preference under

the scheme of self-employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY).

(v) Job linked vocational courses are being run for General Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and Railway Commercial Staff.

(vi) To promote self employment, entrepreneurship development is a compulsory component of many

vocational courses.

(vii) State Governments have been requested to initiate action on the lines of the action taken by the Central Government.

(e) Assistance is given under the Scheme on the basis of proposal received from the States/UTs. Details of funds released to the States/UTs for implementation of the scheme during current year is given in the statement attached.

### STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs.</i>	<i>Funds released</i>
1.	Mizoram	24,88,255
2.	Manipur	7,18,350
3.	Uttar Pradesh	4,31,39,000
4.	Punjab	3,20,62,000
5.	Karnataka	6,65,18,000
6.	Goa	92,56,261
7.	Himachal Pradesh	59,41,700
8.	Orissa	1,22,000
9.	Rajasthan	3,40,39,500
10.	Maharashtra	18,20,33,300
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,25,000
12.	Gujarat	10,70,73,700
13.	Chandigarh	8,65,,000
14.	Andhra Pradesh	12,66,63,800
15.	Haryana	1,31,44,000
16.	Delhi	46,38,000

**Health Personnel Sent Abroad by AIIMS**

1258. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of health personnel who have been sent abroad from various fellowships from AIIMS during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled candidates have also sent abroad on fellowships in adequate number by AIIMS;

(c) if so, the details thereof during last two years; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to assure adequate representation of SC & ST candidates in such fellowships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). During the last three years, 118 medical and para-medical personnel from All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi have been sent abroad on fellowship. Out of these 118 persons, eight belong to Scheduled castes. The details during the last two years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total number of persons sent abroad on fellowship</i>	<i>No. of SC/ST</i>
1990-91	50	3
1991-92	29	2
	79	5

[*Translation*]

**Wagons for Nagpur Station**

1259. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons/rakes demanded for loading of oranges at Nagpur during 1991-92 and the number of wagons/rakes made available by the Government, and

(b) the details of the efforts being made to provide required number of wagons/rakes for this purpose as per the demand made during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There was a demand for 311 wagons during 1991-92. Out of

these, the indent for 7 wagons was cancelled, leaving a net requirement of 304 wagons. The demand was met to the extent of 216 wagons.

(b) During the year 1992-93 there was a demand for 20 wagons. Including the previous uncleared demand of 88 wagons, the total requirement was of 108 wagons. Out of these, the requisition for 16 wagons was cancelled, leaving a balance of 92 wagons which was met in full.

**Funds for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalyayas**

1260. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for opening a new Kendriya Vidyalyaya;



(b) whether Government have provided adequate funds for opening more Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The estimated expenditure on opening of a new single section Kendriya Vidyalaya exclusion cost of building in the first year is as follows:-

(i) Class (I-V) Rs. 6.4 lakhs

(ii) Classes (I-VIII) Rs. 12.3 lakhs

(ii) Classes (II-XII) Rs. 20.25 lakhs.

(b) and (c). There is no decision to open more new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the current financial year.

[*English*]

#### Setting up of Museum in Calcutta

1261. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Asiatic Society to set up a museum on Indian Civilisation to be known as Heritage India in Calcutta;

(b) whether the Asiatic Society has since submitted a note incorporating the concept plan of the proposal;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Government have received no such proposal.

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

[*Translation*]

#### Polluting Industries in M.P.

1262. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the names of industries identified under the action plan for pollution control in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): As per the information received from the Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board the names of industries identified in Madhya Pradesh under the action plan for pollution control in the major and medium polluting sectors are given below:

1. M/s Bhilai Steel Plant  
Bhilai
2. M/s Bharat Aluminum Co,  
Korba
3. M/s Hukumchand Jute Mills
4. M/s Grasim Industries, Nagda
5. M/s Opium Alkaloid work, Nomuch.
6. M/s Jayant Vitamins, Ratlam
7. M/s Jiwaji Rao Sugar Mill  
Daloda
8. M/s Gwalior Sugar Co,  
Gwalior

- |     |   |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 9.  | M/s Jaora Sugar Mill, Jaora   | 24. | M/s Bordia Chemicals<br>Ratlam                             |
| 10. | M/s Mordna Mandai Shakari<br>Shakkar Kharkhanna, Dogalpur<br>Morena | 25. | M/s Malwa Vanaspati and<br>Chemicals<br>Ghatabillod        |
| 11. | M/s Ratlam Alcohol Plant<br>Ratlam                                  | 26. | M/s Ujjain Tripol<br>Ratlam                                |
| 12. | M/s Cox Distillery, Nowgong   | 27. | M/s Kashyap Sweethera (P) Ltd.<br>Badnawar                 |
| 13. | M/s Orient paper Mills<br>Amlai                                     | 28. | M/s Naval Singh Ka Sahkari<br>Shakkar Kharkhana, Burhanpur |
| 14. | M/s Nepa Mills Ltd.<br>Nepanagar                                    | 29. | M/s Malwan Sahkari Shakkar<br>Karkhana, Barlai             |
| 15. | M/s Cement, Corporation of India<br>(CCL)<br>Mandhar                | 30. | M/s Bhopal; Sugar Industry<br>Sehore                       |
| 16. | M/s C.C.L.<br>Nayagaon.   | 31. | M/s Chhatisgarh Distillery<br>Ujjain                       |
| 17. | M/s C.C.L.<br>Akaltarn  | 32. | M/s Rajdhani Distillery<br>Ujjain                          |
| 18. | M/s Associated cement Companies<br>(ACC)<br>Jamul                   | 33. | M/s Madiya Distillery<br>Bhilai                            |
| 19. | M/s A. C.C.,<br>Kaymore   | 34. | M/s Associated Distillery<br>Barwaha                       |
| 20. | M/s M D S. Banmore<br>Distt. Morena.                                | 35. | M/s Bhopal Distilleries<br>Bhopal                          |
| 21. | M/s Amarkanthak Thermal Power<br>Station<br>Chachai                 | 36. | M/s Vindhyaachal Distillery<br>Rajgarh                     |
| 22. | M/s Satpura Thermal Power Station<br>Barni, Batul                   | 37. | M/s Ram Distillery<br>Sahetgang                            |
| 23. | M/s M.P.E.B. (East) Thermal Power<br>Station<br>Korba               | 38. | M/s Kediya Leather & Liquor<br>Ghatabillod                 |
|     |   | 39. | M/s Rairu Distillery<br>Rairu                              |

40.      M/s Rairu Distillery  
            Rairu
- 41        M/s Agrawal Breveries  
            Barwaha
- 42        M/s Dhar Distillery, Dhar
43.      M/s Seoni Distillery, Seoni
- 44        M/s Bhopal Paper & Board Ltd.,  
            Rajgarh
- 45        M/s Diamond cement, Narsingarh

have received 24 complaints of alleged negligence of doctors, in private hospitals/ Nursing Homes of Delhi during the last 3 years

(b) and (c) Enquiries have been conducted in cases where even prima-facie evidence negligence was found Seven such enquiries have been conducted out of these in 3 cases no negligence could be proved, in one case the guilty doctor has been proceeded against The enquiry/investigation in remaining 3 cases is under progress,

(d) and (e) The Nursing Home cell of Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Administration, monitor all the cases of alleged negligence brought to its notice takes necessary follow up action

**Negligence of Doctors in Private Hospitals of Delhi**

1263      SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR  
   SHARMA  
   SHRI R JEEVARATHINAM

[English]

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

**Meetings.Conferences on Environment**

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government about negligence of doctors in private hospitals/Nursing Homes of Delhi during the last three years,

1264      SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 5306 on August 11, 1992 and State

(b) whether the Government have taken any action against the guilty persons on all such reported cases,

(a) the number of invitations received by the Government from the International Organisations for attending meetings conferences on environment during the last three years, and

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether the Government propose to monitor the medical facilities in private hospitals in view of deaths occurring due to negligence of doctors and other para medical staff, and

(b) the number of journalists and scientists sent as delegates to each of the meetings conferences from the Government of India during that period?

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) The Delhi Administration

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Sai Adopted Schools**

1265. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and details of schools adopted by the Sports Authority of India upto October 1992; and

(b) the details of grant provided for construction of infrastructures and purchase of sports equipments to these schools;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Sports Authority of

India under its National Sports Talent Contest Schemes has adopted 56 schools as on 31-10-1992 as per details given in the statement attached.

(b) Under the NSTC Scheme, the following financial assistance is provided:-

(i) Non-recurring financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Rs 7.50 lakhs in hilly areas) for improvement, expansion/creation of sports infrastructure and for purchase of essential sports equipment.

(ii) Recurring annual financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- for maintenance of sports facilities and purchase of consumable sports goods required for NSTC children admitted to the schools.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1. Wesley Boys High School & College. Secunderabad. Andhra Pradesh.
	2. V.P. Siddhartha Public School, Vijayawada.
	3. Loyola High School, Vinukonda
	4. Sainik School. Goalpara
	5. Govt. BHS School, Golaghat
	6. Don Bosco School, Guwahati
Bihar	7. St. Ignatius High School, Bihar
	8. Govt. Girls High School, Ranchi
Chandigarh	9. Shivalik Public School, Chandigarh
Delhi	10. Air Force Bal Bharati school, New Delhi.
	11. Army Public School, Jhaula Kuan, New Delhi

<i>Name of State</i>		<i>Name of the School</i>
	12.	Mothers International School, New Delhi.
Goa	13.	St. Anthhony High School, Goa
Gujarat	14.	Charutar Vidya Mandal, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Gujarat.
Himachal Pradesh	15.	Govt High School, Major
Haryana	16.	Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Raj.
	17.	C R Z Sr. sec. School, Sonapat
Jammu and Kashmir	18.	Tyndale Biscoe School, She.khbagh
	19.	Mallinson Girls School., Sheikhbagh
Karnataka	20.	St Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore
	21.	Mountain View High School., Chickmangalur
	22.	Sri Rama Krishna Vidyashala, Mysore
Kerala	23.	G V Raja Sports School, Kerala
	24.	St Anthony's High School, Shillong
Maharashtra	25.	Pravara Public School, Pravaranagar
	26.	Bhonsala Military School, Rambhoomi, Nask
	27.	Sanjeevan Vidyaiaya Panchgani, Dt Satara
	28.	Muktangan English School, Pune
Manipur	29.	Sainik School, Imphal
Madhya Pradesh	30.	Govt Multipurpose HS School, Indore,

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>
	31. Maharani Laxmibahi Govt. Multi purpose HS School, Jabaipur
	32. Jawaharlal Nehru School, BHEL, Bhopal
Mizoram	33. Govt. High School, Macdonald Hill, Mizoram
Nagaland	34. John Govt. High School, Viswema
	35. St. Mary's Girls High School, Sundergarh
	36. B.S. High School, Sundergarh
	37. DAV Public School, Bhubaneshwar
Punjab	38. Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Tanda Umar, Hoshiarpur
	39. Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School, Jalandhar
	40. Govt. Girls Sr. sec. School, Amritsar
Rajasthan	41. Banasthali Vidyapith School, Banasthali
	42. Bhupal Nobels HS School, Udaipur
	43. Sh. Guru Nanak Khalsa HS School, Sriganganagar.
Sikkim	44. Tashi Namgyal Academy, Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	45. Madras Christian College HS School, Chetput
	46. Sri Sarda Vidyalaya Girls, School, Salem
	47. St. Joseph's HS School, Cuddalore
Tripura	48. Umakant Academy, Agartala, Tripura

<i>Name of State</i>		<i>Name of the School</i>
Uttar Pradesh	49	Udai Pratap Inter College, Varanasi
	50	Colvin Taluqdars College, Lucknow
	51	M K P Inter College, Dehradun
West Bengal	52	Govt Girls High School, Krishnanagar
	53	Bidhan Nagar HS School, Salt Lake City
	54	Victoria Boys Schools, Kurseong, Dt Darjeeling
	55	Dow Hill School, Kurseong
	56	Taldi Mohan Chand High School, Taldi, West Bengal

[*Translation*]

against such companies?

**Supply of Spurious Breakfast in  
N.D.M.C. AND M.C.D. Schools**

1266 SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of incidents in which students fell ill after taking breakfast in New Delhi Municipal Committee/Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools during last two years,

(b) the total number of students taken ill in such incidents,

(c) the names of the companies which had supplied spurious breakfast in such schools, and

(d) the action taken by the Government

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b) As per information furnished by New Delhi Municipal Committee, there were two such incidents, in which about 249 students were taken ill. However, no such incident has occurred in any school under M C D

(c) The names of companies are-

(i) M/s Indo Vita Protein Pvt Ltd,

(ii) M/s Bright Food Industries

(d) The payment of M/s Indo Protein Pvt Ltd was forfeited and further supply stopped. In respect of second incident no payment has been made to M/s Bright Food Industries and further supply discontinued.

[English]

### Leprosy Vaccine

1267. SHRI RAM KAPSE: 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 " ICMR ignores report on leprosy vaccine failure " appearing in Indian Express (Bombay edition) dated July 26, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have withdrawn this vaccine from the market;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of patients treated with this vaccine from September, 1991 onward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Venezuela Leprosy Vaccine demonstrated that the vaccine does not offer substantially greater efficacy against Leprosy than B.C.G. alone. This was published in *Lancet* on 22.2.92. The W.H.O. Leprosy Vaccine currently under trial in India is of a different species. In this trial, in India, the efficacy on subjects under Indian conditions is being tested. Various aspects of the Venezuelan trial were considered by I.C.M.R. in May, 1992 and the general opinion converged for continuation of the clinical trial in India, of the WHO vaccine.

Currently four vaccines (anti-leprosy) are under clinical trial in India viz, WHO vaccine, ICRC vaccine, MW vaccine and C.D.R.I. Vaccine.

(c) and (d). Since the vaccine has not been released for marketing the question of its withdrawal does not arise.

(e) The vaccines are used for the prevention of the disease and not for curing the disease. The exact number of persons vaccinated is not available.

### Priority for Coal Transportation to Brick Industry

1268. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in fixing priority for transportation of coal to different consumer industries;

(b) the details regarding the priority fixed for different consumer industries;

(c) whether the brick industry has been treated as non-industrial consumer and given a low priority for transportation of coal; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

### STATEMENT

(a) to (d). The priorities for various consumers are decided by the Central Government and the Railway organise movement of coal according to these guidelines.

All sponsored coal traffic is booked under priority 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule issued by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 71 of The Railway Act, 1989. Different classes under which coal traffic is categorized are as under:-



- (A) Shipment/Export
- (B) Metallurgical Industries
- (C) Coal Washeries
- (D) Armed Forces
- (E) Inland Railways Transport
- (F) Public Utilities
- (G) Heavy Industries
- (H) Plantations
- (I) Engineering
- (J) Ores & Quarries
- (K) Chemical Industries
- (L) Fibre Industries
- (M) Civilian Requirements
- (N) Food Processing Industries
- (O) Tiles and Roads
- (P) Miscellaneous
- (Q) Tele-Communication

BRK is covered under Tiles & Roads.

Thermal Power Stations and industries in the Core Sector are supplied coal priority due to their relative importance to the economy and balance coal is equitably distributed amounts industries in the non-core sector, including BRK

**Railway Station at Elavally**

1270. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a railway station at Elavally on the Trichur-Guruvayur railway line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Alleged Irregularities in primary Schools**

1271. SHRIAMARROYPRADHAN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding irregularities in the MCD Primary Schools in Delhi, particularly in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on those complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA) (a) to (c) According to information furnished my Municipal Corporation of Delhi, a complaint was received regarding MCD Primary School, Vasant Vihar.

The details of the complaint and action taken by MCD are as follows.-

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
i) Rs. 20/- was charged in lumpsum for the entire year from each student without receipt and detail to the parents.	On inquiry, it was found that the fee charged from each student was properly accounted for.
ii) P.T.A. money was charged from students but no P.T.A. existed.	Though formal constitution and meeting of P.T.A. was not there but a group of parents who did not constitute a quorum took decision.
iii) 6 tents were pitched against 10 proposed and paid for.	No irregularity was found on this account
iv) No. of Durries on stock register and physically on the ground differs,	
v) Amenities like leveling of grounds, drinking water tanks/tap and toilets need to be provided.	Interim arrangement for drinking water has been made. Other facilities are being provided

### **Reservation of Seats to Ex-Servicemen**

(b) Does not arise.

1272. SHRIG. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(c) According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University the MBA programme offered by the University is designed for serving personnel Supervisory/managerial positions. As such the question of any fee concession to students pursuing this programme has not been considered. Admission to the programme is through a written entrance test and all candidates who qualify in the entrance test are offered admission. The University has, therefore, not made any reservation of seats in favour of any category of students.

(a) whether there is any proposal for reservation of seats and fee concessions for MBA course to ex-servicemen in Indira Gandhi Open University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

### **Distance Education**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

1273. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students getting higher education through the Distance Education Systems in the country, state wise,

(b) the details of grants provided by the Government for the Distance Education during the past three years State wise,

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the grants in aid and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA) (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC) Statewise enrolment of students in Distance/ Correspondence Education System in Indian Universities during 1991 92 is given in the statement attached

(b) Grants released to the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and the National Open School (NOS) by the Centre during the last three years were as follows

	IGNOU	NOS (Rs in lakhs)
1989 90	1341 00	87 77
1990 91	1401 00	152 87
1991 92	1200 00	160 50

Further, according to the information furnished by IGNOU, the Kota Open University (KOU) and the Andhra Pradesh Open University (APOU) have been sanctioned Rs 22 00 lakhs and Rs 23 00 lakhs respectively by IGNOU during 1991

According to the information furnished by UGC, maintenance grants provided to Schools of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education, Delhi by the Commission were as follows

	Rs in lakhs
1988 89	96 14
1989 90	102 86
1990 91	117 29

The UGC has also provided Plan assistance amounting to Rs 4 00 lakhs during the last three years to Kurukshetra and Allahabad Universities for their Correspondence Courses

IGNOU and the NOS respectively for the Eighth Plan

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the availability of resources allocations of Rs 60 00 crores and Rs 11 00 crores have been made for

According to information furnished by IGNOU a tentative allocation of Rs 5 00 crores, out of the Eighth Plan allocation, has been made for providing assistance to State Open Universities during the Eighth Plan

## STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94627
2.	Bihar	2159
3.	Gujarat	168
4.	Haryana	14031
5.	Himachal Pradesh	19602
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2858
7.	Karnataka	35229
8.	Kerala	13686
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8050
10.	Maharashtra	32751
11.	Orissa	13775
12.	Punjab	14688
13.	Rajasthan	14688
14.	Tamil Nadu	284950
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9752
16.	Delhi (U.T.)	117070
Grand Total		673822

**Drowning of Children on I.I.T.  
Swimming Pool**

1274. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of children were

drowned in I.I.T. swimming Pool in Delhi on November 11, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have instituted or propose to institute an independent inquiry to probe into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two children aged 10 and 8 years approximately were drowned in IIT Swimming Pool in Delhi on 10.11.1992. The exact circumstances of the incident are not yet known.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, IIT, Delhi has constituted an Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of a Professor to look into the matter.

#### Diarrhoea Drug for Children

1275. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD  
YADAV:  
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS  
PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported finding of the world Organisation that several drugs given to children for treating acute diarrhoea may cause death and must be banned;

(b) if so, the names of such drugs; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The World Health Organisation's report cautions against the use of anti-motility drugs for treatment of diarrhoea in children and suggests rational use of antibiotics and absorbents for the

treatment diarrhoea. The report also points out that indiscriminate use of these drugs may cause serious adverse reaction on children.

The names of the drugs include diphenoxylate, loperamide, streptomycin, neomycin, hydroxyquinolones, certain sulfonamides and certain absorbents like kaolin and pectin.

(c) The Government have already cautioned against the use of certain drugs for children and necessary warning/ precautionary statements are required to be given by the manufactures in the package insert of diphenoxylate and formulations thereof viz: "Note to be given in children below six years". However, the Directorate General of Health Services are again examining the rationality of continued marketing of all anti-diarrhoeal drugs for children.

#### Action Plan for Children

1276. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Programme of action plan on children has been launched;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the date by which the plan is proposed is to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). The National Plan of Action covers decade upto 2000 A.D. The major goals for survival, protection and development of children as envisaged in the National Plan of Action in Children are as follows:-

- (i) Reduction of infant mortality rate to less than 60 per 1000 live births and reduction of child mortality rate to less than 10 by the year 2000;
- (ii) Reduction of maternal mortality by half during the period 1990-2000;
- (iii) Reduction in severe and moderate malnutrition among under five children by half, by 2000 A.D.;
- (iv) Universal access to safe drinking water and improved access to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
- (v) Universal enrolment, retention, minimum level of learning, reduction of disparities and universalisation of effective access of schooling;
- (vi) Achievement of adult literacy rate of 80 per cent in the age-group 15-35, with emphasis on female literacy; and
- (vii) Improved protection of children in

especially difficult circumstances.

### **National Mental Health Programme**

1277. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical and non-medical professionals required to implement the National Mental Health Programme and the number of them available at present;

(b) the steps being taken to train adequate manpower during Eighth Plan;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the working of National Mental Health Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) At present there are about:

Qualified Psychiatrists	2200-2400
Clinical Psychologist	600-700
Psychiatric Social Workers	400-500
Psychiatric Nurses	400-500

Judged by the criteria in developed countries the present number is not considered adequate.

(b) At present about 200 Psychiatrists are trained every year.

Training facilities for Clinical Psychologists, Psychiatric Nurses and Psychiatric Social Workers are available

where every year about 30-40 Clinical Psychologists and 30-40 Psychiatric Nurses are trained.

During 8th Plan 11 Regional Centres in Medical Colleges in the country have been identified for purpose of training in Mental Health Care.

(c) and (d). The Govt. reviews the working

of National Mental Health Programme from time to time and necessary steps are taken to implement the same.

**Setting up of Hospital**

1278. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from various State Governments for assistance for setting up of new Government hospitals

(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 (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Health being a State subject the proposals for setting up of new hospitals are considered and implemented by the State Governments under their State Plan in keeping with their priorities and overall availability of resources.

**Palace on Wheels**

1279. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the net revenue earned by Railways during each of last three years from Palace on Wheels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The net revenue by the Railways from the operation of 'Palace on Wheels' during the preceding three financial years is as follows:-

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
(Rs in crores)		
1 50	1 71	3 78

**Railway Line between Baliadilla and Reoghat (MP)**

1280 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any proposal to his Ministry to provide a rail link between Baliadilla and Reoghat mines for the smooth movement of iron ore, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) This being a single user line, can be taken up if funds are arranged by SAIL, Ministry of Steel & Mines or State Government. They have been advised accordingly.

**Non-Surgical Termination of Pregnancy**

1281 SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the progress made by the scientists in India working on formulations for non-surgical termination of early pregnancy,

(b) whether any surgery has been made

to find out the number of couples in rural India who do not have access to adequate methods of family planning and to plan their family; and

(c) if not, the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The studies conducted by ICMR suggest that administration of RU 486—an antiprogesterin followed by prostaglandin is effective in terminating early pregnancy. Clinical trials show that 200 mg of RU 486 followed by 5 mg 9 methylene PGE 2 gel administration is successful in inducing termination of pregnancy in over 90% of women.

(b) and (c). Family Welfare services are provided to the people living in rural areas through Subcentres, Primary and Community Health Centres, throughout the country including remote rural areas.

#### Committee on Global Environment Fund

1282. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee on Global Environment Fund was set up or proposed to be set up as decided in the recent UNCED meeting at Rio;

(b) if so, whether India voiced the apprehensions of developing countries regarding possible infringement of national sovereignty by this committee; and

(c) if so, the consensus arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) The Global Environment Facility was established in 1990. At the UNCED held at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992, there was no decision to set up a new Global Environment Fund.

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

#### Promotion of Electopathy/ Electrohomoeopathy

1283. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: With the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions conferring Electopathy/Electrohomoeopathy course in the country and the number of students undergoing such courses therein;

(b) where the Government propose to recognise electopathy/Electrohomoeopathy course in view of the large number of institutions and students in the course;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken on or proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of Electopathy/Electrohomoeopathy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Electopathy/Electrohomoeopathy courses have not been recognised by the Government. As such, Government do not have any information relating to the number of institutions running Electopathy/Electrohomoeopathy courses and number of students undergoing such courses;

(b) The question of recognising Electopathy/Electrohomoeopathy courses is *subjudice*.



(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

(c) the division-wise details of total land encroached upon during the last year; and

[*Translation*]

**Encroachment in S.E. Railway**

(d) the details of the action taken against officials responsible for not preventing encroachment of railway land?

1284. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway land under South Eastern Railway has been encroached upon;

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

(b) if so, the division-wise details of the land encroached upon in this zone;

(b) Division-wise details of area under encroachment:

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Adra	:	59.88 acres
Bilaspur	:	15.11 "
Chakardharpur	:	30.84 "
Khurda Road	:	57.00 "
Kharagpur	:	58.64 "
Nagpur	:	20.60 "
Visakhapatnam	:	8.13 "

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(c) There have been no fresh cases of encroachments during the last year.

for financial assistance or pension in indigent circumstance; and

(d) Action against the officials is taken under the extant rules for neglect of duties according to circumstances.

(b) the decision of the Government thereon?

[*English*]

**Financial Assistance for Artists**

1285. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Government from artists of Kerala

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). For grant of financial assistance for the year 1992-93, 19 applications were received in respect of artistes of Kerala. All these applications were considered by the Selection Committee with has recommended one case for grant of financial assistance.

**Archaeological Study in Indus Valley**

1286. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAOGHANGARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of archeological studies undertaken in Indus Valley region since the first study of Mohanjo-Daro;

(b) whether the Government has estimated the periodisation of Mohanjo-Daro, Harappa etc; and

(c) if so, the estimated period of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) About 20 studies have been carried out by the Archeological Survey of India since the first study at Mohanjodaro.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As a result of the studies undertaken on the basis of the structural remains and excavated finds including the C-14 determinations, the chronology of the Harappa culture has been tentatively worked out approximating between Circa 2802 to 1800 B.C.

**Schemes for Maternal and Child Health in Maharashtra**

1287. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for Maternal and Child Health Programmes received the Union Government for approval from Maharashtra upto 31st October, 1992;

(b) the number out of them cleared and

the number still pending clearance; and

(c) the reasons for delay and the time by which the remaining schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Goods Transport Terminals**

1288. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway have evolved any scheme for construction of Goods Transport Terminals at Railway Stations in Delhi region;

(b) whether the Government also propose to construct Goods Transport Terminals at major railway stations in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Schemes for construction of goods terminals in Delhi area are likely to be formulated in 1992-93.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During 92-93 as far as Delhi area is concerned.

(e) Does not arise

[English]

**Depletion of Forest Area**

1289 SHRI D VENKATESWARA  
RAO  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Depletion rate of temperate forest highest in India' appearing in 'The Economic Times' dated October 30, 1932,

(b) if so, whether the report by the world wildlife Fund has pointed out that India is losing twenty three per cent of its forest land every year,

(c) if so, whether the Government has examined the report,

(d) if so the details thereof, and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House

**Quality Control of Chocolates**

1290 SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA  
DR AMRIT LAL KALIDAS  
PATEL

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

(a) whether Indian chocolates carry any standardized mark like Agmark or of Bureau of Indian Standards for safeguarding the health of children,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether any standards for items like chocolates are proposed to be laid down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) to (c) Chocolate is not covered under Agmark as it does not come under Agricultural and Allied Products

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated standards for chocolate but certification scheme operated by them is a voluntary one and it is for the manufacturers to opt for the same. So far no manufacturer has approached the Bureau of Indian Standards for certification

**Security Force for Protection of Cultural Heritage**

1291 MAJ GEN (RETD) BHUWAN  
CHANDRA KHANDURI  
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA  
HANDIQUE

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Mirdha Study Group on Archaeology had recommended for setting up of a security force on the lines of CISF to protect our invaluable cultural heritage,

(b) if so, the whether the Government have decided to implement its recommendations, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). As Armed Guards have already been deployed in a number of monuments and sites museums, it was not found necessary. Moreover, Security Officers have been appointed and posted in the Circle Offices and elsewhere specifically to look after the security of monuments/site museums

### **Tiger Preservation Plan**

1292. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government decided to launch some Tiger preservation Plan in various sanctuaries and National Parks;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the capital outlay involved;

(c) the extent of improvement envisaged to be made in the existing setup of the Tiger Project in Sunderbans in West Bengal;

(d) the funds earmarked therefor; and

(e) the role, if any, assigned to the State Government in the implementation of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, the tiger is protected under the provisions of Wildlife (P) Act and the existing efforts towards conservation of Tiger is continuing.

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

### **Bridges at Joghigopa**

1293. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the progress made in construction of Narnarayan Setu at Joghigopa over the Brahmaputra river; and

(b) the time by which the bridge is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 71% progress as on 31.10.92.

(b) June, 1994.

[*Translation*]

### **Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Ratlam**

1294. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct building for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be constructed?

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

(b) and (c). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have approached the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), who are the authorised construction agency for the construction of School building of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Ratlam. Receipt of modified drawings and estimates from the CPWD is awaited.

**Upgradation of Navyug Schools**

1295. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for upgradation of N.D.M.C. Navyug Schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). N.D.M.C. Jr. has intimated that there is no proposal to upgrade any Junior Navyug School at present.

**CGHS Dispensary in Vasnt Vihar, Delhi**

1297. SHRISURYANARAYANYADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Government employees residing in Vasant Vihar and adjoining areas of South Delhi for setting up of C.G.H.S. Dispensary there;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) when the dispensary is likely to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard so as to mitigate the problems of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries residing that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Due to financial constraints, it has not been possible to include the proposal for setting up a new allopathic dispensary at Vasant Vihar in the Annual Plan of the CGHS. However, the Central Government employees residing in that area are availing medical facilities from CGHS dispensary No. 50 & 50 (R.K. Puram - III & IV).

**Application for Tikku Committee Report on NDMC Doctors**

1298. SHRI VILAS MUTTERMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tikku Committee Report is applicable to doctors working in NDMC and MCD hospitals;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to extend Tikku Committee report to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). A specific reference to MCD has been made in recommendation No. 24 of the High Power Committee. A copy of O.M. No. A. 45013/13/90-CHS. V. dated 14.11.1991 containing decisions of the Government on the High Power Committee (Tikku Committee) on service doctors is enclosed in the statement attached. Organisation like NDMC and MCD are covered by clause 15 of the O.M. dated 14.11.91.

**STATEMENT**

No. A. 45013/13/90 -CHS. V  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

New Delhi, November 14th, 1991.

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Recommendations of the High Power Committee (Tikku Committee on Service doctors Decisions thereon.

A Committee had been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Tikku, Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India, to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring of the doctors of the Central Health Service. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The various recommendations contained in the Report have been carefully considered and the Government of India have taken the following decisions:-

- (1) Two additional posts of Additional Directors General of Health Services (Rs. 7300-7600) shall be created by upgrading two of the existing common Senior Administrative Grade posts (Rs. 5900-6700). Appointment to these additional posts of Additional Directors General will be made on the same lines as the existing posts of Additional Directors General.
- (2) Four additional posts in the scale of Rs. 7300-7600 shall be operated under Rule 4 (9) of the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, by upgradation of 4 posts in the Supertime scale of Rs. 5900-6700.
- (3) 34 additional posts of Director-Professors (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Teaching Specialists Sub-cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.
- (4) 35 additional posts of Consultants (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Non-teaching Specialists sub-cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Specialists Grade 1 (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.
- (5) The distinction between the Non Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) and Functional Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) will be eliminated in the Central Health Service. All Associate Professors in the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Professors from 1-12-1991. All Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-cadre) in the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Specialists Grade I w.e.f. 1-12-1991.
- (6) All Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) and Specialists Grade I officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres) will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs. 5900-6700) subject to availability of vacancies, provided they have completed at least 3 years of regular service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 irrespective of whether the said service was performed in the Functional Grade or Non-functional Grade off Rs. 4500-5700, the Associate Professors and Specialists Grade II, officers presently in the Non-functional Selection Grade and to be designated as Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively from 1-12-1991, shall *en masse* be placed below the existing Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively for the

purpose of preparing eligibility lists for consideration for promotion to Senior Administrative level posts (Rs. 5900-6700)

- (7) As in the case of Teaching Sub-cadre, so also in the sub-cadres of Non-teaching Specialists and Public Health Specialists, the minimum essential qualification for recruitment as Specialist Grade II officers (Rs. 3000-5000) shall, inter-alia be a postgraduates degree with three years' experience after obtaining the postgraduate degree, or postgraduate diploma with five years experience after obtaining the postgraduate diploma. All Specialists Grade II officers, recruited in accordance with the modified Recruitment Rules as mentioned above, shall be promoted to the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 completion of 2 years of service in the scale of Rs. 3000-5000, subject to seniority-cum-fitness.
- (8) Recruitment to the posts belonging to Super-Specialties, for which the essential minimum qualification is, inter-alia, DM or MCh or equivalent, shall be made in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 in the Teaching/Non-teaching Specialists Sub-cadres.
- (9) In all the three Sub-cadres, (Teaching, Non-teaching, and Public Health), officers with 6 years service in the scale of Rs. 3700-500, or total 8 years service in the scales Rs. 3000-5000 and Rs. 3700-5000, shall be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 according to existing guidelines (which inter-alia, provide assessment during the preceding 5 years). On such placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-

5700, the Associate Professors will stand designated as Professors, and the Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health) shall stand designated as Specialists Grade I officers.

- (10) The Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) will be promoted as Chief Medical Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) on completion of six years of regular service as Senior Medical Officers or on completion of ten years of combined regular service as medical Officers and Senior Medical Offices of which at least two years shall be as Senior Medical Officers on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness subject to their clearing the bench mark of 'Good' with no zone of selection and without linkage to vacancies. The promotions shall be *in situ* and personal to the officers promoted. Incidentally, this will provide a second time-bound promotion to General Duty Medical Officers, as the first time-bound promotion from the level of Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) to the level of Senior Medical Offices (Rs. 3000-4500) on completion of 4 years of service. On seniority-cum-fitness basis has already been implemented. As at present, the placement of Chief Medical Officers in the Grade Rs. 4500-5700 to the extent of 15 per cent of all the senior duty posts of General Duty Medical Officers Sub-Cadre, on the basis of the existing guidelines (overall good performance with at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years) will continue. Chief Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 with 3 years service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, or total 17 years of Group A

service will continue to be eligible for promotion to the Senior Administration Grade level posts Rs. 5900-67000, subject to availability of vacancies.

- (11) All the posts occupied by the Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers/Supertime Grade Officers of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre of the Central Health Service in the various hospitals and teaching and other institutions, where the functions to be performed are predominantly of specialised nature normally required to be performed by specialist factors, shall be converted into Specialists posts, which shall be filled as per the existing provisions in the recruitment rules for Specialists. From the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre, posts equal to the number of Medical Officers Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers Super-Time Grade Officers posts that would be converted into Specialists posts shall be abolished. The conversion of such posts of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre in the hospitals and teaching and other institutions to those Specialists posts will open up opportunities for qualified officers belonging to the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre to enter the Specialists Sub-cadres through open competition.
- (12) Direct recruitment at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as 3700-5000 can be made depending on the identification of the posts.
- (13) The benefit of added years of service available under Rule 30 of the Central Civil Services

(Pensions) rules 197, shall be available for all the members of the Central Health Service.

- (14) The feasibility of transferring any part of the work relating to Cadre Management of the Central Health Service to the Directorate General of Health Services and providing more training facilities to the member of the Central Health Service shall be examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (15) The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Defence and other organisations shall separately process proposals for restructuring the Cadre and providing greater avenue of promotion in the light of decisions taken for the Central Health Service Cadre by the Government.
- (16) The question of increasing the age of superannuation for doctors from 58 to 60 years is deferred for more detailed and examination by the Department of Personnel & Training regarding its implications and repercussions.
- (17) The Department of Personnel & Training (All India Services Divisions) shall examine, in due course, the question of formation of an All India Medical and Health Service in consultation with the State Governments.
2. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects have not found it possible to accept other recommendations of the High Powered Committee.
3. The amendments to the Central



Health Service Rules, 192, wherever necessary, consequent upon the above decision, shall issue in due course.

Sd/-

(S. HARIHARAN)

Dy. Secy to the Govt. of India.

(Tel No. 301 4495)

### Local Trains in Nagpur

1299. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand for starting local trains in the Nagpur city of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Local trains are already running on Nagpur-Kanhan/Ramtek section. There is no proposal at present to increase the number of trains on this section or to run locals on any other section due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

### Wheel and Axle Plant at Rourkela

1300. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Wheel and Axle Plant at Rourkela in Orissa

has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in its clearance;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the approval/implementation of the above proposal; and

(d) the expected time likely to be taken in the establishment of the above proposed plant at Rourkela?

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

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

### Performance of Railway Production Units

1301. SHRI K. PRADHANI: SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for production in different production units of Railways during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the performance of each production unit during Seventh Plan year-wise and during 1992-93

(c) whether the Government have set a higher target in this regard for the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to achieve the target?

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive worked is being increased in two phases to produce 150 Electric locomotives per year. The capacity of Diesel locomotive Works is being increased to 155

locomotives per year. The capacity of Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore is being increased to manufacture 9500 wheels per year. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala and Diesel Components Works, Patiala have also attained the installed capacities which would be available during the VIIIth Plan period.

## STATEMENT

## DETAILS ABOUT TARGET AND PRODUCTION OF ROLLING STOCK DURING SEVENTH PLAN

Production Units	Item	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total 7th Plan		92-93 from April to October '92
							7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, West Bengal	Electric Locomotive	52	70	81	100	100	407	66	
	Loco	54	71	66	100	105	396	67	
Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	Diesel Locomotive	31	40	44	44	44	203	16	
	Loco	27	40	16	41	42	1656	15	
Integral Coach Factory, Madras	Diesel Locomotive	126	140	140	140	140	686	79	
	Coaches & EMUs	126	146	127	140	140	697	85	
Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, Punjab	Coaches & EMUs	825	850	900	900	825	4400	583	
	Coaches, Coaches, Coaches	830	852	825	900	925	4332	627	
Diesel Component Works Patiala, Punjab	Coaches, Coaches, Coaches	-	-	1	120	205	326	584	
	Re-building of Loco	-	-	1.	120	175	296	644	
Power Packs	Re-building of Loco	-	-	-	-	3	3	42	
	Actual	-	-	-	-	3	3	42	
	Target	-	-	-	-	15	15		
	Actual	-	-	-	-	11	11	03	

Production Units	Item	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total 7th Plan	92-93 from April to October '92
Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore	Wheels	19550	41250	52000	43300	56700	212800	46705
	Actual	21032	47556	50599	43528	46812	209527	46490
Axles	Target	15623	24500	25700	25900	32000	123723	29250
	Actual	16641	28279	28012	26981	29503	119416	29915

**Committee on Coastal Regulations**

1302. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by the Government for reviewing the present regulations and norms regarding setting up of tourism and hotel facilities in the coastal areas has submitted its report;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Palamau Tiger Reserve,**

1303. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tigers in the Palamau Tiger Reserve in Bihar;

(b) the scheme being implemented or proposed to be implemented by the Government for development of this Reserve; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government during each of the last three years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) As per 1989 census the tiger population in Palamau Tiger Reserve is 55.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes that are being implemented in the Palamau Tiger Reserve for its development are as under:

(1) Project Tiger.

(2) Eco-development around National Parks and Sanctuaries including Project Tiger areas.

(c) The central assistance provided for the last three years scheme-wise is as hereunder:

(*Rs. in Lakhs*)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Project Tiger	28.060	30.105	29.174
2. Eco-development Scheme.	—	—	4.920

[*English*]

**Ban on use of Wood In Construction Activities**

1304. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to impose ban on use of wood on construction activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). With a view to conserve wood, guidelines have already been issued for encouraging use of alternative materials in building construction. Recently, the matter was considered by the Government and it was decided that after collecting details of alternative items of acceptable standards and durability available in the market, the Central Public Works Department shall use such substitutes from 1st April 1993. Use of wood would stand banned from this date.

A communication has been sent to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments/ Union Territories impressing upon them to take similar steps and to advise the State level housing and building construction agencies for using wood substitutes to the exclusion of wood in the construction works. Housing finance and lending institutions in the housing sector have also been advised to insist on the use of the wood substitutes in the housing and building schemes funded by them.

### Treatment of Encephalitis

1305. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vaccine for the prevention of Japanese Encephalitis has been developed by an Indian Medical Scientist;

(b) if so, whether the feasibility trial of the said vaccine has been carried out for its application of wide scale;

(c) if so, details thereof with names of places of trial with results achieved;

(d) whether Government have drawn up any programme to eradicate this disease

from the country;

(e) whether treatment of this disease is available in all major hospitals of country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Indian Council of medical Research has informed that they are not aware of any vaccine for prevention of Japanese Encephalitis which has been developed by an Indian Medical Scientist. The Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccines have been manufactured in India from Nakayama strain at Central Research Institute (CRI) Kasauli. Studies with this vaccine were carried out in ICMR's National Institute of Virology, Pune at Karnataka and Maharashtra. Studies carried out by the National Institute of Virology in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and investigations in filed areas of Burdwan carried out by the School of Tropical Medicine have shown protection of vaccine against JE infection. Vaccines have also been supplied at Gorakhpur.

(d) The following action is being taken to check this disease:-

(1) Disease situation is being monitored through district/state reports and sentinel surveillance.

(2) Early diagnosis & treatment of cases. Special wards have been indentified for Japanese Encephalitis cases in major hospitals in these areas.

(3) DDT & BHC spraying in rural areas & malathion fogging in urban &

semi-urban areas.

(4) Training of medical and paramedical professionals involved in Japanese Encephalitis control activities.

(5) Various institutions like National Institute of Communicable Disease, Delhi, National Institute of Virology, Pune, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and All India Institute of Hygien & Public Health, Calcutta have been involved in outbreak investigation and viral confirmation.

(e to (g). There are no specific drugs for cure of this viral infection and only symptomatic treatment is provided to the patient. the facilities for management of symptoms are available in all major hospitals of the country.

#### **Voluntary Organisation Engaged in the Control of Cataract**

1306. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary Organisation are engaged in the eradication of contract from the country;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations, State-wise and details of the project reports, if any submitted by then to the Government; and

(c) the amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to such organisations under National Programme for Control of Blindness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Such voluntary organisations who are organising eye camps are not being funded directly by the Central Government under the National Programme for Control of Blindness. Funds are allocated to the States/UTs. who reimburse the voluntary organisations for expenditure incurred on cataract operations in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance. A statement giving details of funds provided for the voluntary sector to the State/UTs during 1991-92 is attached.

### **STATEMENT**

*Statement Showing the Funds Released to Voluntary Organisations Under NPCB During 1991-92*

		(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>State/UT</i>		<i>1991-92</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh		10.15
2. Arunachal Pradesh		0.35
3. Assam		5.55
4. Bihar		10.00

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
5. Goa	0.27
6. Gujarat	8.20
7. Haryana	3.70
8. Himachal Pradesh	1.85
9. J & K	1.85
10. Karnataka	7.10
11. Kerala	3.70
12. Madhya Pradesh	9.25
13. Maharashtra	18.00
14. Manipur	0.80
15. Meghalaya	0.27
16. Mizoram	0.90
17. Nagaland	0.18
18. Orissa	6.42
19. Punjab	5.55
20. Rajasthan	6.42
21. Sikkim	0.09
22. Tamil Nadu	4.07
23. Tripura	0.92
24. Uttar Pradesh	22.20
25. West Bengal	4.60
26. Pondicherry	0.35



<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
27. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.09
28. Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.43
29. Chandigarh	0.17
30. Daman & Diu	0.43
31. Delhi	0.09
32. Lakshdweep	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>134.04</b>

**Seminar on Child Rape****STATEMENT**

1307. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAR THORAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on Child Rape was organised by the National Commission for Women, New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, what are the main suggestions that have emerged out in the Seminar; and

(c) out details of action taken/proposed by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) the main suggestions as reported by the Commission are given in the statement attached.

(c) Does not arise, as the recommendations of the Commission in this regard have not been received by the Government.

*Main Suggestions which have Emerged out of the Seminar on "Child Rape"*

1. Since marriage below the age of 18 years prohibited under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, section 375 of the OPC should be amended so as to raise the age specified in clauses "Sixty" from 16 years to 18 years and section 376 of the Code should be amend to raise the quantum of punishment for rape by husband of wife between 12 and 18 years of age.
2. Section 54 of the CrP regarding medical examination of an arrested persons should be suitable amended to provide that whenever such arrested person happens to be a women she should be examined only by or under the supervision of a female medical practitioner.
3. The procedure for interrogation of a child victim should be changed

- and the violation of the provisions of the proviso to section 160 (1) of the CrPC should be made punishable
- 4 Section 437 of the CrPC relating to release of person on bail should be made more liberal by providing that ordinarily a woman should be released on bail unless there are special reasons to the contrary
- 5 Section 455 of the Evidence Act regarding impeachment of the credit of witness should be suitably amended by permitting the accused to ask questions of the past sexual intimacy between himself and the girl or prior occasion only and disallowing any collateral sexual relationship with the girls and others
- 6 The Government should provide facilities for formal as well as practical training for the medical practitioners examining a child rape victim
- 7 Section 309 of the Cr PC provides for trial on day to day basis. However in practice trial of a rape case prolongs for years. To overcome this a time frame for trial of rape cases should be fixed alternatively special courts to try rape cases should be established
- 8 There is a necessity of creation of a fund (statutory or otherwise) for rehabilitation of a rape victim. The fund should comprise the fine or other penalties imposed on an accused, donations from voluntary organisations and State contributions
- 9 Questioning of the child victim should be reduced to the minimum and such questioning should be done at the place of her residence in the presence of her parents or social workers of the locality
- 10 The physiological trauma undergone by the child should be duly appreciated and every effort should be made to resort to the mental health of the child by providing counselling and other health care preferably within the family
- 11 Medical Examination should be done not only of the child victim but also of the accused soon after the commission of the crime
- 12 Testimony of the child victim should be conclusive proof of the act of rape and no corroboration should be necessary
- 13 Appointment of jury from amongst respectable people (not being lawyers) should be considered to assist in the disposal of rape cases. In such jury women should be given more representation
- 14 Police report under section 173 of the CrPC should include medical examination report of the victim of child rape
- 15 Investigation of custodial rape should be conducted by some outside agency, namely, CID, Anti-Corruption Bureau or CBI. Investigation should be conducted by an officer not below the rank of DSP
- 16 State Government should prescribe rules for quick medical examination of the accused and victim and the manner of reporting

results.

17. Proceedings of a rape should be allowed to be published (section 327 of the CrPC too be amended). However, names of the accused and the victim should be withheld.
18. The State should deploy lady public prosecutor to conduct a child rape case in a Court.
19. Minimum punishment for child rape should be 10 years RI with discretion to award lesser punishment for reasons to be recorded in writing. For custodial rape the minimum punishment should be imprisonment for life with discretion to reduce it to 10 years RI for reasons to be recorded in writing. For gang rape the minimum punishment should be imprisonment for life.
20. Law to be amended to enable the Court to award compensation to the victim by offender.
21. Female child below 18 years should not be detained in police custody but if her detention is considered necessary, she should be detained in recognised remand home or recognised social institution working for family welfare.
22. Social activities, parents and the State should endeavor to impart sex impart education to a child. This observation was made in view of the opinion of experts that most child rape case are familial or the accused is invariably known to the child.
23. The State should set up vocational training centres to rehabilitate them

and make them financially independent.

24. The offence of child rape should not be part of general law and be separately dealt with by making a separate provision in the I.P.C. or in a social law including therein enhanced punishment for the accused of custodial rape when the victim happens to be below the age of 18 years. The separate provision or law should also provide for enhanced punishment for case covered by sections 376 A to 376 D, where the victim is below the age of 18 years.

[*Translation*]

#### Bhimnagar -Chakara Railway line

1308. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close the railway line between Bhimnagar and Chakara; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no section of this name on the Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Primary Education

1309. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) the measures proposed to be taken to give due importance to primary education and upgrade human resource in the country;

(b) whether the recommendations made by Kothari Commission for earning funds for education are being implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the share of primary education has come down while that of higher education has gone up during the current plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The revised Programme of Action, 1992, which was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 19th August, 1992, stresses on following measures:

- (i) Micorplanning through a process of community participation and effective decetralisation of educational management to the village level;
- (ii) Shifting the emphasis on retention and attainment by monitoring the number of children completing class V and class VIII and devising programme to ensure that the minimum levels of learning are achieved by all children completing a stage of education;
- (iii) Expansion of facilities and improvement of primary and upper primary schools by expanding the scope of Operation Blackboard;
- (iv) Diversification and improvement of

programme of non-formal education for children who will remain outside the formal school system;

(v) Strengthening of Pre-school components of Early Childhood Care and Education; and

(vi) Improving and expanding programmes for teacher education by providing network of centres for inservice and continuing education of school teachers.

(b) and (c). The Kothari Commission recommended 6% of GNP for education. It has not been possible to implement this because of financial constraints.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Birth Anniversary of Akbar**

1310. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the proposal/ programme for the celebration of the 450 birth anniversary of Emperor Akbar along with the locations selected therefore; and

(b) the fund allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The 450th Birth Anniversary of Emperor

Akbar is proposed to be celebrated in 1993-94. As the celebrations would be in next financial year, the allocation of funds and details of programmes would be finalised later on.

### Private Hospitals

1311. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2123 on March 10, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government have any monitoring system to know how the private sector hospitals have been fulfilling the conditions on which subsidies and grants were given by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that proper medicare facilities are given to poor by private hospitals in lieu of incentives provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No subsidy or grant is given by Government to private hospitals. However, Custom Duty Exemption Certificate is issued to private hospitals/clinics in Delhi by Dte. General of Health Services for import of medical equipments. Land at concessional rates has been assigned by D.D.A. on the recommendations of Delhi Administration to some organisations. In both cases there is a quantum of free work that has to be done for patients from the weaker sections. A Nursing Homes Cell has been established by Delhi Administration for close and constant monitoring of the extent of free work done by private hospitals.

(c) Physical inspection is carried out by officers of Delhi Administration to check free medicare services being provided by private hospitals/institutions. A scheme has also been introduced under with those institutions which have availed custom duty exemption are linked with a suitable Government hospital that can refer poor patients to the extent of 20% of the load projected by such private institutions for specialised investigation.

[Translation]

### Grants to Bihar for Development of Colleges

1312. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL  
CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether a team of University Grants Commission visited Bihar to consider the proposal of the State Government to sanction grants for the development of Government Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the visit;

(d) the amount sanctioned and the grants released so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). According to the information furnished by UGC, a Committee consisting of a Member of UGC, two academics and UGC officials visited Patna in January, 1992 to evaluate

the Eighth Plan development proposals of the eligible colleges in Bihar. Out of 9 Government colleges in the State only 2 colleges, namely, Government Women's College, Gulzar Bagh and Government Girls College, Gardani Bagh submitted their Eighth Plan development proposals which were evaluated by the Committee.

The Committee recommended an allocation of Rs. 14 lakhs (Rs. 8 lakh and Rs. 6 lakh respectively) for these two colleges against which an amount of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been sanctioned during the year 1992-93 for purchase of books and journals and equipment.

Apart from these Government Colleges, the Committee also considered and approved the Eighth Plan allocation of Rs. 2284 lakhs for 266 other eligible colleges in the State.

#### **Fake Family Planning Cases**

1313. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

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

(a) whether cases of fake family planning operations have come to the notice of the Government during the last one years;

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

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1991-92 seven complaints regarding fake sterilisation cases have come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Five cases pertain to Uttar

Pradesh and two to Bihar.

(c) Since the implementation of the Family Planning Programme rests with the State Governments, these complaints have been forwarded to the respective State Government for necessary investigation and appropriate action. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh as a corrective measures have issued detailed instructions to all concerned officials to maintain the quality and standard of the programme.

#### **New Railway Line Between Gazipur and Mau**

1314. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey for laying new railway line between Gazipur and Mau;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly Gazipur Azamgarh, Mau and Basil districts are proposed to be linked directly with eastern India after the laying of this line;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government propose to commence work on this project; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not according priority to it?

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

(b) The survey report revealed negative rate of return.

(c) to (e). Owing to inadequate traffic prospects revealed by the survey and the

negative rate of return of the project as well as constraint of resources, it has not been found possible to take up this project.

(d) The CBI has not given any time-frame for completion of investigations.

[English]

### Loss of Rice and Wheat During Transit

1315. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has written of a substantial amount on account of loss of rice and wheat during transit at the Ramnagar Godown at Silchar over a period of several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a huge loss;

(c) whether the case has been referred to the C.B.I. and

(d) if so, time by which the C.B.I. inquiry into the matter is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) As per the audited report of Food Corporation of India, during the last ten years, the transit losses in Ramnagar Depot have varied from 3.1% to 10% in respect of rice and 2.5% to 9.9% in respect of wheat. However, these losses have not been written off.

(b) The reasons for such transit loss are trains-shipment of foodgrains from Broad Gauge to Meter Gauge wagons, multiple handling, use of old Meter Gauge wagons etc.

(c) FCI has requested CBI to investigate into the incidence of transit shortages as well as loss/misappropriation at Ramnagar depot including the role of suspected officials of FCI and to take follow up action thereon.

### Restoration of Dooars Express

1316. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dooars Express between Katihar and Rangapara North on Northeast Frontier railway has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore it;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to poor law and order situation & restrictions imposed by the Govt. of Assam on night running of trains in Assam area.

(c) to (e). Due to poor law and order situation in the area, at present there is no proposal to restore the train.

[Translation]

### New Railway Lines in Rajasthan

1317. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct new railway lines in Rajasthan in respect of which survey had been made in the past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Lucknow-Ludua National Park Line**

1318. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert meter gauge line linking Lucknow, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Dudua National Park in Uttar Pradesh into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

#### **Sick Sugar Mills in Gujarat**

1319. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Gujarat and the number of sick mills out of them;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal/memorandum from the Government of Gujarat for revival of these sick mills;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of applications/proposals/memoranda received by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the number of such mills revived so far by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOL): (a) There are at present 17 installed sugar factories in the State of Gujarat. Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). These provisions have now been extended to cover Government Companies also. BIFR has intimated that no reference in respect of any sick sugar mills has been registered from the State of Gujarat.

(b) to (d). The information regarding proposals/memoranda received from Gujarat Government for revival of sick mills of Gujarat State are not readily available as the relevant records were destroyed in a fire in Krishi Bhawan recently.

[English]

#### **New Medicines for Jaundice**

1320. SHRISUBBRATAMUKHERJEE:  
DR. ASIM BALA:

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

(a) whether any new medicine has been developed in the country to cure jaundice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI



**SIDDHARTHA):** (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that they are not aware of any new medicine that has been developed in the country to cure jaundice. The Directorate General of Health Services and Drugs Controller of India have also reported likewise. However, results of studies undertaken at the Indian Statistical Institute and School of Tropical medicine, Calcutta indicate that intake of 'Neem' leaves can reduce the risk of liver diseases. According to the report published in the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology this protective effect is due to group of substances called Flavonol-o-glycosides in neem leaves.

#### **Selection of Hindi Vidyalyayas**

1321. **SHRI PROBIN DEKA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.503 August 11, 1992 and state:

(a) the action taken against the erring officials involved in selection of institutions for giving grants by the Union Government; and

(b) the concrete steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such irregularities in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Director, Central Hindi Directorate has been asked to enquire into the matter and submit a report.

#### **Condition of Libraries**

1322. **SHRI V. KRISHAN RAO:**  
**SHRIMATI BASAVA**  
**RAJESWARI:**  
**SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:**

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

(a) whether the purchasing power of the Government libraries has dwindled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to improve the condition of libraries in the country?

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

(b) Curtailment of budget, rise in establishment cost and increase in prices of books and other library materials are the main factors responsible for this.

(c) Libraries are under the independent control of the respective institutions/ organisations/ Departments/ Ministries and there is no single authority controlling all the libraries in the country. The improvement of conditions in the libraries are the concern of the respectively parent bodies. The Central Government has set up the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, located in Calcutta, as an autonomous Organisation, to provide, inter alia, financial assistance to State Governments and voluntary organisations in the field for improving library facilities.

#### **Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates**

1323. **SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details regarding life expectancy, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates during the last three years, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): The estimates of expectation of life at birth and Infant Mortality Rate are:

available from the Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General, India. The latest estimates of expectation of life at birth for the five year period 1981-85 as available from Sample Registration system in respect of the States are given in Statement -I attached. The State-wise estimates of

Infant Mortality Rate for the latest three years 1988 and 1990 as available from Sample Registration System are given in the statement-II attached. However, the Samples Registration System does not provide estimates of Maternal Mortality Rate.

### STATEMENT-I

#### *State-wise Estimates of Expectation of Life at Birth (1981-85)*

Expectation of Life at Birth  
(1981-85) (in years)

<i>State</i>	<i>Person</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	58.4
2. Assam	51.9
3. Bihar	52.8
4. Gujarat	57.6
5. Haryana	60.3
6. Karnataka	60.6
7. Kerala	68.4
8. Madhya Pradesh	51.6
9. Maharashtra	60.6
10. Orissa	53.0
11. Punjab	63.1
12. Rajasthan	53.5
13. Tamil Nadu	56.9
14. Uttar Pradesh	50.0
15. West Bengal	57.4

**STATEMENT - II**  
**STATE-WISE ESTIMATES OF INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR) 1988-90**

*Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births*

Sl.No	State	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	81	70
2.	Assam	99	91	76
3.	Bihar	97	91	75
4.	Gujarat	90	86	72
5.	Haryana	90	82	69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	80	75	69
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	71	66	70
8.	Karnataka	74	80	70
9.	Kerala	28	21	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	121	117	111
11.	Maharashtra	68	59	58
	Orissa	122	121	122

S.No	State	19881	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Punjab	62	64	61
14.	Rajasthan	103	96	84
15.	Tamil Nadu	74	68	59
16.	Uttar Pradesh	124	118	99
17.	West Bengal	69	77	63

**Misappropriation of Funds Under  
Afforestation Programme**

1324. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2272 on March 6, 1992 and State:

(a) the number of cases of misappropriation of funds provided to the State Government under afforestation programme have come to the notice of the Union Government; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Cases of misappropriation of funds provided for afforestation/tree planting activities have not been reported by any State Government except one case each reported by the Forest and Wildlife Department of Kerala and Forest Department of Nagaland, in which necessary action is being taken by the State Governments.

[English]

**Sports Complex in West Bengal:**

1325. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to provide financial assistance for setting up of a sports complex at Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sports Authority of India has received a reference from Vice-chairman, Haldia Notified Area Authority requesting for converting their non-residential Coaching Camp into Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Centre. The proposal would be considered when it is sponsored by Government of West Bengal.

[Translation]

**Over-Bridge at Sivni (M.P)**

1326. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from M.Ps. for construction of an over-bridge on the National Highway No. 27 in Sivni district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard;

(c) if not, whether the Government have any such proposal;

(d) if so, time by which it is likely to be constructed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). In response to the representations of M.Ps. the Minister of State for Railways addressed the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh in 1989 to sponsor the proposal for construction of Road overbridge at National Highway at this location with the approval of the Ministry of Surface Transport. It was also indicated by Minister of State for Railways that Railways could consider including the work out of turn in the Works Programme if the State Government did likewise. The State Government has, as yet, not submitted the proposal.

[English]

### **Mangalore-Mysore Railway Line**

1327. SHRIV. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line between Mangalore and Mysore through Kodagu;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(c) Does not arise.

### **Hiring of Houses/Buildings by FCI**

1328. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:  
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India usually hire houses/buildings on time bound lease deeds and monthly rental basis for storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the total number of such properties under possession of the Food Corporation of India in South Delhi after lapse of lease deeds period with details of time bound lease deed and date of expiry in each case, building-wise;

(c) the time by which these properties are likely to be vacated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No house/building has been hired by Food Corporation of India in South Delhi for the purpose of storage of foodgrains. However, information with regard to the buildings/houses hired by Food Corporation of India in South Delhi for various purposes is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Only the owners of the buildings/houses mentioned at Sl. No. (3 and 4) of the Annexure have been requesting for vacation of their premises for their personal needs. Since both these premises are being utilised for the purpose of accommodating officers of the Corporation during the course of various training organised by the Corporation, it is not possible to vacate them till the Food Corporation of India's own training complex at Gurgaon becomes available. The construction of this complex is in progress.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No	Details of Property	Purpose	Date of expiry of lease
1	2	3	4
1.	B-192, SFS, Sheikh Sarai, Phase - I New Delhi	For residential purpose of senior officer	30.11.1992
2.	F-97, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi	For residential purpose of senior officer	6.1.1994
3.	F-40, East of Kailash, New Delhi	For the stay of trainees coming from all over India for training purposes	6.2.1980
4.	D-74, East of Kailash, New Delhi for training purposes	For the stay of trainees coming from all over India 31.12.1982	
5.	5, Community Centre, East of Kailash New Delhi	Office of Principal, Central Training Institute	5.1.1984
6.	Building No. 44, Deenar Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi. (Comprising 18 flats).	For the Office of Executive Director (Engg.), Project Implementation Division of F.C.I.	***
7.	Building No. 42, D.D.A., Nehru Place, New Delhi		For office.1.9.1991
***	15.11.1985	(3 Flats)	
	31.8.1987	(3 Flats)	
	30.9.1992	(12 Flats)	

**Mysterious Disease In Trees and Plants**

1329. SHRI DEVI BIX SINGH:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether mysterious disease is spreading in trees and plants in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh particularly in the valley of Flowers:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has detected wide spread occurrence of three fungal diseases in Chir pine forests of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Two of the diseases are related to Pine needles and result in yellowing and death of the needles preventing photosynthesis and thus growth of the trees. The third i.e. Chir pine stem blister rust, causes yellowing of the foliage due to pathological girdling of the tree stems thereby resulting in their death.

A stem of FRI scientists have also observed that the population of some species like Polygonum and Impatiens has considerably increased in the Valley of Flowers overshadowing the others the consequence could be reduction of species biodiversity in the Valley.

(c) State Government has been warned by the FRI through issue of alert bulletins to check spread of the disease by closing the affected areas to felings. Forest Research Institute is conducting trials with some

fungicides. Based on the result of the trials the State Forest authorities would be advised for large scale application in the field.

**Central Grant for Academies**

1330. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDRYA:

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

(a) the names of cultural academies, councils and museums for which Madhya Pradesh and another State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government for financial assistance/grants;

(b) whether the proposals have been sanctioned;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA: (a) to (d). The information for the year 1991-92 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

**Referral Hospital**

1331. DR. ASIM BALA:  
SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:  
PROF. SUSANTTA CHAKRABORTHY:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1965 on July 21, 1992 and state:



(a) whether the requisite information regarding referral hospitals under the Union Government have been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such hospitals are likely to be set up on the pattern of AIIMS, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Complete information has yet to be collected.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to set up referral hospitals on the pattern of AIIMS, New Delhi.

#### **Temples/Monuments Maintained by Archaeological Survey of India**

1332. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) the number of temples/monuments being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India in the country, State wise

and Union territory-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their proper upkeep and maintenance, and

(c) the details of amount spent in this regard during 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The number of centrally protected monuments/sites State-wise and Union territory wise is as given in the Statement A attached.

(b) Besides annual maintenance and upkeep of the centrally protected monuments/sites, structural repair, chemical preservation and environmental development of the monuments are taken up as per their actual needs and priorities. However, the proper maintenance and upkeep is a continuous process.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance, conservation and preservation of the centrally protected monuments State-wise for the year 1991-92 and allocation of funds for the year 1992-93 are as given in the Statement 'B' and 'C' attached.

#### **STATEMENT-A**

*List of the Centrally Protected Monuments/sites statewise and Union territories is as follows*

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of Monuments/States</i>
Andhra Pradesh	134
Assam	49
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Bihar	77

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<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of Monuments/States</i>
Delhi	166
Daman and Diu	9
Goa	25
Gujarat	199
Haryana	88
Himachal Pradesh	35
Jammu and Kashmir	63
Karnataka	505
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	324
Maharashtra	284
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	8
Nagaland	4
Orissa	68
Pondicherry	8
Punjab	24
Rajasthan	151
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	403
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	783
West Bengal	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>3562</b>

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**STATEMENT-B**

*Expenditure on the Maintenance, conservation and Preservation of the Centrally protected Monuments State-wise during 1992-93*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40,99,912
2.	Assam	22,94,,135
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,95,912
4.	Bihar	48,39,141
5.	Delhi	86,50,000
6.	Daman and Diu	4,26,071
7.	Goa	12,90,501
8.	Gujarat	28,01,827
9.	Haryana	221,90,594
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22,,16,719
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,02,342
12.	Karnataka	79,38,716
13.	Kerala	4,83,203
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68,95,660
15.	Maharashtra	33,89,989
16.	Manipur	9,997
17.	Meghalaya	38,997
18.	Nagaland	31,500
19.	Orissa	41,94,,033
20.	Pondicherry	1,41,613

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
21.	Punjab	12,17,713
22.	Rejasthan	32,68,164
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	67,66,700
25.	Tripura	70,207
26.	Uttar Pradesh	127,75,318
27.	West Bengal	40,85,075

#### STATEMENT-C

*The Allocation of funds state-wise for the year 1992-93 is as follows*

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union territories</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00
2.	Assam	18.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00
4.	Bihar	29.00
5.	Delhi	111.30
6.	Daman and Diu	3.00
7.	Goa	11.00
8.	Gujarat	36.00
9.	Haryana	16.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.00

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union territories</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
12.	Karnataka	74.25
13.	Kerala	10.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59.25
15.	Maharashtra	47.30
16.	Manipur	00.10
17.	Meghalaya	00.20
18.	Nagaland	00.50
19.	Orissa	33.00
20.	Pondicherry	3.00
21.	Punjab	17.00
22.	Rajasthan	36.00
23.	Sikkim	1.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	49.00
25.	Tripura	00.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	111.00
27.	West Bengal	34.50

**Rationalisation of Passenger Fare**

passenger fare for different classes;

1333. DR. VASANTH W. RUTTI PAWAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased  
to state:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) the operating cost of First Class and  
AC coaches and that of 2nd Class coaches  
separately;

(b) whether the operating cost is  
considered as one of the criteria for fixing

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN): (a) The cost per vehicle  
kilometre class-wise for the year 1990-91  
(latest available data) was as under:-

<i>Mail/Express Services Class</i>	<i>Broad Gauge</i>	<i>Metre Gauge</i>
A.C. First	4.73	4.53
First	3.64	4.58
A.C. Sleeper	4.38	5.29
A.C. Chair car	4.18	5.71
IInd	3.88	5.12

(b) to (d). Passenger fares are fixed for different classes based on the principle of what their traffic can bear and also the general increase in input cost.

#### Stocks of Rice and Wheat in Orissa

1334. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate stocks of rice and wheat are available in different depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the details of steps taken to keep adequate stocks of rice and wheat in different depots of the Food Corporation of India in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As on 1.11.1992, 63095 tonnes of rice and 23174 tonnes of wheat was available in different depots of FCI in Orissa as against the monthly allocation of 36,300 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat.

FCI every month plans movement of rice and wheat and moves stocks to various

depots as required.

[Translation]

#### Seasons Ticket facility Between Betul and Hoshangabad

1335. SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the season ticket holders to travel in some of the long distance trains passing through Betul and Hoshangabad areas of Madhya Pradesh by relaxing type minimum distance of travel of 161 Kms for issuing such tickets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Lands Inside Golconda Fort

1336. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands of archaeological importance at Hyderabad including those inside the Golconda Fort are being grabbed and sold away by the land grabbers; and

(b) if so, the action taken to protect the lands inside the Golconda Fort, which is protected under the Archaeological Monuments Protection Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There are some encroachments in the archaeological area at Hyderabad including those inside the Golconda Fort. The Archaeological Survey of India has initiated action as per the law to remove these and check further encroachments. At Golconda Fort some encroachments have been removed.

#### Theft of Booked Goods

1337. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Railways to know the modus operandi of the thefts of booked goods while in transit or at destination; and

(b) if so, the outcome of such study?

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

(b) Our studies reveal that criminals constantly trend to change their modus operandi while committing thefts of booked goods. Generally the thefts are committed by breaking open wagons/brake vans while in transit on the run as well in the yards. On

occasions they manipulate the seals of the wagon while committing theft. Frequently criminals also pilfer the goods like food grains, oil seeds etc. through the gaps in the doors and also cutting the pannels of the wagons.

At destination a few thefts do occur from the parcel offices some times because of faulty system, inadequate cages etc.

The modus operandi of the criminals is reviewed from time to time at the Divisional/zonal Railways and Board levels. Any deficiencies noticed in the systems or in the deployment of the sedulity forces are corrected.

#### Violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

1338 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:  
PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:

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

(a) whether there is any violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the various State Governments in order to fulfill populist scheme for urban and rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Prior approval of the Central Government is required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 before diverting forest land for any non forestry uses. Number of instances have come to the notice of the Central Government, where diversion of forest land for none forestry uses have been permitted without obtaining

prior approval of the Central Government under the Act. In such cases the concerned State/UT Governments are asked to fix responsibility for violation of the Act. Final decision for diversion of forest land in such cases is taken after confederating all the relevant information including circumstances leading to violation of the Act and action taken against the officials found guilty for violation of Forest (Conservation) Act.

[Translation]

Hindi University

1339. SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI LALBABU RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Hindi University in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The Government has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shiva Mangal Singh 'Suman' to advise about the nature, structure, location, financial requirements and other related matters in respect of the setting up of an International Hindi University. The Committee was requested to submit its report to the Government within a period of three months from 7 July, 1992.

[English]

Drainage and Sewerage Schemes for Orissa

1340 DR. KARTIKASWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain drainage and sewerage schemes for Orissa are pending in his Ministry for inclusion in Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite inclusion of these schemes in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Railway Coach Repairing Complex

1341. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of railway coach repairing complex in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. However, the Coaching Depot at Cochin Harbour/Ernakulam is being augmented to cope up with increased passenger traffic.

(b) Extension of maintenance facilities at Ernakulam at a cost of Rs. 3.46 crores has been sanctioned. Works have already been taken up.

Supply of Coal Wagons to Gujarat

1342. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present quota of coal wagons for Gujarat is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the



State:

(b) whether the industries of the State have approached the Union Government through the State Government many times for the supply of more coal wagons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Representations have been received for stepping up supply of coal by rail to industries in Gujarat. Coal is supplied to Gujarat from South Eastern and Western Coal fields Ltd. These Coalfields are heavily overbooked and there are very heavy programme for core sectors such as thermal power stations, railways, steel, cement, fertilizer etc. After meeting demand of these high priority consumers, the remaining coal is distributed equitably amongst other industries.

#### Levy Sugar Zones in Maharashtra

1343. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government that for the purposes of levy sugar, Maharashtra be divided into three zones instead of two as at present;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). No request has been received recently with regard to division of Maharashtra into three zones instead of two zones for the purpose of levy sugar price fixation from the Government of Maharashtra. However, the question of

bifurcation of South Maharashtra zone into two zones has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) who have been asked to undertake a fresh investigation into the cost structure of the sugar industry for fixing the levy sugar prices for the su-ar year 1993-94 to 1995-96.

[Translation]

#### Pace Maker Bank

1344. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI RAHJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to open a pace Maker Bank in the country for the poor and needy patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said bank is likely to be opened with some foreign assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of heart patients likely to be benefited by this pace Maker Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There is no such proposal.

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

[English]

#### Right to Education

1345. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government have since examined the implications of the Supreme Court Judgment delivered on July 30, 1992 regarding 'Right to Education', and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 30th July, 1992 in Miss Mohini Jain Vs. the State of Karnataka case has been challenged by the managements of a number of private institutions and the matter is under review of the Supreme Court.

**Disconnection of Coaches of Saurashtra Mail at Rajkot**

1346. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sleeper Coaches, A.C. Second Class and Double Deckor Coaches are being disconnected at Rajkot from Saurashtra Mail and not being run upto Hapa; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken for extending those coaches upto Hapa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Out of 17 coaches on Saurashtra Mail, 7 coaches are attached/detached at Rajkot for traffic originating from there and 10 coaches go beyond to Hapa/Okha. It is not therefore proposed to extend these coaches to Hapa/Okha.

[*Translation*]

**Sugar Factory in Madhya Pradesh**

1347. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioning of licensed sugar factories in cooperative sector in Madhya Pradesh has been stopped due to paucity of funds from the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to provide loans to these mills on easy terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**New Railway Lines**

1348. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for which foundation stones were laid for laying new railway lines during the last two years;

(b) the names of railway lines on which construction work has since been started; and

(c) the time by which construction work is likely to be started on the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No foundation stone for new Railway line projects has been laid during the last two years.

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

[English]

**Passenger Amenities at Jalpaiguri and Alipurduar**

1349. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum passenger amenities are not available at Jalpaiguri, New alipurduar and Aliourdur stations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide those amenities alongwith the improvement in other facilities of the stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Basic amenities commensurate with the volume of traffic being handled already exist at these stations.

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

**Private Organisations in Literacy Campaign**

1350. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for associating private organisation in literacy campaigns;

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

(c) the action by the Government in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There is a Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary

Agencies in Adult Education under which projects of total literacy campaigns etc. are sanctioned to voluntary agencies as per norms and procedure laid down in the Scheme. 48 Voluntary Agencies have so far been sanctioned total literacy projects.

(b) The principal strategy in implementation of the programme is voluntary-based total literacy campaign for the age-group 15-35 years, in a specific area to be covered in a period up to 3 years. Funds are sanctioned on the basis of per learner cost ranging from Rs. 65/- to Rs. 100/- for meeting expenses on environment building, teaching-learning material, training and modest payment to full time workers who are engaged in the management of the projects. No payment to the Instructors/ Volunteers has been provided. Voluntary Agencies are supposed to formulate and submit their proposals to the concerned State Government/ UT Administrations, who in turn, recommend the proposal to the Ministry on the basis of screening done by the District and State level Screening committees constituted for the purpose. The proposals thus received are approved by a Central Grants-In-Aid Committee constituted for the purpose.

(c) The Scheme has been circulated to State Government and UT Administrations inviting proposals from voluntary agencies. Workshops for orientation of representatives of voluntary agencies have been organised to facilitate appreciation of the Scheme and formulation of the projects. Techno-pedagogic support is provided by the State Resource Centres.

**Dispensary at Neral (C.R.)**

1351. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the establishment of full fledged dispensary at

Neral (C.R.) for the benefit of railways employees; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

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

(b) This work has already been sanctioned.

[*Translation*]

#### Halt of Trains at Kopergaon

1352. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide a halt of all the trains at the Kopergaon Railway Station for the convenience of the passengers visiting Shirdi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Neither operationally feasible nor commercially justified.

[*English*]

#### Family Planning Welfare Centres in Maharashtra

1353. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family welfare centres at present in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of such centres out of them in Parbhani and Nanded districts;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the number of these centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of persons undergone family planning operations during 1991-92 and from April 1992 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHRATHA): (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The number of persons who have undergone family planning operations during 1991-92 and April, 1992 till October, 1992 as reported provisionally by the Government of Maharashtra, is as under:-

Year	No. of Sterilisations
1991-92	5, 35, 774
1992-93	2, 54, 081

(April, 1992 to October, 1992)

**STATEMENT**

<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>No. of Unit functioning</i>
1. Rural Family Welfare Centres	428
2. Urban Family Welfare Centres	82
3. Urban Health Posts	278
4. Sub-Centres	7633
5. Post Partum Centres at District Level	53
6. postpartum Centres at Sub-divisional level hospitals.	52
7. Recanalisation Centres	1

**Credit Card Facility**

(d) if so, the details thereof?

1354. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce credit cards facility for trains reservations at important Railway Stations in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such facility has been introduced in any other railway station in the country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A proposal from Canara Bank for acceptance of their Credit Cards for making passenger reservations at Trivandrum Railway station is under examination of Southern Railway administration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Credit Cards of certain banks are accepted at some stations/reservation offices as detailed below:-*

<i>Name of Station/ Reservation Office</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>
1. IRCA Reservation Office, New Delhi.	1. Andhra Bank
	2. Bank of Baroda

*Name of Station/  
Reservation Office*

*Name of Bank*

- 
- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
|   | 3. City Bank             |
|   | 4. Vijaya Bank           |
|   | 5. Canara Bank           |
|   | 6. Bank of India         |
|   | 7. Central Bank of India |
| 2. Secunderabad Reservation<br>Office.            | 1. Andhra Bank           |
|   | 2. Bank of Baroda        |
|   | 3. Canara Bank           |
| 3. Ahmadabad                                      | 1. Bank of Baroda        |
|   | 2. Central Bank of India |
| 4. Vadodara                                       | 1. Bank of Baroda        |
| 5. New Koilaghat Reservation<br>Office, Calcutta. | 1. Bank of Baroda        |
| 6. More Market Reservation<br>office, Madras.     | 1. Canara Bank           |
|   | 2. Andhra Bank           |
|   | 3. Bank of Baroda        |
|   | 4. Central Bank of India |
|   | 5. Bank of India         |
|   | 6. Vijaya Bank           |
| 7. Bangalore City<br>Reservation Office.          | 1. Vijaya Bank           |
|   | 2. Canara Bank           |
|   | 3. Andhra Bank           |
|   | 4. Bank of India         |
-

Name of Station/ Reservation Office	Name of Bank
	5. Central Bank of India
	6. Bank of Baroda
8. Bombay Central	1. Central Bank of India
	2. Andhra Bank
	3. Bank of Baroda
	4. Bank of India
9. Bombay Church agate	1. Central Bank of India
	2. Andhra Bank
	3. Bank of Baroda
	4. Bank of India
10. Bombay VT	1. Central Bank of India

[Translation]

### Levy Sugar to States

1355. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of the Government in regard to allocation of quota of levy sugar to each state;

(b) whether the present quota of levy sugar for each State is inadequate;

(c) if so, the whether the Government have decided to allot increased quota of sugar to each State on the basis of its population;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGO): (a) Under the present policy of partial control, levy sugar to most of the States/UTs is made on uniform of ensuring minimum 425 gms. per capita monthly availability to the projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1.2. 1987. However, allocation of levy sugar at higher scale is made to a few States due to special circumstances prevailing there. Further, to meet the additional requirement of sugar for various festivals, Government also allocates additional quantities of levy sugar as festival quota to States/UTs every year.

(b) to (d): Government has allowed 5% adhoc increase in the monthly allocation to States/UTs from August 1991 to March 1993.

(e) Due to limited availability of levy

sugar it would not be possible to revise the existing norms.

[English]

**Off-Site/on-Site Emergency Preparedness Plans**

1356. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up Off-site/ On-site emergency Preparedness Plans to handle chemical accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of share of the Union and State Governments respectively?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). On-site Emergency Plans are prepared by industries handling hazardous chemicals, under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989. Off-site emergency Plans are to be prepared by the District Collectors or District emergency Authority designated by the State Governments. However, to facilitate this, the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments have selected the districts of Raigad (Maharashtra), Thane (Maharashtra), Moradabad (UP), Kota (Rajasthan), Mangalore (Karnataka), Tuticorin & Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu), Midnapore (West Bengal) Durgapur (West Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) for preparation of plans by expert agencies to serve as models for other Districts.

(c) and (d). The expenditure for preparation of off-site plans in respect of the above 9-districts would be Rs. 68.48 lakhs which is fully met by the Central Government.

**Godowns In Orissa**

1357. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the construction of Godowns in Orissa during 1992-93;

(b) the number of Godowns proposed to be constructed in the State;

(c) the location and the capacity of those Godowns; district-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) An amount of Rs. 27.49 crores has been sanctioned by Government of India for construction of godowns for Food Corporation of India during the period 1992-93 in the entire country including Orissa. There is no separate allocation for individual States.

(b) to (d). Additional godowns capacity of 10,000 tonnes is under construction at Badampahar of Mayurbhanj district. There are proposals to construct additional capacities at Titlagarh of Bolangir district, at Rayagada of newly created Rayagada district (old district Koraput) and Chowder of Cuttack district.



**Ball Bhawan Society of India****Development.**

1358. SHRI GUARDS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bal Bhawan Society of India, New Delhi, is running into financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome its financial problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

**Women Voluntary Social Organisations**

1359. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women voluntary Social Organisations registered with the Government along with the activities of these organisations;

(b) whether the Government are considering to award Government supply contracts and other offers to these organisations to promote self-employment programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria laid down for offering of these contracts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no provision for registration of Voluntary Organisations with the Department of Women & Child

(b) and (c). There is no scheme or programme in the Department of Women and Child Development under which supply contracts etc. are offered to voluntary Organisations to promote self-employment. However, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for providing employment including self-employment to women under the scheme of Setting-up Employment-cum-Income Generating Units for Women, Support to Employment Programme (STEP), and Socio-Economic Programme for Women.

**Educational Projects with Foreign Assistance**

1360. SHRI SHAKER SINH VAGHELA:  
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether a number of educational projects have been taken up for implementation with foreign assistance by bilateral funding;

(b) if so, the outline of each project;

(c) the terms and conditions attached to the projects to qualify for foreign funding; and

(d) the names of the countries evinced interest in such projects?

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

(b) to (d). Major educational projects under implementation with bilateral

assistance are Mahila Samkhya Programme for Women's education with Dutch assistance in the States of Karnataka U.P. and Gujarat and Basic Education Projects in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh with assistance from Swedish International Development Authority and Overseas Development Authority, U.K. respectively. The assistance is being provided as grant to govt. of India. These projects aim at improving the participation in and quality of education.

### **Eucalyptus Planting Under Social forestry**

1361. DR. SUDHIRRAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 90 per cent of the planting under social forestry has been of eucalyptus and nearly all of them have been on fertile farm land in urban industrial centre;

(b) whether the above scheme has led to a serious reduction of food availability, decline in agricultural employment and an accentuation of the fuel, fodder and fertiliser crisis in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) studies conducted by independent agencies have revealed that though Eucalyptus has been a popular species under the Social Forestry Programme, Casuarina, Subabul, Babool, Acacia and other species have also been planted extensively in different parts of the country.

(b) and (c). There is no basis to conclude that planting of Eucalyptus has led to serious reduction of food availability, decline in

agricultural employment and accentuation of the fuel, fodder and fertiliser crisis in the rural areas.

### **Unani Dispensary In Calcutta**

1362. SHRIAMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Unani Dispensary/Unit at Calcutta is the only one in the entire country, which is functioning with only one physician since the date of its opening;

(b) whether a number of times, the orders to depute second physician were issued by CGHS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Two posts of Unani physicians were created for the Unani unit under CGHS, Calcutta. Two physicians were selected through U.P.S.C. and only one joined the post. He remained on duty for a few days and proceeded on casual leave for 6 days. Therefore he did not turn up to join the duty at CGHS, Calcutta, in spite of vigorous efforts made. Thereafter efforts were made to appoint physicians on ad-hoc basis and only one physician joined the post and he is continuing. A requisition has been sent to U.P.S.C. for selecting Unani Physicians.

### **Subsidy on Food Items**

1363. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increasing pressure on Public Distribution System, the quantum of subsidy given by the Government on food items is also increasing;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to common consumer from this additional facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.. One of the main factors determining the quantum of food subsidy is the volume of off-take of grain from the Central Pool for distribution through the Public Distribution System.

(b) During the last five years the amount of subsidy released by Government to Food Corporation of India on foodgrains is as under:

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1987-88	2,000.00
1988-89	2,200.00
1989-90	2,432.00
1990-91	2,142.00
1991-92	2,850.00

(c) and (d). There is no impact on consumers so long the issue prices of foodgrains remain the same. On the contrary more consumers will be covered under the Public Distribution System.

#### **Pension Scheme for Teachers**

1364. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a Pension Scheme for Teachers of aided/unaided schools under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the minimum service required for granting such pension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE):(KUMARISELJA):(a) According to Delhi Administration, Pension scheme for the employees of the aided schools is already in vogue. In the unaided recognised schools, the Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity Scheme exists wherever pension scheme is not in vogue.

(b) and (c). The Pension Rules including minimum service required are the same as applicable to Government employees including Government teachers. The minimum 10 years service is required to be eligible for pensionary benefits.

[*Translation*]

#### **Mysterious Disease in Bihar**

1365. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian council of Medical Research has conducted any survey in Bihar to study the recurring diseases like Kala Azar, Filariasis prevalent in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ICMR has also conducted any study for the detection of a mysterious disease which gripped thousands of people in Bihar recently;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in the wake of ICMR report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, an institution of Indian Council of Medical Research, is actively engaged in Research activities on various aspects of Kala-azar with emphasis on control, containment and treatment of the disease. The institute is engaged in study of vector, such as species identification of sandflies, seasonal provenance insecticide susceptibility tests. In addition, controlled clinical trials with combination of anti-kala azar drugs is also being undertaken.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has not conducted any study pertaining to filariasis in Patna.

(c) and (d). A team of doctors for ICMR's National Institute of Virology, Pune visited Patna in August 1992 to investigate the outbreak of the so called mysterious disease, which occurred at that time.

According to the report submitted by the team's total of 50 deaths were reported from 5 different slums in Patna. Eighty per cent of the deaths were reported between 17-19th August. The deaths occurred within a span of 2-3 hours. There was a history of intake of alcohol from both deceased and surviving patients. Interview with relatives of the deceased revealed that these cases presented with vomiting, headache, weakness and unconsciousness followed by death. Most of the patients did not have fever. The patients who survived had recovered completely and there were no residual neurological complaints/deficits.

Discussion with the clinicians who had treated these cases and epidemiological investigation suggested that the symptomatology and mode of death were more in favour of a toxic aetiology with alcohol poisoning."

(e) Health Education activities have been intensified.

[English]

#### Renovation of Temple in Andhra Pradesh

1366. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received in regard to the renovation of the thousand-pillar temple at Hanmalkonda in Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

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

(b) The suggestions made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the Thousand Pillared Temple at Hanmakonda pertain to its structural conservation, chemical preservation, environmental development, providing flood/security lights and toilet facilities.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has already initiated steps for the

implementations of most of the suggestions.

### **Funds for Ganga Action Plan**

1367. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested the Union Government for more funds to implement Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Funds for implementation of the Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal are provided to the State Government according to sanctions, and requirement for each scheme.

### **Rail Link between Rotegaon and Kopergaon**

1368. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether representations have been received for construction of a direct railway line from Rotegaon Station of Manmad-Aurangabad railway-line of the South Central Railway to Kopergaon Station on Manmad-dound railway-line of Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) suggestions have been received in

this regard from Prof. Ram Kapse and Shri Pramod Mahajan, Members of Parliament.

(c) The proposal cannot be taken up at present due to constraint of resources.

### **Terminals at Puri and Bhubaneswar**

1369. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the existing coach terminals at Puri and Bhubaneswar in Orissa to accommodate the increasing number of passenger trains originating from the above railway stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Overbridge at Titilagarh**

1370 SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal for the construction of a road overbridge at Titilagarh in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the funds allocated therefor during the current financial year;

(c) whether the construction work has been started; and

(d) if not, the when it is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anticipated cost is Rs. 353.14 lakhs. Outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The work will be taken up for execution as soon as the estimate is sanctioned and the State Government commences the work on the bridge approaches.

### **Libraries and information systems**

1371. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) Whether the Government have taken measures to modernise and to upgrade the existing library and information systems at all levels so as to integrate them with the country's educational and cultural programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in establishing multilevel linkages through various available networks in the field of library?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Libraries are under the independent control of their respective institutions/organisations/Departments/Ministers. There is no single agency which has overall control of all libraries. The development activities of libraries are carried out by the respective parent organisations. A number of libraries

have started computerisation of their house-keeping jobs and are in various stages of automation. As soon as conjoins are conducive, a library will be linked to the library networking. At present three library networks, viz, INFLUNET DELENT and CALIBNET are in various stages of implementation.

(b) The details of progress in respect of individual libraries are not available.

(c) A statement is attached.

### **STATEMENT**

The position regarding library networking in India

INFLUNET The UGC has accepted in principle to set up a nation-wide computer network interconnecting the libraries at different academic institutions, universities and research organisations for resource sharing. The project is known as 'INFLUNET' and a core staff with a Director has been appointed in the project which has been made a part of the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune. The task completed in 1991-92 includes system design and configuration for the total network, collection of data pertaining to about 90 university libraries, preparation of document on configuration of computer system, and intimation of work on establishment of Ahmadabad library Network as a toots bed for the programme.

CABINET- The implementation of Calcutta Library Network (CALUBNET) is being taken up in two phases. During the CABINET Phase- I, the Network Services Center at Jadavpur University and seven participant library/information centres are being networked. The necessary hardware procurement, software development and site propitiation have been completed. Parallel to this, the National Information System for

Science and Technology (NICEST) in collaboration with the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta and the Calcutta regional Centre of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) has taken up manpower development for CABINET,

DECENT On similar lines so CABINET, the establishment of Delhi Library Network (DELINET) has been conceived for about 30 libraries in Delhi. On the recommendation of an expert committee, CMC Ltd, have completed the feasibility study. The DECENT Phase - 0 has now been taken up to connect about 10 library/Information centres with electronic mail.

No efforts have been made so far to establish multi-level linkages through these networks.

#### Survey of Education system

1372. SHRI R. SURENDER  
REDDY:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA  
SHAKER MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has conducted any survey regarding education system in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the details of recommendations made in the regard; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken to implement the recommendation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The first All India Education Survey of School Education was conducted in 1957 by the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, before the National Council of Educational Research and Training came into being. The conduct of Subsequent Surveys Second (1965), Third (1973), fourth (1978) and the Fifth (1986) was conducted by the NCERT. The latest survey in the series is the Fifth, having 30.9.1986 as the reference date.

(b) The findings of the Fifth Survey have covered the following aspects of School Education:-

- (i) Availability of educational facilities in the context of distance, particularly in rural habitations and habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Enrollment in general and of the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the girls in particular.
- (iii) Availability of physical facilities like school buildings, playgrounds, drinking water, furniture, facilities for medical check up and incentive schemes.
- (iv) Position of inputs like black-boards, chalks, libraries, laboratories and text-book banks.
- (v) Academic and professional qualifications of teacheries.

(c) and (d). The Fifth Survey is a status study only and does not contain any recommendation for time-bound implementation by the Government. As such,

the question of fixing a time-limit for taking a final decision to implant the findings of the Fifth Survey does not arise.

**Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists in Hospitals**

1373. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRIB.L.SHARMAPREM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7338 on April 21, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the information from the Association of physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists of Government hospitals of Delhi has since been received; and

(b) if so, by which time the Government propose to create Junior and Senior level Class I posts for them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*Translation]*

**Storage Capacity of Godowns**

1374. SHRI SANDMAN BHAGWAN:  
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns/warehouses of Central agencies and semi-Government organisations in each State with capacity and buffer stocks kept for the last three years and expected during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total cost of maintenance of these godowns during each of the last three years;

(c) the losses incurred due to defective storage in godowns;

(d) whether causes of losses have been identified and corrective measures taken; and

(e) the storage capacity required for Goa-Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the Eighth Plan period and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) A statement I-(A) to I-(C) indicating number of Godowns with FCI, including those hired from other Central agencies, State Governments and State Government agencies and others as on 31st March during the last three years, State-wise, are attached Statement II indicating the capacities and the stocks with FCI as on 31st march during the last three years and those as on 30-6-1992 during the current year, State-wise attached

(b) The total cost of repairs and maintenance of these godowns, weigh bridges, railway sidings etc. incurred by Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Maintenance cost (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1989-90	904.85
1990-91	990.48
1991-92	1187.98

(c) and (d). The foodgrains are stored by the Food Corporation of India on scientific



lines. Various Steps taken by it to prevent any damage to foodgrains are indicated in statement -III. attached. Some stocks of foodgrains, however, get damaged during storage due to factors beyond control such as rains, floods, cyclones, etc., which happened to be 0.30%, 0.17% and 0.16% only of the average stocks holding in FCI

Godowns during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

(e) The present capacities available with FCI and additional capacities tent actively proposed to be constricted during the Eight Plan period by FCI in these States are as follows:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Capacity available as on 30-6-1992 (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Additional Capacities during VIII Plan (in lakh tonnes)</i>
Goa	0.17	0.10
Maharashtra	14.81	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	10.69	0.23

## STATEMENT-I(A)

Number of Godowns (Owned &amp; Hired/Covered &amp; CAP) available with the Food Corporation as on 31.3.1990

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered Godowns							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	CAP (Open ) Godowns			Grand Total (9+12)	
		FCI Owned	Hired		From			Total (Hired) (4 to 7)		Owned	Hired	Total		
			State	CWC	SWC	Private								
			Govt.			Parties								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	N.E.F. ZONE													
1.	Assam (SRM)	18	2	1	3	21	27	45	.	.	.	.	45	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	
	Total of Assam	21	2	1	3	21	27	48	.	.	.	.	48	
3.	N.E.F. REGION													
	a) Tripura	1	4	1	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	7	
	b) Manipura	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	
	c) Nagaland	3	1	1	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	5	

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered Godowns							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P (Open) Godowns			Grand Total (9+12)
		FCI Owned	Hired		From			Owned		Hired	Total		
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total (Hired) (4 to 7)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	d) Mizoram	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	
	e) Meghayala	2	2	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	5	
	Total of NEF Region	10	8	2	-	3	13	23	-	-	-	23	
	Total of NEF Zone	31	10	3	3	24	40	71	-	-	-	71	
II	EAST ZONE												
4.	Bihar	19	2	9	7	33	51	70	-	-	-	70	
5.	Orissa	20	2	3	9	3	17	37	-	-	-	37	
	WEST BENGAL												
6.	West Bengal (SRM)	18	39	6	5	67	118	143	-	-	-	143	
7.	JM (PO) Calcutta	7	1	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	134	
	Total of West Bengal:	25	40	6	5	67	118	143	-	-	-	143	

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered Godowns								Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P (Open ) Godowns			Grand Total (9+12)
		FCI Owned	Hired		From				Owned		Hired	Total		
			State	Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private							
							(4 to 7)	Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
8.	Sikkim	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	-	-	3		
Total of East Zone:		65	46	18	21	103	188	253	-	-	-	253		
III	NORTH ZONE													
9.	Delhi	7	-	3	-	1	4	11	3	-	3	14		
10.	Haryana	37	3	4	10	27	44	81	23	-	23	104		
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	13	2	-	2	17	18	-	-	-	18		
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	4	-	-	-	4	10	2	-	2	12		
13.	Punjab	104	8	8	27	77	120	224	71	45	116	340		
14.	Chandigarh	4	1	2	-	-	3	7	2	1	3	10		
15.	Rajasthan	35	-	2	22	1	25	60	9	5	14	74		

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered Godowns							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P (Open ) Godowns		Grand Total (9+12)
		FCI Owned	Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)	Owned		Hired	Total	
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	48	16	21	25	39	101	149	26	6	32	181
Total of North Zone: 242		242	45	42	84	147	318	560	136	57	193	1,753
IV	SOUTH ZONE											
o	ANDHRA PRADESH											
17.	Andhra Pradesh (SRM)	33	-	25	11	13	49	82	-	-	-	82
18.	JM (PO), Vizag.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total of Andhra Pradesh		34	-	25	11	13	49	83	-	-	-	83
19.	Kerala	20	3	-	1	1-	14	34	-	-	-	34
20.	Karnataka	10	-	5	20	7	32	42	7	-	7	49
TAMIL NADU												
21.	Tamil Nadu (SRM)	15	1	17	2	-	10	25	2	-	2	27

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered Godowns										Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P (Open ) Godowns			Grand Total (9+12)	
		FCI Owned	Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)	Owned	Hired	Total	Owned		Hired	Total			
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties											
															4		5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
22.	JM (PO), Madras	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Total of Tamil Nadu	16	2	7	2	-	11	27	2	-	2	29	2	-	2	29	
23.	Pondicherry	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	Total of South Zone:	83	5	37	34	30	106	189	9	-	9	198	-	-	9	198	
V	WEST ZONE																
	GUJARAT																
24.	Gujarat (SRM)	11	4	8	-	4	16	27	1	1	2	29	1	1	2	29	
25.	JM (PO), Kandla	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Total of Gujarat	13	4	8	-	4	16	29	1	1	2	31	1	1	2	31	
26.	Maharashtra	15	2	2	-	5	9	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered Godowns							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C.A.P. (Open) Godowns			Grand Total (9+12)
		FCI Owned	Hired		From			Owned		Hired	Total		
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total (Hired) (4 to 7)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
27.	Goa	1	4	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	5	
28	Madhya Pradesh	41	7	10	40	13	70	111	3	1	4	115	
Total of West Zone:		70	17	20	40	22	99	169	4	2	6	175	
Grand Total: (All India)		491	123	120	182	326	751	1242	149	59	208	1400	

## STATEMENT-I(B)

Sl No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Covered							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)
		FCI Owned	Hired	From			Total (Hired) (4 to 7)	Owned		Hired	Total	
				CWC	SWC	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 N.E.F. ZONE												
ASSAM REGION												
1	Assam (SRM)	18	3	-	3	21	27	45	-	-	-	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Total of Assam:		21	3	3	3	21	27	48	-	-	-	48
3. N.E.F. Region												
	a) Tripura	1	4	1	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	7
	b) Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
	c) Nagaland	3	1	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	5
	d) Mizoram	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	3



Sl No	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered								Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)	
		FCI Owned		Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)			Owned	Hired		Total
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	SWC	Private Parties	4	5	6					
											3	4		5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	e) Meghalaya	2	2	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	6		
	Total NEF Region:	10	8	2	-	4	14	24	-	-	-	24		
	Total of NEF Zone:	31	11	2	3	25	41	72	-	-	-	72		
II	EAST ZONE													
4.	Bihar	19	2	7	5	28	42	61	-	-	-	61		
5.	Orissa	20	1	5	14	3	23	43	-	-	-	43		
	WEST BENGAL													
6.	West Bengal (SRM)	19	31	3	4	59	97	116	-	-	-	116		
7.	J.M. (PO), Calcutta	7	1	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	9		
	Total of West Bengal:	26	32	3	4	60	99	125	-	-	-	125		

Sl/No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Covered										Grand Total (9+10)		
		FCI Owned		Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)		Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)			C A P	
		State	Govt	CWC	SWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total (Hired) (4 to 7)	Owned & Hired (3+8)	Owned	Hired		Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
8	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2		
Total of East Zone		66	36	15	23	91	165	231	-	-	-	231		
III	NORTH ZONE													
9	Delhi	7	-	3	-	1	4	11	3	-	3	14		
10	Haryana	37	4	5	19	28	56	93	23	5	28	121		
11	Himachal Pradesh	2	12	2	-	2	16	18	-	-	-	18		
12	J & K	8	4	-	-	-	4	12	2	-	2	14		
13	Punjab (SRM)	104	14	9	37	88	148	252	74	54	128	380		

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered										Grand Total (9+10)		
		FCI Owned		Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)		Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)			C.A.P.	
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Hired	From	Total (Hired)	Owned & Hired (3+8)	Owned	Hired		Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14.	Chandigarh	4	1	2	1	-	4	8	2	4	6	14		
15.	Rajasthan	35	-	3	28	6	37	72	9	4	13	8		
16	Uttar Pradesh	49	23	23	34	32	112	161	25	12	37	198		
	Total of North Zone	246	58	47	119	157	381	627	138	79	217	844		
IV	SOUTH ZONE													
17.	ANDHRA PRADESH													
	Andhra Pradesh (SRM)	33	-	41	78	42	161	194	-	-	-	194		
18	JM (PO), Vizag	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
	Total of A.P.	34	-	41	78	42	161	195	-	-	-	195		
19	Kerala	20	3	-	1	10	14	34	-	-	-	34		
20.	Karnataka	10	-	7	31	6	44	54	6	-	6	60		

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)	
		FCI Owned	Hired	From			Total (Hired) (4 to 7)	Owned		Hired	Total		
				State	CWC	SWC							Private Parties
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>TAMIL NADU REGION</b>													
21.	Tamilnadu (SRM)	16	1	6	6	-	13	29	2	-	2	31	
22.	JM (PO), Madras.	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	
	Total of Tamil Nadu	17	2	6	6	-	14	31	2	-	2	33	
23.	Pondicherry	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
	Total of South Zone	81	5	54	116	58	233	317	8	-	8	325	
<b>V WEST ZONE</b>													
<b>GUJARAT</b>													
24.	Gujarat (SRM)	11	3	8	1	9	21	32	2	4	6	38	
25.	J.M. (PO), Kandla.	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	
	Total of Gujarat:	13	3	9	1	9	22	35	2	4	6	41	

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered										Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P	Grand Total (9+10)			
		Owned					From								Owned	Hired	Total
		FCI		Hired		State	CWC	SWC	Private	Parties	Total (Hired) (4 to 7)						
		2	3	4	5												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
<b>MAHA RASHTRA REGION</b>																	
26.	Maharashtra (SRM)	15	2	7	7	5	21	36	-	-	-	36	-	36			
27.	Goa	1	4	1	-	-	5	6	-	-	1	4	-	4			
28.	Madhya Pradesh	41	8	12	43	19	82	123	-	1	1	124	-	124			
Total of West Zone:		70	17	29	51	33	130	200	2	5	7	207					
Grand Total (All India)		497	127	147	312	364	950	1447	148	84	232	1679					

## STATEMENT-I(C)

Number of Godowns of F.C.I. on Scientific Lines as on 31.3.1992

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered						Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)	
		F.C.I. Owned	Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)		Owned	Total		
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I N.E.F. ZONE												
ASSAM REGION												
1.	Assam (SRM)	18	2	-	2	19	23	41	-	-	-	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
	Total of Assam:	21	2	-	2	19	23	44	-	-	-	4
3. N.E.F. Region												
	a) Tripura	1	5	1	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	8
	b) Manipur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	c) Nagaland	3	1	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	5

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered										Total		C A P		Grand Total (9+10)
		FCI Owned		Hired		From		Total (Hired)		(Owned & Hired) (3+8)		Owned		Hired		
		State Govt.		CWC		SWC		Private Parties		(4 to 7)						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
	d) Mizoram	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	3				
	e) Meghalaya	2	3	1	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	6				
	Total NEF Region:	10	9	3	-	2	14	24	-	-	-	24				24
	Total of Net Zone:	31	11	3	2	21	37	68	-	-	-	68				68
II	EAST ZONE															
4.	Bihar	19	2	7	5	28	42	61	-	-	-	61				61
5.	Orissa	20	1	4	11	3	19	39	-	-	-	39				39
	WEST BENGAL REGION															
6.	West Bengal (SRM)	19	27	3	4	56	90	109	-	-	-	109				109
7.	J.M. (PO), Calcutta	7	1	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	9				9
	Total of West Bengal:	26	28	3	4	57	92	118	-	-	-	118				118

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)	
		FCl Owned		Hired		From				Owned	Hired		Total
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	SWC	Private Parties	Total (Hired) (4 to 7)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
8.	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	
Total of East Zone:		66	32	14	20	88	154	220	-	-	-	220	
III NORTH ZONE													
9.	Delhi	7	-	1	-	-	1	8	3	-	3	11	
10	Haryana	37	1	6	13	28	48	85	23	1	241	109	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	12	2	-	2	16	18	-	-	-	18	
12.	J & K	8	4	-	-	-	4	12	2	-	2	14	
PUNJAB REGION													
13.	Punjab (SRM)	104	16	11	43	83	153	257	74	38	112	369	
14.	Chandigarh	4	3	2	2	-	7	11	2	1	3	14	
Total of Punjab:		108	19	13	45	83	160	268	76	39	115	383	



Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)			C A P		Grand Total (9+10)
		FCI Owned		Hired		From			Total (Hired) (4 to 7)	Owned	Hired	Total		
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
15.	Rajasthan	35	-	3	20	2	25	60	9	-	9	69		
16.	Uttar Pradesh	50	17	20	28	30	95	145	25	7	32	177		
Total of North Zone:		247	53	45	106	145	349	596	138	47	185	781		
IV	SOUTH ZONE	°												
17.	ANDHRA PRADESH	°												
	Andhra Pradesh (SRM)	33	-	33	39	20	92	125	-	-	-	125		
18.	JM (PO), Vizag.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Total of A.P.:		34	-	33	39	20	92	126	-	-	-	126		
19.	Kerala	20	3	1	1	10	15	35	-	-	-	35		
20.	Karnataka	10	-	6	19	6	31	41	4	-	4	45		

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Covered										Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)
		FCI Owned		Hired		From		Total (Hired) (4 to 7)		Owned	Hired		Total		
		State Govt.	CWC	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total (4 to 7)								
								3	4	5	6		7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
<b>TAMIL NADU REGION</b>															
21.	Tamilnadu (SRM)	16	1	6	3	.	10	26	2	.	2	28			
22.	JM (PO), Madras.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2			
	Total of Tamil Nadu	17	2	6	3	.	11	28	2	.	2	30			
23.	Pongicherry	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3			
	Total of South Zone	84	5	46	62	36	149	233	6	.	6	239			
V	WEST ZONE	0													
<b>GUJARAT REGION</b>															
24.	Gujarat (SRM)	11	2	7	2	5	16	27	3	.	3	30			
25.	J.M. (PO), Kandla.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2			
	Total of Gujarat:	13	2	7	2	5	16	29	3	.	3	32			

Sl No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Covered							Total (Owned & Hired) (3+8)	C A P		Grand Total (9+10)
		FCI		From		Total		Owned		Hired	Total	
		Owned	Hired	CWC	SWC	Private						
						State Govt	Private Parties	(4 to 7)		(8)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>MAHA-RASHTRA REGION</b>												
26	Maharashtra (SRM)	15	2	6	11	5	24	39	1		1	40
27	Goa	1		1				2				2
	Total of Maharashtra	16	2	7	11	5	25	41	1		1	42
28	Madhya Pradesh	40	6	12	42	16	76	116	1	1	2	118
	Total of West Zone	69	10	26	55	26	117	186	5	1	6	192
	Grand Total (All India)	497	111	133	245	317	806	1303	149	48	197	1500

## STATEMENT- II

Statement showing the number of godowns with Food Corporation on India in each State Alongwith their capacity and stocks kept therein.

Sl. No.	Name of State	(Capacity/stock in lakh tonnes)					
		As on 31.3.1990			As on 31.3.1991		
		No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stock	No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.15	0.04	3	0.15	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83	14.99	9.90	195	23.93	22.68
3.	Assam	45	2.98	0.96	45	2.88	1.55
4.	Bihar	70	6.64	2.57	61	6.41	2.61
5.	Goa	5	0.24	0.08	6	0.28	0.15
6.	Gujarat	31	6.53	4.33	41	9.04	6.55
7.	Haryana	104	15.28	6.41	121	15.93	9.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0.23	0.14	18	0.25	0.08
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	0.85	0.80	14	0.95	0.37
10.	Karnataka	49	3.47	0.86	60	3.88	2.59

Sl. No.	Name of State	As on 31.3.1990			As on 31.3.1991		
		No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stock	No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	34	5.20	1.89	34	5.35	3.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	115	11.19	5.81	124	13.47	10.76
13.	Maharashtra	24	13.96	5.15	36	14.99	7.22
14.	Manipur	3	0.19	0.005	3	0.14	0.01
15.	Meghalaya	5	0.19	0.07	6	0.21	0.04
16.	Mizoram	3	0.13	0.02	3	0.12	0.04
17.	Negaland	5	0.13	0.03	5	0.16	0.02
18.	Orissa	37	3.52	2.86	43	3.83	2.89
19.	Punjab	340	48.83	27.74	380	54.22	36.44
20.	Rajasthan	74	10.18	4.47	85	12.06	9.63
21.	Sikkim	3	0.08	0.02	2	0.07	0.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	6.67	2.15	33	6.90	3.68

## STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	As on 31.3.1990			As on 31.3.1991		
		No of Godowns	Capacity	Stock	No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	7	0.28	0.13	7	0.38	0.17
24	Uttar Pradesh	181	25.91	11.92	198	26.99	15.94
25.	West Bengal	143	13.60	5.38	125	13.06	4.49
26	Chandigarh	10	0.60	0.32	14	0.54	0.48
27.	Delhi	14	4.31	3.04	14	4.37	2.12
28.	Pondicherry	3	0.41	0.06	3	0.41	0.10
	Total	1450	196.74	97.16	1679	221.08	143.71

Sl. No.	No. of State	As on 31.3.1992				As on 30.6.1992			
		No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks	No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks	No. of Godowns	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.15	0.04	3	0.15	0.04	0.04	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126	16.99	8.84	113	15.5	9.63	9.63	
3.	Assam	41	2.80	1.01	44	2.81	1.63	1.63	
4.	Bihar	61	6.40	1.56	61	6.39	2.27	2.27	
5.	Goa	2	0.16	0.07	2	0.17	0.08	0.08	
6.	Gujarat	32	7.64	3.99	31	7.66	4.35	4.35	
7.	Haryana	109	15.58	5.73	106	15.41	6.64	6.64	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0.28	0.13	18	0.28	0.17	0.17	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0.93	0.32	14	0.93	0.34	0.34	
10.	Karnataka	45	3.12	1.21	40	3.27	1.74	1.74	

## STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	No. of State	As on 31.3.1992				As on 30.6.1992			
		No. of Godowns		Stocks		No. of Godowns		Stocks	
		9	10	11	12	13	14		
11.	Kerala	35	5.47	4.02	33	5.38	3.59		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	118	11.23	7.34	109	10.69	6.05		
13.	Maharashtra	40	14.96	5.15	32	14.81	5.66		
14.	Manipur	2	0.12	0.06	30.14	0.06			
15.	Meghalaya	6	0.21	0.06	6	0.21	0.05		
16.	Mizoram	3	0.12	0.002	4	0.13	0.03		
17.	Nagaland	5	0.18	0.12	6	0.18	0.07		
18.	Orissa	39	3.72	2.62	41	3.75	2.47		
19.	Punjab	369	51.33	36.96	352	48.91	35.17		
20.	Rajasthan	69	8.01	2.16	69	8.11	2.20		
21.	Sikkim	2	0.07	0.05	2	0.07	0.02		



Sl. No.	No. of State	As on 31.3.1992			As on 30.6.1992		
		No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks	No. of Godowns	Capacity	Stocks
	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Tamil Nadu	30	6.80	2.07	30	6.62	2.86
23.	Tripura	8	0.40	0.12	9	0.40	0.16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	177	25.20	10.77	180	25.68	11.78
25.	West Bengal	118	12.80	5.13	117	12.77	4.95
26.	Chandigarh	14	0.66	0.42	11	0.57	0.23
27.	Delhi	11	3.91	1.93	11	3.96	1.67
28.	Pondicherry	3	0.41	0.09	3	0.41	0.19
	Total	1500	199.65	101.97	1450	195.41	104.10

**STATEMENT-II***Steps taken by food Corporation of India to Prevent damage in foodgrain during storage*

- (1) Foodgrains are stored on scientific lines and pest control measures are undertaken regularly to control theraat and insect infestation
- (ii) Pre-monsoon inspection of goddams is carried out and repairs undertaken to present leakage of rain water
- (iii) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains
- (iv) The Storage godowns are designed on modern lines so that they are resen-proof and damp poorer
- (v) Careful handling of the grains at all the stages is insisted upon. Efforts are being made to persuade the laborite use small size hooks so that the damage in the spillage would be the minimum. Instructions regarding compliance with the packing conditions laid down by the Railways and in particular, regarding stitching and marking of bags are emphasised and their observance watched. Loading of bags foodgrains away from the flap dohrs is insisted so that damage due to rain en-rout is obviated
- (vi) In case of stocks stored in the open the following further steps are taken to protect the foodgrains,
  - (a) Stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated waterproof polythene covers
  - (b) Nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to

prevent damage to covers by blowing during storms

- (c) Monofilament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection o grains form the vagaries of weather
- (d) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is being made to ensure that the best protection to grain is always provided
- (e) Aeration of stocks in the open during clear weather is done to maintain the health of grains

[English]

**Grants of Universities of Rajasthan**

1375 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount of special grants (Plan and Non Plan ) Provided by the University Grants Commissions to various universities and colleges of Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan,

(b) the purpose for which grants have been given to them and to other universities during that period, and

(c) the number of special schemes of universities and colleges of Rajasthan pending with the Union Government for approval and financial assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission provides Plan grants/ all eligible Universities and Colleges for

purchase of books, journals and equipment, recurrent of staff, construction of buildings and hostels. The Commission also provides financial assistance under various Schemes. Maintenance grants to State Universities are provided by the concerned State

Governments.

According to the information furnished by UGC, the following grants were provided by the Commission to various eligible Universities and Colleges in Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan period:

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Total grants paid during Seventh Plan period</i>	
	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
Universities	61.58	1137.74
colleges	3.24	600.06

(c) The proposals received by UGC from the Universities and Colleges in Rajasthan for special assistance under various Schemes are under consideration of the commission. This is an on-going exercise under which the proposals are considered and sanctioned on the basis of merit of the each proposal.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Sanskrit

1376. SHRIMATI SHEELA GUATUAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(b) All the schemes/programmes referred to in statement in reply to part (a) above contribute towards providing adequate employment opportunities to the student of Sanskrit. Moreover, Government have from time to time issued order recognising Sanskrit examinations

(c) to (e). No, Sir, there is no proposal under consideration to teach Sanskrit through Government media.

(a) the details of the various schemes introduced for development and promotion of Sanskrit;

#### STATEMENT

*For development and promotion of Sanskrit, following Schemes Programmes have been undertaken:-*

(b) steps taken to provided Adequate employment opportunities to the students of Sanskrit;

(c) whether there is any proposal to teach Sanskrit through Government media,

(1) Financial grants to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Sanskrit.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(2) Financial grants to Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.

- (3) Financial assistance for eminent elderly Sanskrit scholars in Adarsh Sanskrit pathahals and other Vouantry organisations.
- (4) Financial assistance to State/U.Ts. for the development of Sanskrit education.
- (5) Financial assistance for the production of Sanskrit literature, besides perches and publication of rare manuscripts.
- (6) Special Orientation Courses to post-graduate students in vocational disciplines like Epigraph., Iconography etc.
- (7) Preservation of Oral Tradition of Vedic Recitation.
- (8) Holding of All India Elocution Contest and Vedic Convention.
- (9) Vedic Endowment.
- (10) Award of Certificate of Honour by the President of India to eminent scholars of Sanskrit.
- (11) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sans than and autonomous body established under the Ministry conducts examination for various courses and runs seven Kendriya Sanskrit vidyapeethas.
- (12) The Rashtryaya Veda vidya Pratishthan has been established as an autonomous body under the Ministry for the development of traditional and Vedic education.
- (13) The Central. Sanskrit Board under the Chairmanship of vice-president of India had been set up to advise the government of India on policy mater pertaining to the Development of Sanskrit education. Its tensesr has since expired and the Board is being re-constituted.

**Academic Calendar**

1377. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of University in Bihar which have implemented the academic calendar fixed by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken to implement the norms fixed by UGC in all the Universities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of NPE-1986, UGC had circulated model academic calendar in July, 1989 for implementation by the Universities form the academic year 1990-91. According to the information furnished by UGC while magdha University has agreed to adopt the academic calendar, other University has agreed to adopt the academic calender, other Universities in Bihar have not furnished any information in this regard. The Commission is pursuing the matter with the State Governments and Universities to implement the academic calendar.

[English]

**Construction of Buildings of Navodaya Vidyalaya**

1378. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct buildings for Navodaya Vidyalayas o Conkona and Valpoi in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the amount released for the purpose till date and

(e) the amount actually utilized?

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

(b) The Schools at both sites have already been sanctioned. The buildings for the Vidyalayas have been sanctioned as detailed below:-

Conkona	Valpoi
---------	--------

School Building, Kitchen and Dining.	School Building,
--------------------------------------	------------------

Staff Residence	Staff Residence
-----------------	-----------------

The buildings have been sanctioned considering strength of students at present.

(c) The expenditure likely to be incurred for the buildings sanctioned now is Rs. 80.20 lakhs for Valhi and Rs. 58 . 75 Laks for Condone However, total expenditure on the whole projects for each Vidhyalaya is about Rs. 2.5. Crores.

(d) R. 20 lakhs have been released for each site.

(e) The amount actually spent on these works is Rs., 12.00 Lakh till date.

#### Central University In Mizoram

1379. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently agreed to establish a central University in Mizoram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no commitment from the Government of India to establish a Central University in the State of Mizoram.

#### Maintenance of Kendriya Vidyalaya

1380. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about poor maintenance and insanitary conditions of Kendriya Vidyalayas as in Delhi;

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

(c) The steps taken to improve the conditions of the schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARISELJA): (a) (Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that no complaints have been reported regarding poor maintenance and nsantiaya conditions in the Kendriya vidyalayas.

(b) and (c). As and when maintenance problems are brought to the notice of Kendriya Vidyalyas Sangathan authorities, Central Public Works Department (CPWD) / Military Engineering Service are directed to attend to these problems. To improve the condition of Kendriya vidyalayas in Delhi CPWD have been requested to provide a separate Central Maintenance Division.

[Translation]

**Increase in the Supply of EC to Drought Affected States**

1381. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYANA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drought affected States in the country;

(b) the commodity-wise increase effected the Government in the supply of essential commodity under Public Distribution system to provide relief to the drought affected States, Statewise; and

(c) whether Bihar State has not been allotted any special quota under this head so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Drought conditions are presently prevailing a parts of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Quantity of 10,000 tonnes of wheat each for the three months from October, 1992 to December, 1992 has been allotted in addition to 51, 580 MTs of wheat and 24, 580 MTs of rice being normal allocation during these months under PDA

TO the State of Bihar.

[English]

**Open Tenders of Purchases for P.D.S.**

1382. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a new plan for open tenders of purchases for Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) the basic features of the new scheme; and

(d) whether the new scheme has been accepted by various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Government do not have any proposal to start a new plan for open tenders of purchases of foodgrains for Public Distribution System.

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

**Procurement and supply of Foodgrains**

1383. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of supply of imported foodgrains and indigenously procured to the Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) the monthly supply of foodgrains to Public Distribution System as against the requirement;

(c) the anticipated gap in the procurement and supply of foodgrains thereto during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(d) whether with the production stagnation and low procurement of foodgrains by the official agencies the public distribution System is not functioning efficiently; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government to reform the public distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There is no ratio fixed supply of imported foodgrains and indigenously procured to the Public distribution System.

(b) The allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made a month to month basis, to various States/UTs keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are only supplemental to the market availability and are not exposed to meet the entire demand of the States/UTs. However, the average monthly allocation of rice and wheat during the year 1992 to the States/UTs is approximately 9 and 8 lakhs tonnes respectively.

(c) There was no gap in procurement and supply of foodgrains in the Central Pool during 1991-92. During 1992-93 the shortfall in wheat requirement would be met through imports.

(d) and (e). In order to maintain supply of foodgrains to States/UTs for PDS at reasonable levels, steps have already been taken to import required quantity of foodgrains

[Translation]

#### Levy on New Rice Mills

1384. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent any proposal to the Union Government for a relaxation in levy for five years on new rice mills that have been established after October 1, 1991 in Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Faizabad and Allahabad divisions of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The state Government of Uttar Pradesh sent a proposal to Government of India on 12th December, 1991 seeking ex-postfacto concurrence to decision taken by the State Government under the Uttar Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Levy and Regulations of Trade) Order, 1985 to totally exempt levy on new rice mills to be set up after 1.10.1991 in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (where percentage of levy on rice is 40%) for a period of 5 years from the date of setting up and the single hullers who undertake modernisation for a period of five years from the date of modernisation.

(c) After consideration of the matter, it has been decided to grant of total exemption for the first year to be followed by 10% levy on rice in the second year, 20% in the third year, 30% in the fourth year. Full normal levy of 40% will be required from the fifth year onwards from the date of setting up of new rice mills or modernisation of single hullers in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

#### Indian Idols

1385. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of idols are in the museums abroad; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to bring back the idols to the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There is no bar for Indian kept in the museum abroad so long as they were not taken out after the enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act. In case such antiquities are established to be smuggled or stolen from India then under the UNESCO convention ratified by India, they could be brought back.

[*English*]

#### Support Price for Sugarcane

1386. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited has demanded higher statutory minimum price of sugarcane so as to maintain the tempo of sugarcane and sugar production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for fixation of Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for the season 1992-93 is under consideration of the Government. However no final decision has so far been taken.

*Statement correcting Reply to Unstarred question No. 1042 14th July 1992 Birth anniversary of Emperor Akbar*

THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I invite attention to the English and Hindi versions of the reply, given to Unstarred Question No. 1042, regarding Birth Anniversary of emperor Akbar which was as follows:

(a) to (c). The 450th anniversary of Emperor Akbar is proposed to be celebrated in 1992-93. No National Committee has been formed for the purpose. An international seminar is proposed to be organised in or this year by Indian Council for Historical Research. The other programmes for the celebration and other details will be worked out in due course".

The revised answer to parts (a), (b) & (c) of the Question may kindly be read as follows:-

"The 540th birth anniversary of Emperor Akbar is proposed to be celebrated in 1993-94. No national Committee has been formed for this purpose. An international seminar is proposed to be organised later this year by Indian Council for Historical Research. The other programmes will be worked out in the due course."

The error in the celebration year was noticed only later on. As such the correcting statement could not be tabled earlier.

Inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise a very important issue here. Today is World AIDS day. AIDS means Human Immuno Deficiency Virus. Mr. Speaker, Sir,



Shri Fotedar is also present here, therefore I would like to tell him and this House that even though the facts show an epidemic rise in the AIDS cases in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and particularly in Manipur, the Government of India is not taking this matter seriously. I would like to tell the House that a study named "Panas Study" was conducted in this regard. The report has come out in the newspapers today and according to it, the Indian Government is a victim of disinformation about AIDS that it is a foreign disease. The Panas Institute has released a book named "Hidden Costs of AIDS".

As today we are observing World AIDS Day, I would like to quote some very relevant paragraphs from that book, which I think is very important for our country as well as other developing countries. I would like to quote from the Panas Institute study

[English]

Countries like India and Thailand with the high rates of HIV infection but as yet few cases of AIDS face potentially very high costs in the next five to ten years."

[Translation]

It further says

[English]

AIDS in India may have been reduced had the Government taken appropriate measures in the mid 1980s. Many Indians predict that it would remain a foreign disease but the reality is that it has taken roots in every city in India"

"Many developing countries that do not have technical or financial resources to contain AIDS are in danger of being overwhelmed by the indirect effect of this epidemic on families, communities and agricultural and industrial production. Some 15,000 women are getting infected every week in the world"

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are the findings of the Institute. In view of the study, which has been done an internationally famous Institute and which has particularly mentioned about our country, I would like to know from the Government, what steps are being taken to deal with this problem which is taking the form of an epidemic.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members should also be examined. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDER): I did not know that this question was being raised. Otherwise, I would have brought figures and other information. I agree that today is the AIDS Day. Throughout the world, efforts are being made to create awareness among the people. I would not like to say that people are celebrating the AIDS Day. I would say that people are creating awareness....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You can say that people are 'observing' AIDS Day.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may tell the hon. Member that there is no cure for a fatal disease like AIDS anywhere in the world. I do not want to call it a foreign disease. I would like to call it as a disease which is the messenger of death. Anyone who gets HIV will not know whether he is HIV positive or not. It takes eight to ten years and in cases even 13 years also for HIV to develop into a full-blown AIDS case. Throughout the world, scientists have not been able to find any vaccine or cure for this disease. At the moment our policy is to create awareness about the disease because prevention is the only cure for it. And care is better than cure. For this purpose we have to create national awareness that one should have 'safe' sex only because it gets transmitted through unsafe sex; it gets transmitted through transmission of infected blood and blood products and also through used syringes. We have taken some steps to

create awareness in this regard. All the blood banks in the country are being upgraded by the end of March. All the blood banks in the public sector in the country will be upgraded.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA** (Cuttack)  
Upgraded means what?

**SHRI M L FOTEDAR** Upgraded means, providing of all the facilities to improve the quality of blood you will have immediate diagnostic tests in any blood bank. HIV test will be done immediately and then there will be regional testing. In case the blood is positive, it will immediately be discarded. But we do not want to disclose the identity of the affected persons. Most of the blood banks which are functioning in the country are without licences. We have issued a notification under the Act. It will take some time to finalise and make that notification finally operative under the law. Under this law, it will be obligatory for any blood bank, if it wants to function in the country to obtain a licence from the Government of India in consultation with the State Government. We will also try to improve the quality of the blood banks. Like this, we are taking so many measures to create more and more awareness among the public and we are also trying to do something so far as the blood bank system is concerned. Had I got a prior notice, I would have responded positively even with facts and figures. Yesterday I was told that at the moment, there are about 10,000 and odd HIV positive cases detected in the country. Out of 15 to 16 lakhs of people who are practising high risk behaviour there are about 10,000 cases.

**SHRI RABI RAY** There are 230 full-blown cases.

**SHRI M L FOTEDAR** I think there are 242 cases which are full blown cases. There are some of the States for example, I do not want to make any complaint about Bihar. We are not getting the necessary information from Bihar because Bihar says there is no HIV positive case. I don't think this can be correct. May be there are some cases. We have requested the Bihar Government. I have personally written to them.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR** (Barh) There is no case in Bihar.

**SHRI M L FOTEDAR** No, no, I am not saying, I am saying any other State. I have written personally to all the Chief Ministers to let us know the magnitude of the problem, as on today, the magnitude of the problem is very alarming. I would like to seek the assistance, guidance and the indulgence of the House to face this national problem with vigour and determination.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI** (Pune) At least 85 school children were affected by chlorine gas fumes that leaked from a tank in a chemical factory in Bhosari near Pune on 30.11.92. Fifteen of the children, most of them aged between 6 and 12, have been kept under observation in the intensive care unit at the Sasson Hospital.

The incident occurred when the children were about to take their evening meals. They complained of breathlessness and nausea.

The chemical factory is believed to have been a sick unit which was only recently recommissioned to produce sodium hypochloride.

It was essential for local officers and factory inspectors to test and confirm whether the machinery is well equipped and is foolproof. But the disastrous cause proves the negligence of the concerned authorities and the management.

I, therefore, appeal through you to the Ministers of Environment and Industry to enquire into this matter and bring to book the persons responsible and also grant financial and medical aid to the affected children.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur) Mr Speaker Sir discussion continued in the House for about three days for 8-10 hours recently on the import of foodgrains and prices of fertilizers. I am sorry to say that the hon. Finance Minister did not participate in that discussion. It would have

been better if he had come in the House and explained the economic policies that are compelling us to import foodgrains. But instead of coming to Parliament, which is in session, the hon. Finance Minister yesterday attended the joint meeting of an international organisation, the World Economic Forum and the Confederation of Engineering Industry associated with it, held in Delhi and made an announcement on policy matters which is an insult to this House. Since it is an established convention that when the session is going on, no Minister will make any announcement on policy-matters outside the House. Such incidents have happened earlier also and the matters of privilege have been raised in the House.

I have not given any privilege motion. Yet, I would like to raise this issue before you because the hon. Minister of Finance had made two significant announcements on policy-matters yesterday publicly about which the Government has not made any authorised submission in this House. He has said that the Government has to decide about the free conversion of rupee — i.e., as to what would be the value of rupee as against dollar or its value as against any foreign currency in the open market. The Government has only to make an announcement about it.

The second thing about which he said is that the Government is proposing to issue shares of public sector undertakings worth 1.2 billion U.S. dollars which is something more than a sum of Rs. 3000 crores.

Secondly, this House cannot discuss the matters which are discussed in the other House. But today a news has appeared in newspaper that when this issue had been discussed in Rajya Sabha, it was decided there that the hon. Finance Minister would come in the House and clarify the role of the Government in this regard. Along with this, no action will be taken regarding sale of shares of India's public sector undertakings, in the country as well as abroad, though talk of selling such shares has just begun without taking Parliament into confidence and without eliciting opinion of Parliament on this issue.

I would like to know on what basis the hon. Finance Minister has made these announcements from the forum of the World Economic Forum. Will the International Monetary Fund decide as to how our Parliament should function or from which forum our Finance Minister should make an announcement? Those who have come to India from abroad have come here to flourish their own trades and not for doing any welfare to the nation. And it was wrong on the part of the hon. Finance Minister to make an announcement in their presence. We condemn it. Along with this I would like to submit that during the past few days news-items have been appearing to the effect that a transaction is in process between the B.H.E.L. and Alstram of France and A.B.B. The Government is negotiating with them while B.H.E.L. says that negotiation should not take place but the Government is doing so at one or the other level. Similarly we have got a news today that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is being converted into a corporate sector now, which means, its share will also be sold in the market tomorrow. Public undertakings means institutions come up with the money approved by Parliament, so, nobody has right to take such decision without the approval of Parliament. Therefore, along with condemning it, we would like to request you to call the hon. Finance Minister in the House and ask him to apologise for it first and then there should be discussion in the House as to what are his policies.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** This is an extremely serious matter. We are finding that since the new Government has come, Parliament has become totally irrelevant so far as the formulation of economic policy or the industrial policy of this Government is concerned.

We are not taken into confidence. The entire economic policy, entire industrial policy, the trade policy were changed without any prior consultation or even discussion in the House. No party was taken into confidence in the matter. Now important decisions have been taken and the Parliament is sometimes informed post-facto, sometimes not even informed. We have to know about their

developments in these important areas from the newspapers or from the media. This is an extremely serious matter.

We have come to know from the radio that so far as the budgetary are concerned, no budgetary support will be given to any concern except the power sector and transport sector. With such important decision means so many public sector undertakings will come to a halt. Already, wages are not being paid, money is not being provided for minimum raw materials, energy bills are not being paid. I know of instances of big public sector undertakings where the salaries and wages are not paid for months; two months three months later some money is paid, but the workers cannot work because there is no money for raw material. They cannot touch anything. Ordinary usual running cost is not provided for these huge undertakings in the public sector. We ought to know all these things from the newspapers. This is a very serious matter.

Sir, I would request you to see that the Parliament exists so far as this Government is concerned. It cannot be taken as a negotiable, something as a disposable commodity. Whenever it suits us, just for the purpose of constitutional obligation, get something passed here, and we the Members of Parliament are not taken into confidence. This is a very very serious matter.

I fully endorse what Shri George Fernandes has said. The Finance Minister owes an apology to this House and he must explain the circumstances.

The other is a very serious matter. I have given notice about our grave concern as to what is going to happen in Ayodhya.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We do appreciate that important matter is raised on the floor of the House, but if you do not follow the procedure then there are certain difficulties in getting

the requisite information before the House.

The correct procedure would have been to send a letter for a notice to the Finance Minister and to find out whether he has made a statement of this nature. If he says that he has made a statement of this nature then the hon. Members are well within their right to ask as to why this kind of statement was made outside the House and not on the floor of the House. What happens is, now there is a gap. The matter is raised now. It has to go to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister takes time. In between there is a gap and this gap is really very agonising and very harmful also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let him come at 4 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very harmful and agonising also. So, may I request the hon. Members, if there are important matters of this magnitude, that they may better give a notice to the Speaker, and the concerned Minister, get a reply and raise it? The matters are important. That is why we have to be very careful.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you please direct the Finance Minister to appear before the House?

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr Speaker, Sir, you may recall that such matters have been raised. It was said during the discussion on the Budget and I had also emphasised the fact that public sector undertakings are our national assets and if the Government decides to sell their shares, it should be done seriously and after getting the assurance that the Government is getting their best prices. I had made a suggestion that there should be a Parliamentary committee which may be kept in touch regularly with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry may function in consultation with the Parliamentary Committee. But it seems that the hon. Minister is not ready to exercise any sort of control.

[*Translation*]

Newspapers reports show that the transaction of shares is going on. It is going on in foreign countries too; foreign Banks can also purchase shares. Now it is a difficult task for the Parliament to tackle with such a situation. I would therefore say that it would have been much better if the hon. Minister of Finance would have been apprised of this information but the hon. Minister of Finance has not been able to reply to the question raised in the House. Not only that, he did not take any step to find a permanent solution. For the Government 'Solution' means 'Closure of Industries'. Now the question is whether it is proper or not to close those industries. What will be the fate of the workers working therein? Will the Government manage to collect the money through auctioning the unrefined oil importing it from United States for the purpose of obtaining Renewal Fund? That is a different aspect, but if the Government is willing to sell the shares of public sector, I would like to know as to what will be the extent of such sale and to whom will it be sold. I would also like to know it will be left and to the Ministry to decide whether the transaction of shares being carried out is justified or not. I would like to ask whether the Parliament has any role to play or not. I had suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be formed for this purpose, but there was no response in this regard on the part of the Government. People are growing suspicious and all the measures of economic reform are jeopardised.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to raise something of importance, you should do it in a proper manner, only then you can arrive at some conclusion. If the notice is given to the hon. Minister of Finance or to the Government at the very Eleventh hour during the Zero hour nothing is known as to what has been stated or what has not been stated by the Government. Such discussions will not lead to any conclusion. You have made it clear. I agree that these matters are of importance. Information in this regard will be gathered from the hon. Minister of Finance and after being aware of what he says there can be

discussion if necessary on the economic policies of the Government as has been assured here by the Government. If issues are raised like this by anyone at the eleventh hour, it will then surely not solve the problem. You should therefore not to do like that.

The second thing I would like to say for Shri Somnathji, You wanted to raise a different issue yesterday. In this regard it was decided that such issues should not be raised at the eleventh hour. A notice for it must be given in advance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: To give a notice to me is not enough. Notice should also be given to the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a matter the Government should have constant notice of what is happening. What notice do they want?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why this issue was raised yesterday. The Government made a statement in this regard and perhaps it says that the matter is related to law and order...

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a systematic attack on our Constitutional fabric, I tell you. I shall read out one sentence and that will show.... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Leader of the Opposition has criticised the judiciary in a manner where our Constitutional functioning is to stake.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This affair is going on between the B.J.P. and the Government. How long the Government will avoid this issue? Will the discussion start when the construction work begins on 6:

December?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to speak much. I have a throat problem.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

You are right but please come to me regularly under some rule of the procedure. We will sit together and we will decide if it has to be discussed. I am not denying. But please do not raise it in this fashion because if you raise it without notice and if others have not applied their mind, then the discussion can go astray and it can cause difficulty...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When I go to my chamber, I will discuss with you and we will decide what to do.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Today you decide, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): There are agitations in Uttar Pradesh. Much tension is prevailing there.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Has the Government tried to know as to what is happening in Uttar Pradesh? Has any representative of the Government gone there?*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta is having his own opinion, Sir. He is not defending the Government, he is having his own opinion....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The

Finance Minister can make a statement today Sir.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to you only this much that if there has been some shortcomings in the Government as has just been raised by Shri George Saheb and Shri Somnathji then it is not bad to raise that in the House. But, criticising the Government for the purpose of political motive is not at all correct and I oppose it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): This is politics.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: To adopt such tendency in politics is not correct.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What change in politics will take place then?....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: If something regarding this is published in the Newspaper yesterday, then you should be ready to give a notice for discussion. The Government should make it clear as to what is right or what is not right. It is not proper to sought slogans like this all the time. It is not proper to accuse the Government all the time for political purposes. We oppose it.

*[English]*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, this is a political matter and if the ruling party says that they are non-political, they have got no right to rule...*(Interruptions)*

12.20 hrs.

<sup>3</sup> [MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it was forecasted, the monsoon was late and thereby caused a setback in the agricultural operations. Subsequently, it followed with heavy rains, resulting in wide inundation in

the rivers Tel, Ret, Sandol, Udanti and Indravati. The major district roads and village road communication have been cut-off. The floods played havoc in the district, damaging thousands of hectares of corn fields which have been sand cast. Thousands of houses belonging to very poor and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have been washed away or collapsed. Most of the M.I. projects, S.C. (W.H.) structures and other reservoirs having irrigation potential have been damaged, rendering it defunct. A large number of electric polls have been uprooted and damaged. As a result of this the L.T. points, essential for supply of energy, are now useless. Whatever crop that has survived in the meanwhile is going to perish. It is also learnt that the L.I. staff of Kalhandi division are going without salary for the last six months. These people are suffering very much.

The monsoon season is over now. But there have been no rains in the district for the last three months and the concern fields have dried up. The vagaries of nature are more conspicuous wherever I visited in the district. There are no proper irrigation facilities. The corn fields, which should have been blooming with their greenery, now give a deserted look.

I have received the information regarding the position in different blocks. I have been given to understand that the Block Development Officers are not able to provide employment to the people through labour intensive works as they have no funds at their disposal. Consequently people are leaving their villages and going to far-off places seeking jobs for their livelihood. The minimum need programmes are no more in progress and the State Government have completed/failed to tackle the situation. The district administration is completely callous.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nayak, this is zero hour. This is not the item for matters under Rule 377. You have taken lot of time. Nothing further of your speech will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the districts of Punjab, bordering Pakistan. After the 1971 war, the Government of this country had formulated a policy....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: You have called me, Mr. Speaker, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the establishment of S.P.D.A. centres in Uttar Pradesh. It is very essential to establish these centers for the upliftment and development of sports in Uttar Pradesh. These centres should be set up at the district level, but this is possible only when the Centre provides financial assistance to the State Governments. The Uttar Pradesh Government has done an assessment, in this regard and has sent to the Centre, a proposal for the establishment of 36 S.P.D.A. Centres. To date, the Union Government has not given its sanction or approval in this regard, not has it made any financial assistance available to the State Government. I humbly submit to the Union Government to give its approval to the proposal put forward by the State Government and make arrangements for the immediate establishment of S.P.D.A. centres in the State. Alongwith its approval, the Central Government is also requested to allocate necessary Central Grant to the State to facilitate the establishment of those centres at the district level and thus promote the development of sports in the State. All programmes related to the development of sports, have been kept in abeyance, due to lack of funds. Thank you....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the status of the Chairman of the National Commission for Women is considered to be

equivalent to that of the secretary to the Government of India. I think it is disgrace to the whole womanhood. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan's name is here. How do you speak now? Please sit down. It will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If your name is here, you will have chance to speak, but you cannot speak like this. No, no. It does not go on record. You cannot have a chance like this.

(*Interruptions*)\*

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, it is not fair to degrade the Women's Commission like this. So, I humbly request the Government, through you, Sir, to raise the status of the Chairman of the National Women's Commission equivalent to that of the Cabinet Minister and to raise the status of other Members also likewise.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Sundargarh District in Orissa is facing severe drought situation. This year due to acute shortage of rain water 60 per cent of the standing crops died out. All seventeen blocks of Sundargarh District have been affected by drought and the people are facing shortage of food and will starve unless steps are taken in time. The ponds and reservoirs have already started receding and will dry out by March 1993. People will face shortage of drinking water. I request the Government to take appropriate action to tackle the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Manoranjan Bhakta.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He has spoken

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No, no, I have not spoken.

SHRI DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should be given a chance. His name there is in the list.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, earlier I had gone to my constituency, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and during this time I found that there is acute shortage of kerosene oil, sugar diesel and all the essential items in different timings. Sir, as you know, this is a Union Territory administered directly by the Ministry of Home Affairs and it is absolutely necessary that necessary despatches of kerosene oil, sugar and diesel be made to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So, I would like to request the Government to take immediate action to ease out the difficulties of the people living in that far-flunged, remote, isolated Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards districts of Punjab bordering Pakistan like Ferozepur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur etc. After the 1971 war, the then Central Government formulated a policy to the effect that all Government employees working within the 16 kilometre border belt will be given a border allowance, but in 1988, the payment of this allowance was stopped as a result of which there is widespread disappointment among the affected employees. Further, the employees working within the 16 km border belt have started seeking transfer, as a result of which scores of posts are lying vacant, within this 16 k.m. belt. Doctors are not prepared to work in dispensaries within the border belt, nor are teachers willing to serve the schools in the area, as a result of which development of the people living in that area, has come to a grinding halt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the result of this year's matriculation examination has been a rather dismal 15 per cent of which 2



per cent belonged to the rural and 13 per cent belonged to the urban areas. Therefore, it is my humble request that the Government immediately restore the payment of border allowance to the employees working within the 16 kilometer border belt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the Punjab elections, the Union Home Minister had made announcement at Dera Baba Nanak, to the effect that the employees working in the border areas would be immediately paid the border allowance, but leave alone that, the Central Government has even started recovering earlier payments, from the employees, which has lead to wide spread disappointment among the employees. I would also like to avail this opportunity to highlight a major problem faced by the farmers living in the border areas, The Government had formulated a policy to the effect that it will compensate during every crop, an amount to the tune off Rs. 200 per acre, for all land beyond the border fences, but so far the Government has not implemented it, as a result of which the farmers are not able to fully and properly maintain the land lying beyond the fences.

I request the Government to solve the problems faced by the farmers and to restore the payment of border allowance to employees, on an urgent basis.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dwaraka Nath Das. You please do not read; kindly speak for one minute so that many other hon Members also can make their submissions.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, cancer appears to be a formidable disease in Assam, particularly in Barak Valley and when attacked with this frightening disease, the poor have no other alternative but to count for their imminent last day on earth. They cannot even understand that they have become the prey to cancer, but when detected it is beyond their means to have treatment at far off places like Calcutta, Velloore, Delhi or

Bombay and so, to them cancer amounts to awful death. Even the rich also cannot afford to bear the huge sum of money to get treatment for this fateful curse. At present, in Guwahati there is some preliminary arrangement of detection of such patients and as such, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is urged upon to open one Cancer Institute at Karimganj, the headquarters of eastern-most border district of Assam to serve as panacea to illo-fated hundreds of cancer patients of eastern India.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the industrial subsidy in capital goods and transport to Arunachal Pradesh has not been paid for the last few years and even after one-and-a-half years of Government's announcement of the new economic policy, things have not yet improved. Now, the position is, many of the medium and small-scale industries are on the verge of closure. So, I urge upon the Central Government to release immediately all the subsidies accumulated for the last few years and also act promptly to see that the fruits of liberalisation are shared by all of us.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first thing is, the PTI is describing me in an incorrect way, by a different name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Prof. Rupchand Pal. Am I wrong?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You are correct, Sir, but the PTI is describing me differently by another name.

Sir, this Government is engaged in reckless, desperate privatisation game. As you know, the profit-making public sector undertakings are being handed over to the private sector and now it is the turn of the electronic media. We have been assured many times by the Government that they will honour their commitment to the nation regarding implementation of Prasar Bharati Act. At a point of time, we learn that a portion of the channel was being handed over to the private sector.

Now a very disturbing news has come that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has prepared a proposal which has already come to the Cabinet for approval that the management control and ownership of the Channel is going to be handed over to the private sector, may be a consortium. This is a very dangerous development. The foreign agencies are out to create disturbances in our country. Our national integration will be jeopardised; communal harmony will be affected. More so, our economic and political sovereignty may be endangered by such action.

I urge upon the Government to clarify the position and give an assurance to this House that they will honour the previous commitment to the nation, as stated in their manifesto, that they will implement the Prasar Bharati Act immediately.

**SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA:** How can they, before implementing the Prasar Bharati, consider the proposal for privatisation? We have only accepted the fact of postponement of Prasar Bharati in the hope that *status quo* will be maintained until Prasar Bharati is implemented. But in the mean time, they are contemplating privatisation. What is this?

**SHRIHARADHAN ROY (Asansol):** Sir, the Chairman of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., is violating the order of the Calcutta High Court. He is constantly trying to close down the Refractory Ceramics Unit of Burustandard Company Ltd., a public sector unit for the last eight or nine years. He is not supplying raw materials and money required for its day to day work. Most of the workers have either been dismissed or retired. The vacancies have not been filled up. The same Chairman is also violating the order of the Calcutta High Court and is not paying interim relief to the workers of Burustandard Co. Ltd.

I drew the attention of the Minister so many times but without any result. I would again like to draw the attention of the Minister whether they are going to honour the order of the hon. High Court of Calcutta or not.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Subarnarekha project has become a source of high hopes for the farmers of the area concerned. The implementation of the project would enable the farmers to grow more food. Thousands of acres of land will be in a position to produce twice or thrice a year.

The Water Resource Ministry have already cleared the project. But the Ministry of Environment and Forest has held back its consent. This is creating disturbance in the minds of the farmers. They have been agitating and sometimes they are creating law and order problem in the area.

I urge upon the Government to come forward so that the project is cleared immediately.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly):** Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 1st June 1992, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Kalyan Singh met the hon'ble Prime Minister and apprised him of the inadequacy of Sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and the urgent need to establish more units. The State Government had recommend for the establishment of Sugar Mills of 50 places. Here, I would like to mention that in other parts of the country like Gujarat, Maharashtra and another states in the western region, Sugarcane utilisation is to the extent of 75 per cent, while in Uttar Pradesh, it is a meagre 30 to 33 per cent. Consequently, the farmers in Uttar Pradesh find themselves in dire straits and do not get proper prices for their produce. During the talks held on 21st June, it was decided to grant licences, immediately for the establishment of Sugar units 17 locations of Uttar Pradesh. However, it is regrettable that even after the passage of four months since the decision, the Centre has not issued even the promised licences for the setting up of 17 Sugar mills in the State. Through you, I urge the Union Government to take necessary action, on a priority basis, for the establishment of 17 Sugar mills in the State, Through you, I urge

the Union Government to take necessary action, on a priority basis, for the establishment of 17 Sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

**SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA** (Silchar): On the ill-fated day of 13th November, 1991, the late Shyam Hari Sharma, BJP candidate who stood for by-election No. 6 of Krishna Nagar, Tripura seat, was murdered due to group conflicts of the Congress. It has appeared in the newspapers. After that, VBI inquiry was instituted to find out the culprits. But one year has elapsed. CBI had not taken any action in this matter and no FIR has been filed, with the result the matter is at a stand-still as it was on the day of murder.

It is our demand that FIR should be filed by the CBI immediately and action should be taken against the culprits and punishment should be inflicted on them. No such incident should take place in future, Government should take all necessary care in this matter.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMDEW RAM** (Palamau): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the onslaught of famine in the Palamau district of Bihar is not only horrible, but also heart rending. Generally, there is less rainfall in this area, but this year, there was no rainfall at all. The months of Sharavan and Bhadra were dry and the farmers of Palamau area did not get a single drop of water. Though some of the farmers sowed their fields, but their crops withered away and they got nothing.

The Adivasi and Harijan people of this most backward area of the country started satisfying their hunger by eating herbs and roots. The rivers and ponds have dried up and the water-level of the wells has receded. The people who are on the verge of starvation are migrating to Sasaram, Renukoot and Benaras in search of livelihood.

Before the administration could take

relief measures to effectively deal with situation and liberate the people from the cruel jaws of hunger, a 45 year old man Shri Sharda Sav of Kasiyadih village under Satbarwa Panchayat which is just 25 kilometers from the district headquarter [Daltongan] died of hunger. The owner of one bigha of land Sharda Sav had already lost his wife his and two children. He used to earn his livelihood along with his only surviving son, Pradeep Sav, by working in the fields. The funeral rites and 'Shradh' of Shri Sharda Sav was performed by collecting funds from the villagers...\* (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It will not go on record from now onwards.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the House that whereas on the one hand some parts of the country are prosperous because of agriculture on the other hand, 29 districts in Bihar are facing drought. Monsoon was late and the Kharif crop has nearly destroyed and there is near about 50 to 60 percent loss in the districts. As a result the farmers have suffered huge losses, they do not have adequate money to sow Rabi crops. They are not getting any credit from banks, cooperatives or the Government whereas the prices of all agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds and diesel has increased considerably. So it appears that the State will not have good Rabi crop this year, and in the present situation, it is very difficult to say what will happen to the farmers of those 28-29 districts during the coming three months. A large number of people are migrating from Bihar and many of them have died of starvation. The State Government has no funds to deal with the situation. It cannot help the people, as it is in financial crisis. Recently, it sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs as drought relief for every district. It comes to about Rs. 1 lakh for every block.

With that amount about 600 mandays can be provided, so in a panchayat area, where 30 to 40 percent crops were damaged, only 400 to 500 mandays provided with this amount. Therefore, it would hardly make any difference. The State Government has sent a proposal to the Centre and asked for Rs. 1200 crores to meet the situation. The Government sent a team, but it summarily rejected this request. The Central Government suggested that Rs. 13 crores which the State was to get this year from the national Calamity fund, would be given in advance. Nothing can be done with this amount of Rs. 13 crores. So, I protest and would like to request the Centre that it should sympathetically review the genuine demand of the Bihar Government and should save the people of Bihar from famine and starvation on death.

[*English*]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I bring this urgent matter to the notice of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development regarding the injustice done to the Southern States in the nomination of Members to the University Grants Commission.

Sir, though a number of eminent Scientists and Educationists in the Southern States are doing a noble service for the cause of education, it is painful to note that none was included in the University Grants Commission.

Since the formation of the Commission for the first time in 1950s, the South has been given a total go-by. In the newly reconstituted Commission as many as 7 of the 12 Members are from Delhi. The convention so far has been that the Southern States had about two representatives at any given time.

Another glaring omission in the new Commission is the absence of women Members. With the Women's institutions growing rapidly, the absence of women on the new panel will certainly dislocate the

progress in women's education. Yet another lacuna is the absence of representation from the Life Sciences and Engineering Sciences. Development of educational skills about literacy and general health is dependent upon the balanced blend between sciences and engineering technology.

So, I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to take immediate remedial measures to rectify the imbalance by nomination of *ad hoc* Members from the South. (*Interruptions*)

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is sitting there. I want to know the reaction of the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you cannot expect the reply.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: He is not even listening to me. That is why I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot expect the reply now.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: The Minister is there. I request him to take immediate measures to rectify the imbalance by nomination of *ad hoc* members from the South in the UGC. I just want to know the reaction from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There will not be any reaction. Only there will be action from the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: From May 1990, there is no reaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you, very much.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN** (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to heavy rains in the North-eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh in the second week of September, 1992, this area is in the grip of floods. Floods have affected Jabalpur, Damoh, and the districts of Shri Arjun Singh's constituency particularly, Santa, Rewa, Chhatarpur and Panna. Panna and Chhatarpur have been worst affected. Floods have caused damage to 11024 houses and to 11317 house have been completely damaged. 23 persons and 3923 animals have perished in the floods. The Rabi crops in 8144 hectare area have been destroyed. Public and private properties of more than 30 crores of rupees have been affected by this flood. The State Government has started all the relief work immediately but the measures taken by it are not sufficient. The State Government has asked for Rs. nine core to provide help to the flood affected people, from the Central Government. The Central Government should immediately make available the above said amount. I would like to request to hon. Arjun Singhji to fulfill this demand of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

**SHRIBHERULAL MEENA** (Salumber): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a serious issue before the House. I hope that all the hon. Members will agree with me in this regard. The Chairman of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. gave a statement in the Economic Times on 19th December, in which he has stated that out of the 11 units 2 units are working properly and he has given an indication to close down the remaining nine units. It will render at least 20 thousand workers jobless and besides it it will affect one lakh people. I would like to inform that Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been running in profit till date. specially the mines, about which he has made a reference...

13.00 hrs.

I used to work in that company and am still working there. That company has been

earning profit. The workers of this company have run these mines with their hard labour. Not only that, the workers have financially supported this company. But I am sorry to say that as soon as this company was categorised as class 'A', the officers of the company started creating problems for the workers. The company management has been creating problems for the representatives of the workers for the last three years. Because of indecision on the part of the Chairman and the managing Director of the Company there is unrest among the workers.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister towards the fact that this company has made progress because of the old mines whereas the chairman of the company has made up his mind to close down those mines.

I hope the Hon. Prime Minister would not allow such a situation to emerge which would render the workers jobless. Our policy is to provide jobs to the unemployed but on the contrary the workers of the company which is running in profit, are being threatened to be rendered jobless. Till now this company is running in profit. The statement of the Chairman is based on wrong notion that most of the mines of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are useless

The Chairman and the Managing Director of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. have asserted that only Rampura - Agocha mines and Chanderia Smelter are sufficient enough to run this company. It is obvious that they are safe guarding the foreign interests and by making such statements they claim to be speaking in national interest. The foreign companies have share in Rampura-Agocha mines and Chanderia smelter, that is why they have mentioned only the above said two units. It is against our industrial policy. Therefore, such high officials who are against the workers should be sacked immediately ((Interruptions))

My submission to the hon. Prime Minister is that he should pay attention in this direction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is over now, We shall now take up the regular subjects.

13.01 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

' I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1992, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1992, with the following amendments:-

Clause - 1

That at page 1, for lines 3-4 the following be substituted, namely:-	Short title and commencement
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- "1. (1) This Act may be called the National Highways (Amendment) Act, 1992.
- (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23rd day of October, 1992"

New Clause - 4

- 2. That at pages 1, after line 11 the following be inserted, namely:-

"4. (1) The National Highways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 is hereby repealed. Repeal and saving

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the occurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

13. 04 hrs

[English]

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1992 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

13. 04 hrs

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Fifth Report

[English]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on " Dryland Farming and Watershed Management in Rainfed Areas."

13. 04 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Fifth and Sixth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): I beg to present the Fifth and Sixth Reports

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13. 05 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Jamia Millia Islamia

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, You would kindly recall that certain incidents in Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) had attracted the attention and the concern of this House. The situation in JMI had caused concern to everyone. A delegation of the students led by the President and the Vice-President of the Students Union of the JMI met me on 7th June, 1992. The representatives of teachers and others of the University had also met me in this connection and all of them urged for early settlement. In consultation with all concerned, including the University authorities, we decided to refer the entire issue concerning the incidents in JMI to a Group of Eminent Persons. The Group consisted of:-

- (1) Justice (Retd.) M.M. Ismail,  
Formerly Chief Justice,  
Madras High Court.
- (2) Prof. A.M. Khusro,  
Formerly Vice-Chancellor,  
Aligarh Muslim University.
- (3) Shri Saiyid Hamid,  
Formerly Vice-Chancellor,  
Aligarh Muslim University.
- (4) Shri Zafar Jung,  
Member  
Wakf Board,  
Delhi.

I quote the advice of the Group which is as follow:-

"(1) Prof. Mushirul Hasan has expressed

his regrets and tendered a clear and categorical apology. This should be accepted whole-heartedly. Forgiveness is a godly quality and the Quran and the Prophet of Islam have encouraged it. We are confident that the Jamia community of students, teachers and other staff will not want to dilute these prescriptions for forgiveness.

(2) Incidentally, this trend towards large-hearted acceptance is also reflected in the altered stance of the University community. The Students' Union, the faculty and the administrative staff have all co-operated in the reopening of the University and taken steps towards the restoration of its normal functioning. This is indicative of their deep-rooted attachment to and concern for the well-being of the Institution to which they have the privilege to belong. Prof. Mushirul Hasan himself has been consistently critical of the blasphemous, crude, intolerable and non-secular approach of Salman Rushdie; we trust that the Jamia community, the Muslim community and all sensible people will not fail to take note of it.

To prevent recurrence of such incidents and to achieve purposeful co-ordination between students, teachers and administration there is no better method than dialogue on a continuing basis. Dialogue should never deteriorate into intolerant behavior and violence".

The Group has also noted that there are no principles or policies laid down with regard to the maintenance and up-keep of the Campus and the properties therein. The Group has advised for urgent steps to remedy those defects and to remove the deficiencies.

The Government has accepted the report and the same is being forwarded to the University authorities for immediate and appropriate action on the recommendations of the Group.

A copy of the Report is also being laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2801/92]

13. 05 hrs

(ii) Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi:

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

- (i) North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong

[English]

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

I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 3 (b) read with Rule 4 (b) of the Rules of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(b) read with Rule 4(b) of the rules of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (0) of Section 3 read with the section 6(4) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the remainder of the term i.e. up to 20.8.1996, subject to the other provisions of the said Act vice Kumari Selja resigned from the Council."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (0) of Section 3 read with the section 6(4) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the remainder of the term i.e. up to 20.8.1996, subject to the other provisions of the said Act vice Kumari Selja resigned from the Council."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.07 hrs

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT  
JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)  
AMENDMENT BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High



Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I introduce the Bill.\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up *Matters under Rule 377*.

Shri K.M. Mathew.

13.08 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to provide maximum assistance to the people of Idukki and Pathananthitta districts of Kerala affected by Heavy rains.**

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): The recent heavy torrential rains, cyclones, landslides and cloudburst in Idukki and Pathananthitta district of Kerala, which occurred twice within a span of one month, have taken away a heavy toll of life and wrought unprecedented devastation over a large area. Kattapana, Ertayar, Kanchiyar, Vandanmedu, Chakkuppalam, Udumpanchola, Nedumkadam and Senapathy panchayats, Kompayar and surrounding areas have been badly affected. In one

inaccessible ward alone 63 landslides have swept away the whole area. Roads, bridges, communication lines, shops, godowns, dams, irrigation systems, items of daily use, public buildings and thousands of houses have been washed away. Relief, medical attention, reconstruction, rehabilitation, repairs etc. will cost a great deal of money which the already ruined poor people of these two backward districts cannot afford. Special additional assistance to Idukki and Pathananthitta has become imperative.

I urge upon the Central Government to treat these two districts as a special case and render maximum help.

- (ii) **Need to Sanction low Power T.V. Transmitters for Gangeshwar Lanja and Rajapur Tehsils of Maharashtra**

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajpur): Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra have been kept out of TV coverage in spite of repeated demands. It was identified that five LPT are required to provide coverage to the Rajapur constituency. However no action is being taken to provide the same.

The Government had sanctioned one LPT at Kankavli, but the Department tried to construct the tower in the town thereby denying coverage to maximum people possible. The LPT must be located at a point where the full potential is exploited in terms of range. If the LPT is located at Sandve or Shirgaon in Deogad Tehsil on heights, it will provide coverage to Kankavli, Deogad and Nalwan Tehsil. However, no action has been taken to install the tower by 1993 when we have promised to provide land and building at any suitable place. The LPT was to be constructed by November, 1993. However, no action is taken to that effect. I would request that the same is done immediately.

I would further urge the Central Government to sanction an LPT for Gangeshwar, Lanja and Rajapur Tehsil of Maharashtra.

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President

- (iii) **Need to award Padmashree to late Shri Khashaba Jadhav, Wrestler of international repute and provide financial assistance to his widow.**

SHRIPRITHVIRAJD. CHAVAN (Karad): Late Shri Khashaba Jadhav who belonged to Karad has been a wrestler of international reputation and to date, the only individual olympic medal winner in the Indian sports history. Late Shri Jadhav who was working in the Maharashtra Police was killed in a road accident in 1984. His widow is suffering tremendous financial hardship. I request that his name may be considered for award of Padmashree and all financial benefits which are now being given to Olympic medal winners be given to his widow.

- (iv) **Need for early clearance to the proposal for setting up of Aromatic Complex at Salempur, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, letters of Intent regarding the setting up of Aromatic Complex at Salempur, Aligarh were issued by the Government to M/s J.K. Synthetic Ltd in May in 1989. The estimated expenditure of the project will be nearly Rs. 52,900 lakh and nearly 1500 people will get employment. This project will require natural gas to the tune of 0.7 m.m.s.c.m.d. For the sake of this project, action has already been taken for providing facilities like electricity, water, land and telecommunications by the concerned agencies and 650.82 acres land of the Gram Samaj has been acquired. Action on acquiring 271.12 acres of private land is in progress. The State Government has agreed to supply 27 megawatt electricity and in order to obtain techniques from foreign countries for the operation of the unit contracts have been signed with M/s U.O.P America and M/s A.M.O.C.O. Corporation America and the construction work has been started at the project site. But the Government of India has not approved of the application for foreign

collaboration and has not sanctioned the payment of technical fees, which is causing great hardship to start this work with full capacity. Delay is being made in this work on account of which there is possibility of cost escalation.

I request the Central Government to approve of the application seeking foreign collaboration and sanction the payment of technical fee so that the work on the said project may be started immediately.

- (v) **Need to expedite conversion of certain metre gauge railway lines into broad gauge in Rajasthan during the 8th plan period**

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): The state of Rajasthan is lagging far behind several State in the field of the development of Railways. Against the National average of 18.81 kms. route length per 1000 sq.kms. of area, only 1641 kms rail route occurs in Rajasthan and out of that a very small portion is broad gauge. It has caused inconvenience to passengers and has hampered the growth of industry. It has also adversely affected coal linkages for power plant and development of cement, rock phosphate and other related industries. However, it is heartening to note that the Union Minister of Railways has taken a policy decision to take up the conversion of all metre gauge lines into broad gauge in the country. The State of Rajasthan deserves a high priority in laying of broad gauge lines. The proposals for the conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line via Jaipur and conversion of Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Phulera-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer line have been pending for a long time. Keeping in view the urgent need for the development of trade, industry and tourism in the State, I request that these lines be converted expeditiously so that they are completed during the Eighth Plan period itself. I also request that a new broad gauge line be covered between Ratlam and Banawara in Rajasthan during the Eighth Plan period.

(vi) **Need for early completion of Durgawati Water Reservoir projects in Rohtas district, Bihar**

had earlier entered India with valid documents, but whose return has never been reported.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): The foundation of the Durgawati Water Reservoir Project in Rohtas district, Bihar was laid in 1976, and the year 1980 was the target to complete its construction work. Whereas the Government has spent Rs. 68 cores on this project by now, the remain part of the project is yet to be constructed. The progress of the digging of the main canals from this projects is negligible. It is being noticed that the Construction work of the project is not going on rapidly. The major part of the said project is to be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. But the progress in the construction work of this project shows that it will not be completed in the Eighth Plan. Such delays in construction work will increase the estimate amount earmarked for it and resentment among people is increasing day by day.

I, therefore, make a demand from the Central Government through this august House to allocate certain amount of funds separately for the construction work of this project and its work should be asked to be done by a big company so that this company may complete the construction work within a stipulated period.

(vii) **Need to check Bangladeshi infiltrators from across the border**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, the continued infiltration of Bangladeshis to West Bengal is causing considerable concern not only to the People of West Bengal but also to the State Government itself, which is already passing through the throes of worst, financial stringency, unemployment and lack of resources to sustain even the development of the State. As per conservative estimates, the number of infiltrators from Bangladesh to West Bengal alone is between 90 lakhs to one core. This is in addition to the 7 lakhs who

This large -scale infiltration has created several socio-economic problems apart from the sharp rise in the incidents of smuggling and other crimes. In West Bengal, agricultural labour earned statutory minimum wages through a long struggle, which the infiltrators are making infructuous.

The institutions has considerably deteriorated along the borders and adjacent areas. So far, all efforts to check this infiltration have proved futile. I would strongly urge the Union Government to take some effective measures to keep the borders protected and stop such infiltration as the West Bengal State has already crossed the saturation point of absorbing more hordes of infiltrators.

13.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch till Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Environment (Protection) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification 'No. G.S.R. 825 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1992 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 2792/92]

**Notification under Railway Protection Force Act 1957 and Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in Recruitment and Promotion categories on the Railways for the year ending on the 31st March, 1991**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C.S.R. 374 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [Placed on Library - See No. LT-2793/92]
- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in Recruitment and promotion Categories on the Railways for the year ending on the 31st March, 1991. [Placed in Library see No LT-2794/92]

*Notification Under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956*

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Internate Institutions for Population Sciences, Bombay for 1990-91 etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of Shrimati D.K Tharadevi Sihartha: I beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy of the Indian Medical Council

(Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English vesions) published in Notification No, S.O. 2621 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2795/92]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (iii) A copy of the Inspection Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2796/92]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in lying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevgram, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevgram, for the year 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2797/92]

**Review on the working of and Annual Reports and Annual Accounts with Audit Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur for 1991-92, etc.etc.**

in laying papers mentioned at (3) above.  
[Placed in Libraries. See No LT - 2799/92]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1)(a) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1990-91.

(b) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2798/92]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1990-91.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.  
[Placed in Library See No LT -2800/92]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the passports (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Dhananjaya Kumar may continue his speech.

14.31 hrs.

PASSORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL - *Contd*  
[English]

SHRI DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Minister for External Affairs is not present in the House. Is he sent abroad on any urgent assignment? If I make any suggestions in his absence, I do not know whether they would reach him or not. Anyway, with the fond hope that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will take care of my suggestions and get them implemented, I will proceed with my speech.

Yesterday, I was dealing with the fees that would be levied for issuing a passport. Now, I would come to the procedure adopted for issuing the passport.

As per the procedures laid down, an applicant seeking a passport has to furnish all the required information. Then he will be left in the dark as to when he will receive his

[Sh. Dhananjaya Kumar]

passport. This is because the Department would require police verification, etc. before issuing the passport. Of late, absent six months ago, a circular was issued in the name of a directive. Under this circular, if the applicant submits the verification statement along with his application, he would be issued the passport at an early date. This verification certificates can be obtained from police officer above the ranks of superintendent of police or other officers of Government of India above the level of Deputy Secretary or a sub-divisional magistrate. My submission is that it is very difficult for a common man to approach such officers to obtain verification certificate before-hand. The Government may make it mandatory and issue directives to the concerned officials to issue verification certificates whenever an applicant approaches them. Otherwise, it would amount to making a discrimination. Only such of the people who can gain access to such officials can get their passport early. After all, why is this police verification required at all? You have got the authority in your hands to impound or withdraw or suspend the passport, if there are valid reasons. Finally you can even cancel a passport the moment you come to know about the bad antecedents of the passport holder.

✓ When such powers are vested with the authority, why do you require a police verification certificate before issuing a passport? If the Government insists on obtaining such a polite verification certificate, then, at least, they should fix a time frame within which such verification certificates should be submitted by the police officials.

The Experience is that police verification certificates are not issued for months together. There are a number of instances where the police verification certificate is delayed beyond more than one year. So, the Government should at least fix the time limit within the police verification certificate should be sent by the concerned police officer.

People would like to obtain passports for various purposes like for getting higher

education, for getting medical treatment abroad, to go as tourists, then to call on somebody who is sick. I would require the Government to make a difference among these passport seekers. You can issue different kinds of passports; you can issue a passport for a limited period so that the insurance of a passport is expedited. After all, the Government also appear to be eager to simplify the procedure and see that an applicant is ensured of obtaining a passport once he applies for it. So, the Government will have to come out with suitable steps; they need not propose any further amendment to the Act; they can fix the guidelines by issuing a circular, by issuing a Notification or by issuing a suitable order.

In the end, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that at least before he is divested of the charge of this particular Department, let him come to Mangalore and declare open a new passport office unlike Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, who held a promise but could not implement that; and ultimately he had to say that he was divested of the power. So, I would request the hon. Minister earnestly to make a declaration today itself in this House so that it would become a commitment and lest tomorrow he should not say that for want of funds and short of staff, a passport office at Mangalore cannot be opened.

So, with these suggestions I conclude my speech. I support the measures proposed in the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN: (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the bill brought forward by the hon. Minister to amend the Passport Act. These days the problem of passport is given in Rajasthan. The provision for issuing passport is only in Jaipur in Rajasthan whereas the persons going to the gulf countries from India live in Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts in the largest number. The largest number of labourers goes to foreign countries from there. Mr. Minister, since you have been in charge of Rajasthan, as General Secretary you have knowledge about every district of Rajasthan.

I want that so long as you are Minister, you should give permission for opening a passport office at Jhunjhunu immediately so that the poor persons should not have to go to Jaipur for obtaining passports. They face a lot of difficulties in undertaking journey to Jaipur. They face difficulties everywhere because in the rule of corrupt Government there money is taken from these people at every step (Interruptions)

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA** (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is totally wrong. No such money is taken in Rajasthan, rather the facilities are better in Jaipur.

While speaking on the Passport Bill, you have deviated from your subject matter. (Interruptions)

**SHRI AYUB KHAN:** There are irregularities. The procedure should be simplified to remove these irregularities. Therefore, my suggestion is that the verification of passport should be made by the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat and not by the police. If the Sarpanch issues a certificate such and such person is good, the police verification should not be required for him and his passport should be issued. This will greatly help the officials of the passport office as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there were umpteen complain's against the Jaipur passport office. I am happy that as soon as the hon. Minister occupied office, he was transferred somewhere else. I would like to request the hon. Minister to provide one-window system there so that all formalities pertaining to passport are completed at a single window and at all cost a person should be given his passport within five weeks.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to bring to your notice an episode. Shri Yusuf Khan the younger brother of the Ex-Pradhan of Rolsar Saheb, Fatehpur Tehsil was murdered in the embassy of Libya at Tripoli and it was the responsibility of that ambassador to bring the dead body to India, but he did not discharge his responsibility. Rather he is intimidating the Indians working

there that their passport will be impended. Therefore, through you, I request the hon. Minister to instruct the Libyan ambassador not to take action of intimidating them in this way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several people from Rajasthan go to Arab countries. As the largest number of persons from Jhunjhunu and Sikar join army to guard the frontiers of the country, the people from my constituency Jhunjhunu have gone to Arab countries in the largest number in the country. The situation there is that landlords mortgage their land and borrow money at the rate of 10 per cent interest and give it to these people. Moreover they spend extra money for getting passports. Therefore, I request the Government to open a passport suboffice in my constituency Jhunjhunu so that the people may obtain their passport easily. Similarly, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that when they are return Indian from abroad, they are harassed too much while carrying out checks etc. I would like to request him to take care of the citizens of Jhunjhunu in this regard. I express my gratitude for the time allowed to me for speaking here. jai Hind.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The time allotted for this subject was one hour and we have taken one hour twenty minutes more. Since there are several hon. Members who are anxious to speak, so they can just pinpoint their submissions and can make suggestions also, if they wish.

[English]

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** (Kishanganj): I would like to remind the hon. Minister that the supreme Court has virtually guaranteed the right to passport in the famous *Maneka Gandhi* case, and there is old adage that justice delayed is justice denied. I would like to say that a right delayed is a right denied.

Sir, you had promised us that the passports shall be issued within five weeks.

It has been brought out on the floor of the House that this is an exception rather the rule that passports are taking more than a year, some times to be issued.

AN HON. MEMBER: More than a year?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sometimes, and this delay is for many reasons. But one of the most important reasons is the prevalent corruptions. I would like to inform you, Mr. Deputy Speaker and through you the hon. Minister, that in my town Patna, Passport forms are sold in the black market just out side the passport office. This can be cured.

There is another fact, which must be kept in view, that this is a profit making department, this is a revenue earning Organisation, not only inside the country but also outside the country and, therefore, the other reasons for corruptions, that is, lack of staff can also be handled very effectively.

The hon. Minister has mentioned the rising number of applications. In fact, I was just calculating I do not now the percentage, the total number of passport holders in the country form of the total population. But I am sure that this percentage in India is much lower than the in many advanced countries. The number of applicants that he has cited, about 24 lakhs in a year is roughly only 0.2 per cent of the population. And, if I may say so, you are just begining to see the flood. The real food is still to come and you have to gear yourself to cope with the rising flood in the years to come.

I find that last year there was an arrear of eight lakhs, in 1991. You have not given us the figure for the backlog. On 1st January 1991 I imagine that it would also be a few lakhs. I would like to know on the floor of the House, from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry has taken to cope with this backlog and to ensure that passport applications received within a given year are processed within that year.

Police verification was cited as a reason for the delay. There is an internal verification also. I imagine that the progress of computerisation in the Passport Organisation is going to expedite internal processing. For the Police verification I would one again remind you that we had been informed that if the District Police authorities do not respond with a fixed period of time then the passport Office many issue the passport without waiting for them. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, that this rule should be applied very very strictly.

The second reason is that you do not have sufficient staff. I find here from your annual report that there is a wide disparity in the number of applications received between one office and the other. In some cases it is higher than 2,50,000 nearly three lakhs in the case of Bombay. In other cases it is less than 10,000 or 8,000 or even 7,000 which shows that the geographical distribution of the Passport Offices is rather uneven and that needs to be cured. I would suggest, as a rule of the thumb that any office which is asked to take care of more than 50,000 applications in a year is likely to be corrupt and likely to cause delay. Therefore, you must rationalise the entire geographical distribution and organise of the passport system in a manner that a given office takes care of a given number of districts and roughly speaking it receives about 50,000 applications and has the necessary staff for the purpose.

I am making two more points. I am just finishing. I would also suggest that in every case where the time limit prescribed by the Ministry is somehow not implemented, then those cases must be reported to the CPO, as well as if you intend to form to an advisory Committee in every Passport Office. All such case where the passport is not issued within three months, must be reported not only to the CPO but also to the Advisory Committee.

As far as the fee is concerned, I regret that I do not agree with the views expressed by some hon. Members. I am sure that you



would be reasonable in prescribing the fee. Therefore, I leave it at that and we can give full authority for that purpose.

As far as the SARRC question is concerned, it is really not a question of the abolition of passports, but it is a question of abolition of the visas. I do hope that the hon. Minister is raising this question in all meetings of the SAARC that there should be free travel among all the countries of the SAARC so that we can slowly get to know each other better and all the misunderstandings can be removed.

Sir, section 12 of the Bill is rather Draconian in character. There is an apprehension in my mind. There are a set of people who are today the target of a political campaign, whose citizenship and whose nationality is being questioned. Supposing one of them who is being treated as a suspect, applies for a passport, the mere act of application for a passport brings him under the mischief of this clause of the Bill. I do hope, therefore, that unless a person is declared to be a foreigner by the due process of law, the penalties under section 12 shall not apply and that you shall apply section 12 of the Bill with great caution and circumspection so that genuine citizens and those persons who have not yet been declared as foreigners, do not suffer.

Finally, I would suggest that you have the power of impounding the passport, canceling the passport, withdrawing the passport. We, in this House, would like to be informed at least of the number of such cases in which you impound the passport, you cancel the passport you withdraw the passport, giving the reason for them. An annual statement must be provided either in the form of a statement or as part of this Annual Report.

These are the few suggestions which I would like to make and I do hope that worth these views that cut across the party line, the Central Passport Organisation and the External Affairs Ministry shall make a very sincere effort to see to it that at the end of 1992, we do not have as much cases as we

had at the end of 1991 and that you do employ sufficient number of staff. I think you can pay for it and you do not have to come back to us for granting you more money.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Sir, while supporting this Bill, we find that the more we make the rules stringent, the more we breed the corruption. That is the present situation. If we simplify the present rules, we can stop or restrict corruption. It would be better if we make the rules more simplified and make a provision that the passports to the general public should be issued within five weeks.

Sir, you can imagine that there are 750 recognised travel agencies and they are the main agencies breeding corruption because they are collecting money and with that money they are giving passports illegally through some corrupt officers. So, it is my suggestion that an Advisory Committee should be formed and, as the previous speaker has proposed, the committee should comprise of the officers only. Sometimes some applicants are asked to get some certificate from an MLA or an M.P. It should be required to be given by a Government officer and not by some M.P. or M.L.A. because it is very difficult for them to do so as they are the very local people.

A large number of girls are given passport without any verification. These girls are taken abroad for illegal purpose. So, such applications should be verified and should be looked into by the passport officials.

In West Bengal, Particularly in my area, a large number of passport seekers are waiting month after month for getting the passport. I would request the Minister to look into the matter and open some new offices in the rural areas so that the passport seekers do not have to wait for a long time.

Another thing that I would like to say is that police verification is essential and the police should verify the application very carefully. Otherwise there is every chance for corrupt people, especially in the border areas, to flourish. There are chances of illegal passports also if the verification is not proper.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR** (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since yesterday I have been listening with rapt attention all the speeches on the provisions of the 'Passport' Bill. Since the hon. Minister is a very kind hearted persons he really knows all the difficulties being faced by the public. In this connection, I would like to cite an example. A few months before, a young man who was anxious to go abroad for higher studies went to the District Magistrate for getting his passport verified because no officer having the rank of less than a District Magistrate can verify the passport as per the existing rules; but the District Magistrate did not verify the passport. Despite my repeated request that I know applicant quite well and he belongs to my constituency, the District Magistrate succeeded in avoiding the applicant without verifying the passport. Consequently, the youth had to go to Patna in person for his passport. Now you see how a person residing in Motihari, Betia or Chhapra, can afford to go the capital of Bihar-Patna for getting his passport verified by spending a lot of amount. You can well imagine of the situation.

The unemployment people in large number and even the people of the rural areas of my village for to Dubai for employment. These persons had to travel all the way to that place for their passports. These poor persons seek employment abroad because they are unable to get employment within the country. So the facility of passport should be easily made available to them and the corruption/malpractices in the issuing of passports should immediately be removed, as had been stated a by a number of the hon. Members in unison. I too would like to join them and submit that the passport procedure should be made simple and streamlined.

In the matter of verification it is not easy for the common man to get the application verified from the officers of the rank of D.M./Deputy Secretary and above as is mandatory at present. The Government must realise this difficulty and also ponder over how to simplify the verification procedure. I do not

see any problem in the implementation of the suggestion of a few hon. Members including Fatmi Sahab that in the office of the collector itself, a department should be created exclusively for getting the passport applications verified and it should be ensured that within 15 days the applications should be verified from the police and the D.M. The Police Officers know very well about the antecedents of the persons living in the villages. However, any person who is in need of getting the passport issued, has to make a number of rounds to the officer of the S.P. and the S.H.O. and other departments and in the process of approaching the above said authorities, he is so frustrated that he leaves the idea of going to the District Magistrate for his passport. A number of poor and illiterate persons still hesitate to approach the D.M. on their own and either take the help of the hon. M.Ps or M.L.As. Therefore, a clear cut policy should be announced by the Government in this regard ensuring the simplification of the passport procedure.

Secondly, the provision about the passport fee is quite vague. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to make a clarification in the House itself as to what would be the exact amount of fee respect of getting the passports which could be easily worked out by the officials sitting in the gallery, so that it becomes known all over the country and people do not face the difficulties.

As one of the hon. Member has given a suggestion to the hon. Minister that a system of issuing student passport should be started. I too support the same that a separate category of passport of the students should be started for the benefit of the Indian students going abroad for higher studies.

In Bihar there are just two passport offices- one in Patna and the other in Ranchi - for a population of 8 crores... (Interruptions) For a population of 8 crores if there is just one passport office in Patna, then the difficulties being faced by the people can be imagined.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission that there should be a

passport office in each divisional headquarters so that the people of the concerned division may be relieved of some of their difficulty getting the passports issued.

In the end I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards two things. One is the wide spread corruption prevailing in the passport officers, and it needs to be effectively checked and the second thing is that there is generally an undue delay in issuing the passports. The hon. Minister is not paying attention towards my speech. Please pay some attention towards my suggestion that there should be no undue delay issuing the passports to the public and there should be a guarantee to be given by the Government that the passports would be issued to the concerned persons within a period of 4 weeks. The House should also be assured in this respect.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this Passports (Amendment) Bill; 1992.

Sir, I agree with the several provisions that have been placed in this Amendment Bill to amend the Passports Act, 1967. In this Bill no specific mention has been made about the passport fee that is to be collected. The Government has said that it will consult the Department regarding the cost that is actually involved in the preparation of the forms and other incidental expenditure. I suggest to the Government that the fee should be quite reasonable without taking into consideration the cost involved.

Secondly, in spite of the promise by the Minister of External Affairs on the floor of the House, even now Passports are not issued within five weeks—not five weeks, even for five months they are not issued. The most important factor that is delaying the issue of a Passport is the police verification. I hope you also have your own experience. Many a time the Passport application come to us and ask us to write a letter to the Police Commissioner or the District Superintendent of Police to take a verification certificate from

the Police Department immediately and enclose it with the Passport application and send it to the Passport office so that they can get the Passport in the quickest possible time. Otherwise, by submitting the Passports application in the office of the Regional Passport Officer, Sending the application for police verification is taking very very long time. So, something should be done and I agree with the suggestion made by the speakers who proceeded me that a time limit of two weeks should be fixed for receiving the police verification certificates falling which the Passport office should be in a position to issue the Passport.

Sir, I feel so sorry to say that the hon. Minister's statement on the floor of this House was not implemented in letter and spirit. I would quote one example. In reply to question, the honorable External Affairs Minister has stated that the number of Passport applications pending with the Hyderabad office on 31.12.1991 was 84,085.

15.00 hrs.

On 23rd March, 1992, the hon. Minister stated:

"In Hyderabad passport office 988 applications are received on an average per day and on an average, 1,222 passport have been issued per day".

So, if we take these facts into consideration, we are made to understand that the Hyderabad Passport Office is able to give passports to all these 988 applications within a very reasonable time and in addition to that, they are clearing a backlog of nearly 344 applications per day. That means, by the end of June, 1992, the backlog should be only nearly 20,000 applications. You will be surprised to know that in reply to a question on the floor of this House, it is stated:

"The number of passport applications pending with the Hyderabad Office on 19th June, 1992 is 91,075."

That means, the hon. Minister's assurances on this House do not stand the test of reality. I humbly urge upon the Government to take suitable steps to re-open the Passport Office at Vijayawada which had functioned for some time. It was opened in 1983-84 and functioned upto 1985 and in 1985 it was withdrawn for reasons best known to the authorities. I agree with my colleague Mr. Shahabuddin when he stated that presently certain officers are overloade and they cannot process the applications properly. So the workload of such offices should be reduced and more offices should be opened.

In Kerala, there are three offices at Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Kochi. In Tamil Nadu there are Passport Offices at Madras and Trichy. In Maharashtra, there are Passport Offices at Bombay and Nagpur. While that is so, I do not see any reason for not re-opening the Passport Office at Vijayawada. At Vijayawada, when the office functioned, it has processed a very large number of applications when compared with several other offices. For example, at Nagpur only about 10,000 applications are processed and in Vijayawada about 30,000 applications were processed. So, for the convenience of the people located in the coastal Andhra districts from Srikakulam to Nellore districts where the literacy is more and from where a very large number of people go to Gulf countries and other countries in search of employment, studies or some other avocations, I strongly urge upon the Government to reconsider the issue of re-opening of the Passport Office at Vijayawada. I also urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to instal sophisticated machinery such as laminating machines and they should also computerise the whole process of issue of passports so that in the shortest possible time passports can be issued and issuing of passports do not become a lengthy procedure and also if there are some deficiencies, they can be taken care of. **with these words, I conclude my speech.**

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, let me offer my thanks to you for having given me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. This Bill seeks to achieve only two objectives. I must congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill in time. If this limited purpose is achieved, I think, we may have to demand from him that certain things are to be set right in the Passport offices.

I come from Lakshadweep and our jurisdiction fall in Kerala and that too in Ernakulam. I happened to go many times there. With a great difficulty, we were to come out of it. It was so suffocating, we were not in a position to get out from there easily. Such is the situation because the space for the office is too small and the number of passport applicants is so large in number, I do not know how they are accommodating themselves. I have to inter-act with the Regional Passport officer.

He said, "You yourself see, how we are working". Some of the staffs are not visible because files are above them. Such is the situation. We are authorising the Ministry to rise the passport fees. Now it is Rs. 50. Even if you make it Rs. 1,000, it does not matter but the intended purpose should be achieved. The applicant should be issued passport with least difficulty and also with least time factor. I think, it is high time we must computerise our passport offices.

You are seeking to give rigorous punishment through this Bill. We welcome it. There is certain amount of complaints I heard from various parts, particularly from Calicut passport office. The Regional Passport office at Ernakulam has a certain amount of goodwill. The officials have a number of problems to attend to. The Regional Passport office at Calicut, I am told, has been instrumental in turning the public hostile, particularly even to the MPs and MLAs. The Passport officer does not care to lift the receiver. I draw the attention

of the hon. Minister that the Regional Passport Officers may be informed that when the representatives of the people—MPs and MLAs—contact them, with courtesy they must attend to them and to see that the passport applications are expedited. In certain offices, we are told, it has become a racket. Money is given through back door and they are in a position to secure passport, on paying a certain amount as a sort of brokerage. Therefore, if such things are found, not only the passport holders, if they hold dual passports, but the officials involved in it should also be punished. If the officials are found guilty, they should also be taken to task.

Coming to my constituency, our population itself is 51,000. Whenever I bring any problem to be redressed, the first thing that the people will say is, your population is so meagre. When I demanded, there would be elected set up, I was told by the then Home Minister, you were only 51,000 population. How can we give? So, even for entitlement of elected set up. I have to give leadership in enhancement of the population of the island. That happens in my case. You can imagine my plight. If I demand for passport office to Lakshadweep, I know the limitation. Immediately, the hon. Minister who happens to be a friend of mine will say, it is not possible. I request him to please open a counter for people from Lakshadweep in the Regional Passport office at Emakulam. I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister that at least this facility should be made available to our people. When our people from Lakshadweep go to the passport office at Emakulam, in that Ocean, our fellows are almost lost. They have become a drop in this ocean of applicants in Emakulam. Therefore, kindly see that a counter is opened for the sake of Lakshadweep applicants.

With this, I wholeheartedly support this measure so that we will have better days for the applicants. They do not have ample employment opportunities here. When they are seeking the passport to go elsewhere and get employment, we must try to help them. From the very beginning they should

go with the passport with a cheerful face.

With this I conclude.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, I rise to speak on this Bill on two or three points. In the aims and objects of this Bill, they have given the points. I have read all the points. They relate either to increasing the punishment or increasing the fee or giving more rights for the officers to do all these thing. But nowhere in this Bill or Statement is it written or have they given their intentions to improve the services in respect of passport.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA in the Chair]

At the very outset, I strongly oppose to giving blanket authority to the bureaucracy for deciding the fee because it is the right of this House to decide the fee or to sanction the increase in the fee. Because of that, at least, you come from time to time here with that request. We get the opportunity to ventilate the grievances; to put before you the difficulties of the people. Therefore, if this blanket authority of increasing the fee and all the things is given to you. I am afraid, you will not come to the House and we will not get the chance of putting our grievances before you. Therefore, I think this authority for increasing the fee without particularly deciding the number or figure, will not be better. Therefore, I oppose that provision.

Madam, upto now so many speakers have ventilated their grievances and all of them have complained about the delay or the time taken for issuing the passports. There are so many examples. so I want a categorical answer from the Minister, through you, that why this much delay in there in issuing the passports. You have said somewhere that you have adopted the system of first-come first-served. But there are so many incidents where you have by-passed the waiting list. For example, some serious patients are generally there. Some students have to join the Universities or the educational institutions abroad. A particular date is prescribed. If

[Sh. Anna Josh]

they do not go there then their chances are lost. It holds goods for the entrance for the services also. For the scientists and experts, for attending the various conferences, the date and time is fixed. If you take inordinate time for issuing the passport, if you ask them to come in queue, then all of them will have to lose their chances. Therefore, there must be some arrangement that those who need passports urgently—whether they are students or servicemen or doctors or patients or scientists or exports or politicians like us—must be given on priority basis. Of course, they should also give the reason why they require urgently, not merely because he has come from that profession, he should be given. If there is a time limit put for him to join abroad, then his passport should be given on priority basis.

As my esteemed friend, Mr. Shahbuddin suggested, you must take into account why so many number of passport applications are pending. I would suggest, you should call for the explanation from the concerned officers why so many numbers are pending. I do not know whether you have prescribed any time limit for that. But it should be within say four or five weeks. If the passport is not issued in the normal course, within that period, the particular officer must be held responsible and he must be answerable for reasons of delay etc. Therefore, I will suggest or streamlining the process of giving passport. You must also open new regional offices.

In Maharashtra, there was only one office at Bombay. Afterwards, on repeated appeal, after giving due consideration, you have opened one other office at Nagpur. I appreciate that. Now there are demands that one more regional passport office be opened at Pune also. Just as you have taken down the name of Enrakulam, similarly I shall be very thankful if you announce in your reply that one regional office should be opened at Pune also. There is vast scope for that. You should encourage people to take more and more passports and prepare themselves for going abroad for so many

reasons. More regional officers should be there as the hon. Members have requested.

Then, about staff, there should be adequate staff. The vacancies should be filled in. You must streamline the system. You should not be under the impression that whosoever comes for passport are criminals or undesirable elements. Therefore, you have to simplify the procedure. That will help both—your staff and also the passport holders.

I want to mention one more points. So many persons go out to foreign countries and sometimes they lose their passports there. Of course, passport No. and all those things are there. Then, the Embassies are authorised to give temporary diplomatic passes. But the behaviour of the Ambassadors or our representatives abroad is not very satisfactory. We hope in such situation our Ambassador in that country should help our citizens in difficulty. But there attitude also needs to be studied and they should be given proper instructions. If the passport holders could give particular number or confirmed information about the passport which is lost, then, the embassy staff should immediately issue a temporary passport. If that is done, I think, it is good and the Bill can be passed.

At the end, my request about regional passport office at Pune should be considered favourably. With these suggestions, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are five more names on the list and four others have expressed the desire to say a few words. So, in order to accommodate everybody, I would suggest that all the hon. Members any observe a time limit of two or three minutes.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Madam chairperson, the need for an amendment to this Bill was felt long ago. Anyhow, it is good that at least now the Minister has brought forward such a Bill.

About this amendment to Section (5), I am afraid, who is going to prescribe this

amount. Even otherwise, lot of troubles are there to get a passport and if it is not specified then what will happen. If it is not spelt out in the Bill it can be done otherwise. But it must be known to the people as to how much is the amount. Otherwise, they will be actually duped like anything. This possibility is there. This has to be understood and it should be spelt out and also inform the people especially the poor people who does not know these things. They are going there for passport and all these things. So, this should be specified and I hope that the Minister will take steps to make it specified.

With regard to getting of a passport, it is an ordeal for the passport applicant to get the passport. It is not only an ordeal for them but for us also because MPs are approached by these people very often especially in a place like Kerala where so much of applicants are there. They approach us and we are unable to help them. We are telephoning to them, we are writing to them. We are doing that. But even then, it is so much delayed. The ideal thing would be, as the Minister has said, within five weeks, this passport should be given. I know cases where even after five or six months the passport was not given. It is always a very big trouble for the applicants to get the passport. And then the question of giving it to police verification comes. There should be a time limit which at the most should be two weeks and within that time they can send it. But it is now very much delayed and even after proper verification when it is sent back, the officers at the passport office say that they have not received it. I know so many such cases where I have experience and I myself telephoned to them to find about it. So, such things are there and hence a specific time limit of five weeks is very much ideal. But even if you can give after two months it will be most welcomed by these ordinary people. They are suffering for this passport.

The passport offices should be straightened. The previous speaker told in this House about the Ernakulam District and how it is difficult to get the passport. The space is very limited and I think only fifty extra persons were posted and they will be

asked to return back. But they should be allowed an extension. And not only that, in other areas like in Trivandrum, there are 75,000 applicants and from what I understand, in Cochin there are about 1,65,000 applicants. It will not be less in Calicut also. And there is a great demand from Kasargod that there should be a passport office there because in Calicut it is very difficult to get the passport. And there is no difficulty in giving extra staff because there are so many people wanting to go to Kerala. They want transfers. They can be transferred to passport offices and no extra expenditure will be there and many people are willing to go to these offices. If you do that it will be of a great help. More staff will have to be provided in all offices and there should be a passport office in Kasargod. Then, I think it will be much easier to get the passport.

The Government should consider these things and stringent punishment should be given to all those people who are forging these passports. Actually I am for it. We have to see that genuine people are not disturbed. Otherwise some people in Pakistan who are actually citizens of India and who might not have got the citizenship would suffer. I know so much of harassment. Stringent punishment should be given to the people who sell passports. So many things are done like taking of money. So many agencies are there which are taking so much of money and so many people are not given job. Their passports will be sold also. So stringent punishment should be given to them. The only things we have to see is that genuine people are not disturbed.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. C. SILVERA (Mizoram): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the Passport (Amendment) Bill of 1992. Much has been said about the difficulties and problems from different States. Coming from the north-eastern region of the country, I am going to speak for six-seven States of the north-eastern region. I would like to bring three problems for the Central Government to look into and solve.

First of all there is only one regional passport centre at Guwahati for the whole of north-eastern India. This is for all the six-seven States of the north-eastern region. The regional passport office in the north-eastern area is situated at Guwahati which is about three days journey from a place like Mizoram. You can imagine the time taken by the authority in all the procedure to have the passport issued. I therefore, on behalf of the people of the north-eastern area, would like to request the Minister to open more regional passport offices in the north-eastern area.

I think there are only two States in the whole of the country where the applicants of the passport are subjected to dual verification. By dual verification I mean to say that the applicant is verified by the local police of the State and also the same applicant has to be verified by the Home Ministry. You can imagine how much time would be taken. This problem has been brought to the notice of the Government to the Prime Minister, to the Minister concerned and even on the floor of this House I talked about this problem. I feel that only the applicants from the States of Nagaland and Mizoram are subjected to this dual verification. I feel that injustice has been done to the people of these two States. I earnestly request the Minister to look into the matter and do away with this dual verification, to do away with this step-motherly second-class citizenship treatment of the people of Nagaland and Mizoram.

As stated by Shri Oscar Fernandes, I feel that the problems of various States are different. I would suggest that a team of MPs should different capitals of the States, so that the difficulties of all the States would be solved through the team of these MPs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KJUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Madam Chairperson, I rise to express my views on the Passport Amendment Bill. According to the ruling given by the Supreme Court, every citizen of

this country can have a passport. Only Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee has seriously considered this issue during the last 45 years. During his tenure as External Affairs Minister, he provided this facility to lakhs of people of this country through his liberal policy.

Madam, since I know it personally, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that I got the passports of 25 thousand persons of Rampur city issued within two years and as a result, the country earned a lot of foreign exchange. Thousands of people earned money in the Middle East and the Gulf countries and sent it to their relatives living here. A number of Indians get employment in these countries and there is no dearth of such people who want to work there. But due to non-availability of passports in time and due to other difficulties, our people are facing lot of problems. The basic reason for this delay in issue of passports may be that it will encourage terrorism. May be this arrangement has been made to impose restrictions on anti-social elements. I would like to submit that these terrorists and anti-social elements get passports by hook or crook, but the common man suffers. Most of the hon. Members of this House have expressed concern on this issues that the process of issue of passports is very complicated.

Madam Chairperson, the first regional passport office in Uttar Pradesh was opened at Lucknow and the next one was opened at Bareilly in 1978. Near about 7 years ago, a big racket involving the agents and officials of the passport office in Bareilly was unearthed. The Government incurred a huge loss of crores of rupees due to it. The agents had conspired and started issuing passports to the people within some days by taking big amounts of money.

Madam Chairperson, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister that there are inadequate sitting arrangements for the people who go to the regional passport offices and the staff is also inadequate. The hon. Minister should pay attention in this regard. As this Bill has been brought here to



increase the fee, there should be adequate staff and adequate sitting arrangements at the passport offices. I welcome this amendment Bill, but would like to tell the hon. Minister that he should tell us about the amount which will be fixed, even if it is increased to Rs. 500/-. If we are told the fixed amount, I will support this proposal.

Madam, through you, I would like to demand from the hon. Minister that two regional passport offices should be opened each at Varanasi and Gorakhpur, so that the people of these areas can also avail of this facility.

Madam, regarding the police verification, I would like to submit that the police verification is not done properly. Whoever gives money gets favourable report, but who denies to pay, gets report with unfavourable remarks. In this situation, such person never gets a passport. This is happening everywhere and this is going on for years. It will take time to improve this situation. So, the hon. Minister should pay attention in this regard and it should be determined that if the police verification report is not received within a stipulated period of 2 months, passport should be issued to the concerned person by assuming that there is nothing against him.

All the hon. Members has emphasized on providing passports to doctors, engineers and students. I would request that special attention should be paid to the issue of passports to the students. Most of the students had to face problems due to non-availability of passports in time. The anti social elements get their passports issued somehow or the other. Stringent punishments should be given to them according to the provision made in the Bill. When such people will be punished, it will have its impact on others as well.

In the end, I have one more point to submit. Diplomatic passports should be provided to the ex-M.P.s. also. Once they become an M.P., they acquire a particular status which may require them to pay foreign visit. So, their passport should continue.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur): Madam Chairperson, It is very difficult to express my thoughts on this subject in two minutes time. But still I would abide by your direction. So I would like to highlight the points which, hope, the hon. Minister will reply. I support the two amendments which have been moved by the hon. Minister. Of course, I wanted to caution on one aspect. But because of the constraint of time, I am not going into that. When these powers for increasing the fee are given, there should be sufficient safeguard that these are not misused. I hope the Minister will take care of these points.

While supporting these two points would like to highlight one or two points which have already been suggested by my friends. This is regarding the present functioning of the passport offices. We expect that the hon. Minister will express his opinion or say something about what is being told already.

There is a passport office located in Cochin about which Mrs. Suseela Gopalan has made it clear. 1,80,000 passport applications are pending today. The maximum they can issue are 600 passports a day. That means, it will take more than eight months to clear the backlog. They wanted 50 or 60 temporary employees to clear the backlog. It is with great difficulty that they could manage some additional temporary hands to be sanctioned for Cochin office only. And they were given for three or four months. Some arrears were cleared. But now the staff is being withdrawn or the sanction is being withdrawn.

Mr. Bhatia is a very able administrator. When he is at the top of this department, I want that such small things, which are plaguing this department, which are affecting the prospects of the applicants to a great extent, may kindly be cleared.

There are hundreds of people from my place with an employment visa. Mr. Bhatia, you kindly understand that an employment visa means Rs. 1,000 or 2,000 or 3,000 or 5,000 worth of dollars every month. It is an

Sh. P.C. Chacko]

employment visa. With an employment visa, people are roaming around the precincts of the passport office and are not able to get one. It takes a minimum of 10 months to 1 1/2 years in Kerala to get a passport. Why is this happening? Why are we allowing such things to happen like this? This is very unfortunate.

Then, I take this opportunity to go into such anomalies. This amendment is very simple. All of us are supporting it. Especially in this Kar Seva session, this is probably the only suggestion which has been welcomed by the BJP friends also. All of us are unanimous in this. But the hon. Minister may kindly say what is the difficulty for the Government to give some additional staff where lakhs and lakhs of passport applications are pending.

One hon. Minister has said that it should be a fundamental right of every citizen. The hon. Minister may kindly say. Whatever fees you want to increase, the Government is authorised by this House. But the thing is that we want to know within how many days or within how many months a citizen is entitled to a passport. You do all the verification. Kindly think about how you can simplify the process and please assure this House. There were assurances in the past also but these could not be implemented. I am not blaming anybody. But let us have an assurance that at least a citizen will get a passport within three months time. A large number of employment opportunities are there in the Gulf countries. The people are getting visa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madan, I am finishing. Visa is expiring day by day and when people realise that visa date is going to expire, they are after the MPs. We are writing at least 15 letters a day and we know that with the minimum and inadequate staff strength, they cannot attend even to our letters. It is very unfortunate that this is happening. So, Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut passport offices which are the busiest

passport offices in the country and which are grossly under staffed may kindly be provided with a minimum of 50 to 100 extra staff to clear the backlog. Let this be at least as a temporary measure for the next six months. Otherwise, in the present situation, the existing applications itself will take more than one year to be cleared. And everyday, thousands of applications are joining in this long queue. So, these small things are affecting the functioning of the department in a big way. If all the suggestions which have come before the House are properly attended to, then it will definitely improve the functioning of the department. So, while supporting these two amendments which are brought to the Passport Bill, I request the hon. Minister, Bhatiaji to kindly constitute a consultative committee of MPs attached to all the passport offices. At present, there are no popular committees relating to passport offices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Chako as there are others waiting to speak.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, I gave my name yesterday and those who gave their names today are also speaking. You and other MPs may also be thinking the same thing that the letters which we are writing to the passport offices are just an eye-wash. We are trying to pull everybody but if there is a consultative committee attached to the passport offices, we can give practical suggestions. I thought that this suggestion had not come before the House and so, while welcoming all the suggestions which came before the House, I place this new suggestion before the House. Madam Chairperson, you may not kindly get restless. With your permission, I place this suggestion before the hon. Minister and request him to respond to all the suggestions already made before the House.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I also support both the amendments. The basic and main problem is the growth of the number of applications and the delay in issuing passports, as has been rightly pointed out yesterday. I endorse the views expressed regarding the delay lack of staff, office equipments and other facilities in various

I just want to point out one thing which affects mainly the State of Kerala to which I belong to. In the 1991 census, it is reported that Kerala has got the highest non agricultural economy in the country. Agricultural workers form only three and a half per cent of the population. 62 per cent of the population are engaged in non-agricultural activities. It means that most of the people are much more mobile than in others parts of the country. More than a lakh of people who belong to Kerala have been evacuated from Kuwait during the Gulf war. More than a million people are working in Gulf areas. They belong to Kerala itself. This shows that hundreds of thousands of people are going out for jobs from Kerala. More than 30 lakhs of people are jobless in the State. Kerala or the country cannot give them jobs. When they have to go out, they approach the Passport Offices for getting a passport. Inordinate delay in the issuance of passports is inexcusable. This point has already been made here.

As suggested by Shri Ramesh yesterday, I would also suggest that one more passport office, at least a sub-office, should be located at Kottayam which is located in the central part of Kerala. Not only that, most of the people who would like to go out, come from this area.

I also support the view expressed by Shri P.C. Chacko that there should be a Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to all the Passport Offices in the country.

[ Translation ]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Madam, sufficient discussion has taken place and the time, allotted by you, is also short.

In such a situation, I want to make few suggestions and conclude. The poor people are harassed by travel agencies and Government machinery and they face a lot of trouble in obtaining their passports. My constituency Maharaj Ganj is the most

densely populated area. The citizens of the area are poor and landless. Therefore, they go to other parts of the country to live there and they migrate even to foreign countries. In such a situation, I make a demand that since there is no regional passport office in north Bihar the Government should keep the fact, in view as also the delay and malpractice that take place in issuing passports, and in order to remove these irregularities, regional passport office should be opened in every district headquarters so that passport may be made available to common people.

The other point raised by hon. Member is that people face difficulties in getting passport forms. In such a situation, if passport forms are made available at block level, the a large number of people will not fall prey to professional agents and it will also help to lessen the time taken in issuing passports.

Some other points have also been raised as to who should be issued passport, there should be consensus on issuing passports to people of different categories, be they people of SAARC nations or students, sitting former legislators, M.Ps. or councilors.

There is a class of artists also which has been left out here who earn their livelihood from foreign countries. In the country they are not given due importance and when they return from foreign countries, they are given due credit and only then their degrees are considered of some value. When they show the proof of the performance abroad by way of broadcast or telecast or by way of their visits to some country, only then they are given due respect. But the poor artists who are not educated, they have to face a lot of trouble. It becomes very difficult for them whether they should devote time to the art or make rounds of passport offices. Therefore I request that the Government should provide artists under a special category and make passports available to them invariably. At the same time, the students of arts should be issued passports in their student-life and their passports should be renewed throughout their life and if they are caught indulging in any malpractice. Their passport should be cancelled.

With these words, I conclude my opinion.

*English]*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Madam Chairperson, I just wish to submit one point. The Parliament and the country have been very kind to people who have served the people and the Parliament. They are given various concessions and amenities. But people who have been in Parliament before are not given this facility of diplomatic passports. Some of the present parliamentarians were ex-Members of Parliament last time and some of the sitting Members may become ex-Members of Parliament next time. This is the law of the land and this is the battle of the ballot boxes. I would like to plead that the ex-Members of Parliament may also be considered for giving diplomatic passports.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Every Member of this House has been a recipient of a passport. There are only two Members of this House who have issued passports. One is Shri Syed Shahabuddin. The other is myself. I cannot speak for Mr. Syed Shahabuddin, but on behalf of 50 per cent of the strength of this House that has been issued passports, I have a request to make to our Minister of State for External Affairs. The request is that we must devolve out of the Ministry of External Affairs the responsibility for issuing passports, because until we make this basic systemic change, there is no way in which this Minister will be able to do better than any of his predecessors or any of his successors. I am actually fixing and begin able to enforce a deadline within which these passports can be issued.

It is the experience of most or at any rate of very many developed countries that the responsibility for issuing passports is not that of the Passport Office; it is that of the local authority. Immediately by after we finish passing this Bill, we are going to be taking up the Constitution (Amendment) Bills relating to Panchayats and the Nagar Palikas. As soon as those Bills are passed and become part of our Constitution, my request to the Minister of State for External Affairs is that they set themselves a deadline by which all

Passport Offices will be wound up and the responsibility for issuing passports will be given to the local authority, be it a village panchayat or an appropriate authority in an urban area. It is only by such a drastic, basic systemic change that we will be able to ensure that every citizen of India, who has a right to a passport, is, in fact, given this passport.

The other great advantage of this system will be that the first benefit of anyone leaving a village or a *mohalla* to make his destiny abroad should go to that village *mohalla*. If the passport is issued by the Municipal Authority or by a Panchayat, then the fees realised should remain inside that village or inside that *mohalla* for the benefit of the local people. In that way, the Ministry of External Affairs will be able to concentrate on improving our relations with foreigners instead of, as at present, spending a great deal of its time in oppressing our citizens.

With these words, I support the Bill

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Madam, I have not to say anything specific on this Bill. I have to submit in brief that at present procedure is not easy. There is no guarantee whether one will get a passport in five months or in five weeks. People come, to us they are a harassed lot because they do not get their passport. The process of getting reports from an S.P. or the C.I.D. is quite lengthy, so, this process needs to be simplified. This is my first submission. Moreover, there is no proper sitting arrangement for people visiting passport offices nor anybody pays any attention to the persons who are distressed. The power of verification given to Members of Parliament has been withdrawn from us and hence the people, who come to us, have to face difficulty. The recommendation of a doctor of a dispensary is valid for verification but a Member of Parliament cannot sign it and his signature will not be considered valid for verification as it used to be earlier. I think this is an insult to an elected representative of people. Therefore, I want to submit in this

connection that the Member of Parliament should be empowered to verify it. So far as the provision for imposing fine is concerned, the fine is on high side. This is what I want to say and submit that this process should be implied.

I have to make one more point. Jaipur is the only city where passport office is there.; No other city in Rajasthan has any passport office, as a result of which people have to come to Jaipur and they have to spend a lot of money on the journey and people have to wait for months together. Therefore, there should be passport offices in all the big cities in Rajasthan.

Madam, there are no two opinions that when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Minister of External Affairs, he simplified the procedure for issuing passport to a great extent. People visiting Pakistan and other countries, had been given many facilities. Even today, people visiting Pakistan or visiting passport offices, remember Shri Vajpayee. I hope the present Minister will also make the entire passport procedure simple so that people may obtain their passport within stipulated period.

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West): Madam Chairperson, I am really grateful to you that you have given me time to speak.

I rise to support this Passport (Amendment) Bill. I am very happy to know that because of the increase in the daily necessities of life, the hon. Minister has thought of increasing the price of the passport also. I actually agree with the view point of the hon. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer because the issue of passport might be in the hands of the Ministry of External Affairs but all the other inquiries are done by the CID and Police Department. So there is a basic fallacy that the issue of passport is in the hands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

I generally feel that if this Bill has to be passed then the Ministry of Home Affairs

also should have been here to hear our view points as to what we are going to expect from ourselves. I am saying this because as soon as you apply for a passport, the entire papers go to the CID, local police etc. and after they complete their inquiries the information is sent back. They only stamp the papers. So for stamping papers, I think the Ministry has expanded its offices all over where they have all the people over there. At the same amount of power that they are using here for issuing passports they can use for the Ministry of External Affairs. They can contribute in our relationship with other countries and can devote more time for the foreign affairs.

Therefore, I agree with Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer that we must rethink about this, after this Bill is passed, so that we must really change the basic concept.

Secondly, I am very grateful to our hon. BJP Members who are of the view that ex-Members of Parliament must also have diplomatic passports. I think, this will be a very good gesture, if hon. Minister really shows his kindness to us.

Madam, I would also like to explain that we should have a heavy punishment for the people who make forged passports. This racket is going on in the country and this is only in the hands of the local police and local authorities. Here we all must work together, no matter which political call party is having the Government in the States. This is harmful to the country and we must rectify it.

Lastly, I would like to say, Madam, that whatever increase in the fees in proposed; I generally feel that in today's time rich people can afford the increase in the fees but the labour class, the working class cannot afford this. Therefore, as far as the increase in the fees is concerned, I request to the Government that they should have a consideration on this. Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, going through the Passport Amendment Bill introduced by the hon.

Minister, it seems like "Penny wise pound foolish". Thousands of crores of rupees have been misappropriated in the banking scam and the Government is going to increase passport fee. Bhatya Saheb is a very good man as well as a very good Minister and he is the incharge of petrol-dollar area then as to why he is introducing this Bill due to which poor and the commonman will have to pay more passport fee.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the real problem is of the passport office. There should be no passport fee for those people who go abroad for employment and education purposes. At least, they are not becoming burden on this country. They are seeking employment abroad. There are students also, who are helping in reducing expenditure on education by studying abroad. More concession should be given to such people and full concession should be given to them in respect of passport fee.

The second point is about the location of passport offices. Just now my colleagues were saying that passport offices were opened during the term of Vajpayeeji. There is no time of the Minister, the time is of the Prime Minister. It was the rule of Janata Party. Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister and Chaudhari Charan Singh and Shri Jagjewan Ram were the Deputy Prime Minister. At that time facility was provided regarding issuing of passport. It could not be done on the initiative of Shri Vajpayeeji only. It was the decision of the whole Government and the procedure was liberalised. Vajpayeeji was also in that Government. It is a contribution of the Janata Party Government that it had made arrangements for the issuance of passport in the State capitals. But now these arrangements are not in proper condition. When we ring up Patna Passport office about any passport, the passport officer narrate his own problems. He says to us that as we are Members of Parliament, we should look into this or that issue. I would like to say that there is shortage of staff. Earlier Ranchi was the summer capital of Bihar. Passport Office is in Patna.

Now-a-days the issue of Jharkhand is also getting momentum. Keeping in view the problems of advasis I would like to request the Government to open a regional passport office in Ranchi also. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister as well as the House that people face a lot of difficulties in obtaining passport. I have come to know that it takes one to one and a half year. General public faces difficulties and in M.P. gets it at once. In spite of being a member of Parliament I have not applied for passport.....(Interruptions) I have not applied for passport in sympathy as well as in solidarity with the people. It takes 1 1/2 years, therefore I have not applied for passport. Now one year has completed. I will apply for passport. Meanwhile, I got an opportunity to go abroad. Mr. Speaker directed me to visit Nepal, for which no passport is required. Where the passport was needed I brought exemption form visiting those countries because I am against it, as it takes one to one and a half year. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make such arrangements that passports are made as soon as possible. As in the case of Nepal there should not be any need of passport for visiting SAARC countries. Only permit or a system like that should be there and not of a full fledged passport.

In the end, I would like to say that it would be disastrous if we agree with what Mani Shankar Aiyar has said. It may be an ideal and good thing that this authority is conferred on the Panchayats Madhukarji is also an experienced leader. He is saying that passport offices should be opened at district level. Madam Chairperson, I also believe in decentralisation. We had also made efforts for 72nd Amendment like Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. If this proposal is acceded to and it is made at the district level then more amount will have to be spent. At present Rs. 10-15.

16.00 hrs.

thousand are enough but it will be much more. Therefore, passport offices should be there. Increase the number of employees and regional offices. This is my suggestion.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity.

After adopting the new economic policy and the new industrial policy it is no very much necessary that in order to solve the employment problem, there should be two-fold opportunities. One is by increasing the number of passports we can ensure more employment opportunities. At the same time by allowing more passports, by allowing the participation of the tribal people who have got the physical figure and also the strength to go abroad, to earn more money, the Government can help them. We want to acquire more foreign exchange. It is necessary that more people should be sent to the foreign countries to acquire more foreign exchange. It is worth to have more passport offices at the District headquarters or atleast at the Revenue Divisional Commissioner's Office. Or else it can be attached to the Head Post Office.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, supposing the passport office is situated at a remote place, the tribals and particularly the most economically backward people cannot afford so much of money to reach there or to reach Delhi in order to collect there passport. So, it will be more fair and also justice can be ensured if we open more passport offices at the Revenue Divisional Commissioner's Office or at the District Headquarters.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the greatest botheration today for the younger generation is to secure a passport. Thousands and thousands of young men undergo lot of misery for getting a passport. And particularly from Kerala, thousands and thousands of people go to foreign countries for jobs, that is Gulf countries. Actually they run after the passport office to get a passport for months together and finally neither they get the

passport nor the job. The country is losing so such. I cannot understand why they have to wait for months together to get a passport. When they approach the passport office, the office people say that they do not have passport books. These difficulties are there. If the staff is not there, the Government should provide more staff. Thousands and thousands of applications are there and there is no adequate staff to issue the passports. We cannot understand such situations.

Shri Bhatia is a very dynamic Minister. I know that he is a very dynamic personality and therefore he can solve this problem. Every young man who wants to have a passport must be given a passport within a month's time. The maximum period should be one month and not more than that. The verification takes sometimes six months and sometimes years. I have got such cases. People come to me and told me that they did not get a passport for years together. I cannot understand this situation. And how much agony the young men undergo to get a passport? Therefore, we must see that passports are issued within a month's time. If there is no staff, you have to provide staff. If there is no books, you have to supply books.

Sometime back M.Ps were given the power of verification. Now that has been taken away. I do not know why. No doubt now we have some leisure time because of that. But still we are here to serve the people. If that burden is given to us, we are prepared to accept that and we are prepared to serve the people of our constituency. And we do not want to escape from this responsibility. Now, verification is done by the police officials. They take so much of time. All these things have to be understood and the sufferings of the people must be removed.

Here, you have mentioned that the fee is going to be increased. How much are you going to increase? Are you going to make it as Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000/- / That has not been mentioned here. It says:

"such fee as may be prescribed to

[Sh. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

meet the expenses incurred on special security paper, printing, lamination and other connected miscellaneous services in issuing passports and other travel documents."

We must know as to how much you are going to increase. Are you going to increase it by Rs. 25 or Rs. 50? You want to have such sweeping powers and do as you like. Such things will not help.

What I want the Minister to do is that every young man must get a passport within a month's time. And he has to go out for jobs because they do not get jobs in India. They do not just go for the sake of tourism. They go out because they do not get jobs here. The gain that the country gets is foreign exchange. Actually we are acting against the interest of the country by denying a passport to the younger generation. This situation should change. If this situation is not changed, you will be held responsible in future.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, I am not going to take a long time. I have only one or two suggestions to make.

Firstly, I join all the hon. Members who have spoken to get the passport issued expeditiously and without involving much of the office work. At the moment, the method of issuing the passport is through the Regional Passport Office. Unfortunately, in Punjab - I do not know much about the Haryana - it has become extremely difficult to obtain a passport because of a special situation there. In Punjab, restrictions are imposed. The Passport Offices in Jalandhar and at Chandigarh are finding it difficult and the people who go for passport have to wait for years, not for months. We are lucky that our dynamic and handsome Minister Shri R.L. Bhatia comes from Punjab and he knows the problems of the people in Punjab. Most of the people in Punjab have a dual system of family. Half of the family is in Punjab and half of the family is abroad, especially the people have gone abroad even before the

Independence from the districts of Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur and Amritsar. There are a large number of people, who have been asking for a dual passport. I am the Chairman of the N.R.I. Association. We have held five conferences both in India as well as in certain other parts of the world including the neighboring countries. In case of the conferences, Shri R.L. Bhatia was present and he conceded this demand. I think, now in his present assignment he will do a great service to the people of India who live abroad and who have earned money. I do not mind and they will also not mind, if you charge a special fee for a dual passport - one passport that they are holding because of their rights there, in that country, where they dwell, and the other passport for their motherland. It is not a new system. Most of the countries in the world are having this practiced. I am sure, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar will bear with me and he will also support me when the request for a dual passport for NRIs is made, and the Government can earn money out of this also.

I support Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait's suggestion that the passport should be treated as a document of a prestige for the Union.

I do not find any reason why are we giving identity cards to all the border States like Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc. Why are we wasting money? We should give them passports. Every village in the border State must have a passport for which the Government will not have to spend a praise. They will get the privilege of holding a passport and they will pay for it.

I am sure, the hon. Minister, who is very progressive and revolutionary, has made his impact. I have been abroad. The people have started talking about his visits and he has been able to mobilise quite a lot of support for the new environment in Punjab. We must congratulate the present Chief Minister and the Punjab Government where they have brought about a situation where the people are very happy, there is no fear and the terrorists are on the run. Therefore, they must liberalise the Passport Policy in



Punjab and they must introduce a dual passport system which will help to a great extent in establishing the right of the people. they must feel proud that they are Indians when they carry a passport from India to abroad.

With these submissions, I support the Bill and I request the hon. Minister to react positively to my suggestions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have contributed in this discussion and given valuable suggestions. Originally the Bill was to be discussed within two hours, but I think, it is more than four hours and many Members have taken interests in it and have given their valuable suggestions. They have lightened my burden because some of them are very valuable suggestions and I am bound to react to those suggestions.

All the hon. Members have shown a great concern for the delay in the issuing of passports. That is true. I agree with them. But I have certain constraints that I am not able to issue passports within a prescribed time or early. Before I reply to the points raised by my friends, the hon. Members of this House, I would like to apprise them about the constraints which I have in issuing the passports early. The first is that normally we used to have 7-8 lakh applications every year. Then it increased to one million and then to twelve lakhs. But last year the number of applications has suddenly risen to twenty-five lakhs. My office is under-staffed and is unable to meet the influx of applications. For this I made a request to the Minister of Finance that I need more staff, but there was no positive reply. So, I approach the Prime Minister who has agreed to give me 400 people to be added to the present staff, for which advertisement has already gone and I hope that 400 people will be added soon. This will be one way to ease the situation.

The other constraint is the passport books. These are being printed at the Nasik Security Press. They have the capacity of

not going beyond a million or twelve lakhs. So, I have had meetings with them and we have persuaded them to augment their functioning, their supplies. They have promised that they will add new machines and will be able to give us twenty-five lakh books from the beginning of next year because they have to install new machines and all that. So, they have promised that they will help me by meeting the demand. I do not know whether they will install machines for twenty-five lakh. The demand may go to thirty lakhs because it is a constantly growing demand. But certainly we are looking into the matter. I have a difficulty that I cannot go to the private people because it is a very valuable document and the Home Ministry will not allow me. Therefore, I have to depend on the Nasik Press.

The other constraint was that passports are written by hand by our staff. I have demanded computers from the Government. They have given me the computers and now I have started computer system in Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore. But I need money, for which I have come to you. If you support me by giving me funds, I think I will be able to meet this demand and have computer system in all the passport offices. It will certainly facilitate and help us in issuing the passports early.

The difficulties of passport applicants were mentioned here by many friends. The travel agents, in collusion with the local passport officers, create problems for the applicants. They are charging exorbitantly. So, in order to mitigate that problem, I have suspended the system of traveling agents. Now any applicant can directly apply to the passport office. He need not come personally, he can send his application by post also.

A point was raised here by Shri Chitta Basu that they have difficulty in getting the passport applications. The travel agent charge huge sums for just giving them the application forms. I have suspended that system and I have created 2,000 Post Offices in India which will be able to supply passport application forms to the people. People need not go to the distracter authorities or local

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

authorities or they need not come to passport offices. They can get the passport application forms from the post offices. They can apply for passports. They will get the passports by post.

We have, so far, been charging a fee of Rs. 50 for the issue of passport. It was last raised in 1978. It is a very meager sum. My cost per copy of passport comes to around Rs. 160. The Government is losing money on this. That is how I have come to you to provide me funds so that the passports can be issued in an efficient form but also in an improved form.

In the international scene, the passports have been very much changed in the standard. In the present form, it is very easy to remove the photograph or change signature. But in the latest electronic or and laminated systems which have come in the world, it is very difficult to change these things. We are also going to introduce this. I have no idea how much is the money involved and how much money I will be getting for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRINITISHKUMAR: Get some money from Harshad Mehta.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I have noted your suggestion. You are supporting Harshad Mehta. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The passports will be on the international standards. Therefore, I require funds for this and I hope you will cooperate with me. Most of the friends have assured me that they will certainly cooperate with me.

Normally anybody who goes abroad pays Rs. 300 as airport tax. The travel agents take a lot of money. The people, who are labourers, are paying five to ten thousands of rupees to the middlemen to arrange their services outside. Many friends have brought this to my notice. The money paid to

middlemen is rather more than that. I agree. In order to eliminate all that I am trying to simplify the procedure. I am trying to expedite the issue of passport and I am trying to remove the middlemen out of this. For all these services, I need money and I hope you will be kind enough to help me in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Minister, are you going to abolish Airport tax.

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I am coming to that. That is not under my Department.

Apart from that, I am going to give jumbo passport. There are traders who go abroad often. The traveling agents travel so often. You know that lot of people go everyday to Singapore - take things from here and bring things from there. It has become a trade. The same thing is now happening with regard to Central. All the planes are full with people coming and going. People are traveling once a week or twice a week. You know that the number of pages in the passport is limited. For these people, you require a big book. For them I propose a fee of Rs. 500 for the issue of jumbo passport with more pages. The people who travel so often will get them so that they need not come to passport office again and again and waste their time and our time.

Almost all the hon. Members have complained about police verification. You will be glad to know that I have directed that if the police people verify the character within a month it is O.K.; otherwise the Passport Officer has the authority to ignore them and issue the passport. (*Interruptions*) The verification can take place later on. That is how I have asked for the powers. One of the hon. Members asked why do I ask for more powers. If, after a period of say 3 to 4 months, after the verification, it is brought to my notice that the man is not a desirable one, I will be able to impound his passport. But the passport will not be delayed simply because

of police verification. If the police people do it within a month it is O.K.; otherwise the Passport Officer will go ahead with the issue of passport. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalor): Don't say 'can', you make it 'must', within four months. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Within a month. I have already given instructions. They do not wait for that. If within a month verification comes, leave it; we will do that.

Some friends have also suggested that M.Ps. are to verify. But most of them said that 'for God's sake don't introduce this system, it will be difficult.' So, I am not introducing that.

Sir, Oscar Fernandes and some other friends also suggested that there should be some Committee of the Members of Parliament who should go to Passport Office and find out the difficulties of the applicants. Here I would like to tell you that I have started, in this connection, by setting up advisory committees in each Passport Office in which M.Ps., M.L.As. and important local people will be there. So, all these local problems will be looked after by you. So, there is no need of sending a Parliamentary Committee and all that, the local Passport Committee will be able to look after the small problems which are there. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, some friends made a reference to the Estimates Committee's proposal and recommendation with regard to the Passport Bill and Immigration Bill. That matter has already been given to the Law Ministry, they are examining it and when their report comes, I may be able to come to you with a comprehensive Bill, but in the meanwhile the Law Ministry is examining them.

Shri Fatmi suggested that the District Headquarters should receive the applications. That will be introducing another agency for which we are all objecting. I have removed all the middlemen and agencies. Now, you can apply directly to the Passport Office by post, you will get the Passport by

post. I think there is no need of introducing other agencies. (*Interruptions*) I am coming to all of you one by one. I am coming to all your suggestions.

A very important suggestion was made by a number of friends that the people who go out for education — students — and the labourers who get jobs, should get the Passports. Shri Joshi has suggested it and various other friends said about that. For that I have already given instructions to my Passport Officers that anybody who has got a job outside and he has been assured, and he has got a letter, just by showing of that letter he will be immediately given a Passport. Secondly, any student who wants to study outside, if he has an Admission letter, he should also straightway go to the officer for Passport and it will be issued.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: It seems that you would excel even over Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Yes, if your blessings are with me.

[*English*]

Prof. Ram Kapse mentioned about some Thakur Singh, who was under TADA. I would like to inform him that I have impounded his Passport because later on when anybody comes with an application to me and police verifies, I have no right to refuse that application. But if this thing is brought to me, that is how I wanted the right to impound it, which you objected saying, 'way do you want to have the power?'

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I have not objected to it, I have supported. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Sir, another proposal I have brought in. People have to come again and again to the Passport office for renewal. So, I have raised the age of Passport to 10 years. Now, I will not be issuing the Passport for five years, but any Passport applicant now will be getting the Passport for ten years so that he does not crowd my office and he

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

[English]

does not have the inconvenience of coming to the office again and again. There was neither objection that people are given temporary passports for one year. I have asked my authorities that it should be given for 10 years. The reason is the same that those people need not come again and again.

Then, there were many proposals to open more passport offices at Calicut, Mangalore, Ernakulam, Vijayawada and in some places in the North Eastern parts of the country. *(Interruptions)* If you help and allow me to charge enough fee, then I can do computerisation, I can open more offices and I can have more staff. Some other hon. Members wanted me to declare here as to how much money I want. I do not know how many offices I have to open and so, I would request those Members who have not suggested, they should write to me so that I will be able to formulate as to what will be the expenses for modernisation like computerisation etc. I assure that this is not a commercial department, but it is a service department. So, whatever you give me, to that extent I will be able to serve you better, but please do not put any condition on that.

Then, there was another proposal about SAARC countries. In this connection, a decision has already been taken to give passport and there should be no visa system for the Members of Parliament and Judges in SAARC countries and that is being processed. In our country, we have started issuing that. So far, 31 persons have been issued those stickers by which they can go to Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Maldives and Sri Lanka. The Members of Parliament are not required to have any passport for that. So, I would request Mr. Nitish Kumar to at least send me an application so that I can issue a passport to him.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It took almost year and a half in solidarity.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: You should have solidarity for the efficiency, not for having the right as to not to reply for the passport. I will issue promptly a passport to you as soon as you apply for it. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Shri Azad disturbs the hon. Minister who speaks well. Now when Bhatia Saheb is speaking well and is getting the support of the whole House he is being disturbed by Mr. Azad.

[English]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I will tell you a story in this connection. There were insurance agents and they were telling that they would pay the dues very promptly. One person said that he would pay it within a month. The second person said that his company would pay within eight days. Then, the third person was an American and he said that in this age, it should be done immediately. He said: "Only the other day a man was falling from the roof of the 23rd floor of a building. We had the office on the fourth floor. So, while he was going to die, we have given him a cheque and that is the efficiency." So, please give me the money and I can assure you that I will be able to fulfill my duties towards you.

A mention was also made about the lost passport in other countries. A number of complaints have been received by me that bags of many of our friends who go abroad have been stolen or they have been lost etc. In that case, I have given direction to all my Embassies abroad that instead of bothering for photograph or passport, they should immediately give them certificate so that they come back home.

About diplomatic passports, well, all MPs enjoy this privilege. A suggestion was made by Shri Mohan Singh that many other friends, ex-MPs should also have it. Well, I will consider it. Their number will be very large. Right from independence day, some

people were one-term MP, some were two-term like that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, twice the hon. Prime Minister promised that a Passport office would be opened in Jammu because the people of Jammu and Kashmir have to come to Delhi for getting the Passport issued. I would like to take this opportunity to emphasize that a passport office should be opened in Jammu.

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: The order has already been passed to have office in Jammu.

With regard to diplomatic passport for ex-MPs, well I will have to discuss with my people. I think, it should be possible. But off hand, I cannot say. I will certainly look into the matter.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has given a revolutionary suggestion. I think, it has larger implications and it is connected with the Home Ministry also. We will see the possibility of such things.

Sardar Buta Singh has asked for dual passport system. I have no objection in giving dual passport to NRIs or to the people who are in the other countries. But my difficulty is, so far India has not accepted dual citizenship and till that is accepted, dual passport may not be possible.

DR. C. SILVERA: The peculiar difficulty faced by the people of Mizoram and Nagaland is dual verification. Can you give an assurance that this will be abolished? Otherwise people will feel alienated. These are the only States where the people are subjected to dual verification.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I take note of your point. But it concerns the Home Ministry and not my Ministry. I will certainly write to him.

With these words, I request the hon.

Members to pass the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for making a very good speech. He should be elevated to the rank of Cabinet Minister for that  
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments to Motion for consideration. Shri G.L. Bhargava.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: The hon. Minister has announced several measures of streamlining the issue of passports. I would like to submit that these should be implemented at the earliest so that those who need passports are benefited. With this submission I withdraw my amendment.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I am bound to support the hon. Minister as he has made some good announcements. We would now like to give him some time to implement them. Therefore, I withdraw my amendment.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the house to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Passports Act, 1967, be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2, there is an amendment of Shri Rambadan.

I think he is not present. So, I put Clauses 2 to 10 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

16.42 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND  
AMENDMENT) BILL  
(INSERTION OF NEW PART IX)

As reported by Joint Committee

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT  
SWAMY): Sir, I beg to move: "

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration."

I would like, at the outset, to refer to the Directive Principles laid down in Article 40 of the Constitution. This casts a duty on the Centre as well as the States to establish and nourish the village panchayats so as to make them effective, self-governing institutions. However, even after 42 years, we have not been able to fulfill this expectation of the founding-fathers of the Constitution; it is for this reason that the Government, under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, have introduced a Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill 1991. In effect, we are fulfilling - Gandhiji's dreams.

The Gandhian concept of Gram Swaraj has been the guiding principle of our political struggle even before Independence. Attempts have been made to give effect to this idea ever since 1947. Panditji established institutions of Panchayati Raj as the primary instrument for bringing development to rural India. Shrimati Indira Gandhi stressed the need for people's participation in the process of economic and social transformation and Shri Rajiv Gandhi emphasised the need to revitalise and strength Panchayati Raj institutions in order to sustain democracy in the country. In spite of these efforts, it cannot be denied that in many parts of the country the full potential of the institutions of Panchayati Raj has not been realised.

This is not to deny that some efforts were made from time to time. In fact, in certain States, such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Panchayati Raj structure was strengthened following the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mahta Committee in 1957. More recently, States like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have provided wide-ranging delegation and powers of authority down to the district and intermediate level.

However, barring these exceptions, in most other States, the record as far as Panchayati Raj institutions is concerned, has not been very good.

However, barring these exceptions, in most other States, the record as far as Panchayati Raj institutions is concerned, has not been very good. On the other hand, attempts have been made in many of the States to weaken the existing Panchayati Raj structure by imposing other nominated bodies at the same level. Elections have been irregular and many times unnecessarily delayed or postponed. Elected bodies have been superseded or suspended without adequate justification at the whims and fancies of the Government and Governmental authorities. Even where these institutions function, they came to be dominated by economically and socially privileged sections of the rural societies and were utilised to serve the class and sectoral interests of the entrenched vested interests.

It has, therefore, been felt that a Constitutional sanction is as indispensable to democracy at the grass-root level as it is to democracy at the State level or national level. Thus we intend to inscribe in the Constitution certain core elements of grass-root democracy to take them beyond the pale of changing political expediency.

I must say that we have confined the provisions in the Bill to a very limited set of issues. We are also aware that different States have different models of Panchayat Raj institutions. We do not intend to bypass the States in any manner and do not want to intrude into the area constitutionally assigned to them. In order to elicit wider public opinion and also consult the States on the various provisions, as all of you are aware, the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee of the two Houses in December, 1991. The Joint Committee had presented its report in the previous session. We have examined the recommendations and modifications made by the Joint Committee and also held consultations with the representatives of various national parties in the Parliament. In the light of the views expressed in these

meetings, we have now proposed a few official amendments and I am sure that the House will extend its full support to these. We strongly feel that genuine democracy can grow only when the States and the Centre work together.

At a broad level, we are seeking to provide a constitutional guarantee to certain basic and essential features including regular elections to Panchayati Raj institutions, representations in these bodies for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and women and devolution of financial and administrative powers with the cooperation of the States. I would now like to dwell briefly on some of the basic features of the Constitution Amendment Bill as reported by the Joint Committee and the rationale behind them.

The Gram Sabha, which is the foundation of our panchayati raj system, has been envisaged to discharge wider duties. It shall perform such functions and exercise such powers as may be entrusted to it by the State legislatures. There should be participatory decision making and the structure at the village level should be the image of participatory democracy. It is in this light that we have given a central place to the Gram Sabha. It has been our endeavour that uniformity and rigidity is not imposed on the States. Therefore, whereas the Bill envisages a three tier system of Panchayat Raj at the village, intermediate and district level, small States having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs have been given the option not to constitute the panchayat at the intermediate level. While we have agreed with the three tier structure recommended by the Joint Committee, we have provided an option for smaller States, on the same lines as in the very first Constitution Amendment Bill of 1989 on this subject. I hope the House will agree with our views.

As I mentioned earlier, one of the major reasons which has stood in the way of the Panchayati Raj institutions acquiring adequate strength is the absence of regular and periodic elections within a time frame. On the other hand, they have been rendered

[Sh. G. Venkat Swamy]

dormant for long periods of time without adequate and justifiable reasons. If these bodies are to be effective, alive and vibrant the conduct of free and fair elections at regular intervals has to be ensured. It is for this purpose that we have proposed that all Panchayat bodies will have an assured duration of five years and elections will be mandatory after every five years. The elected institutions will thus have a five year term, and on the completion of the period of five years, fresh bodies will be constituted after holding the elections. The period of five years will be a reasonable term and will enable these bodies to carry out the mandate of the people effectively.

The Panchayat Raj institutions have faced serious threats from outside. The threat of suppression has always been hanging above their heads. There are a number of instances where the bodies have been superseded and no elections held thereafter for years together. The Panchayat Raj institutions have to be properly insulated and immunised some onslaughts from outside. We, therefore, propose to put an end to this practice by stipulating compulsory elections within six months of the suppression of the Panchayat bodies. This will take away unrestrained and wide powers available at present to the executive and to the political parties to keep the Panchayat bodies in a state of suspense at their will and pleasure. This will help in imparting strength to these bodies and enhance their image and effectiveness.

The Joint Committee has prescribed direct election for the members in a Panchayat at all the three levels i.e. village, intermediate and district levels. We are aware of the existing diversities in this regard in the Panchayati Raj Acts of the States, regarding the election of members in the Panchayats at the district levels. In view of this, the mode of election for members at the district levels has been left to the discretion of the State legislature. Since the directly elected members can function more freely and independently as they derive strength directly

from the electorate, we have agreed the direct elections of members at the village and intermediate level.

Although in the Bill as we introduced in 1991, the voting rights were provided to only chairpersons and directly elected members, we have agreed with the recommendations made by the Joint Committee on the representation of MPs of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, MLAs and MLCs at intermediate and district level and all the other ex-officio members of the Panchayat at these levels with full voting rights. I hope the House would welcome this provision.

The direct election of the chairperson of a Panchayat at the village level has been envisaged by the Joint Committee. We have agreed with this recommendation of the Joint Committee. We have agreed with this recommendation of the Joint Committee, although certain Members have expressed reservations on this issue. In fact, the chairperson of a village panchayat represents a very small electorate and it is possible for him to have direct contacts with the individual voters. Therefore, a directly elected village panchayat chairman will have lesser dependence on the support of the other elected members and can discharge his duties more freely and fairly. I hope the House will welcome this provision.

We have provided for reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. Whereas the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes follow the uniform basis of their proportion in the population, in respect of women we have provided for at least one-third of the total seats at every level. Considering the fact that women constitute nearly half the population, even this reservation can be considered inadequate; but the hon. Members will agree that it is significantly more than what has been attempted so far in most of the States. Although the Joint Committee supported our earlier provisions about allotment of reserved seats to different constituencies on compulsory rotation basis, to achieve greater uniformity among the panchayati raj and municipal bodies, we have proposed to leave



the actual mechanism of rotation to be decided by the States themselves. I hope the House will support this.

Hon. Members may reserve that the Bill also provides for reservations for the post of chairpersons for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. This is a significant innovation. It is our view that this alone will make reservations more meaningful and bring the members of these committees, who have suffered from economic and social oppression for a long period of history, to a position in which they would be able to participate effectively in the functioning of these bodies. I am confident that the hon. Members will appreciate the significance of the provisions made for these reservations in the socio-economic and historical perspective and will whole-heartedly welcome

We have also agreed with the recommendations of the Joint Committee in regard to the lowering of age for membership to 21 years as many State Panchayat Raj Acts provide for it even now. We have also supported the Joint Committee's modification in regard to the authority for resolving the disputes relating to disqualification. Now the States will have to set up such an authority. I hope the House will agree with this also.

One of the weaknesses of the existing Panchayati Raj Institutions is that they are starved of funds. They have very little resources of their own and they usually depend on the State Governments for their funds. The financial grants are given at the will and pleasure of political executive on an *ad hoc* basis. We feel that unless the Panchayats are provided with adequate financial strength, it will be impossible for them to grow in stature. We have, therefore, proposed in the Bill a system of financial transfers to the Panchayati Raj bodies on a mandatory basis. For this purpose, we have provided for a Finance Commission to be set up every five years in order to evolve suitable criteria and make appropriate recommendations to strengthen the financial base of Panchayati Raj bodies. This is a vital aspect of the Constitutional Amendment Bill.

It is our hope that this will ensure to the Panchayati Raj bodies a measure of financial strength which would enhance their autonomy and authority.

In the matter of elections to the panchayats, the Bill as introduced had provided for the Chief Electoral Officer of the State to supervise and conduct the elections to panchayats. The Joint Committee recommended that the State legislature may provide for a separate authority for this purpose. To make this recommendation more specific, we have now suggested that the superintendent, direction and control of elections to panchayats shall be vested in a State election Commissioner. It will be an independent Commission and will be responsible for the conduct of the elections to local bodies freely and fairly. I hope the house will welcome this provision.

We have provided for the application of this Constitution Amendment Bill to the Union Territories also. However, taking note of the fact that many of the Union Territories may have varying local situations, provisions for exceptions and modifications have also been made. We have specifically exempted Scheduled Areas and the tribal areas under Article 244, the North Eastern States of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and certain hill areas. I hope that the House will support these provisions.

We are aware that it may take some time for the State enactments to be brought in line with the provisions of this Bill. While, by and large, most of these provisions do find place in one form or another in many State enactments, there will be need for some modifications. We have therefore laid down in the Bill that the existing provisions will continue to be in force for a period of year from the commencement of the Constitution Amendment Act or until amended or repealed by competent legislature or other competent authority whichever is earlier.

We have also provided that the Panchayat Raj bodies, existing immediately before the commencement of Constitution Amendment Bill, shall continue till the

[Sh. G. Venkat Swamy]

[Translation]

expiration of their duration unless dissolved by a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of that State or in the case of a State having a Legislative Council by each house of the Legislature of that State.

Keeping the spirit of this amendment and retaining the core items contained in it, the State Governments are at liberty to enact their own laws to provide for a strong Panchayati Raj set-up within their States. We will also evolve suitable guidelines in this regard to assist the State Governments in undertaking comprehensive legislation in this regard, if they so desire. We reiterate our commitment to genuine democratic decentralisation. We reaffirm our commitment to the emergence of democratic bodies at the grassroots level elected on the basis of equality and justice, truly representative of people and genuinely concerned with their development.

Before concluding, I wish to emphasise that this Constitution Amendment Bill is only the beginning and represents our earnestness in this endeavour. Gandhiji had said:

"Independence must begin at the bottom. Thus every village will be a Republic or Panchayat having full powers".

This must be our goal and I seek the cooperation of all sections of the House in achieving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration"

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, besides Government amendments, there are other amendments by Members which are yet to be circulated. (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a Point of Order. The Bill introduced by the hon. Minister is unconstitutional and the method adopted to introduce it is also improper. As per the provisions contained in section 33 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Bill should have been introduced in both the languages but the hon. Minister has introduced it only in one language. Therefore, it is illegal and due cognizance should be taken of it. I have raised a Point of Order, according to the Rules only. The hon. Minister should have made available the copies of the Bill in Hindi also. I have my reservations.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): It is available in Hindi. You may take it from the Publication Counter.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: We didn't get it. If it is not made available in Hindi, how can we take part in the discussions? got independence. Had we paid attention to these aspects earlier we would have been at the top in regard to the agricultural production because maximum agriculture is done in our country. Hence all these shortcomings which come in the way of agricultural development should be removed and more and more agricultural scientists should be prepared. Agriculture college or university should be opened in all the States — whether big or small - where experts in this field are there. This will encourage them to work in this field and provide more and more co-operation.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Central Agriculture University Bill 1992 has been introduced in the house, we welcome it. I am glad that this Bill has been presented by a person who is basically a farmer, and thus he has a considerable knowledge about the condition of the farmers and the prevailing situation in agriculture. It would have been better if he himself had prepared the prospectus of the proposed Agriculture University.

721 Motion re. suspension of AGRAHAYANA 10, 1914 (SAKA) Const. (73rd Amend.) Bill 722  
proviso to Rule 66  
(Insertion of new part IX-A)

As reported by Joint Committee

16.00 hrs.

KAUL): I beg to move:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt that ours is an agricultural country and about 3 out of 4 persons depend on agriculture. Agriculture universities are already there in most of the states of the country but it is a matter of regret that no Agriculture University is there in the eastern border regions. Keeping in view the climate.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed that copies in Hindi are also available at the counter. You can collect them from the counter.

Now, in the Business Advisory Committee, I was told that this Bill and the Bill shown at Item No. 17 are to be taken together for discussion. If that is to be done, then Rule 66 will have to be suspended because Rule 66 says:

"A Bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent."

Provide that the Second Bill shall be taken up for considerations and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

Therefore, unless we suspend this Rule, we cannot take both the Bills together for discussion. So, I call upon Smt. Sheila Kaul to move her motion to suspend Rule 66.

17.09 hrs.

MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF  
PROVISION TO RULE 66

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991, as reported by the Joint Committee in as much as it is dependent upon the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991, as reported by the Joint Committee."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991, as reported by the Joint Committee in as much as it is dependent upon the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991, as reported by the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD  
AMENDMENT) BILL (INSERTION OF  
NEW PART IXA) AS REPORTED BY  
JOINT COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA  
KAUL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committees be taken into consideration."

This House is fully aware that as early as 1989, the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, committed as he was to strengthen

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

democracy at the grassroot level, had introduced two Constitution Amendment Bills for according constitutional status to the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. Unfortunately, at that time, the Bills could not be carried through in the Rajya Sabha. When we sought the mandate of the people in 1991, we had committed that we would re-introduce these Bills within the first hundred days of our Government. We fulfilled that commitment to the people and the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Bill 1991 pertaining to Nagarpalikas was introduced in this House on the 16th September 1991.

I am happy Sir that the House had resolved to refer this Bill to a Joint Parliamentary Committee consisting of representatives from both the House. I am indeed grateful to the Members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and in particular to its Chairman, Shri Singh Deo, for the efforts they have taken in going through the various provisions of the Bill in detail and to make their recommendations. The Committee has given its recommendations after hearing the views of the various experts. The committee also had the opportunity of visiting various Municipalities and having detailed discussions with elected representatives and officials of municipal governments as well as State Governments. Hence, the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee incorporates the learned experience of people who have been closely connected with municipal government.

Certain apprehensions have been expressed from time to time that this Bill would encroach upon the States' rights. Let me assure you Sir, that we have displayed the utmost sensitivity to the basic framework of the Constitution and the Centre-State relationship enshrined in the Constitution. Entry 5 of the State List remains untouched. The authority of State Legislatures is, in no way, sought to be diminished. We are only amending the Constitution and we are not interfering, in any way, with the States in regard to drafting of municipal laws. As would be clear from reading of the Bill, we

have left important matters to be decided by the State Legislatures or the State Governments. All we seek to do through this Constitution Amendment Bill is to lay down a basic framework which will ensure that the urban local bodies are in a position to function effectively as democratic units of self-government.

Having regard to the present inadequacies and with a view to restore the rightful place in political governance for urban local bodies, it is considered necessary that they should be provided a Constitutional status and necessary provisions made to: (a) ensure regular and fair conduct of elections; (b) ensure term of five years for elected urban local bodies and election within six months, in cases of supercession; (c) provide for specific representation for women and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; (d) provide for devolution of functions and powers to municipalities; and (e) provide for constitution of a State Finance Commission every five years to ensure regular devolution of resources to local bodies.

The Constitution Amendment Bill which is before you for your consideration constitutes but the first stage of a process. On these Bills are enacted, we must carry this process forward by ensuring appropriate amendments to State legislations and thereafter ensuring effective executive implementation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kashiram Rana

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): What about the amendments? There are Government amendments which are yet to be circulated.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): This motion is for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The amendments are circulated.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: So far, these are not available at the counter, nor have these been circulated. Right now, I had raised a Point of Order on the grounds that the Bill has not been circulated so far.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kashiram Rana. (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Under Section 33 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, it is mandatory to publicise/circulate the Bills introduced in the Parliament in two languages. But it has not been circulated so far, and upon my enquiry, I found that it is not available at the Publication Counter as well.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The copies in Hindi which you wish to have are available at the counter.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is not available till now, at the Publication Counter. You can find out for yourself. The copies that we have received is that of the 1991 Bill, but the copies of the latest Bill is not available even at the Publication Counter. When the copies have not been made available to the hon'ble Members, it would be unconstitutional to take up the Bill for discussion. It has been clearly stated in the Rules. You may refer to section 33 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. Unless and until you circulate the Bill in both the languages and bring the contents to the knowledge of the hon. Members, how can you pass the Bill or take up the matter for Discussion? It is mandatory to bring the Bill to the knowledge of the hon. M.Ps. It is a must on the part of the Government to circulate copies of the Bill in both the languages.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): There is a fundamental

misunderstanding on the part of the hon. Member. This Bill may continue to have the date of 1991 even after it has been reported by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, because it was first presented in 1991. The date of 1991 will continue until such time as it passes into a law. Please see what he has received. What he has got in Hindi is the 1991 Bill as reported by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The point that he is making is based, as usual, on the lack of knowledge which the Janata Dal generally display in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): With reference to what Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said, I would like to tell him that the copies, which has been circulated, are that of the 1991 Bill. This is not the one drafted, after the presentation of the Report by the Joint Select Committee. We would like to tell him that he has very spontaneously cast the aspersion of 'Lack of knowledge' on the Janata Dal Members and we are forced to give clarifications. We were the ones to invite your attention to the Rules and yet allegations are being levelled against us. I would like you to at least go through it. We have seen the copy of the 1991 Bill also. I would like to repeat that the copies that have been circulated, are not of the Bill, which has been drafted on the basis of the Joint Select Committee Report. This is obvious from the fact that the provision for direct elections at the village, village Panchayat and Intermediate levels was part of the 1991 Bill, but in the draft prepared, after the presentation of Report by the Joint Select Committee, this provision of direct elections, was made applicable for the Primary/Gram Panchayat level and the elections to the Intermediate/District level was left for State Legislatures to decide. We were also thinking like you and I too got confused in the process. but what is regrettable is that we have been accused of 'Lack of knowledge despite or understanding of the matter. You can see for yourself. It is a clear mistake on your part. Even now, copies of the latest Bill have not been made available to us. (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would be wrong to take up the Bill for discussion, when the copies of the same have not been made available to the hon. M.Ps. We are not aware of what we are going to discuss here and how we intend to go about it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HASSAIN (Murshidabad): Section 33 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 is mandatory. The copies of the Bill will have to be circulated. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I will not respond to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar because he has already responded that this is due to lack of knowledge on the subject.

But it is a question of legality under the rule, whether an amended Bill has to be circulated. It has not been circulated and it is the responsibility of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Since, it has not been circulated, it cannot be under consideration. So you may adjourn the House and tomorrow we can take it up. There is no option now.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would be better if they accept this fault and apologise. This shows their weakness and we have exposed them and therefore, this should not happen. It could be that they have deliberately committed a technical and legal mistake, so that it is not taken up for discussion and is not passed. As this has not been done in a democratic manner, the speech delivered by the hon. Minister becomes irrelevant. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is a very senior and intelligent Minister and that he could make any such mistake is unpalatable to me. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it could be that it has been deliberately done. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it also the responsibility of your secretariat. Copies of all the Bills are usually circulated by your secretariat, three

days prior to their introduction. If Hindi copies of the Bill have not been made available to your secretariat, three days earlier and only English copies have been made available, then we are on a Point of Order and if the Original draft of the Bill, in Hindi and English, has not been submitted to your Secretariat, three days prior to its introduction in the House and if the copies have not been duly circulated, then on your part, you should restrain the hon. Minister from introducing the Bill in the House. My friend has raised a correct objection in regard to violation of rule. I deliberately avoided to raise it. But an individual has questioned the wisdom of our party as a whole. Therefore this flaw should be removed. In views of these factors I support this objection. It should not be presented unless it is brought under the Rule. Discussion should not be allowed over it. Sir, if you allow discussion on it then I will be compelled to say that you are the custodian of the rules and regulations and if rules are violated in your presence then our faith will be shattered and whom we will trust? It is your responsibility to see that rules and regulations are followed. My submission is that some other Bill should be introduced. (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, wrong conventions should not be set up. This House is supreme. It would not be good if wrong conventions are set up. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I tried again just now, but I got only one copy and that too the English Version only and not the Hindi version. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANATA JENA: Since there is no other business, if you want to continue till six O'clock, then Zero Hour can go.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD): My friends, I request that this is a very very important Bill which we have all agreed upon and this has also gone through the Joint Select Committee. We had a meeting among ourselves and with the leaders of political parties in this regard. This has happened for

the first time that all the sections of the House are of the same opinion. So, we have started on a very good note that my friends have mentioned here. I think, my friend on this side did not want to cast any aspiration on that part of the party. It was just in a lighter mood. As we had a very light Zero Hour toady morning so you want to make it a little heavier. I, therefore, request that we take up this matter.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It is not the question that we are accepting this position or not. Since, it has been raised, it is a question of your decision. It will be a bad precedence. This is the question of the property of the House. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want your ruling....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRISRIKANATAJENA: In the proviso under the rules you cannot proceed, You just cannot proceed. That is the point. Not that we are very keen to proceed on this subject. If you just throw the rule book, then we can proceed. That is the only issue. Since it has been raised, there is no other way left. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to know whether the Hindi version is available in the counter.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: As per rule it should be available three days before but it is not available (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There are precedents on this. The English version and the Hindi version should also be circulated. (Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: You can take the sense of the House under Rule 333.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You give your ruling. If the Hindi version has not been circulated, you can give your ruling. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRINITISHKUMAR: You may please find out some via-media. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Allow us to raise other issues. You allow us to raise our issues. We were not allowed to raise our issues in the Zero Hour. You take up this tomorrow. You may give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Bill has been already circulated in the month of August itself to all the Members. There was a Joint Select Committee report and now the English version and the Hindi version both are available. If there is any lacuna that can be plugged. If there are any shortcomings they can be plugged. They will be taken care of. I will request Shri Rana to start the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am on a point of information. The information was given in July and it is not about August. It is in English and not in Hindi.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My information is that both the English and the Hindi version have been circulated to all the Members. That is the information I have received. Therefore, I have given my ruling.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When was the Hindi version of the Bill circulated?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HASSAIN (Murshidabad): This is a violation of the Official Language Act. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They have already got it. If you want it to be served in your seat, I am sorry, I cannot help to it. You may go outside and seek it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The same issue has been raised and I have already given my ruling. I have already given a ruling about it.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): It is certainly a technical question because Hindi version of the Report of the Joint Committee has not received

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): If you see it carefully you will find the Hindi version also.

SHRI ANIL BASU: It is in the fitness of the things that it should be ascertained from the Lok Sabha Secretariat whether the Hindi version has been circulated or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hindi version has already been circulated.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: It has not been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall check it up. We shall proceed now in accordance with the rule. Shri Rana.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, you have not given your ruling. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, wrong precedents should not be set up in the House. You may please give your ruling on the objection I have raised.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already given a ruling on this.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HASSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to the Official Language Act, the President has directed. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The same point of order was raised by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, Nitishji and Shri Jena. I have already given a ruling on this.

The total time allotted for this item is 4 hours: Congress 1 hour 44 minutes; BJP 49 minutes; Janata Dal 24 minutes; CPIM 14 minutes; CPI 6 minutes; AIADMK 5 minutes; Telugu Desam 3 minutes; JMM 2 minute; Janata Dal 2 minutes and like that.

Now Shri Rana. (Interruptions) The House will take both the constitution (seventy second amendment) and (seventy third Amendment) Bills together for consideration.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a Constitution Amendment Bill. Therefore the time for discussion on it should be extended.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL (INSERTION OF NEW PART IX) AS REPORTED BY JOINT COMMITTEE.

AND

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL (INSERTION OF NEW PART IX-A AS REPORTED BY JOINT COMMITTEE - CONTD.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I consider the 72 and 73 Constitution Amendment Bill introduced by the hon. Minister as essential. These



Amendment Bills have been presented very late in the House. It appears to me that these constitution amendments are not perfect.

The Municipal Corporation Act in force in most of the States of the country is very old and the provisions made in it do not provide adequate rights to the representatives elected by the people. The Municipal Corporation Act of 1888 was formulated at the time of British rule and the same is being exercised even today in our State. It does not provide the adequate rights to the representatives elected by the people. Neither the hon. Minister nor the Joint Committee took this matter into consideration. The Municipal Corporation Act in force at present does not provide adequate rights to the elected representatives, the Mayor nominated by the party, the Deputy Mayor or the Chairperson. Only the Commissioner or the higher officers has the adequate powers. Even when Corporation or Municipality passes resolution for the welfare of the people the commissioners or officers try to avoid it. That is why my submission is that the amendments presented here are very essential but their number is very less. Keeping the prevailing situation in mind, amendments at large scale are required.

So far as Panchayat Bill is concerned, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and many other committees gave recommendations and these recommendations were implemented. But no amendment was made in Municipal Corporation Act through which people could enjoy the benefits of democracy and the public representatives could get adequate powers. I would like to submit that 72 Amendment would also not provide adequate powers. My opinion is that Municipal Corporation Act is different in very State, there is not uniformity in it. Moreover it does not give adequate powers to the public representatives or the Chairperson. Amendment to give adequate powers to them should have been presented. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if we take into consideration the prevailing circumstances in the Corporation area and the provision in the Act. **We find that officers**

and commissioners are to be blamed for committing most of the mistakes.

I would like to raise one more point. Through this amendment Corporation, Municipality and Panchayats have been entrusted a number of responsibilities. I am also of the opinion that local bodies should be given such responsibilities. But at the same time we must be considerate in regard to the allocation of adequate funds to these local bodies? In the prevailing circumstances, the Central Government and the State Governments shift all the responsibilities on local bodies, but give neither grants nor funds to them.

I want to cite only one instance that the responsibility of providing primary education lies with the Government but every where in the corporation areas this responsibility has been given to the corporations. The grant provided in this regard has been stopped in Gujarat. Similarly, grants were earlier provided by the Centre for family planning and malaria eradication programmes, but all those grants are being stopped now under the corporation areas. I want to say that responsibilities are fixed for the local bodies and they are empowered but neither there is any proposal in the amendment for providing funds to these local bodies, nor any such recommendation or directive has been given to the State Government in this regard.

Sir, the report of the Joint Committee says that **these responsibilities are shouldered by the local bodies today as small villages are turning into towns, towns are changing into big cities and big cities are becoming metropolitan cities resulting in increase in their problems alone. These local bodies need funds to provide civic amenities and other facilities to the people but the Government is not providing these funds. The All India Mayor council gave several representations to the centre and the State Government in this regard that under the Act, more powers should be given to the representatives of the people and adequate funds should be provided to the local bodies. But even after so many years, neither the**

State Government nor the Central Government has done anything in this regard.

Sir, the members of the Joint Committee had submitted their report after touring the entire country. In paragraph Nos. 2.7 and 2.8, which are there at page no. 20 of this report, they have mentioned that the local bodies need funds more than Rs. 1000 crore to provide these facilities to the people and to solve the problems which arise. But nothing has been mentioned about how the local bodies should get these funds. The Finance Commission was constituted several times—the Eighth Finance Commission and then the Ninth Finance Commission were constituted and several representations were given to the Finance Commission by the Municipalities, Corporations and by the All India Mayor Corporation that funds should also be given to them. Income-tax comes from every major city today. The Government earns crores of rupees from customs and excise duty, but the corporation gets no share from it. The State Government gets the share and it should give this share to the city, whether it is under Corporation area or municipal area, but it does not do so either. I had been Mayor for three-four years and I had full experience that whenever the State Government is approached for share, it denies to part with it. Municipal Finance Boards are also constituted, but they are also unable to provide funds. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you that efforts have been made to fix responsibilities on local bodies through these amendments. It is okay, because neither the Centre nor the State Government is able to sort out these problems.

Sir, I would like to demand when all these responsibilities are being slowly given to local bodies, they should get funds as well. The Corporation and the Municipality should get a direct share from the income earned by the Central Government through taxes. It should not go to the State Government. In a State where the Corporation is run by any opposition party, the State Government does not give them any grant for any work. It

should give the grant, but it does not do so. So, I would like to demand that the Central Government should directly give the share to the city because the State Government also recovers entertainment tax, even though all the primary civic amenities are provided by local bodies. The State Government does not do anything in this regard. Basic civic amenities such as sanitation and roads are very necessary for the cities today. A large number of people are migrating to the cities today to earn their livelihood. The problem of slums are increasing day by day in all the cities in the country. The cities can provide livelihood to the people, but neither the State nor the Central Government cooperates with the corporations or municipalities in their schemes made to solve the problems of slums and to provide better rehabilitation to the people. It is said that HUDCO will provide loans at comparatively lower rates of interest but I know how much time it takes in getting loan from HUDCO. The local bodies are facing a lot of such problems, but no provision has been made by the hon. Minister in this amendment to remove these problems. Only new responsibilities are being entrusted to the local bodies but they need funds to discharge their responsibilities.

Sir, I remember that many years ago, the then Prime Minister had visited Calcutta, which has been mentioned here, and had announced that a sum of Rs. 100 crore would be given for the development of Calcutta city. Similarly, during the centenary session of the Congress Party at Bombay it was announced that a similar amount would be given for the development of Bombay city also. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that according to the announcements, how much amount has yet been paid to these cities. I am convinced that no funds are given according to such an announcement, but instead it only increases the expectations of the public.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR  
(Mayiladuturai): Just now the hon. Member has mentioned about Bombay and said that an announcement of providing Rs. 100 crore was made there. I would like to tell the hon. Member that Belapur-Mankhurd railway line

was to be laid and that line has been laid and inaugurated. There was a scheme to construct houses in place of slums in Dharavi. I had gone to Bombay the day before yesterday. I have seen with my own eyes that scores of houses have already been constructed there. So, it is not right to say that resources are not provided after announcements.

**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Iyer may not have heard, I have mentioned that funds are not being provided to the local bodies for the mandatory responsibilities given to them. He told about the railway line in Bombay but did not mention anything about Calcutta. He also did not tell whether the slum problem of Bombay has been solved. I also know about the railway line. No provision has been made in this Bill to provide adequate funds to the local bodies. If this issue is not given a serious thought it will create chaos. The local bodies constitute of the representatives elected by the people. If the Government does not provide funds to these local bodies for discharge of their responsibilities, the representatives will become the victims of public ire. I have doubt that if this issue is not considered, such situation may arise in future.

Besides, people in big cities face a lot of difficulties. The representatives of the local bodies should be given more powers to solve the problems of the people. I am happy that the jurisdiction of the Court has been barred in the matter of elections. I have experienced that whenever a resolution is passed against an inefficient officer, the Court comes in between and issues a stay order. Sometimes good resolutions are brought, but the Government comes in the way. Sometimes stay orders are obtained from the court. When the court issues stay orders the State Governments create obstruction. There must be a provision in the Bill to avoid such a situation. Otherwise, these amendments will be of no use and Government's claim that they have brought forward such a good amendment - for the Panchayats and Municipalities.

Sir, I would like to make yet another

submission. There is a very good provision for women in this Bill., The Bill provides for 1/3 representation of women in local bodies. Sir, I would like to state that if there will be 1/3 representation for women in local bodies and election of women as Chairperson, also it would be most welcome step. One such experiment was made by the Government of Maharashtra when they made such provisions in their Municipal Corporation Act and implemented the same there. We made these provisions so as to create awareness among women in the country because the women today are not coming forward the way they are expected to. For this the Government should conduct or chalk out a programme so as to provide 1/3 representation to women in local bodies. In this way there will be no difficulty.

Regarding elections it has been said that elections would be held in five years. It is a very good provision. I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister, for this. Several local bodies are dissolved or superseded, but no elections are held there. Elections are not held even after 10, 15 and 20 years. The Government is afraid that elections are held the opposition parties might come to power and they would be losers. While empowering State Government to make a State Law, I would certainly like to warn the hon. Minister that he should ask the State Government to implement this provision. Despite adequate provisions in the Municipal Corporation Act that elections must be held in five years, if it is not extended by one year under specific circumstances elections are not held. In spite of such provisions the Gujarat Government became ready to extend the date of elections. We took up the case in the High Court and obtained its judgement. Only then the Government was compelled to hold elections in time. Under the Municipal Corporation Act, the Municipal Commissioner is fully empowered to announce elections, but the State Government can interfere with it and postpone the elections. This practice should be stopped. This provision is being made by the Central Government. Therefore, I presume that elections will certainly be held in five years. This should not be extended

[Sh. Kashiram Rana]

under any of the circumstances. If there are no elected bodies in the villages, cities and towns the Officers posted there will not do any development work.

I say this with great distress because officers to not do any development work.

If people's representatives are there, their presence will exert pressure on development work there. Therefore, the decision to hold elections there within five years is most welcome. The State Government should always implement it, because we empower the State Governments to look into this aspect. Therefore, under this provision, elections are to be held in five years. But the election process should start six months earlier before the completion of 5 years. It is a very good provision and there are certain other good provisions in the Bill. But some loopholes are found at some stage and these provisions become meaningless. Therefore, I would like to warn the hon. Minister that the State Government should implement it properly so that this does not turn into a mere joke. This will enable people elect their representatives and facilitate the local bodies function properly.

This amendment also provides that the accounts of local bodies which were hitherto being audited by the Auditor Generals in the States will now be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This is a good provision.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was agreed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting that we would sit till 7.00 p.m. today. If the House agrees, I propose the same.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the Minister may ensure that tomorrow we can get the discussion started at 2.00 p.m.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am agreeable to start the discussion even at 12 Noon, if the hon. Members agree to waive the Zero Hour.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: So long as we reserve our rights to speak tomorrow, we can go at 6.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It seems in the Business Advisory Committee, in which all the representatives of political parties are there, it was agreed to extend the sitting today by one hour. So, is it the desire of the House to extend the sitting by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, the sitting of the House is extended upto 7.00 p.m.

17.58 hrs

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Twenty-Third Report

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now continue with the Constitution Amendment Bills.

SRI KASHIRAM RANA to continue.

18.00 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND  
AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new Part IX) as reported  
by Joint Committee)

AND

CONSTITUTIONAL SEVENTY-THIRD  
AMENDMENT BILL

(Insertion of new Part IX A) (As  
reported by Joint Committee - *CONTD.*)

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Sir, I was talking about as to who should audit the accounts of the local bodies. Since such a provision is being made in the Amendment Bill, the hon. Minister should think as to how to remove the difficulties of local bodies. This is a serious matter, because without funds there will be no developmental work. I submit that efforts should be made to make provision for it. So far as the deliberations made in All India Mayors' Conference and Local Bodies Conference and appointment of a Financial Commissioner are concerned, suitable provisions should be made in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the intentions of the 72nd and 73rd constitutional amendments Bills for devolving powers to Panchayats and Municipalities are good, but these are never implemented practically. *Intention are good upto the time the Act is passed. In the same manner, arguments are made that the Bill has been introduced for the welfare of people, but in practice, this it does not happen so. I am afraid these two amendments should not meet the same fate affecting poor people. Some people live in slums. They need various facilities. Suppose there is a need to construct goods roads in a village or city, then power will have to be devolved to local bodies. This will make people feel that they have their self-Governments and it is their own rule.*

Mahatma Gandhi also had that common people should have a share in democracy. If it is not so, it will be a matter joke among the commonman.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I would like to say that benefits of various provisions made in the amendment Bill will be received only after the requirements of funds is met. The State Governments should be asked not to interfere with local bodies, if any, run by Opposition Parties, so, that they may function according to law and then only this amendment will become meaningful.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was some confusion in the beginning that the English version has come up in regard to the Constitution (Seventy-Second) Amendment Bill but the Hindi version has not come up. That was the objection raised by the hon. Members.

The office people have confirmed that on 14th of July both the versions have been circulated. To verify it, I have got both the books which indicate, it was circulated on 14th of July

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): You might be having, but I do not have. The same thing is being repeated again and again.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you see the bundle, you will find it there. To get it verified, I have brought both the versions here.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: It should be accepted that mistakes are committed. We have made an appeal that it is of no use to repeat that mistake.

[English]

18.04 hrs

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the history of mankind, democracy as it is understood today, is of comparatively recent origin. But it does owe its evolution to the concept of Panchayat enunciated and practiced in our ancient Indian society. We have always regarded the decision of any five persons as the dictum of God and the words *Panch Parmeshwar* have been engrained in our ethos since time immemorial. Our ancient 'Village System' was, however, disturbed severely and democratic traditions eclipsed by a prolonged interregnum of aggression and foreign rule prompted by commercial interests. To resurrect it and infuse life therein, Mahatma Gandhi while leading the freedom struggle, advocated the inception of village republics in free India. The framers of Constitution included therein a Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 40 for organising village panchayats as units of self-government but so far, these have functioned only as a weak limb of our body political. These have never been taken seriously even by a petty official, thus negating the very spirit which moved the Father of the Nation.

Today some of the States claim to have devolved power to local bodies but we find that all such power is drawn back to the State Government through a Minister in charge of municipalities and panchayats and with his veto power, these institutions have always remained emaciated and the members thereof have been ignored and slighted with inversely proportionate powers vesting in the hands of unresponsive bureaucratic and arrogant politicians. To rectify the situation, to make democracy vibrant and meaningful to every citizen of the country and to accelerate the pace of development, the last Congress Government, headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi made earnest endeavours in this regard and moved two Bills to amend the Constitution so that Constitutional sanctity could be guaranteed to the Panchayat Raj

institutions and the Nagar Palikas. (Interruptions) But the political compulsions of our friends on the other side led them to reject those Bills in Rajya Sabha. We then missed an opportunity to come up to the aspirations and hopes of the people. The people's expectations of a systemic change in the administration and the delivery system were shattered. An effort to involve people in their development suffered a set-back. But standing by the principle of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that it was only by giving power to the people, by making them participate in the democratic processes of the country, by making them arbiters of their own destiny, their own future, could India prosper. The present Government under Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took upon itself as the first task to ranging undertake wide consultations so as to arrive at a consensus I am indeed very happy to say that when these two Bills were referred to two Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, the Members once again did cut across party lines and presented the Report to this House recommending the passing of these two Bills.

Public opinion has impelled us all to support these measures now.

Sir, I am happy to observe again that the paranoia which gripped some of our hon. friends sometime back does not do so now. It was indeed very heartening again to see that the two Select Committees went a step further than what was really before them. One very important provision of the earlier two Bills which was, missing from the present two Bills related to the District Planning, to setting up of the District Planning Committees and the Metropolitan Planning Committees and was included in our Report on the basis of the consensus arrived thereat. This, I feel, was, in fact, the spirit of the two earlier Bills. I am happy that hon. Members from the other side found merit in that, Maybe, some political compulsions at that time led them to reject the Bills. But they saw the writing on the wall. I would say that they appreciated the feelings of the people and decided to make those recommendations to the Parliament.

Sir, Entry 5 of the Schedule Seven of the Constitution confers exclusive jurisdiction on a State Legislature to enact law relating to local Government or village administration. In this case, this power is left completely untouched, as it was done then. The amending power of Parliament under Article 368 alone is invoked to introduce some minimum standard of uniformity in the system and to strengthen the institutions of local self-Government.

These two Bills seek primarily to elaborate upon Article 40, to give constitutional mandate to the Institution of Panchayati Raj rather than only paying lip service by treating it as a Directive Principle of the State Policy. They seek to ensure that elections to Panchayats and Municipalities are held regularly and to see that the whims of the local State bosses do not lead to the supersession of the Municipalities and Panchayats for more than six months, appropriate provisions have been made in these two Bills. They have rightly found favour with all sections of this House.

Another very important feature which we found in the earlier two Bills and has been reiterated in these two Bills is to provide adequate representation to women and Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Member from the BJP who initiated the debate rightly lamented the lack of resources that the Municipalities and the Panchayati Raj Institutions face. It is in these two Bills - I am sure he must have gone through these as it was in the earlier two bills, that provision is made for the setting up of the State Finance Commission which would review the financial position of the Panchayats and the Municipalities and make appropriate recommendations about the assignment, appropriation and distribution of resources through different means. It is here I would again like to place on record my appreciation for the keen interest which the Chairman of the two Select Committees took.

And since I had the opportunity to work in the Committee relating to the 73rd Amendment, I must appreciate the efforts

made by our Chairman Shri K.P. Singh Dec., to see that even Article 280 of the Constitution is amended. That was not strictly in the terms of reference. We have seen that henceforth, if you really want to ensure that the institutions of local self-government are veritable vibrant institutions of democracy are able to deliver the goods to the people and come up to the expectations of the people, then financial powers have to be vested in them. And it was with that aim in mind that we recommended amendment of Article 280 of the Constitution and a new clause (3) has been added in this amendment Bill which says that a new sub-clause (c) would be added to the Article 280 (3) to say that one of the functions of the Central Finance Commission will be to recommend.

"The measures need to augment the Consolidated Fund of State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the States on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State shall be one of the functions of the Central Finance Commission."

This is a very very important provision which I am confident would go a long way in improving the working of the municipalities, as also the panchayats in our country. (Interruptions) Our hon. friends from the other side are very quick to rise on their feet whenever it comes to even the slightest imaginary notions of some or infringement of or making inroads into the powers of the States but they are always, I do not know for what reason, expecting the centre to bring money from their air and disburse it to them so that they can indulge in all sorts of profligacies there.

The other very important aspect of these two Bills to which I made a reference just now when I was speaking about the working of the two Select Committees is that we have recommended the setting up of District Planning Committee, as also Metropolitan Planning Committee, to prepare a consolidated and integrated draft development plan for whole of the district in

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

the case of District Planning Committee and even for two districts where the metropolitan area of about 20 lakh people spread over to more than one district. In that case an integrated plan for even more than one district will be prepared on the basis of the plans to be prepared by the municipalities and the panchayats by taking a reasonable number of members on these two Committees from both the panchayats and the municipalities falling within that area.

These are very important provisions because what we have seen from the past is that our planners today, despite their expertise and best intentions are to fully aware of the needs and are not really receptive to the peculiar local problems of our remote and inaccessible villages.

Sir, the Congress Government headed by Shri Narasimha Rao ji, like the earlier Congress Governments have an earnest desire to give power to the people, to involve the local bodies in the planning process and this desire finds manifestation in these two Constitutional Amendment Bills. This measure is revolutionary and symbolises the resurgent Indian democracy. I do not know why my friends were finding it difficult to agree with that.

Sir, with utter humility I would submit that these two Bills reflect eloquently the political will of the Congress, the commitment of the Congress to take the decision making power out of the hands of a few and to veritably decentralise the same and to make every citizen participate and enjoy the fruits of democracy through the swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi's vision. These Bills veritably reassert the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi today. Beyond providing these few important constitutional measures and safeguards to rejuvenate and to truly democratise the functioning of the Panchayats and Municipalities, these two Bills leave everything else to the State Legislatures and Governments to work upon. It is the State Legislatures which are charged with the responsibility and are assigned the right to

enact their respective laws on Panchayats and Municipalities in true spirit of the new provisions now sought to be enshrined in the Constitution.

I saw a note of dissent to the Reports. Perhaps it is the addition of these two Schedules, that is 11 and 12 Schedules, and misconstruction of the provisions there of which have given rise to some sort of unfounded fears of may be, losing power in those States where some of our friends happen to govern today. When they ask for more powers for the State, it is just enigmatic to see that our friends fear shedding some power to the local bodies in the form, of Municipalities and Panchayats. These two Schedules do not arrogate the power to the State. That is what I want to submit. These do not intend to take away any power of the States, but have only enumerated the matters about which the local bodies are more concerned and can be better equipped to take upon themselves the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice.

There can be no denying the fact that we cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution and here we have not at all ventured on that. These bills in fact seek to fortify the basic structure of the Constitution. The basic structure of the Constitution is reflected in our Preamble. The strong edifice of our society is built on the firm foundation of democracy, secularism and socialism. The decision of the Government, the anxiety of this Government to enact these two constitution amendments at the earliest is reflective of our desire to further strengthen these principles through these institutions of local self-government in the form of Municipalities and Panchayats.'

Though the Bill relating to the Panchayats provides for a three tier system depending upon the needs of a particular State-in a State with a population of less than 20 lakhs there need not be an inter-mediate level Panchayat - yet it is heartening that this tier system has been introduced, as it was done in the earlier Bill relating to Nagarpalika, in the case of Municipalities also because a



provision has been made that in bigger cities there will be even ward committees. That is to ensure the participation of the people at the grassroot level. People belonging to a particular locality know what is their basic need and for that purpose they would get together to decide as to what has to be done for them on priority and what can wait for a subsequent date. This, I think, would ensure greater participation of the people and offer them opportunity to harness their potential for the public weal. Once these provisions are granted constitutional recognition, they would eliminate any chance of, what I said earlier, whimsical supersession of Municipalities and Panchayats. It will effectively provide an opportunity to the people of even Union Territories like Chandigarh to involve themselves in the constitution of a corporation to manage their affairs. It is heartening that the two joint committees have recommended to the Parliament that the provisions of these two Bills shall apply to the Union Territories; and if the President feels that certain provisions have to be applied with certain modifications, that alone could be done. So, no person sitting anywhere could take a decision to deprive the people of the Union Territories of these salutary provisions as has been done in the past.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the two hon. Ministers for bringing forward these two Bills before us. I am confident that since these Bills have passed through various stages, various stages of interaction and consultations, they will find out right approval.

Before I conclude, I would only very briefly like to refer to the amendments, the official amendments, which have now been circulated. I find that as far as the provision relating to the setting up of a Finance Commission is concerned the Government may have rightly considered the desirability of providing that the Finance Commission set up under Article 243-I in case of the Panchayats could very well do the job in case of Municipalities also. Sir, it is not more with the substance, but with the form that I have

a little difficulty in understanding. Since we are framing the Constitution, we have to see to it. The amendment that I find to Article 243-I is:

“ Clause 1. The Finance Commission referred to in Clause (2) shall review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to...”

Then Clause (2) is sought to be incorporated in the following form:

“ The Finance Commission constituted under Article 243 shall be the Finance Commission for the purposes of clause 1”.

Sir, I think these two could be merged and this could just read — I make that attempt.

“ That Finance Commission constituted under Article 243(i) shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to...”

The only other point is this. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it was after a lot of deliberation that we decided that the Finance Commission should also be charged with a responsibility of looking into the financial position of the Municipalities and suggest measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities. Now, I find that the Government perhaps wants to remove this clause. I suggest that this Clause should remain. One could find some rationale in removing the Sub-Clause (c) of Clause (1) of Article 243 -I, as reported by the Joint Committee which could, in a given case, lead to some problem. I suggest that that could go, as the hon. Minister wanted that the amendment be brought about. But, I suppose Sub-Clause (b) should remain, with some consequential changes here and there, that may be required. I would urge the hon. Minister to withdraw those amendments so that one important point on which we had a very lengthy discussion remains and finds place in the Constitution.

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

With these words, I feel genuine pleasure in commending these two Bills and in extending my whole-hearted support to these Bills.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Government for presenting 72nd and 73rd Constitution Amendment Bills before the House for its consideration.

The Autonomous Bodies and Local Bodies played an important role during the national movements and all the national leaders including Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru started their political career from the elections to the municipal committees. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru started his political career by contesting election to the Allahabad municipality. From Deshbandu Chitranjan Das to Shri Vithal Bhai Patel and to Liyakat Ali all were associated with the politics of local bodies. I very well remember that chapter of the history when Allahabad municipal committee decided and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru declared that national flag would be hoisted on 26 January which was national day and the commissioner desisted him from doing so and he was arrested. A national movement was started from there and people used to learn the first lessons of politics through the elections to the Local bodies. In British rule elections to the local bodies were held for a fixed time and were held within that period only.

I very well remember that the elections to the local bodies were contested between the leasers supporting Government and leasers of there National movement and those elections were generally like a political training and a political process. In 1937 the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly made an Act in the form of Panchayat Raj Act. When for the first time the Congress Government was formed in Uttar Pradesh with Premier as head of the State. At that time also the election to the post of chairman of District Council was held through direct

election. When India got independence, ne, constitution was framed and we left the local bodies on the mercy and grace of the State Governments. The main reason is and with all the respect and due apology I will say that the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly hon. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was not committed to strengthen the local bodies, therefore he had two apprehensions in his mind. The first was that he was not connected with the main stream of the National Movement and the second was that he was always afraid and doubtful about the role of the backwards in the local bodies. Had he been alive today he would himself have introduced this amendment in the Constitution and would have tried to create the strength and awareness in the backward castes and would see with his own eyes that how much these classes have strengthened through adult franchise and how their leadership potentiality has developed by giving them that right at local bodies level. He himself would have seen that the section 40 of directive principles in the Constitution of India which has been included as a compromise, probably would have been as an essential section of the constitution in the Constitution Dr. afting committee of the Constituent Assembly itself. It would not have been as a provision under the directive principles.

The Government has left the local bodies on the mercy of the State Governments. What is its outcome. The State Governments enacted laws, constituted Municipal Committees, enacted Panchayati Acts but even today the head of the Panchayat or Sarpanch is on the mercy of the Government. If any complaint is there against him, a Sub-divisional Magistrate dismisses and elected Pradhan of a Gram Panchayat. I don't understand what sort of democracy is this.

**Balwant Ray Mehta** Committee submitted its report in 1957. After that a campaign was launched when Janata Party Governments were formed in 1977. State Government should enact laws so that election to the local bodies be conducted after every five years and people's representatives elected directly on the basis

of adult franchise may come in the district boards, Block Development Committees and Gram Sabhas. For the first time the Government of Uttar Pradesh introduced this amendment in 1977 and at that time on the basis of recommendation of Balwant Ray Mehta Committee the Government of Uttar Pradesh had conferred right to vote to the youths of 18 years to elect representatives for local bodies. At that time I had been a member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and that amendment was also given to the Select Committee. We had made a rule that the Chairman of the district board should also be elected directly on the basis of adult franchise on the basis of the right to vote at the age of 18 years. Shri N.D. Tiwari Government changed it and held the election of the Chairman of the district board indirectly. But even today the Gram Sabhapati is elected directly. I would like to congratulate this Government for giving constitutional status to the office bearers of the local bodies particularly to the Gram-Pradhan and members of municipalities. But it is true that local bodies cannot serve local people to the extent what it should have, due to lack of resources.

Sir, through this amendment a very reasonable suggestions has been given that the Governor will have the right to appoint a finance commission for the expansion of their financial rights and that will be reconsidered. It is also a welcome step, but I would like to tell my colleagues that it is not sufficient. Just now one of my friends said that through it the ideology of Gandhiji will flourish in the country. I am not ready to agree that India of Gandhiji's dream will become a reality merely by making the amendments. Gandhiji had said a clear thing about the villages in Hindu Swaraj. I would like to mention that. Gandhiji said

[English]

" My idea of village swarajya is that it is a complete republic independent of its neighbouring on its vital wants and yet interdependent for many others in which independence is a

necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to grow its own crop and cotton for its clothes. It should have reserve for its cattle, recreation and play ground for adults and children. If there is more land available, it will grow useful crops including ganja, tobacco, opium and lime. The village will maintain a village theatre, school an public hall. It will have its own waterways ensuring clean supply. This can be done through controlled wells and tanks. Education will be compulsory up to the final basic course. As far as possible, every activity will be conducted on cooperative basis. There will be no caste system as we have today with graded untouchability. Non-violence with its techniques of Satyagraha and non-cooperation will be sanction of the village community."

[Translation]

Gandhiji's vision about villages was so complete that the villages would not have to depend on others. All the essential things of its needs will be available in the village itself. Education will be compulsory for all and there will be no untouchability. Gandhiji had expressed all these things in his concept of Gram Swaraj but if the Government want to fulfill this great objective by two constitutional amendment, I think it will not become a reality. Therefore to make the India of Gandhiji's dream, it will have to be expanded. I think that the Government has taken limited steps and it should be expanded and the Government can proceed forward in fulfilling the dreams of Gandhiji if more rights are given to the villages. When Constitution of India was being drafted in this inaugural speech the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed and he wanted that the structure of the Government of India should be adopted in a form of a pyramid.

The Centre should be at the top with limited powers. But the feeder units i.e. the States should be made more stable and



[Sh. Mohan Singh]

strong. At the time of dedicating the Constitution of India to the people, he had said with great anguish that the pyramid of the conception with which the foundation of the Constitution was laid, has since reversed. The Centre came to top and the villages went to the bottom. The Centre commands authority over the villages and all other institutions at the lower level have been destroyed. He had said this to the architects of our Constitution and to the people of our country at large while dedicating the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister belongs to Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Prime Minister also comes from Andhra Pradesh. The leader of Madras Presidency in the Constituent-Assembly had laid maximum stress on this provision. I remember Shri Anantha Sayanam Ayyanger, Shri N.G. Ranga who is still alive, Shri K. Santhanam and Shri T. Prakash on whose strong request, Shri Ambedkar had perforce to concede it and accept it as an amendment. It was K. Santhanam's amendment. As a result of the above comprise, it was incorporated in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. No other provision was incorporated. He had made a strong plea for this. I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister is following that tradition and paying true homage to his predecessors, but it should be made more broad based. With this expectation, I support both the Constitutional Amendments and expect that the Government would present a abroad model after adopting these amendments. All local bodies, the three tier system, right from the Gram Sabha, the Block Development Committees, Zila Parishads, and Metropolitan Councils should be included in the said model and it should be circulated by the Central Government to all State Governments.

I would like to make a suggestion in this regard. The Uttar Pradesh Government had prepared a model in 1977. That should also be gone through in detail. It provides that there would be direct election at the village

level, in the block development committee and also in the Zila Parishads. They would enjoy separate powers. But the State Governments could dissolve them any time since they did not enjoy statutory sanction. Some of our friends said that there should be indirect election for the post of Gram Pradhan. I would like to request those of my friends to give it a second thought. I would like to make it clear to the hon. Minister that if indirect election is started or encouraged at the lower level then the same thing will happen at the village level that we come across daily. In Uttar Pradesh direct election is held for the post of chairman of the municipalities having one lakh of population. But at the time of the election of the Mayor in big cities, each corporator's demand for landing support ranges from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakh. Do you want the same thing to take place at the lower level in the election of the Gram Pradhan, so that the influential people could buy the panchs of the Gram Sabha by money and make themselves sit on the chair. If you want participatory democracy and true involvement of people, and want to stop payment of money at the lower level then it can happen only when election is held direct at the village level. In this way we will be able to fulfill the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi which the architects of our Constitution could not fulfill, by holding direct elections at the lower level. With this the backward classes and the poorest of the poor can establish their leadership in the village on the strength of their single vote. It is a big thing. Therefore, I fully support direct elections at the lower level. Sir, through you, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that the erstwhile socialists had boycotted the Constituent Assembly. Remembering the forefathers I admit that they had not done the right thing in this regard. Had all the members of Constituent Assembly been socialist leaders like, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash ji Achut Patwardhaan and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, whose motto was decentralisation of power, the Constituent Assembly would have accepted the decentralisation theory. Jai Prakash ji had presented a draft Constitution on behalf of the socialists to the then chairman of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha. He had clearly



pleaded in favour of local bodies and the theory of decentralisation. All the democratic, Gandhian, Sarvodayee, Socialist forces in the country have pleaded for decentralisation of power. The present effort of the Government is a limited effort in that direction. Therefore, please provide strength to this limited effort and give assurance to expanded it. We will extend our full support to it.

With this promise and belief I support both these bills and express my thanks to you for your limited efforts to find out a suitable solution to it.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): This Bill was introduced on the 16th September, 1991. Then it was referred to the Joint Select Committee, the Bill is before us for amending the Constitution.

I think this is a historic day of our parliament, a red letter day of our Indian Parliament, when we took up consideration of this Bill. The de-centralisation of the power and the devolution of the power at the grass-root level though it was a cherished desire since our independence - that had not been given proper attention and had not been implemented properly in our country because there was no such political will at the national level as well as to the State level to implement the long-cherished desire of our people.

After 45 years of independence, now through this proposed constitution amendment, we are going to give life to the panchayatiraj institutions of our country. The main theme of these institutions is the participation of the people in the development and administrative process of our country. During the last 45 years, these two things were neglected and the people of our country specially millions and millions of people in the rural areas of our country were denied proper participation in the development and administrative process of our country.

We have completed our Seventh Five Year Plan and are entering into the Eighth Five Year Plan. The people of our country

in various regions, in various areas of our country have a feeling that the people all over the country are not considered as a vital part of our development. The human resources of our country, the millions and millions of people of our country are not given proper role to play both in the development of our economy as well as process of our country. That is why, we see that there is a feeling of alienation among different sections of our population. Communal forces, casteist forces and divisive forces are raising their heads in various parts of our country. This is happened because the Panchayat institutions could not grow inspite of the cherished desire of the national leaders and the desire of our people.

The main reason for this is that the people who are opposed to the idea of decentralisation, the people who are opposed to the idea of devolution of the power, whether they are in bureaucracy or in political power, are the main obstacles for these things. It is for that reason that the Panchayat at the grass root level could not grow since our independence.

What we see from our experience in West Bengal, that after coming too power in West Bengal in 1977, the Left Front Government of the West Bengal immediately announced that the power would go to the people in the rural areas. They will decide their fare and will take part in the developmental and administrative process through the Panchayat Raj Institution. Similarly in the city areas, in the town areas, in the metropolitan areas, etc. the municipalities were given the necessary power and finances so that the people can participate in the developmental process of the respective areas.

Since coming to the office form 1977 onwards, three Panchayat and municipal elections were held in West Bengal and regularly it is being held there. It is for the fourth time that the West Bengal is going to hold Panchayat elections. Now in our State, we have seen that when proper power and finances are given to the Panchayat institutions and the municipalities, people start participating in the developmental



[Sh. Anil Basu]

process. What was the lacuna during the British period? During pre-independence poor after the independence of our country the lacuna was that people could not think that is country belongs to them and they have a part to play in the developmental process of this country. Through Panchayat Raj Institutions and Municipalities in West Bengal, we are able to motivate our people to participate in the process. Now the Panchayat bodies and the municipal bodies in West Bengal are not only a local self-Government on paper but a local self-Government truly in spirit. People can participate in the election process, in the developmental works, in the management of the Panchayat and municipals also.

What we see is that the conscienceness of the people has grown at the grass root level and they are able to realise as to what should be their part in the progress of their country. In West Bengal, we have gone further. We have also given the mandatory instructions to the Panchayats. West Bengal Act has been suitably amended so that the funds which are available with the Panchayats have to make the expenditure account public of their respective panchayats. It has to be done in a public meeting specially convened for that purpose. In each financial year they have to convene a public meeting they have to place to audited accounts before the people of that respective areas so that there is an awareness among the people that not only they are part of the developmental process but also that they have a right to know how expenditure is incurred on various developmental activities and whether that is correct or not.

So, the Panchayats are publishing the annual expenditure reports, though - I think — not regularly but I can say that most of them are convening meetings of the people of the respective area and they are placing the expenditure details. So, there is scrutiny form both the sides. The people are participating in the election process, they are participating in the administration of

Panchayats. They are participating in the developmental process, as well as their awareness is increasing. They are thinking that they are a part and parcel of the whole developmental process and they are the men of this country, though living in remote areas. That is why the Panchayat system in West Bengal has grown from strength to strength.

Now the Panchayat elections are going to be held for the fourth time in West Bengal. The Panchayat Act has been amended there and it is going to be amended further now. A Select Committee has been appointed by the West Bengal Assembly and that Select Committee has also scrutinised every aspect of the proposed Bill. They have also made some recommendations and they are under consideration of the State Legislative Assembly. Some of the provisions there have also been incorporated here, I find.

So, from the experience of West Bengal I can tell this august house that the Panchayat Raj Institutions and the municipalities which were neglected since independence are the proper forum or the proper local self-Government which can give an assurance to our people that they are a part and parcel of to Government, of the developmental process that they have a role to play in the development of the country. *(Interruptions)*

From our Bengal experience we see that my friends on the Treasury Benches may not mind if I use some harsh words. We find that in the Congress ruled States these Panchayat Raj institutions have not come up, they could not be activated and they could not be brought up at the desired level because the Congress people — the people who ruled the country for 42 years — have no desired to do that.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: One question. For most of these 42 years the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat have been ruled by Congress Governments and the system of Panchayat Raj that we have had in these two States is comparable too West Bengal. So, as I am second to none in



admiring the remarkable work done by the Communists in West Bengal, I request you to be second to none in admiring the remarkable work done by the Congress in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I am grateful to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar for reminding me about the performance of the Maharashtra Government. We too do not deny it. But the main thing is, who are the contributors or major members in this House? The States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. So, I think while Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is praising his own people, he should also think of this. What are the difficulties, what are the weaknesses which are inherited in the Congress Party? You see what is going on there. They do not have elected bodies in the different States in the party hierarchy. Whenever you have to select a Chief Minister, when there is a dissent in the Legislative Assembly, or when the Members are agitating against the Chief Minister the Legislative Assembly Members have no power to select the Chief Minister. Instruction is going from Delhi. That sorry state of affairs is still prevailing in the Congress Party. You are talking of democracy and you are accusing the communist and saying that Communist do not have democracy. In our party, we have regular Conferences and conventions to elect

leaders. But in your party we see that even your Legislative Assembly Members who are voted by the people of your State do not elect leaders..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I will continue tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let him complete his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, do you want to complete?

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I am only at the introductory stage. I have not yet touched the Bill. I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you can continue tomorrow. Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11. A.M.

19.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 2, 1992/Agrahayana 11, 1914 (Saka)*