

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**First Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. IV contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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*Tenth Series, Vol. IV, First Session, 1991/1913 (Saka)*

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday, August 26, 1991/Bhadra 4,  
1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Poaching of Wild Animals

+  
\*549. SHRI BHAGWAN SHAN-  
KAR RAWAT:  
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR  
KANODIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRON-  
MENT AND FORESTS be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether the incidents of poach-  
ing of wild animals are increasing;

(b) if so, the poaching incidents  
that have come to the notice of the  
Government during each of the last  
three years;

(c) whether the Union Government  
propose to amend the Wildlife (Pro-  
tection) Act, 1972 to punish the poa-  
chers suitably;

(d) if so, whether a Bill in this re-  
gard is proposed to be introduced in  
the Parliament; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRON-  
MENT AND FORESTS (SHRI  
KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The in-  
formation is being collected and  
would be placed on the Table of the  
House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) A Bill has been intro-  
duced in the Rajya Sabha on 10-1-91.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT: Sir, Sikandra in Agra is a  
place of historical importance. Several  
species of deer inhabited that area.  
Now those deer are being killed.  
Poaching of deer in that area has be-  
come common. There is no provi-  
sion on the part of the Government  
for feeding and looking after those  
deer. Is the Government aware of  
the situation? If so, what action has  
been taken by it? A number of  
complaints have been sent regarding  
this matter.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, our  
ministry is aware of poaching being  
prevalent all over the country. The  
new Wild Life (Amendment) Bill in-  
troduced in Rajya Sabha, provides for  
strict action for this purpose. I am  
confident that when the Bill comes to  
this House, the poaching will be brought  
under control.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT: Sir, the hon. Minister has  
explained the plans for the future. It  
may take a long time. What is the  
number of people against whom action

has been taken for poaching during the last one year under the existing Forest (Protection) Act? I think, perhaps no action has been taken because the influential people are involved in it. So I would like to know the number of people who have been prosecuted during the last one year?

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, there is no doubt that poaching has increased as I have just now said. I have figures which relate to the number of animals which are specific on deer. I have these figures which are very detailed figures and I shall either lay it on the Table of the House later or inform the hon. Member.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** In a number of Game Sanctuaries and National Parks, the population of deer and antelopes has increased to such an extent that it is leading to overgrazing in those National Parks and Sanctuaries. The specific point which I want to raise is that in the Great Indian Bustard Game Sanctuary near Shivpuri, the population of blackbucks has grown to such an extent that it is causing problems for the villagers. Would the hon. Minister consider culling out such animals selectively and allow people to hunt in and around those areas or blocks which we open up?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, culling will very easily degenerate into killing. I shall examine the specific problem of Shivpuri. We have a scheme which is being introduced intensively from the current year, that is Ecological development around National Parks and Sanctuaries and we shall ensure that this is specifically directed towards solving such problems.

**PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU:** While appreciating the stand that is being taken by the Union Government in protecting the Wild life, I would point out that in Andhra Pradesh, the wild pig menace

has increased like anything. Most of the crops are being spoiled by these wild pigs. Wild pig is in the list of the wild animals, by which they get protection. If they are killed by the farmers, they are being booked under the Wild Life Protection Act, even if they spoil the crops. Will the Government examine and take action to delete the wild pigs from the list of Wild Animals so that crops can be protected? Crops in about 1.7 lakh acres of land are being spoiled because of this.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Undoubtedly in some cases, wild pigs are a menace. But, it shall not be possible to delete it. The amended Wild Life Protection Bill provides that elimination of animals under Section 11 of the Act for safeguarding loss of life and property and under Section 12 of the Act for Education, Scientific Research, can be permitted, subject to certain conditions. So, if the wild pigs fall in the category of protecting the loss of life and loss of property, this shall be allowed.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Sir, the Government proposes to have the amendment to the Wild Life Protection Act, to give suitable punishment for the poachers. I would like to know as to what is the provision made to give suitable punishment.

Secondly, the connivance of the officers and Government servants who are supposed to be responsible for the protection of wild life, is one of the reasons why the poachers do all these things. My second part of my question is, what is the provision made to give punishment for the Government servants and the Government officers who have failed to protect them, because the failure of both has resulted in poaching.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you ask this question if it is provided in the Act? You can find this out in the Act itself. It is a Bill and such a question is not generally allowed.



**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the poaching that is going on increasingly in some of the wild life sanctuaries and obviously with the connivance of the Government officials.

Is it due to some revenue villages situated in and around the sanctuaries? That is also increasing the poaching in such sanctuaries.

If so, what steps would the Government like to take in this direction?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** There are 70 parks and 411 sanctuaries extending over an area of 1,38,000 sq. kilometres. In some of the sanctuaries, settlement has not been made of the villages. That is true.

We are prevailing upon the State Governments to go through and finish off with the settlement procedures. If any specific instance of poaching in such revenue villages, which have not been settled, has come to the notice of the Member, I shall be grateful if he brings it to my notice.

From time to time, we do get some complaints about this. These are acted upon expeditiously.

**SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:** Of all the measures against poaching of wild animals, particularly those in danger of extinction, rousing public awareness and motivating people in the neighbourhood of the habitats of such animals, is most effective. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps have so far been taken in this regard, such as, popular literature and dissemination of useful information in local languages and film-shows in local dialects on the necessity of conservation?

Will the Government also consider bringing out a book underscoring the saving of various vanishing species on the pattern of the *Red Book* as published by the UNO?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** My Ministry has an awareness programme. This awareness programme is being strengthened. It shall be again activated in the next couple of weeks. We shall consider the suggestion made by him about bringing out the booklet.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is an assurance.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Sir, the population of 'Neelgai' is increasing in the eastern districts of U.P. and the western districts of Bihar and this has become a problem for that region. According to the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, the 'Neelgai' cannot be killed, caught or in any way disturbed. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any steps would be taken to deal with the 'Neelgai' menace which leads to the destruction of crops worth crores of rupees every year?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** I cannot make any provision regarding the 'Neelgai' but some concession has been given in case of loss of property or life. We shall do something if possible under the provisions of the Act. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will compensation also be given?

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** There are many wild elephants in North Bengal and as they do not get proper food in the jungles they go for grazing to the tea gardens and places where discarded trunks of banana trees are available. This wild elephants come during day or night and indulge in destruction of life and property. They have already killed many women, children and labourers. Will the Government make arrangements to ensure that wild elephants could get adequate food material in the jungles so

that they do not come out of the jungles in search of food?

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** This question is directed towards poaching. Now, we are getting towards wild elephants. As regards making provision for feeding of elephants, I can only say that I shall look into it.

**SHRI SWARUP UPADHYAY:** Sir, the increasing number of elephants has caused damage both to the standing crops and also the human lives. I would also like to submit that the elephant menace has become a regular feature in the State of Assam recently. In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider or allow restricted catching of elephants and selling them to reduce this menace particularly in Assam?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** No Sir. I will not allow it. But I have noted the hon. Member's suggestion and we shall look into it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether forest guards have not been provided with weapons in view of the increased poaching in wild life sanctuaries? We talk of entering the 21st Century and yet we expect the forest guards to do their work armed with sticks only. Are you providing them with arms? My second submission is that all the sanctuaries should be provided with wireless sets so that information regarding poachers can be communicated quickly from one place to another. Is such a system in operation? If not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it will become operational?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, the suggestion is good but we lack in funds to provide such a system. Provision of arms and wireless sets is under consideration. This would be done on a selective basis so that they can get more facilities.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** By when will this provision be made?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** It is under consideration.

[*English*]

**SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not the Government is considering to give power to forest officers under CrPC to prosecute the poachers. If so, from when will it be effected?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** As I said, the Wild Life Protection Act (Amendment) Bill is in the Rajya Sabha which has most stringent provisions. It is not only allowing the State Government officers to file complaints but also the Central Government officers to file complaints. It is also allowing the public, under certain conditions and after fulfilling certain formalities, to make or file complaints. So, I am certain that the need under CrPC will not arise.

#### **World Bank Assistance for the Pollution Control Projects**

\*550. **SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are likely to receive financial assistance from the World Bank for pollution control projects to be set up in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the States which will have Central Pollution Control projects; and

(c) the number of places where common effluent treatment plants are proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The Government of India has entered into an agreement for financial assistance from the World Bank for Industrial Pollution Control. The project includes a scheme to provide loans for the setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in clusters of small-scale industrial units and to large and medium scale units in eight selected sectors, for setting up/upgradation of treatment systems, throughout the country.

(b) The project also includes assistance for the institutional development of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Pollution Control Boards in the major industrialised States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Under the Central Scheme for the establishment of CETPs, funds have been released in 1990-91 to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for setting up CETPs at Pammal & Pallawaram, Erode, Ammapettai & Muthialpettai and Tiruppur. Under the aegis of the World Bank Project, proposals for setting up CETPs for clusters of industries would be entertained.

**SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:** Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the financial assistance from the World Bank for Industrial Pollution Control is being obtained. A large number of tanneries which are there in my constituency, Dindigul, have been excluded in his reply. Will the Government consider setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Dindigul immediately in view of the increasing pollution?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, if the hon. Member gives me more details on this matter and if he writes to me and if that area warrants so, then I shall certainly consider the setting up of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant there.

**SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:** Sir, leather export is earning a good amount of foreign exchange. Therefore, Common Effluent Treatment Plants for tanneries must be set up at the cost of the Government. Private business men must be exempted from contributing to the cost of the Effluent Treatment Plants. Will the Government consider this point?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, leather and tannery are given greater focus by us. And certainly, it is qualified as one of the eight industries under the World Bank Scheme as it is coming under that ambit. So, we shall consider leather and tannery industry also under that Scheme.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Sir, under the scheme the States which are going to get the assistance from the World Bank are, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh I would like to know the amount sanctioned by the World Bank for the industrial pollution control in the State of Maharashtra and the name of the places where these Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being set up or will be set up.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, this is a very wide sweeping question but I shall endeavour to give him the names of common Effluent Treatment Plants in Maharashtra.

The Common Effluent Treatment Plants set up are at TTC areas, at Tarapur, Jaisingh Pur and Dombiville.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** What is the total amount sanctioned for Maharashtra?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The total cost is divided into two parts; allocation made by the State Government and the Central share sanctioned. I shall tell you about the Central share sanctioned and that is, at TTC areas, it is 5, at Tarapur also it is 5 and at Dombiville it is also 5.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Is it 5 crores or 5 per cent?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That I don't know.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, as is well known, Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh has an extremely high level of pollution. The reasons for this are also quite clear. Many factories are situated there and the pollution is causing various diseases to local residents. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the pollution caused by large factories. I have written a letter to the present Minister also. What steps are being taken to install a treatment plant urgently in Bhilai with financial aid from the World Bank or other bodies?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the Common Effluent Treatment Plant is for a cluster of small industries and it is not for large industries. A large industry is required to make its own arrangement for which under the World Bank scheme, institutional finance is available.

I am quite aware and I agree with the hon. Member's concern about pollution in Bhilai. I share his concern. I have received his letter and I have asked him to give specific instances so that under the EP Act we may take some steps. But for large industries, I shall only seek the help of the Members to ask them to put up these plants. Or if he gives specific instances, we will take it up with the industry concerned, to instal an Effluent Treatment Plant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, If the hon. Minister would like to know about the large factories which are situated there, I am prepared to tell him about it just now. There is a big cement plant, a fertili-

zer plant and the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant. Besides these three major plants there are 100 or so small factories.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the working of the three plants will be studied and appropriate action will be taken.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the Government has entered into an agreement with the World Bank and the World Bank has agreed to give loans. I would like to know how much loans the World Bank has agreed to give and besides loans, are they giving some expertise also. I would also like to know whether the Government has submitted any comprehensive plan to the World Bank as to how long it will take to cover the maximum area under this scheme.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the World Bank envisages to give loan worth about 155 million dollars. This has three components and it shall be divided like this:

The grant for the State Pollution Control Board for institutional development, that is the development for Pollution Control Board themselves is 12 million dollars.

For the individual units under the large and medium sector, my hon. friend has just now mentioned about Bhilai, the institutional finance will be disbursed by ICICI and IDBI

This is 100 million dollars.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: How the individual units have been selected?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will come to that.

For common effluent treatment plant, for small scale sector and for cluster industries, it is 24 million dollars. This has a loan and grant ingredient.

Then, for demonstration projects, it is 4 million dollars. For Consultancy studies and Grants to common effluent treatment plants, it is 12 million dollars, as an outright grant. Technical Assistance for grants, it is 3 million dollars.

The basis of selection is not done by this Ministry. As far as loans are concerned, it is done by the financial institutions and that too, those industries which approach the financial institutions. As far as the question of common effluent treatment plants are concerned, an assessment is made as to which is the pollution load factor and which is the greatest effluent factor and based on that, the decision is taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Supreme Court of India had given a ruling that the water of Yamuna river between Delhi and Agra has become polluted and is unfit for drinking? Is there any scheme to control the pollution in river Yamuna from Delhi to Agra in accordance to that directive and by what time this job will be accomplished? I would also like to know whether any provision regarding it was incorporated in the agreement made with the World Bank.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He is talking about pollution in Ganga.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yamuna.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Hon. Minister, it is river Yamuna which flows through Agra not Ganga.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have a sore throat and I am not able to speak anymore...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

Please understand what I am saying. But this question relates to the financial assistance from the World Bank.

(*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

I am also saying is polluting that Industrial effluent is polluting that river.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI KALKA DAS: You can talk about your sore throat later on. First of all, you please give a proper reply to the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the focus of this question is on World Bank assistance. It is for industries situated near the river which can avail of this. If there is any specific cluster of industries which is causing pollution, we can consider a common effluent treatment plant. If he brings it to my notice, we can consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a famous city by the name of Pali between Jodhpur and Jalore in western Rajasthan from where our hon. Shri Guman Mal Lodha comes. The environment of the three districts i.e. Jodhpur, Jalore and Pali has been polluted. Even water in that area is so polluted that it is unfit for consumption by animals, what to talk of human being. The whole river is polluted in Jodhpur. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any scheme to check this pollution has been incorporated in this plan. If so, whether any provision has been made to give compensation to those farmers whose lands have become barren. Due to the pollution caused by textile industry in Pali district, where printing and dying work is done, thousands of acres of land has become useless. No crops can be grown on that land. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that we should be informed about the inclusion of this scheme in

that plan. If no, the reasons thereof and if so, whether a provision has been made to grant compensation to these farmers.

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The specific problem concerning Jodhpur and Pali is not there. But if I can get more details about them, we shall consider some other schemes to control pollution there, if it so warrants.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Patna, Mokama, Barauni Dhanbad, Saharsa and Jharia districts of Bihar state are highly polluted and the environment has been adversely affected there. Have you made any special arrangements to solve the problem of pollution in these districts with the help of the World Bank.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, as I have already stated that this scheme of World Bank is being implemented in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh only.

[*English*]

We have 155 million dollars. Now, these 155 million dollars have to be spread over. Everybody cannot have everything.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Bihar is worst affected by the pollution.

[*English*]

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** We all know about pollution in Bihar.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** We are aware of the fact that Bihar has all kinds of pollution.

**SHRIMATI RITA VERMA :** My first question is that whether the hon. Minister is aware of the extent of pollution in Bihar? Whether he has no scheme to check the pollution in Bihar? Whether people of Bihar are not human beings? My second question is that what plan he is formulating to check the pollution in the coal field areas of Bihar to which he has already replied that there is no such plan. There is so much pollution that it is affecting the lungs of the people residing there, and the cases of Tuberculosis and Leprosy are increasing as a result of it. The rivers are polluted, atmosphere is polluted. If you go there, you will feel that it is the worst place on earth. What steps do you propose to take to overcome this problem?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** It is the responsibility of the State Pollution Board to control pollution in the State. This plan piloted by the World Bank and will covers only four States that I have named, the State pollution Boards will get funds from it. But industries all over the country interested in availing this World Bank loan, can do so and it will not remain confined to the four States. As far as Bihar is concerned everyone in the House is aware that it is the most polluted State. But the primary responsibility rests with the State Pollution Boards and I shall request the hon. Member to discuss the same with them. The Centre will extend all possible assistance to the State.

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :** As has been said by our hon. Members that a project plan from Anti-Pollution Board of Rajasthan has been sent to you. Due to process houses at Pali, Jodhpur and Balotara lakhs of acres of land belonging to the farmers has become useless for agriculture. The children born there are either hunch backed or sick or blind.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Lodhaji, you please come to the question.

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to include Rajasthan in this scheme and solve the problem of pollution particularly in Pali, Balotra and Jodhpur by granting aid to Anti-Pollution Boards.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH :** I have no knowledge of this proposal.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You need a notice.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Yes, a prior notice should be given in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question No. 552 and 562 will be taken together.

[*English*]

#### **Greening of Wastelands**

\*552. **SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the private sector in the greening of wastelands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **STATEMENT**

An important objective of the National Forest Policy, adopted in 1988, is to increase substantially the forest/tree cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denud-

ed, degraded and unproductive lands. The Policy also lays down that individuals and institutions should be motivated and facilitated to undertake tree-farming on their own lands; and that, as far as possible, forest-based industries should raise the needed raw material preferably by establishing a direct relationship with the individuals who can grow the raw material by supporting them with inputs like credit, technical advice, harvesting and transport services, etc.

2. In pursuance of the Policy provisions, action has been initiated on the following lines:--

- (i) Promoting farm forestry/agro-forestry on people's own lands with a view to meeting the domestic as well as the industrial and urban requirements.
- (ii) Setting up decentralised people's nurseries in order to provide self-employment in rural areas and to make available quality seedlings of species desired by people locally.
- (iii) Advising the State Governments to review and relax appropriately the existing restrictions on felling and transport of trees grown on private lands.
- (iv) Setting up of Tree Growers' and Farm Forestry Cooperatives in States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Karnataka.
- (v) Facilitating the flow of institutional credit for undertaking afforestation and tree-planting activities on private lands.
- (vi) Setting up of the National Fund for Afforestation (contributions to which attract tax relief) in order to provide a mechanism to enable people to participate in the national effort of afforestation and wastelands development.

- (vii) Allowing village communities to share in the usufruct of degraded forest lands that they agree to protect and develop.
- (viii) Providing financial assistance to Voluntary Agencies to undertake afforestation and wastelands development activities on private and public lands.

[*Translation*]

**National Wasteland Development Board**

\*562. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the National Wasteland Development Board has failed in its programmes relating to plantation, development of nurseries and people's participation in afforestation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the schemes proposed to be started for afforestation of wasteland and participation of public with a view to check the felling of trees and soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Statement I is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT I**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Wastelands Development Board was established in 1985 with the mandate of undertaking wastelands development through a massive programme for afforestation and tree

planting with people's participation. The Board is also the nodal agency at the Central level to coordinate and monitor the progress of afforestation/tree planting activities under point no. 16 of the 20-Point Programme.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), the total area coverage under afforestation and tree planting activities in the country was 8.8 million hectares, against target of 8.6 million hectares. The yearwise targets and achievements are given in Statement II below. In all the earlier Plan periods from 1950 to 1985, the total coverage was 8.2 million hectares.

With a view to encourage public participation, the National Wastelands Development Board initiated the Decentralised People's Nurseries Scheme during 1986-87. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the nurseries produced 140 crore seedlings against a target of 106 crore seedlings. The Board also initiated the Grants-in-Aid Scheme in 1985 to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Agencies to take up afforestation and wastelands development activities. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 16.30 crores was released under the scheme to Voluntary Agencies for taking up 336 projects in different parts of the country.

The Wastelands Development Programme is aimed at checking land degradation, putting wastelands to sustainable use, increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder, and promoting people's participation. Under the programme, the following schemes are being implemented by the National Wastelands Development Board:—

- (1) Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme.
- (2) Fuelwood/Fodder Projects Scheme.
- (3) Decentralised People's Nurseries Scheme.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (4) Margin Money Assistance Scheme.                                    | (6) Seed Development Scheme.                       |
| (5) Raising of Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants Scheme. | (7) Aerial Seeding Scheme.                         |
|  | (8) Grants-in-Aid Scheme (for Voluntary Agencies). |

## STATEMENT II

<i>Year</i>	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Targets . . .	1.45	1.71	1.79	2.00	1.68
Performance . . .	1.51	1.76	1.77	2.12	1.71
Achievement . . .	104.1%	102.9%	98.0%	106.0%	101.7%

[*English*]

**SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE:** Sir, the essence of Integrated Development Projects on Wasteland as a technology mission is people's participation. As a matter of fact, people's participation is also one of the 6 mini-missions organised by the Board for greening about 130 million hectares. So, Sir, my question is: In violation of the Forest Policy which allows the continued practice of engaging neighbourhood people to plant fuelwood and fodder trees a part of which they could collect for their use and providing them employment on priority, why does Government at this stage want to shift the responsibility to the private sector, thus leaving the rural population particularly the tribals, to the mercy of a new kind of privateers of industry?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, when I have answered this in my statement, which has been laid on the Table of the House, I have talked about involvement of the private sector in non-forest area. And in non-community lands, there is 35 million hectares of private wasteland. This is where we would like the private sector to assist in its greening.

**SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE:** Sir, the hon. Minister told the

*Economic Times* on July 22, 1991 that business houses or industries which will be engaged in greening of wastelands could use a part of the reforested land as their raw material and, contrary to the practice of planting species exclusively useful from conservation point of view, they have been given the freedom to choose species suited to their specific requirements merely from profiteering point of view. So, Sir, my question is: Whereas according to the Forest Policy natural forests serve as a gene pool resource and help to maintain ecological balance, and, as such, cannot be made available to industries for plantation-cum-commerce projects, does not the Government realise that it would defeat the very purpose of afforestation and tilt heavily towards the rich against the rural poor and all for the efficiency myth of privatisation?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, the news item, which the hon. Member has quoted, is incorrect. This was not what I had stated. But, I am completely in agreement with the Member's view that we shall be very selective where it involves the private sector. The question of private sector on forest land, anything to do on forest land, does not arise.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Arjun Singh Yadav—not present.

Shri Vishwanath Sharma—not present.

Shri Digvijaya Singh.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, the forest based industries in the country have been exploiting the forest reserves for a very long time and in lieu of that they have hardly contributed in afforestation programme. Would the hon. Minister make it obligatory on all forest based industries for making a compensatory plantation on forest lands, which are close to these industries?

Sir, the hon. Minister has just said that he would not allow any private sector to take up plantation on forest lands. This is looking at the view with a closed mind. I would request the hon. Minister to review this because there are lakhs of acres of denuded forest land, where there is not a single tree on the forest land, and they can be allowed for compensatory afforestation by the private sector. Would the hon. Minister reconsider his decision?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The first part of this question relates to industry. Uptill 1988, when the Forest Policy was defined, industry was using its requirements from the forests. Now, industry is getting its requirements from imports and on the basis of its old plantations. Now, he raised the question of private sector's involvement in forest area. The total forest-degraded land is 35.9 million hectares. But at the same time, there is 93.69 million hectares of non-forest-degraded area. I would like the private sector to focus on the non-forest degraded land first, rather than think in terms of forest-degraded land.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** I am speaking about government afforestation programme...

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is too big a policy matter to be replied in Question Hour. It relates to Ceiling Acts and all other things. Please do not drag it.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, it does not relate to Ceiling Act. My concern is that they should not have a closed mind...

**MR. SPEAKER:** It involves ownership, possession and so many other things. Please sit down.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have a clarification regarding procedure. You have clubbed Q. No. 562 with this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I called his name but he was not present.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Then who raised this question?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** These two are clubbed. It is suggested that both the questions should be taken together.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** In such cases, the Member writes to you.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why the office has suggested that they be clubbed together.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** But is the Member present or not?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not know! After getting it done, he might have absented himself. It is written in my papers here that both the questions should be taken up together.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Mr. Speaker Sir, in reply to 552, the hon.

Minister has listed about 8 policy provisions, where the Government suggests that action has been initiated. I would like to seek clarification on three of those points where, according to Government, action has been initiated. First, with regard to setting up of tree growers' and farm forestry cooperatives, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such cooperatives have been established in Rajasthan. I ask this because it is part of the reply given by the Government. Secondly, Government asserts that it has set up a National Fund for Afforestation, contributions to which attract tax relief. How much contribution has been made to this National Fund for Afforestation since it was set up and what is the capital it has just now?... Need I repeat the question?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** No, I understand it.

With regard to tree cooperatives in Rajasthan. I do not have the specific figure of Rajasthan. It is a State subject...

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** It is not a State subject. It is a policy provision of the Union Government, where by they are setting up tree growers' and farm forestry cooperatives in States.

**MR. SPEAKER:** These are cooperatives.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Yes, these are co-operatives. I merely want to know how many such co-operatives have been set up in Rajasthan. If the Government sets up a policy, surely there is a monitoring mechanism to see whether that policy is being implemented or not.

The Minister has now received a slip from the officials. I hope he would be in a better position to reply.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Let me correct the hon. member. This is a policy provision whereby we advise the State

Governments that this is one of the policies to promote tree growers co-operatives to create an access between the community and the industry.

With regard to the State of Rajasthan, specific figures are not available. It is not a question of getting any slip.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Has even one cooperative been set up?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Yes, It has been set up.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** So, you know that there is one.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** I know the States in which the tree growers' cooperatives scheme is operational.

The State Governments have informed us. Now, how many such cooperatives are there, I do not have information. But I will inform the hon. Member, if he so desires.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** I want to know what is the quantum of capital collected in the National Afforestation Fund uptil now?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, it was a tax free fund to invite donations from anybody and everybody which could be directed towards the afforestation. I am not aware of the funds received so far. I am not aware of the specific figures. But, I am aware that it was not very substantial.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** This is an aspect of the Union Government's functioning. The National Afforestation Forestry Fund is set up tax free by the Union Government which is included in the written reply given to the House and the hon. Minister says that he is not aware how much fund has been collected into Afforestation Fund.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** As I said, it was very nominal, something like Rs. ten lakhs. Now, it might be 11, 10 or 9.8 lakhs. I do not know.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** The Minister cannot get away by saying something like nominal.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Shri Arjun Singh):** I would suggest that the hon. Member should make a handsome contribution to this fund.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** And that way to evade or avoid taxes.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister about the total number of wastelands development projects which have been sanctioned for Karnataka from the Development Board? If so, what are the projects sanctioned and the total amount from the Central Government?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This kind of question can be replied in writing.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, it is a very detailed statement. I will submit it to the hon. Member.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is seeking any financial assistance from the World Bank and other financial institutions for implementing the programme of the Wastelands Development Boards. Secondly, may I know from the hon. Minister whether all the States have taken up the programmes under the Wastelands Development Board? Have they set up the Committees for doing so and which are the States which have not set up the Wastelands Development Boards?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, in 1985, the Government had established this Board and a Council under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister

and the State Chief Ministers and the Union Ministers as its Members. Wastelands Development Board is the nodal agency. As such, there is not a question of setting up of Boards in the State. Every State Government is free to set up its own Board and the World Bank is assisting the States. Nine States World Bank credit projects for afforestation have already taken up.

**SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Sir, my question is whether the private sector will be allowed to involve in the greening of wastelands. If any private sector is involved in this process of greening the wastelands will it be allowed to use its unaccounted money for the development of wastelands and the money used will be taken as accounted.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, the question he must direct to the Finance Minister. But, as far as greening is concerned, any money will do.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Sir, I have seen growth of *Besarmi* and *Goar-ghass* in wasteland and the growth of Jalkhumbi on the water beds of the river. That is the great hazard for the plantation of greening of the wasteland. So, has the Government any scheme for stopping the wild growth .....*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is about greening of the wasteland it is not about eradication of.....

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** These are the hazards, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no, this is about the greening of the wasteland. Yes, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** Sir, in view of the fact that against thirty-three per cent of the total area, we have only thirteen per cent forests in our country.....*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** It is only 11.6 per cent.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** Anyhow, even thirteen per cent is not very high. So, Sir, that is causing a lot of hazards like drought, shortage of rainfall, expansion of desert and everything. According to my information, after having spent Rs. ten thousand crores, we have miserably failed in forest plantation and tree plantation. Will the Minister tell this House that according to the new national policy of 1988, what are the concrete steps being taken so that the real plantation takes place and the money does not go waste?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is mentioned in the policy itself.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** No, Sir, it is not mentioned there at all.

**MR. SPEAKER:** O.K., only salient features you can mention, Mr. Minister, not all because the policy is a very long policy.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, it is true that it is a matter of great concern that really the area covered under forests is 11.6 per cent. This year there is the highest target which is being set, which is eighteen lakh hectares of plantation. As soon as the season ends, I will be able to tell the House how far we have succeeded. What is implied in what the hon. Member has said is that these figures are not really there and the plantation really does not take place. I am taking steps to do the test checks to see that where plantation is supposed to take place has to taken place. But that can happen only after the season ends.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have some per-

sonal experience of barren and wasteland as I am myself a farmer. If the field ridges are raised, water accumulates there and as a result thereof, the land becomes fertile. Plants and vegetation grows there and land becomes cultivable. As such I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he would allot barren and waste land to landless people and would also make arrangements to extend financial assistance to them so that land could become fertile, forests could be grown there and land so reclaimed could also be utilized to grow cereals.

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, no forest land can be allotted to anybody. However, the State Governments are free to allot revenue land to anybody and to any category they so desire.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the State Government to start forest-based industries on the private wasteland. I understand that there was some proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government which the Central Government rejected. I do not know whether it is true or not. What is the reaction of the Central Government if such proposals come?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, we are not concerned with industry on private land. Anybody is free to set up any industry as per the provisions of laws and other rules on any land which he so desires under the Forest Act. But there are other implications in the environment and pollution laws.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Sir, the hon. Minister needs to be congratulated for his performance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, it was all pervading and good answers.

**Gastro-Enteritis in Andhra Pradesh**

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**\*554. DR. RAVI MALLU:****SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR  
RAJU:**

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

(a) whether due to pollution of water and air, a large number of people in Andhra Pradesh are suffering from Gastro-enteritis;

(b) if so, the number of patients suffering from Gastro-enteritis that have come to the notice of the Government during 1991 so far;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide special assistance to Andhra Pradesh to prevent Gastro-enteritis;

(d) whether the Union Government also propose to consider some pilot projects for tribals affected by Gastro-enteritis in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR):** (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) and (b) Gastro-enteritis normally occurs due to contamination of drinking water sources. Air pollution does not cause the disease. Andhra Pradesh is endemic for Gastro-enteritis which often spreads with early monsoon rains leading to pollution of drinking water sources due to flooding, sludging of garbage/excreta.

Number of Gastro-enteritis cases and deaths in Andhra Pradesh from January to August, 1991 are 24,808 and 1,056 respectively.

(c) The Government of India has a National Diarrhoeal Disease Control Programme which is in operation throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh. This programme includes activities like surveillance and monitoring of diarrhoeal disease; promotion of oral rehydration therapy and health education activities.

Besides, in cases of outbreaks or epidemics of diarrhoeal diseases, the Union Government provide technical assistance for prevention and control through National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

Both ICMR and NICD have sent teams to investigate gastro-enteritis outbreaks in the State. Necessary recommendations were duly made by them to the State Government for prevention and control of these outbreaks.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

**DR. RAVI MALLU:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to have ICMR Unit in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR:** Sir, there is no such proposal at the moment. The hon. Member has made the suggestion for the ICMR units for the tribal areas. We will take this into consideration.

**Special Dispensation Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

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**\*555. DR. SUDHIR RAY:****SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:**

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

(a) whether the practice of special Dispensation admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas was abolished by the Government in 1990;

(b) if so, whether it has been revived recently;

(c) the reason therefor; and

(d) the number of students admitted under special dispensation during the current session?

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

#### STATEMENT

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas are given by Principals as per the admission guidelines laid down for the purpose. However Article 88 of the Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan provides for relaxation in most deserving cases and special permission for admission irrespective of the category to which the children belong. This dispensation came into effect by orders issued in 1975.

Admissions on special dispensation were discontinued in the year 1987-88. The position was reviewed by the then Chairman in July 1988 and it was decided that admissions by special dispensation should be possible in the larger social considerations. It was decided that the requests relating to Govt. servants and public sector employees as well as of peoples' representatives would be given due consideration while cases requiring compassion will receive sympathetic consideration.

The special dispensation admissions were again stopped during April-December 1990. Again in December 90, the then Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, reviewed the provision to exercise discretionary powers, observing that due weightage has to be given to the recommendations of

the Hon'ble Members of Parliament who are supposed to make these in public interest.

It has now been decided that the special dispensation would continue to be exercised in deserving cases by the Commissioner with the prior approval of the Chairman.

The actual number of children admitted as a result of special dispensations given during the current academic year is not yet known as admissions are still going on.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, in last year the special dispensation was stopped. But this year it has already exceeded 5,000 limit. I apprehend that this year the record would exceed the record of Shri L. P. Shahi who allowed admissions to at least 8,000 students. Now, because such a huge number of students are being admitted, there should be double shift in many schools, because the normal intake is 35 students, but some times the number of students exceed 80 per class. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to have double shifts in many schools.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the first part of the question of the hon. Member and perhaps the suggestion, relate to admissions under special dispensation. The fact is that it was not stopped last year. In April and May it was stopped and in December it was again introduced. It is not that it has been introduced in this academic year. So far as the other suggestion is concerned where the number of students goes up beyond a certain limit, we will certainly look into it as to how that should be tackled.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, my second supplementary is—there are already 200 schools without Principals and there are vacancies of 400 teachers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to do away with this problem.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the information that he has just given does not relate directly to this question. But since he has furnished that information, I will certainly look into it and see what can be done to redress the situation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Muhi Ram Saikiaji. The question is put. You have the right to put the supplementary if you want. You ask the supplementary.

**SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:** Sir, what are the priorities for candidates whose names are recommended by M.Ps. for such admissions? As at present, one Minister got more than 150 admissions while a large number of M.Ps. hardly got one each while many did not get any. It will be nice if a quota is fixed for all M.Ps., as in the case of LPG connections and telephone connections etc. It could be five, six or seven admissions per M.P. per academic session. I would like the hon. Minister to assure us on this point.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Sir, the hon. Member's concern is very much appreciated. But, I do not think that it would be correct to fix quotas like the LPG connections for admissions. That would certainly not be in tune with the total approach to this subject. Hon. Members, I am sure, recommend cases where they feel that special care is to be taken regarding admissions. Whether they recommend one or two, it is their discretion. I can say with a little humility that we are trying to accommodate as many such recommendations of the hon. Members as possible.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### **Periodic review system for Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

**\*551. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of

**HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any periodic review system for yoga teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been devised;

(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) The scheme of Yoga teaching was initially introduced on experimental basis for one year in 1981 in Kendriya Vidyalayas. It has been continuously under review. The first review was conducted during 1982-83 by the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad which recommended that evaluation of the yoga education programme should be undertaken on a more rigorous basis under experimental conditions, possibly towards the end of the academic year 1983-84.

2. Accordingly towards the end of 1983-84, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. D. Shukla evaluated the scheme and submitted its report in June, 1985. The Report of this Committee was examined in the Ministry of Human Resource Development in January, 1986 and it was decided to extend the scheme again on an experimental basis upto the end of the academic year 1986-87.

3. The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its meeting held on 26th September, 1986 took the following decisions:—

- (i) Yoga should be integrated with physical education programme of Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- (ii) Yoga should not be taught in classes I to V.
- (iii) Existing yoga teachers should be directed to obtain minimum academic and professional



qualifications prescribed for Physical Education Teachers within a period of three years.

- (iv) Existing physical education teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas who do not possess requisite qualifications for teaching of yoga should be given orientation in yoga in reputed institutions.

4. Subsequently in December, 1988 the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan reviewed the scheme further and decided that yoga would be taught as a separate discipline in Kendriya Vidyalayas and part-time yoga teachers also may be appointed in schools which have only upto 15 sections in classes VI to XII. It was also decided that yoga teachers with requisite qualifications of physical education Teachers may be given the option to continue as Physical Education Teachers or as Yoga Teachers.

At present yoga is being taught as a separate subject from classes VI to XII.

**Violation of Environment Protection Act, 1986**

\*553. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched for violation of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 during the last three years till March 31, 1991; and

(b) the number of convictions made indicating the nature of the penalty imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) During this period prosecutions were launched against 8 industries which did not comply with the directions issued by

the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(b) The Cases are pending in the Court.

**National Institute for Handicapped Persons**

\*556. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutes for handicapped persons in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more such Institutes in that State keeping in view its size;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) One-National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) National Institutes in all four major area of dirability have already been set up in four Regions of the country. One of the Institute, namely, the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, is located in the Northern Region at Dehradun in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The other National Institutes in the areas of Mental Disability, Hearing Disability and Physical Disability, are located in the Southern, Western and Eastern Regions, at Secunderabad, Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

**Ban on Advertisements of Cigarettes and Tobacco Products**

\*557. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to put a ban on advertisements of cigarettes and other tobacco products used for smoking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the ban is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c) A proposal to regulate/ban advertisements on cigarettes is under consideration.

**Hospital for Specialised Services in Garhwal Region**

\*558. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no hospital providing specialised services to the patients is available in Garhwal region;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to establish such a hospital in Garhwal region; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Uttar Pradesh Government have informed that all District Headquarters and a few more Hospitals of Garhwal region have facilities for specialised services for the patients.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Public Health and hospitals are State subjects under the Constitution.

**Academic Autonomy to Schools granted by CBSE**

\*559. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

DR. A. K. PATEL:

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

(a) whether certain schools have been granted academic autonomy by the Central Board of Secondary Education and if so, the criteria adopted in this regard;

(b) the advantages, if any, likely to accrue under the new scheme; and

(c) how does the new scheme differ from the existing one in respect of curriculum or examination or evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Board has issued a circular on 31st January, 1991 to 13 schools affiliated to the CBSE, mentioning that the Board is willing to grant academic autonomy to them subject to fulfilment of conditions laid down in the Affiliation Bye-Laws (as amended on 30-1-90) of the Board. However, a Writ Petition was filed in the High Court of Delhi challenging the move in CBSE to grant academic autonomy. The High Court of Delhi has passed an interim order on 5-4-91 directing to maintain Status-quo. The matter is sub-judice. No school has so far been granted academic autonomy by the CBSE.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**National Mental Health Programme**

\*560. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Mental Health Programme was launched during the Seventh Plan period to ensure availability and accessibility of minimum mental care for all in the foreseeable future, particularly to the most vulnerable and under privileged sections of the population;

(b) if so, whether a National Advisory Group had been constituted for effective implementation of the said programme;

(c) the outcome of this programme; and

(d) the number of persons benefited during the last three years?

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

(c) The major activities undertaken for the programme are as follows:

(i) 11 Regional Centres/Medical Colleges have been identified under the programme for providing training in basic knowledge and skills in the field of Mental Health to the primary health care physicians and para-medical personnel in different parts of the country.

(ii) A National Advisory Group on Mental Health was constituted in August, 1988.

(iii) A number of Workshops for State level planners and administrators as well as for medical and para-medical personnel were organised.

(iv) Training programme for trainers were organised to help

them to initiate PHC level activities in their areas.

(v) Mental Health Act, 1987 has been enacted by the Parliament, Rules under the above Act have also been notified in December, 1990.

(vi) Support materials for National Mental Health Programme have been developed and widely made available to all States/U.Ts which would serve as guidelines for medical and para-medical personnel.

(d) No reliable data are available in this regard.

**Hospitals for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy**

\*561. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether there are hospitals under the control of the Union or State-Governments for treatment of patients through Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, their names and locations;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to open such hospitals under its direct management or through voluntary organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per statement given below

(c) and (d) Central Government does not propose to open any new hospitals.

## STATEMENT

The number of Government hospitals under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy as on 1-4-89 is as under :—

State	Ay. Unani	Sidd. Hom.	Yoga Natu-ropathy	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Andhra Pradesh	7	5	..	5	..	..	17
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 Assam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 Bihar	5†	2†	..	2	..	..	9
5 Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Gujarat	35	..	..	..	..	..	35
7 Haryana	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
8 Himachal Pradesh	13	..	..	..	..	1	14
9 Jammu & Kashmir	2	..	..	..	..	1†	3
10 Karnataka	12	4	1	2	3	..	23
11 Kerala	114*	..	..	33*	..	1	148
12 Madhya Pradesh	33	..	..	1	..	..	34
13 Maharashtra	6	..	..	2	..	..	8
14 Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Meghalaya	†	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mizoram	†	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Nagaland	†	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Orissa	6	1	..	3	..	..	10
19 Punjab	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
20 Rajasthan	77	3	..	1	..	2	83
21 Sikkim	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
22 Tamil Nadu	1	2	104	1	..	..	108
23 Uttar Pradesh	1064+	79+	..	42	..	..	1185
24 West Bengal	4+	1†	..	5@	..	..	10
25 Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 A. & N. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 D. & N. Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Delhi	4£	..	..	1	..	..	5
30 Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1394	98	105	99	3	6	1705

Note : (1) † : Bihar (1987), Maghalaya (1986), Mizoram (1988), Uttar Pradesh (1984), West Bengal (1986), Nagaland (1989) & Jammu & Kashmir (1988)

(2) \* : Kerala (1991)

(3) £ : Includes CGHS Hospital also.

(4) @ : Includes one hospital of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta also.

### Youth Activities in Schools and Colleges

\*563. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government for encouragement of youth activities in the country during the last three years:

(b) the amount allocated to the State of Kerala during the same period:

(c) whether the Union Government also provide any other kind of assistance to schools and colleges for youth activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The amounts allocated by Union Government for encouragement of youth activities in the country during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs. 3678.37 lakhs, Rs. 3584.00 lakhs and Rs. 3869.00 lakhs, respectively.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

Government do not make state-wise allocation of funds for youth activities. In respect of regular activities and special camping programmes of National Service Scheme operated through Universities and Colleges, the expenditure is shared between Central Government and State Government in 7:5 proportion. An amount of Rs. 124.90 lakhs was spent by the Central Government in Kerala for the

N.S.S., during the last three years. Amount of Rs. 2,87,13,166 was released to the State of Kerala during the last three years for National Service Scheme (NSS), Training of Youth, Deployment of National Service Volunteers, Exhibition for Youth, Special Scheme for Promotion of Youth Activities among Youth of Backward Tribes, National Discipline Scheme, Promotion of Adventure, Promotion of National Integration and Assistance to Voluntary Organisations. In addition, a sum of Rs. 42,82,756 was released to various Nehru Yuva Kendras working in Kerala. The Government has also released an amount of Rs. 24,68,843 for completion of construction of Youth Hostels in Kerala.

[Translation]

### Hospital for Treatment of Cancer in Haryana

\*564. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no specialised hospital in Haryana, particularly in Ambala region, for the treatment of cancer patients;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to open a cancer specialised hospital in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) There is a specialised hospital in Haryana for treatment of cancer patients at Medical College, Rohtak, though there is no such specialised centre in the Ambala region.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Health being a State subject, the matter pertains to the State Government.

[*English*]

### **Violation of Bonus Act**

\*565. SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the limit prescribed by the Union Government for payment of bonus by industries;

(b) whether some industries pay bonus beyond the maximum prescribed limit;

(c) if so, the names of such industries which violated the Bonus Act in this regard during the last two years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d) Section 19 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provides the time limit for payment of bonus. Where a dispute regarding payment of bonus is pending before any autho-

riety under section 22 of the Bonus Act, payment has to be made within one month from the date on which the award becomes enforceable or settlement if any comes into operation, in respect of such dispute. In rest of the cases, bonus has to be paid within 8 months from the close of accounting year. The appropriate Government, however, may, upon an application made to it by an employer, extend the said period of 8 months upto two years.

2. The appropriate Government for the purposes of the Act is (i) in relation to an establishment in respect of which the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) is the Central Government, the Central Government; (ii) in relation to any other establishment, the Government of the State in which that other establishment is situated.

According to the information received, 33 cases relating to the years 1988 and 1989 in respect of which Central Government is the appropriate Government have come to notice where industrial establishments have violated the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for payment of bonus within the statutory time limit. The details regarding names of industrial establishments and action taken in this regard are given in the statement below.

Information regarding industrial establishments for whom the State Governments are the appropriate Governments is not maintained by the Central Government.

## STATEMENT

*Name of Establishments which violated the Bonus Act in respect of Payment of Bonus within the Statutory Time Limit during the Years 1988 & 1989*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Establishment</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Year</i>
1	M/s. Jaipur Silica Supply Co., Ltd., Jaipur	Ajmer	1988 & 89
2	M/s. Best Chemical Lime Stone Pvt. Ltd., Naimka, Thana Distt., Sikar.	Ajmer	1988
3	M/s. ASI Ltd., Satelkhedi, Ramganjmandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
4	M/s. ASI Ltd., Khimkhot, Ramganj Mandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
5	M s. ASI Ltd., Lakshmanpuri, Ramganj Mandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
6	Shri Jahur Ahmed, Ramganj Mandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
7	Shri Madan Lal Purohit, Shastri Nagar, Jaipur	Ajmer	1988
8	Shri Hanuman Prasad, Bikaner	Ajmer	1988 & 89
9	M/s. Walcom Pvt., Sirohi Road	Ajmer	1988
10	M/s ACC Ltd., Nagour	Ajmer	1988
11	Shri Mohan Lal Modi, Distt. Pali	Ajmer	1988
12	Shri Hafiz Abdulla Khan Jaipur	Ajmer	1988
13	M.s. Ramnarayan and Co., Alwar	Ajmer	1988
14	M s. FCI, Bikaner	Ajmer	1988
15	M.s. Associated Stone Distributing Company Ltd., Udaipur.	Ajmer	1988 & 89
16	M/s. Hafiz Abdul Karim, Ramganjmandi, Kota.	Ajmer	1988
17	M/s. Ramji Das Modi Morak	Ajmer	1988
18	M's. Ganga Ram Kalu Ram, Satalkhedi, Ramganjmandi.	Ajmer	1988
19	M/s. Bisra Lime Stone Mines	Bhubaneswar	1989
20	M/s. Chougule Brothers, Marmuguo	Bombay	1988 & 89
21	M/s. Maharashtra Minerals Pvt. Ltd., Pondaghat.	Bombay	1988 & 89
22	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Wadakkanchery	Cochin	1988 & 89
23	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Kottapuram	Cochin	1988 & 89
24	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Lokamalleswaram	Cochin	1988 & 89
25	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., M.G. Road, Ernakulam.	Cochin	1988 & 89
26	Indian Chemical Industries, Lokapur	Bangalore	1988
27	Wolndhalli Iron Ore Mine, Bellary	Bangalore	1988
28	Vibhuthi Gudda Iron Ore Mine, Bellary	Bangalore	1988
29	Dharamapuri Mines of Zeenath Transport	Bangalore	1988
30	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd., Gulbarga	Bangalore	1988
31	Bharat Overseas Bank, Bangalore	Bangalore	1989
32	Grindlays Bank, Bangalore	Bangalore	1989
33	South Indian Bank Ltd., Bangalore	Bangalore	1989

Action has been initiated in all cases. In 15 cases payment has been made and compliance reported. Prosecution under section 28 of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for delayed payment has been launched in 7 cases. Warning had been issued in 7 cases after delayed payment of bonus. Show-cause notice was issued in 1 case. In 3 cases claim has been filed under section 15 of Payment of Wages Act for recovery of bonus.

### **Bonfire of Wild Life Products**

\*566. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wild life products including costly furs, skins and stuffed animals were burnt in a bonfire in the capital on April 18, 1991 to create awareness about preservation of wild life;

(b) if so, the details of the products burnt in the bonfire and the sources of their collection for the specific purpose;

(c) whether any arrest was also made for being in possession of these wildlife articles;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government propose to burn all such wild life products in future also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period from 1974 to 1986, a number of cases of violation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, were detected by the Wildlife Authorities of Delhi. Skins and articles forfeited in the cases which were either compounded or decided by the Court of Law, were lying in the stocks of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Delhi. Most of these skins and

articles which were lying for nearly 10 years with the Wildlife Authorities of Delhi, were burnt in public on 18-4-1991. The articles and skins burnt were mainly derived from the following species:

tiger, panther, clouded leopard, snow leopard, lynx, leopard cat, golden cat, marbled cat, caracal, fishing cat, desert cat, jungle cat, desert fox, red fox, Tibetan fox, common fox, Indian wolf, Jackal, civet, otter, hog-badger, chinkara, blackbuck, spotted deer, monitor lizard, domestic cat, python and other protected species of snakes.

(c) and (d) In the cases referred to above, 96 arrests had been made by the Delhi Administration.

(e) Most of the skins and articles came under the category of scheduled animal articles under Section 49 A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Commercial dealing in these articles is strictly prohibited. There is always a chance of such contraband items finding their way into illegal trade. Government of India have, therefore, requested the State Governments to consider burning and destroying of such articles.

### **Steps to Eradicate Malaria**

\*567. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have resorted to an integrated bio-environmental strategy as an alternative to the use of insecticides to eradicate malaria in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this experiment has been found to be cost-effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c) The adoption of a bio-environmental strategy as an alternative to the use of insecticides for vector control is in progress on an experimental basis.



The Malaria Research Centre is promoting alternative approaches for control of malaria in twelve projects. Under these projects mosquito control is being attempted through biological, environmental and personal protection methods.

Extensive field trials using biocides have also been undertaken to assess their efficacy and cost-effectiveness.

### Forest Villages

568. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forest villages and the population of tribal families residing in these villages, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the status of land in possession of tribal families; and

(c) the steps taken for extension of development schemes/benefits to tribal dwellers of forest villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Information to the extent available with the State Governments, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government of India has issued guidelines to all the State Governments to convert forest villages into revenue villages by conferring heritable but inalienable rights of land to the villagers to facilitate implementation of developmental schemes in such villages.

[Translation]

### Memorandum from 'Aapsi Mitra Mandal' Shalimar Bagh, Delhi

4283. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from 'Aapsi Mitra Mandal' of Shalimar Bagh, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that they had received the Memorandum from the Aapsi Mitra Mandal of Shalimar Bagh. This memorandum/representation broadly mentioned about the following problems in AG Block, Shalimar Bagh:—

(1) Although the internal sewerage lines have been laid there is no proper outlet of sewage, thus leading to spread of polluted water.

(2) Although a storm water drain was laid, that is not functioning properly and is closed after some distance and so proper storm water drains should be laid.

(3) The condition of internal roads and lanes is very bad and needs improvement.

(4) All the 11 parks are in poor shape and need to be maintained properly.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the scheme for providing outfall drains has been approved and the work is under process of finalisation. At present storm water is being discharged into the low-lying areas of Shalimar Bagh along the railway line and is finally discharged into the supplementary drain through culvert provided on the outer ring road. Work has been started for permanent outfall sewerage system and will be completed in two years.

Thus as an interim arrangement, sewerage is being treated through oxidation pond. Internal drains could not be constructed because the individual house owners have constructed ramps in front of their houses, thus obstructing the construction of drains. Delhi water Supply and Sewage Undertaking has reported that they are constructing a Sewage Pumping Station as a deposit work of DDA. The MCD have reported that in the absence of roadside drainage, the roads get damaged frequently, and that they are carrying out day-to-day repairs regularly. Further work on strengthening the roads has been taken up by MCD. It is reported that action is being taken to repair the broken walls of the park and grills within the available financial resources. Estimates have also been prepared for earth filling in parks to raise/maintain the level of paths.

[*English*]

**Writings of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
and Maulana A. K. Azad**

4284. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complete works of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are under publication and if so, the time by which the publication of their works are likely to be completed;

(b) whether there is any scheme or proposal for translation of selected writings of Dr. Ambedkar and Maulana Azad into all the national languages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):** (a) Dr. Ambedkar's biography has already been brought out in English, Hindi and Marathi. A children's book on his life in Hindi and "Quotable Quotes" in English and Hindi has also

been published. Maulana Azad's biography has been published in English, Hindi and Urdu. A book on his selected speeches has also been published in English.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for translation of the selected writings of Maulana Azad into all national languages. A proposal to publish the writings of Dr. Ambedkar in Hindi and other Indian languages is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

**Ancient Monuments in Rajasthan**

4285. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the protected ancient monuments in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(b) the amount incurred thereon during the last three years;

(c) whether some monuments are in a dilapidated condition; and

(d) if so, the details of the monuments and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) The list of centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan, district-wise is given in Statement A below.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance, conservation and horticultural operations in the centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:

1988-89 — Rs. 33.63,845.12

1989-90 — Rs. 35,60,611.67

1990-91 — Rs. 38,24,527.95

(c) and (d) Maintenance and conservation of the centrally protected monuments is a continuous process. The monuments deserving immediate repairs on account of various factors, have been included in the conservation programme for the current year as per list given in Statement B below.

## STATEMENT A

*List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Rajasthan*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
1	2	3
<i>Ajmer District</i>		
1	Ajmer	Adhaidin-ka-Jhonpra
2	Do.	Badshahi Haveli
3	Do.	Baori on the Ajmer Jaipur Road.
4	Do.	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway.
5	Do.	Gateway of Taragarh hill.
6	Do.	Magazine buildings in the Ajmer Fort including Museum.
7	Do.	Marble pavilions and balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hammam behind the Ana Sagar Bund.
8	Do.	Saheli Bazar buildings in Daulat Bagh
9	Do.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan Known as "Scla Thumba".
10	Do.	Tombs of Abdulla Khan and his wife.
11	Do.	Tripolia Gate.
12	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar.
13	Do.	Do.
14	Chatri	Do.
15	Do.	Serai.
16	Ghugra	Kos minar erected by Emperor Akbar.
17	Hushiara	Kos minar erected by Emperor Akbar.
18	Do.	Do.
19	Kair	Do.
20	Khanpura	Do.
21	Pushkar	Mahal Badshahi.
<i>Alwar District</i>		
1	Alwar	Sive temple.
2	Bhangadh	Ancient site.
3	Pandrupol	Ancient remains.
<i>Banswara District</i>		
1	Arthuna	Sive temple and ruins.
2	Vithal Deva	Ancient remains.

1	2	3
<i>Bharatpur District</i>		
1	Bayana	Akbar's Chhatri.
2	Do.	Ancient fort with its monuments.
3	Do.	Brahmabad Idgah.
4	Do.	Islam Shah's Gate.
5	Do.	Jahangir's Gateway.
6	Do.	Jhajri.
7	Do.	Lodhi's Minar.
8	Do.	Saraj-Sad-ul-lah.
9	Do.	Usa Mandir.
10	Bharatpur	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur fort.
11	Do.	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate.
12	Do.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu gateway inside the Bharatpur fort.
13	Deeg	Deeg Bhawans (Palaces)
14	Do.	Looted gun.
15	Do.	Marble Jhoola.
16	Kaman	Chaurasi Khambha temple.
17	Malah	Ancient Mound.
18	Noh	Do.
19	Do.	Colossal image of Yaksha.
20	Rupvas	Lal Mahal.
21	Bharatpur	Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the Chowburja and Ashtadhatu gates.
22	Do.	Moat-surrounding the fort wall.

*Bhilwada District*

1	Bijholi	Maha Kal and two other temples.
2	Do.	Rock inscription (12th century).
3	Do.	Rock inscription within the Parsvanath temple compound (12th century).
4	Khadipur village	Ancient temple known as Kaneri-ki-Putali.

*Bikaner District*

1	Bikaner	Bhandasar Jain temple.
2	Morkhana	Jain temple of Susani Goddess.

*Bundi District*

1	Bundi	Wall paintings of Hardoti school in the Palace.
2	Keshwarai Patan	Ancient Mound.
3	Nainwa	Ancient Mound.

1	2	3
<i>Chittorgarh District</i>		
1	Badoli	Ghateshwar temple.
2	Do.	Kund.
3	Do.	Shringar Chawri.
4	Do.	Temple of Ashtamata.
5	Do.	Temple of Ganesh.
6	Do.	Temple of Sheshashayan.
7	Do.	Temple of Shiv and Kund.
8	Do.	Temple of Trimurti.
9	Do.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple.
10	Chitor	Fort of Chitor as a whole.
11	Menal	Menal (Mahanal) temple and mathe.
12	Nagari	Ancient ruins.
13	Do.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent land in survey plot No. 301.
14	Nilodh	Archaeological site and remains at Jecra.
<i>Dholpur District</i>		
1	Dholpur	Jogni Jogna temple.
2	Do.	Sher Garh Fort.
3	Do.	Site of Babur's Garder
<i>Dungarpur District</i>		
1	Baroda	Jain temple inscription.
2	Dev Somnath	Somnath temple.
<i>Ganganagar District</i>		
1	Badopal	Ancient mounds.
2	Baror	Ancient mound.
3	Bhadrakali	Ancient mounds.
4	Bhannar Theri	Do.
5	Binjor	Two ancient mounds.
6	Chak 86	Ancient mound.
7	Dhokal	Ancient mounds.
8	Hanumangarh	Fort Bhatner.
9	Kalibanga	Three ancient mounds.
10	Manak	Ancient mounds.
11	Mathula	Two ancient mounds.
12	Munda	Ancient mounds.
13	Peer Sultan	Do.
14	Pilibanga	Ancient mound.
15	Rang Mahal	Ancient mounds.
16	Tarkhanwala Dera	Ancient mound.

1 2

3

*Jaipur District*

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1 Abaneri   | Ancient mound.  |
| 2 Do.       | Baori.  |
| 3 Do.       | Harsat Mata-ka-Mandir.  |
| 4 Ambar     | Jama Masjid.  |
| 5 Do.       | Laxmi Narain's temple.  |
| 6 Do.       | Sri Jagat Siromaniji temple.  |
| 7 Do.       | Sun temple.   |
| 8 Brahmpuri | Pundrikji-ki-Haveli paintings in a room.  |
| 9 Gultaji   | Temple containing fresco paintings.   |
| 10 Lalsote  | Banjaron ki Chhatri containing two pillars similar to the railing pillars of Bharhut stupa. |
| 11 Maheshra | Ancient mound.  |
| 12 Raniwas  | Ancient mound.  |
| 13 Sambhar  | Excavated site.   |
| 14 Sikrai   | Ancient mound.  |

*Jaisalmer District*

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Jaisalmer     | Fort including ancient temple. |
| 2 Lodruva Patan | Ancient site.                  |

*Jhalwar District*

- |                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Binnayaga (Dag)      | Buddhist caves and pillars.        |
| 2 Do.                  | Caves of Naranjani etc.            |
| 3 Balsagar (Gangadhar) | Ancient ruins.                     |
| 4 Dudhaliya (Dag)      | Ancient ruins.                     |
| 5 Hathiagor            | Buddhist caves.                    |
| 6 Kolvi (Dag)          | Buddhist caves, pillars, idols.    |
| 7 Jhalrapatan          | Old temples near the Chandrabhaga. |

*Jodhpur District*

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 Mandore | Fort. |
|-----------|-------|

*Karauli District*

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1 Karauli | Wall paintings on the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal. |
|-----------|--|

1

2

3

*Kotah District*

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Atru or Ganesh Ganj | Ruins of temples.                                 |
| 2 Badva               | Yupa Pillars.                                     |
| 3 Baran               | Temple (12th century)                             |
| 4 Charchoma           | Siva temple and two unpublished Gupta inscription |
| 5 Dara or Mukandara   | Temple, fort wall and statues.                    |
| 6 Kanswa              | Temple with inscriptions.                         |
| 7 Krishnavilas        | Ancient ruins and structural remains.             |
| 8 Shergarh            | Old temples, statues and inscriptions.            |

*Sawai Madhopur District*

- |                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Alanpur        | Persian inscriptions in a baori. |
| 2 Sawai Madhopur | Jain temple.                     |
| 3 Ranthambhore   | Ranthambhore fort.               |

*Sikar District*

- |         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1 Sikar | Harshnath temple. |
|---------|-------------------|

*Tonk District*

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 Bisalpur          | Bisal Deoji's temple.   |
| 2 Pundwali Doongri  | Ancient mound.  |
| 3 Gariagarh (Newai) | Do.   |
| 4 Jhalai            | Devapura Barodia mounds.                                      |
| 5 Khera             | Hathi Bhata.  |
| 6 Nagar             | Ancient mound.  |
| 7 Do.               | Excavated site.   |
| 8 Do.               | Inscription in Fort.  |
| 9 Do.               | Mand Kila Tal inscription.                                    |
| 10 Do.              | Yupa pillars in Bichpuria temple.                             |
| 11 Panwar           | Inscription.  |
| 12 Rairh (Newai)    | Excavated site.   |
| 13 Todaraisingh     | Kala Pahar temple.  |
| 14 Do.              | Kalyanraiji's temple.   |
| 15 Do.              | Laxmi Narainji's temple locally known as Gopinathji's temple. |
| 16 Do.              | Old baoli locally known as Hadi Rani Ka Kund.                 |
| 17 Do.              | Pipaji's temple.  |

*Udaipur District*

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 Kalyanpur            | Ancient ruins.                                 |
| 2 Kumbhalgarh          | Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole.                |
| 3 Nagda                | Sas Bahu temples.                              |
| 4 Navchowki Rajsamound | Ghat with inscriptions, Pavilions and Toranas. |
| 5 Gilund (Bhagwanpura) | Archaeological site and remains.               |

## STATEMENT B

*List of Monuments included in Conservation Programme 1991-92*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Monuments/Sites</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4
1	Moat Wall and Jawahar Burj at Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
2	Fort, Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
3	Fort, Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh
4	Deeg Palace Complex	Deeg	Bharatpur
5	Ranthombore Fort	Ranthombore	Sawai Madhopur
6	Deo Somnath Temple	Deo Somnath	Dungarpur
7	Baradari, Annasagar Lake	Ajmer	Ajmer
8	Conservation of Excavated remains at Kalibangan.	Kalibangan	Ganganagar
9	Kolvi Caves	Kolvi	Jhalawar
10	Kumbalgarh, Fort	Kumbhalgarh	Udaipur
11	Tomb of Allad-din-khan	Ajmer	Ajmer
12	Lal Masjid	Tijara	Alwar
13	Shiva Temple and ruins of ancient remains-Surya Kund.	Arthuna	Banswara
14	Chaurasi Khamba	Kaman	Bharatpur
15	Hadoti School in the Palace	Bundi	Bundi
16	Remains of temple locally known as Biya Ka Dher with Bavadi.	Krishnavilas	Kota
17	Charkhambha ruins and other temples	Krishnavilas	Kota
18	Shiva temple	Charchoma	Kota
19	Group of Temples	Badoli	Chhitorgarh
20	Hathi Bhata	Khera	Tonk
21	Sas Bahu Temple	Nagda	Udaipur
22	Harsh Nath Temple	Harsh	Sikar
23	Laxmi Narain Temple	Ambar	Jaipur
24	Mandaleshwar Temple	Arthuna	Banswara
25	Baoli adjacent to Mud-Tod Kideori	Neelkanth	Alwar
26	Sri Jagat Siromanijee Temple	Amber	Jaipur
27	Babur's Garden	Jhor	Dholpur
28	Mahanal Temple & Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh
29	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Ganganagar
30	Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer	Ajmer
31	Bisaldeoiji Temple	Bisalpur	Tonk
32	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Binayaga	Jhalawar



[English]

### Return of Nataraj Statue

4286. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a London Court ordered in February, 1991, for the return of Nataraj statue, a 12th Century master piece, stolen from Tamil Nadu in 1976; and

(b) if so, the persons involved in the smuggling of the statue and the action proposed to be taken against them?

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

(b) Government of Tamil Nadu are to take action against persons responsible as per the laws in force.

### Provision of Ad-hoc Quarters by Directorate of Estates

4287. SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some departments are having separate pool of accommodation for their employees in Delhi/New Delhi; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some departments are provided ad-hoc quarters by the Directorate of Estates;

(c) if so, the difference between separate pool and ad-hoc quota accommodation; and

(d) the rules/regulations for allotment of separate pool accommodation/ad-hoc quota accommodation separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain departments like P&T, Railways, Ministry of Defence, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat etc. have their own departmental pool of accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A departmental pool is administered by the respective department whereas the ad-hoc quota is part of General Pool controlled by the Directorate of Estates. Only allotment etc. against ad-hoc quota is made by the Directorate of Estates on the recommendations of the Department concerned.

(d) The allotment of accommodation in the departmental pool is governed by the Allotment Rules of the concerned pool framed by the respective departments. The allotment of ad-hoc quota in General Pool is governed by the provisions of Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963.

### Detergent Powders

4288. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 992 on January 2, 1991 and state:

(a) whether most of the detergent powders available in the country have Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate content ranging between 8½—10 per cent which is much below the permissible limit of 14 per cent—32 per cent;

(d) if so, whether to protect the consumers from the health hazards of the sub-standard quality of detergent powders, Government propose to take any further action; 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) to (c) As the exact chemical composition of various detergent powders is a trade secret, it is, therefore, not known whether the content of Alkyl Benzene Sulphonate in the detergent powders is according to or below the permissible limit.

#### **Gastro-enteritis and Cholera Deaths in Assam**

4289. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gastro-enteritis</i>		<i>Cholera</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1989	723889	238	Nil	Nil
1990	959992	465	794	31

Data for the year 1991 are not available.

(b) The Govt. of India has a National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme which is in operation throughout the country including Assam. This programme includes activities like surveillance and monitoring of diarrhoeal diseases, promotion of oral rehydration therapy and health education activities among others. All these components of the programme are delivered through the infrastructure of the health care delivery system of the State.

Besides, in cases of outbreaks or epidemics of diarrhoeal diseases, the Union Government provides technical assistance for prevention and control through NICD or ICMR.

(a) the number of persons who died in Assam due to gastro-enteritis and cholera during the last two years and in the current year; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to extend Central Health Scheme in Assam to counter such epidemics particularly in the Hill districts of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per reports submitted by Assam, number of cases and deaths due to acute diarrhoeal diseases (including gastroenteritis and Cholera) during the years 1989 and 1990 are as follows:

#### **Autonomous Colleges State-wise**

4290. DR. K. S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Autonomous Colleges in the country. State-wise:

(b) the reason for difference in number of Autonomous Colleges in different States:

(c) the amount given by way of grant to different Autonomous Colleges; and

(d) the reasons for difference in amount of grants to such colleges?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the UGC, at present, 102 colleges are functioning as autonomous colleges as per details given below:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Autonomous Colleges</i>
Andhra Pradesh	16
Gujarat	2
Madhya Pradesh	28
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	44
Uttar Pradesh	2

The autonomous status to a college is granted by its parent university to which it is affiliated, with the concurrence of the UGC and the concerned State Government. The difference in the number of autonomous colleges in different States is due to the varying degree of acceptance of the Scheme of autonomous colleges by the various universities/State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Commission provides assistance to autonomous colleges to meet their additional and special needs. The amount of grant is determined on the basis of the programmes offered by such colleges at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The ceiling of normal assistance provided to autonomous colleges varies from Rs. 4.00 lakhs to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per annum as per details given below:

(a) *Undergraduate Level*

	<i>Rs. lakhs p.a.</i>
(i) Arts/Science/Commerce (any one faculty)	4.00
(ii) Arts, Science and Commerce faculties	6.00
(iii) Undergraduate and Postgraduate Composite College	7.00

The Commission provided a grant of Rs. 515.00 lakhs to autonomous colleges during the 7th Plan and Rs. 53.77 lakhs during 1990-91.

**Advance Cancer Centres in Northern India**

4291. **SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cancer centres in the country where highly advance course of cancer Surgery, research, training and treatment is provided;

(b) whether such advance centres of cancer Surgery, research and treatment do not exist in Northern part of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to set up advance research centres on the lines of Tata Cancer Centre Bombay in Northern Parts of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) and (b) There are 10 Regional Cancer Centres in the country, including the Northern Region, as detailed below:

- (1) Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
- (3) Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.
- (4) Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.
- (5) Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack.
- (6) Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, New Delhi.
- (7) Dr. B. B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati.

(8) Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior.

(9) Cancer Institute, Madras.

(10) Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum.

(c) There is no proposal in this Ministry to set up advance cancer research centres in the country. However, there is a scheme for development of Oncology Wings in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals in those areas of the country where at present cancer treatment facilities are not available.

#### **Betwa Action Plan**

4292. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state the time by which Betwa Action Plan of Madhya Pradesh, for which financial assistance has been sought from Japan is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): The Betwa Action Plan of Madhya Pradesh was proposed for Japanese financial assistance under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) for the year 1991-92. The Japanese Government have, however, not agreed to provide OECF assistance for the project.

#### **Orissa Social Forestry Project**

4293. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are funding and implementing Orissa Social Forestry Project with aid from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA); and

(b) if so, the details of funds spent, targets given and achievements made in different district of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **Beggars in Metropolitan Cities**

4294. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beggars in four metropolitan cities;

(b) the schemes proposed by the Government to rehabilitate beggars; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of beggars is not known.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Land Distribution to Adivasi and Tribal People**

4295. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received complaints from tribal and Adivasi people regarding distribution of land under forest conservation Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Pursuant to representations from various quarters about the need for regularisation of long standing encroachments of forest lands by tribals and adivasis for

subsistence, Central Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments to regularise such encroachments as they had, in accordance with some eligibility norm, decided to regularise prior to the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and implementation of which decision was prevented by the said Act coming into force.

#### **Financial Assistance to Kerala for Strengthening Technical Education**

4296. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government have given any financial assistance to the State of Kerala to strengthen the quality of the technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the entire amount of assistance has been placed at the disposal of Kerala Government; and

(d) if not, by when the balance of financial assistance will be released?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government have provided financial assistance to technical institutions of Kerala State under various Central Schemes with a view to augment infrastructural facilities and strengthen the quality of technical education. A statement showing details of financial assistance provided is given below. Besides, the Central Government is assisting Kerala State in the implementation of its project for upgradation of polytechnic education with World Bank assistance, at an estimate cost of Rs. 35 crores during 1990-1997.

(c) Under the Direct Central Assistance Schemes, the entire amount is released directly to technical institutions. In respect of World Bank assisted project, the entire cost is initially provided in the State Plan and reimbursement claimed on the basis of actual expenditure incurred periodically.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Technical Institutions supported</i>	<i>Amount released during 1985-86 to 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	Thrust areas of Technical Education	7	540.00
2	Modernisation & Removal of obsolescence in workshops/Laboratories.	17 (includes 10 Polytechnics)	760.00
3	Institutional network scheme	1	12.50
4	Development of Postgraduate courses and Research work.	3	298.40
5	Research & Development scheme	1	22.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1632.90</b>

### **Allocation/Achievement of Pavement Dwellers Shelter Scheme**

4297. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target, allocation and achievement of the Pavement Dwellers Scheme so far, State-wise;

(b) the sources of funds for the scheme, apart from the Union Government allocations, and the funding pattern, State-wise;

(c) the achievement in respect of the following housing schemes for Beedi workers, Handloom Workers and working women's ownership condominium; and

(d) the details of eligible agencies to implement the above schemes and the criteria for selection and assistance to be given to such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Central Govt. do not fix any Statewise target and allocation of funds under the Payment Dwellers Scheme, renamed as Night Shelter Scheme for footpath dwellers.

As per modified scheme launched in 1990-91, the Central Govt. provides through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) Rs. 1,000/- per capita subsidy and Rs. 4000/- per capita as loan from HUDCO to the implementing agency at 10% per annum repayable in 10 years. In case cost of construction exceeds Rs. 5,000/- per capita, 50% of the excess cost will be provided as loan by HUDCO and the remaining amount is to be mobilised either by concerned local body or the State Govt.

The year-wise and State-wise details of amounts sanctioned as subsidy/loan for implementation of the scheme are given in Statement I below.

(c) The achievements in respect of housing schemes for Beedi workers, Handloom workers and working women ownership condominium scheme are given in Statement II below.

(d) The details of eligible agencies and criteria for selection and assistance are given below:—

#### **1. Schemes under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund**

(i) The housing scheme for economically Weaker sections engaged in beedi industry envisages grant of subsidy to a State Govt. from the Central Govt. at the rate of 50% of actual construction cost per tenement subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per tenement plus development charges at the rate of Rs. 800/- and Rs. 1000/- per house for ordinary and swelly black cotton soil respectively for the construction of house for all eligible employees in beedi industry including the Ghar Khatta Workers. This may be supplemented by subsidy from State Govt. and the loan from the financial institutions.

(ii) The Scheme 'Build Your Own House Scheme for Beedi Workers' envisages grant of subsidy-cum-loan from the Beedi Workers Welfare fund to such Beedi workers as are residing in neighbouring villages for the construction/repair/expansion/modification of houses on sites owned by them. Subsidy of Rs. 1000/- and interest free loan of Rs. 6,000/- is payable to each eligible worker. The subsidy will be sanctioned by the Welfare Commissioner of the region on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee concerned.

(iii) Under the Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers and other eligible industrial labour, a Cooperative Group Housing Society formed by a minimum of 50 eligible workers of the Beedi industry whose monthly

wages do not exceed Rs. 1600/-, loan and subsidy at the rate of Rs. 6000/- and Rs. 1000/- per house, respectively are granted by the Central Govt. on the recommendation of the concerned Welfare Commissioner.

This scheme is implemented by the respective State Govts. through either (a) Handloom Apex Cooperative Societies/Handloom Development Corporations or (b) the specialised agencies set up by concerned State Governments for the execution of projects. The financing pattern under this scheme is as under:—

**2. Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme Handloom Weavers**

<i>Nature of Units</i>	<i>Unit cost</i>	<i>Central subsidy per unit</i>	<i>State subsidy per unit</i>	<i>Loan from HUDCO</i>	<i>Weavers Contribution</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Rural House cum-Workshed.	9000	3000	3000	3000	
Urban House-cum-workshed.	15000	2500	2500	9700	300
Worksheds	3000	1500	1500		

**3. Working Women Ownership Condominiums**

This scheme is operated by HUDCO under which any State Authority, social or women's organisation in

possession of land, can approach HUDCO for financial assistance. HUDCO will provide loan assistance to the extent of 70-80% of the cost at a concessional interest of 12.5% per annum repayable in 12 years.

**STATEMENT I**

*Details of Schemes Sanctioned/Assistance given under Pavement Dwellers Schemes/  
Footpath Dwellers night shelter scheme*

<i>Year</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Central Grants/ Subsidy released</i>	<i>HUDCO loan-sanctioned</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89	Tamil Nadu	133.60	..	
	West Bengal	104.00	..	
	Andhra Pradesh	61.32	..	
1989-90	Andhra Pradesh	40.34	..	
	Maharashtra	66.74	..	
	Tamil Nadu	185.68	..	

1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	Tamil Nadu	10.58	34.18	
&	Gujarat	2.75	11.00	
1991-92	Maharashtra	17.25	..	Central subsidy and
(as on	Chandigarh	2.00	..	HUDCO loan in respect
22-8-91)	Uttar Pradesh	26.70	106.80	of schemes sanctioned are
	Rajasthan	4.00	10.21	released by HUDCO after
	Orissa	1.28	5.12	necessary formalities are
				completed by borrowing
				agencies.

## STATEMENT II

*Achievement in respect of housing schemes for Beedi workers, Handloom workers and working women's ownership condominium scheme*

### (1) *Beedi workers' Housing Schemes*

Government of India (Ministry of Labour) have formulated three schemes viz., (i) Housing Scheme for Economically weaker section of workers engaged in Beedi industry, (ii) Build Your Own House Scheme, and (iii) Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers. Under the Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Beedi Workers, Central Government subsidy is released only when the houses reach upto roof level. Under the scheme, so far administrative approval of the Central Government for 13066 houses have been granted while subsidy amounting to Rs. 418.28 lakhs for 9718 houses has been released.

Under the Build Your Own House Scheme, sanction for 2091 houses have been given so far.

Under the Group Housing Scheme which was introduced in January, 1989, no house has been sanctioned so far.

### (2) *Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers*

Under the Central Scheme for construction of workshed-cum-house to handloom weavers, 54,394 units were

constructed during the 7th Five Year Plan and 14283 units were sanctioned during 1990-91 by the Ministry of Textiles (Development Commissioner for Handlooms).

### (3) *Working Women Ownership Condominium*

Under the HUDCO scheme for construction of Ownership Condominium for Working women, so far HUDCO has sanctioned 3 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 1.33 crores and HUDCO loan commitment of Rs. 1 crore. These schemes will provide 34 dwelling units and 166 commercial units.

## Central Council for Homoeopathy

4298. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI MANORANJAN SUR:

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

(a) whether the persons nominated by the Government to Central Council for Homoeopathy in 1991 satisfy the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 are registered with the Board/Council of Homoeopathic medicines of respective States/Union Territories; and

(b) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 3(1) (c) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (No. 59 of 1973) the Central Government is empowered to nominate not more than forty percent of the total number of members elected under clauses (a) and (b) of Section 3(1) of the said Act from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Homoeopathy or other related disciplines. In exercise of the above powers, the Central Government has nominated 16 persons to be members of the Central Council of homoeopathy.

#### **Integrated Child Development Schemes**

4299. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each State for implementing Integrated Child Development Schemes during the last three years;

(b) the brief out line of the schemes implemented and benefit provided to the children in those States under the Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(c) the steps taken to revitalise the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MATAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Statement I showing statewise amounts allocated under the Centrally-sponsored ICDS programme for its implementation by the State Governments during the last three years is given below.

In addition to this the nutrition component is borne by the State Governments/UTs. The Government of India, however, is also assisting the State Governments through the centrally-sponsored Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme under which during the last three years assistance provided to the State/UTs is as given in Statement II below.

(b) The integrated Child Development Services Scheme was started in 1975 with 33 projects on an experimental basis. Based on positive results, the scheme was expanded and, as on date, there are 2341 centrally-sponsored sanctioned ICDS projects in the country. The following integrated package of services is provided to children up to the age of 0-6 years and expectant women and nursing mothers:—

- (i) Supplementary Nutrition
- (ii) Immunisation
- (iii) Health check-up
- (iv) Referral Services
- (v) Health & Nutrition education; and
- (vi) Non-formal pre-school education (for children below 3-6 years)

As on 31 March 1991 there were 115.13 lakhs children of 0-6 years and 22.21 lakhs expectant women and nursing mothers were receiving supplementary nutrition. Out of these 64.17 lakhs children were receiving pre-school education also.

(c) In the recent past the following steps have been taken to revitalise the scheme:—

- (i) The monitoring of the ICDS Programme has been strengthened both at central level and state level as well as at district and project levels. New reporting proformae have been devised to generate informa-

tion from Anganwadi Workers and Supervisors at circle level and from CDPO at project level. These proforma aim at close monitoring of the different components like supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, health check-up, health referrals, health and nutrition education etc. Information on male and female children in different age groups, nutrition surveillance and staff position regarding recruitment, training and placement of staff are also being generated for close monitoring and timely corrective measures.

- (ii) With a view to bring about a qualitative improvement in the ICDS Programme and to ensure effective coordination from all Ministries and Departments who are dealing with women and children specific services and to converge those services to the anganwadi centres, a status paper has been finalised in consultation with all concerned.

Many of the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India have already issued necessary instructions to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been requested to pursue the matter with the concerned Departments at the state level.

- (iii) Supplementary nutrition cost has been revised with effect from 21 February 1991 in the range of paise 95 to 115 per unit, per day, for pre-school children, expectant women and nursing mothers.
- (iv) With a view to strengthening the pre-school education component of ICDS, this Department has issued orders for establishing resource centres in all ICDS projects at the block level.
- (v) Regarding training of ICDS functionaries, instructions have been issued and a special drive has been launched to have more effective utilisation of existing infrastructure.
- (vi) In order to reach out to the vulnerable sections of the population, an effort is being made to bring adolescent girls within the ambit of the ICDS.
- (vii) Under the World Bank assisted ICDS projects in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, we have introduced as an innovative component, Income Generation Activities for Women through activated Mahila Mandals. The other innovative activities under this project include Adolescent girls Scheme, Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL), Experimentation with Therapeutic Food, Nutrition Rehabilitation centres and improved Pre-school Education, communication, training and Health components.

#### STATEMENT I

*State-wise amount of Central grant released to States for the last three years for the continued implementation of ICDS Scheme*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1186.59	957.83	1157.95
2	Assamachal Pradesh	124.67	96.04	136.80

1	2	3	4	5
3 Assam		457.97	543.61	762.91
4 Bihar		1201.15	1374.47	2383.01
5 Goa		93.26	112.99	145.05
6 Gujarat		1513.29	1170.40	1801.49
7 Haryana		414.97	408.77	444.24
8 Himachal Pradesh		266.81	216.46	342.05
9 Jammu & Kashmir		143.90	189.90	313.14
10 Karnataka		926.16	1048.74	1217.43
11 Kerala		625.15	566.56	931.50
12 Madhya Pradesh		1242.67	1390.29	1814.89
13 Maharashtra		1282.58	1670.94	2444.88
14 Manipur		133.29	198.65	209.69
15 Meghalaya		128.53	133.23	179.92
16 Mizoram		136.54	156.45	229.91
17 Nagaland		181.41	182.33	231.82
18 Orissa		775.83	941.17	923.54
19 Punjab		513.00	410.36	589.48
20 Rajasthan		787.00	888.40	1270.69
21 Sikkim		31.00	37.73	53.12
22 Tamil Nadu		529.91	845.73	1155.32
23 Tripura		130.37	213.01	120.01
24 Uttar Pradesh		1493.13	2238.76	2422.89
25 West Bengal		1467.01	1563.17	1693.57
26 Andaman & Nicobar Islands		25.00	27.00	27.36
27 Chandigarh		21.50	21.00	24.00
28 Dadra & Nagar Haveli		11.00	11.00	12.70
29 Daman and Diu		8.00	8.00	8.00
30 Delhi		287.52	291.12	373.62
31 Lakshadweep		6.00	6.00	6.42
32 Pondicherry		55.13	65.00	70.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16200.28</b>	<b>18003.11</b>	<b>23500.00</b>

## STATEMENT II

*Funds sanctioned to the various States/Union Territories including the cost of wheat allocated through Food Corporation of India under Wheat-based Supplementary Nutrition Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	355.41	474.55	197.40	1027.36
2	Assam	93.08	50.00	29.61	172.69
3	Bihar	27.30	..	22.20	49.50
4	Daman and Diu	2.53	3.28	1.00	6.81
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.47	6.13	3.00	12.60
6	Goa	2.00	2.00	..	4.00
7	Gujarat	69.70	85.95	49.60	205.25
8	Haryana	87.80	55.00	92.12	234.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	36.50	15.00	22.20	73.70
10	Karnataka	24.50	60.00	..	84.50
11	Madhya Pradesh	97.80	96.30	44.35	238.45
12	Maharashtra	667.60	940.20	782.63	2390.43
13	Manipur	40.25	..	..	40.25
14	Meghalaya	0.53	3.00	..	3.53
15	Orissa	375.00	638.00	487.16	1500.16
16	Pondicherry	..	4.98	18.00	22.98
17	Rajasthan	139.50	54.26	84.35	278.11
18	Tamil Nadu	100.00	135.65	114.35	350.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	447.50	100.00	34.35	581.85
20	West Bengal	117.03	75.58	24.41	217.02
Total		2687.50	2799.88	2006.73	7494.11

**Execution of Sub-Lease/Conveyance Deed in Group Housing Societies**

(b) if so, how many leases have been executed so far;

**4300. SHRI KARIA MUNDA:**  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(c) if not, the reasons for not executing the lease thereof; and

(a) whether the action of execution of sub-lease/conveyance deed in Group Housing Societies has been finalised by the DDA;

(d) the likely time still required to be taken by the DDA for execution of sub-leases of the flats constructed by Group Housing Societies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The sub-lease deed format for flats constructed by group housing societies could not be finalised so far due to:—

- (1) Examination of the relevancy of the sub-lease in the context of Government's decision to confer freehold rights.
- (2) Representations received from the financial institutions against the provision of the lease deed wherein it had been suggested that the provision of re-entry for breach of contract do not safeguard the interest of the institutions which have advanced loans to societies and that such safeguard should be provided for.

(d) The sub-lease deed is likely to be finalised in the next 3-4 months. The time taken for execution of lease deeds would depend upon completion of formalities by the allottee members.

**Pollution of Rushikulya and Vansadhara Rivers in Orissa**

4301. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the pollution of Rushikulya and Vansadhara, two major rivers of southern Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons of the pollution of the water of these two rivers; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to control pollution in these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Rushikulya river is polluted due to discharge of effluent from M/s. Jayshree Chemical Ltd. at its estuarine end. River Vansadhara does not receive any major industrial effluent but domestic effluent from small townships like Gunupur Gudari and Kasinagar are discharged into it. Similarly domestic effluent from purusotampur and Ganjam are also discharged into River Rushikulya.

(c) The Orissa State Pollution Central Board had earlier filed a case against M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., as the unit was not meeting the prescribed effluent standards. Consequently, as directed by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board, the unit has installed appropriate pollution control measures, including recycling of mercury bearing wastes.

**Pharmacy Colleges State-wise**

4302. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised pharmacy colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether such colleges demand a substantial amount as donations;

(c) whether such colleges provide proper academic and hostel facilities to the students; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of basic educational and other facilities in these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A Statement on the number of pharmacy colleges/university Departments recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education is given below.

(b) Most of these Institutions are established/aided by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and charge only nominal

fees. A few institutions set up on no-grant/self-financing basis are charging higher fees approved by the State Governments, which have also passed legislation to ban the charge of any capitation fees.

(c) and (d) All India Council for Technical Education's approval for the recognition of the colleges/institutions is subject to providing proper academic and hostel facilities to the students by the Institutions. Compliance in this regard is ensured by the visits of the Expert Committees to these Institutions. All India Council for Technical Education is empowered to withdraw the recognition, if any deficiencies pointed out by the Expert Committees are not improved upon.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of Pharmacy Colleges/  
University Departments Recognised  
by All India Council for Technical  
Education (State-wise)*

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>
1 Andhra Pradesh	1
2 Assam	1
3 Bihar	3
4 Chandigarh	1
5 Delhi	2
6 Goa	1
7 Gujarat	4
8 Rajasthan	1
9 Karnataka	1
10 Madhya Pradesh	2
11 Maharashtra	10
12 Uttar Pradesh	1
13 West Bengal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>

[*Translation*]

**Filling up of Bond for admission to  
Impart Nursing and Training in  
Hospital**

**4303. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bond for working in the same hospital for two years has to be furnished by the candidates at the time of admission into the hospitals of Delhi Administration for getting nursing training;

(b) if so, whether the staff nurses of 1990 batch of Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital Nursing School have not yet been provided employment despite the fact that there are vacancies in the hospital; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing them employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) Each candidate admitted to the School of Nursing executes a bond to serve any of the hospitals under Delhi Administration for a period of one year as may be required by the Delhi Administration.

As per Rules, every vacancy is required to be notified to the employment exchange. The trainees passing out from the School of Nursing, LN-JP Hospital, are required to get themselves registered with the employment exchange and their candidature for appointment as Staff Nurse is considered if their names are sponsored by the employment exchange.

The furnishing of the bond does not give them any right to be appointed as staff nurse under Delhi Administration after passing their course.

[*English*]

**Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at  
Riva**

**4304. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether any Kendriya Vidyalaya has been set-up in Riva, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more such Vidyalayas in Riva and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) A Kendriya Vidyalaya is already functioning at Civil Lines, Riva, Madhya Pradesh since 1982-83. There is no proposal for opening a second Kendriya Vidyalaya at Riva.

**Vocational Courses Under 10+2 System of CBSE**

4305. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether vocational courses were introduced under 10+2 system of Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the first batch of trainees is likely to complete the apprenticeship for posting in General Insurance Corporation as Assistant;

(d) the date by when the pass-outs of 1991 Central Board of Secondary Education students are proposed to go on training in the General Insurance Corporation; and

(e) what is the promotional/transfer policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Vocational courses were introduced by Central Board of Secondary Education since 1977. 28 vocational courses were offered to the students in

the 1991 examination conducted by the Board.

(c) The first batch of successful students entered General Insurance on 1st October, 1990 as APPRENTICE ASSISTANTS and they would complete the apprenticeship on 30th September 91.

(d) The process for recruitment has been started. Successful candidates who apply will be allotted to various offices of General Insurance for training after interview and medical examination. The process is likely to be completed by November 91.

(e) Those absorbed as Assistants on a regular basis are governed by the promotion and transfer policies as applicable to other supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff.

[Translation]

**Allocation to Haryana Under Adult Education Programme**

4306. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Haryana under the Adult Education Programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons benefited under this scheme during the above period and the number of persons out of them belonging to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and minorities;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding misappropriation of this fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Haryana was allocated a sum of Rs. 228.38 lakhs during 1988-89, Rs. 186.12 lakhs during 1989-90 and Rs. 105.07 lakhs during 1990-91 for the promotion of Adult Education Programme.

(b) to (d) Adult Education Programme in the State was pursued during these years under schemes run by Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies. Among the Non-Governmental agencies, the beneficiaries under the programme of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and Voluntary Agencies during these three years were 43,500 and 44,623 respectively. They included persons from all communities including backward classes, Scheduled Castes and minorities. The part time and voluntary workers under the schemes of State Adult Education Programme and Rural Functional Literacy Project sought legal redress on their demand for a scale of pay and due to Protected Litigation the programme virtually came to a stand still during this period.

#### **Kathputli Folk Art of Rural India**

4307. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kathputli, the folk art of rural India, is fast diminishing;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government for promotion of this art;

(c) the number of persons involved in this field;

(d) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Kathputli, the folk art of rural India (especially, that of Rajasthan) is diminishing.

(b) Sangeet Natak Akademi has launched a scheme "Promotion & preservation of puppetry" in 1985, under which various measures have been taken up such as organizing puppet festivals, conducting puppet

theatre workshops of traditional puppeteers with contemporary puppeteers and providing financial assistance to puppet groups for their performances. Under all these programmes, Kathputli has been given its due share and importance. The Centre for Cultural Resources & Training is training teachers on the use of puppetry for education. The Department of Culture, under the scheme of "Financial assistance to Dance, Drama and Ensembles", is giving financial assistance for salary and production grant to puppet theatre groups.

(c) The exact number of persons involved in this field is not available.

(d) and (e) Financial assistance is being provided by the Government and by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as indicated in para (b) of the reply.

[English]

#### **Plots in Jharoda Kalan to SC and ST**

4308. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots were allotted to Scheduled Castes in village Jharoda Kalan, Najafgarh Block, Delhi during the year 1976;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the possession of plots has been given to all the allottees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the possession will be given to the allottees to whom the possession has not yet given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that no such allotment has been made in 1976.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to 'a' above.



**Area under Forests in Andaman and Nicobar**

in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Tehsilwise/District-wise?

4309. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The total area under forests in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 7171 Sq. kms.

(a) the total Forests area in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) The district-wise classification of forest areas in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is as under:

(b) the classification of forest areas

*Area in sq. kms.*

<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Reserve Forest</i>	<i>Protected Forests</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andaman	2929	2700	5629
Nicobar	..	1542	1542
Total	2929	4242	7171

[*Translation*]

**Non-availability of Medicines in Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute**

4311. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) Supply of certain medicines in the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute (VPCI) was disrupted at times and the wards had to be temporarily closed. However, the wards of the Clinical Research Centre (CRC) of the Institute has since been opened for admission of patients.

(a) whether medicines are not available in Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi for the last six months and wards of the Institute are lying closed;

(b) to (d) The memorandum received in this regard has been sent to the Vice-chancellor of the University of Delhi for remarks.

(b) whether any memorandum in this regard has been received by the Government recently and if so, the action being taken by Government thereon;

[*English*]

**Rejection of Applications on out of Turn Basis**

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the administration of the Institute; and

4312. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1672 on August 5, 1991 and state:

(a) the details of the 91 cases that were rejected with reasons therefor;

(b) the comparative figures of both to whom the flats were allotted/rejected between the same period with specific reasons for rejecting/accepting the applications separately;

(c) the present position with regard to the remaining cases; and

(d) the number of applications received for out of turn allotment of flats/shops/plots between April 1, 1991 till date and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed before the Sabha.

#### **Forest Soil cum Vegetation Survey Centres**

4313. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to wind up or withdraw the Forest Soil Cum Vegetation Survey Centres from Midnapore, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Forest Soil-cum-Vegetation Survey Centre at Midnapore forms part of the research infrastructure of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), which is an autonomous organisation. Various proposals for consolidation and restructuring of its research infrastructure are being considered by ICFRE

with a view to improving the quality and coverage of its forestry research activities.

#### **Community Health Officer's Scheme**

4314. SHRI M. GNANENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to continue with the community health officer's (CHO) scheme;

(b) if so, the honorarium paid to the community health officers; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The employment and deployment of the Community Health Officers is with the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme. Only training of the Community Health Officers was a Centrally sponsored scheme. As the scheme was not fully accepted by most of the States, the training scheme has been discontinued in the 7th Plan period. As recommended by the National Development Council, the scheme has been transferred to the State Sector.

(b) and (c) The Community Health Officers are regular State Government employees receiving regular pay and allowances. No honorarium is paid to them.

#### **Migration of Labour to Foreign Countries**

4315. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian labourers who migrated to foreign countries for getting jobs during the year 1989-90:

(b) the names of such countries; and

(c) the number of persons returned from abroad after leaving their jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) During the years 1989 and 1990, emigration clearance for employment in the foreign countries was given to 1,25,786 and 1,43,565 persons respectively.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) Details of workers who have returned from abroad after leaving their jobs are not maintained.

#### Anganwadi Programme

4316. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women workers engaged under Anganwadi's programme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of Anganwadi workers and helpers in Kerala; and

(c) the amount spent on this programme in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) As on 30-6-91 the following categories of women workers were engaged upto circle level under the ICDS Programme in U.P.:—

Anganwadi Workers	21258
Helpers	21258
Supervisors	757
<b>Total</b>	<b>43273</b>

In addition, a majority of CDPOs and ACDPOs at the block level as well as Programme Officers at the district level are women.

(b) As on 30-6-91 a total of 7100 Anganwadi Workers and 7100 Helpers were engaged in Kerala.

(c) The total amount of money sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 for the running of ICDS Programme was Rs. 24.23 crores.

In addition, the Government of India released Rs. 34.35 lakhs to U.P. during 1990-91 under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme for ICDS beneficiaries. It may be mentioned that the primary responsibility for providing nutrition to ICDS beneficiaries lies with the State Government.

[Translation]

#### Change in Priority Orders of Projects

4317. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to acute shortage of funds, the Union Government have decided to make changes in the priority orders of ongoing projects; and

(b) if so, the names of projects likely to be affected by the above said decision in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. Priority in respect of ongoing projects of this Ministry is not being changed due to shortage of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Circular Railway for Bangalore

4318. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct circular railway in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Schemes for Ajanta/Ellora Caves**

4320. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO recognized Ajanta and Ellora caves under the World Heritage Sites; and

(b) if so, the schemes formulated to develop the infra-structural facilities at these sites to attract more foreign tourists?

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

(b) The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. has got project feasibility report prepared on Tourism development plan in respect of Ajanta Ellora region which also covers infrastructural development like road, water supply and sewerage, Air port and Rail links besides transport and guide service etc. to attract more foreign tourists.

#### **Inclusion of Agnikula Kshatraya Community in ST List**

4321. SHRI SOBHANADRE-ESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended the inclusion of Agnikula Kshatraya (Palli) in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government to bring forward legislation to facilitate inclusion of Agnikula Kshatraya (Palli) community of Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c) Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Tribes can be made only through an Act of Parliament as laid down in Article 342(2) of the Constitution.

#### **Refrigerated water trolleys in Delhi**

4322. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refrigerated water sold through trolleys in Delhi is not bacteria free;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to substitute the present refrigerated water trolleys with bacteria free pure cold water in bottles at an affordable price for the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that refrigerated water provided for sale through water trolleys is well within prescribed WHO limits of safe water supply. The Municipal Corporation has reported that refrigerated water trolleys belonging to licenced water cooling plants cell municipal water free from bacteria after mechanically cooling it.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

(c) Both New Delhi Municipal Corporation and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that there is no such proposal with them.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

[*Translation*]

**Primary health centres in U.P.**

4323. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the poor management of Primary Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the effective steps being taken in this regard;

(c) the number of such Primary Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh where doctors have not been appointed so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Primary Health Centres are established by State Governments under Minimum Needs Programme in consultation with the Planning Commission who release funds directly to the State Governments. Management of the Primary Health Centres are solely with the State Government. However only monitoring is with the Central Government.

(c) As per information available 289 Primary Health Centres are without Doctors out of a total of 3103 Primary Health Centres as on 31-3-91.

(d) The employment and deployment of staff including doctors at Primary Health Centres is the responsibility of State Governments.

[*English*]

**Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

4324. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quota has been fixed for Members of Parliament for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as per admission guidelines the children and dependant grand-children of Members of Parliament can get admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya over and above the admissible class limits.

[*Translation*]

**Pension scheme for private sector**

4325. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recommended the introduction of pension scheme in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Central Board of Trustees Employees' Provident Fund have recommended the introduction of a suitable pension scheme for the members of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, including those in the private sector. The recommendation of the Board is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Brick kilns in Delhi**

4326. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of brick kilns in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of workers employed therein;

(c) the labour-laws applicable there for social security of the workers;

(d) whether the acts like Employees Insurance Scheme and Provident Fund have not been implemented so far by the management, in case of the said workers;

(e) if so, the time by which these acts are likely to be implemented;

(f) whether owners of the brick kilns are exploiting child labour; and

(g) if so, the preventive steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) 300.

(b) 25,000 approximately.

(c) 1. Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970;

2. Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Services) Act, 1979; and

3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(d) and (e) The Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is, at present, applicable to Brick Kilns employing twenty

or more persons after three years of their setting up. All Brick Kilns satisfying these requirements are legally required to implement the provisions of the Act. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 is applicable to factories run with power and employing ten or more persons and factories run without power and employing twenty or more persons. The Brick Kilns, falling in this category and located in the area where the ESI Scheme has been implemented, are also legally required to implement the Act. The EPF and ESI authorities are taking all steps to ensure that the two Acts are implemented by all the Brick Kilns, which are legally coverable.

(f) During the course of inspections at the brick kilns no child labour has been found working. Further no complaint in respect of employment of child labour and their exploitation has been launched with the concerned authorities.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

**Centre for treatment of Asthama**

4327. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special centres for treatment of Asthama has been set up in the country during July, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to set up more centres in the country, especially in Sikkim; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) to (d) There is

no such centre under the Central Government and there is no such proposal under its consideration.

### **Pollution by Industries**

4328. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to check the polluting activities of some industries, the Government propose to initiate any legislation to incorporate civil liability in case of environmental damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Improvement in the condition of Minorities**

4329. SHRI LALJAN BASHA S.M.: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee to prescribe methods and measures to improve the conditions of minorities was constituted by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the committee; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d) The Government had constituted a High Power Panel in May, 1980

*inter-alia*, to ascertain if the benefits of various fiscal policies of the Central and State Governments really reach the minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The Committee was also required to suggest ways and means to improve their economic conditions. The Report on Minorities submitted by the Panel in May, 1983 was tabled in Lok Sabha on 27th August, 1990. The Government, after considering the recommendations had indicated its stand on the recommendations in the statement laid along with the Report.

### **Housing Schemes of Orissa**

4330. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for different Urban Housing Schemes of Orissa are pending with the Union Government for clearance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Cases registered under protection of civil rights act**

4331. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act in various States and Union Territories during last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which challan were filed in the courts and those convicted therein; and

(c) the number of cases in which final reports were submitted?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the House.

[English]

**Raids conducted by the department of PFA**

4332. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi has conducted any raids at the food vendors in the South Extension Part-II market, New Delhi;

(b) whether the food vendors at South Extension Part-II, New Delhi

are selling adulterated and stale food products; and

(c) if so, the details of the raids conducted and action contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Delhi Administration, the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration had lifted 9 samples of food articles from South Extension Part-II Market, New Delhi in the year 1989, out of which only one sample was found adulterated. Prosecution has been launched in this case. The details are given in the Statement below:

Samples are being taken from various markets throughout Delhi for ensuring their quality.

**STATEMENT**

*List of Samples Lifted from N.D.S.E. Part II Market, New Delhi during the year 1989*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Name &amp; address of the vendor</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	11-1-89	Atta	Sh. Surender Babu Gupta, Stall situated Opp. Mehrasons Jewellers, E-1-2, in between Ring Rd. and Park, South Ext. Part-II	Genuine
2	20-1-89	Haldi Powder	Sh. Sardari Lal, M/s Super Store, E-15, N.D.S.E. Part-II,	Genuine
3	31-3-89	White Pepper Powder	Sh. Tashi, M/s Daitchi Restaurant, E-19/A N.D.S.E. Part-II,	Genuine
4	6-5-89	Corn Flour	Sh. Man Mohan Singh Gourmets Delight, DHL-7619 N.D.S.E. Part-II Market between DESU Sub-station.	Genuine



1	2	3	4	5
5	6-5-89	Refined Groundnut Oil	Sh. Anupam Sahni Hawker the Great Wheel-Deal, Vehicle No. DHL-6031, Near Guide Map, NDSE, Market-II.	Genuine
6	6-5-89	Vegetable Sauce	Sh. Virender Sahi, M/s Hungry Hop Super Van, DHL-7764 Metador parked Opp. D-6, NDSE-II,	Adulterated
7	3-8-89	Atta	Sh. Ashok Kumar, Sethi Food Stall Opp. Wing shop in between Park and Ring Road, NDSE-II.	Genuine
8	3-8-89	Paneer	Sh. Surender Kumar, (Gupta's Food Stall, Opp. Mahajan House (Mehrasons Jewellers), Corner Park in between Ring Rd.) NDSE-II.	Genuine
9	18-8-89	Lactogen Spray Dried	Sh. Sardari Lal Gupta, M/s South Super Store, Shop No. E-5, NDSE-II, New Delhi.	Genuine

**Promotion of Physical Education and Yoga teachers as PGTs or Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

4333. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Physical Education Teachers and Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas possess qualification of Post Graduate Teachers;

(b) whether they are not considered for the promotion as Post Graduate Teachers or Principals;

(c) whether the degree of B.P.Ed. is not considered equal to B.Ed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The teaching qualifications for Physical Education Teachers and Yoga Teachers are not equivalent to

B.Ed. The qualification of B.P.Ed. is not considered equivalent to B.Ed. because of differences in syllabus. It is possible that some Physical Education Teachers or Yoga Teachers may have higher educational qualifications personally, but the channel of promotion has been structured on the basis of qualifications attached to the post, hence there is no channel of promotion of PET/Yoga Teacher to post-graduate teacher or Principal. However, individual PETs or Yoga Teachers possessing the requisite qualifications are free to apply for direct recruitment to these posts if eligible.

**Afforestation Schemes in District of Sundergarh in Orissa**

4334. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the various afforestation programmes being implemented in the district of Sundergarh in Orissa; and

(b) the number of seedlings planted and area covered during the last three years and the number of survival out of those?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Adulteration in Food-items**

4335. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eatables in Delhi are being adulterated on a large scale as a result of which incidence of diseases is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check adulteration in food stuffs; and

(c) the number of cases of adulteration registered by Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi during 1990 and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Delhi Administration, the Department of prevention of Food Adulteration has not received any report regarding incidence of diseases due to adulteration in eatables. However, the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration has been regularly checking quality of food stuffs.

During the period 1-1-1990 to 31-7-1991, a total of 108 cases of adulteration have been detected by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration.

[*English*]

#### **Demolition of Unauthorised Houses in Delhi**

4336. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised factories/residential houses and jhuggi-jhonpris in Delhi demolished since January 1, 1991;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide them alternative accommodation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) New Delhi Municipal Committee demolished part of five buildings to the extent they were constructed unauthorisedly and also removed 48 jhuggis.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi demolished 116 numbers of unauthorised constructions from 1-1-1991 to 31-7-1991. Delhi Development Authority (Main Wing) removed 1323 unauthorised constructions of residential/commercial/other natures during the period 1-1-1991 to July, 1991. Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority demolished 172 jhuggis and one slum evacuee property.

Development Department of Delhi Administration also removed eight temporary rooms and 32 boundary walls on Gaon Sabha land.

(b) and (c) The following alternative allotments are reported to have been provided by the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority to the eligible jhuggi dwellers/slum evictees:

(i) 132 alternative plots to the jhuggi families in Matiala village of Dwarka project; and

- (ii) Alternative accommodation to six eligible evictees of the slum property. (4 at Ranjit Nagar, 1 at Basti Navnol Ajmeri Gate, 1 at Mata Sundari Road).

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have no policy to provide alternative accommodation in lieu of unauthorised construction.

**New Urban Development Policy**

4337. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the 1991 Census, the growth of new towns has been highly uneven across the States and districts with a concentration of 54 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate a new Urban Development Policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The formulation of a new Urban Development policy forms part of the Eighth Plan exercise.

[*Translation*]

**Trans-Yamuna Development Board**

4338. SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM' Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Trans-Yamuna Development Board to deal with the various problems of the Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to constitute a Trans-Yamuna Development Board since the planned development of the area is already taking place alongwith other parts of the metropolis.

**Working Girls Hostel in Bihar**

4339. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of working girls hostel in Bihar; and

(b) the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) Under the Government's Scheme of Assistance for Construction of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day-care Centre, 8 Working Women's Hostels to provide accommodation to 482 Working Women in Bihar have been sanctioned so far. The locations of the Hostels are as follows:

S. No.	Location of Project	No. of Hostels
1	Madhubani	1
2	Munger	1
3	Ranchi	2
4	Rohtas	2
5	Patna	1
6	Sitamadi	1

[English]

**Scholarships awarded to Indian students by Britain**

4340. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded to Indian Students by Britain during 1990-91, subject-wise; and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the number of such scholarships and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Sixtyfive scholarships, as per statement given below have been awarded to Indian students by the U.K. under the Commonwealth Scholarship Programme and the Nehru Centenary British Fellowship/Award Scheme, which are administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, during 1990-91. The grant of these scholarships depends upon the receipt of an offer from the British side and then on the acceptance of selected scholars by the British authorities concerned.

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Subject Field	No. of Scholarships Awarded during 1990-91
1	2	3
1	Gynaecology	1
2	Cardiology	2
3	Cancer Research	2
4	Neurosurgery	1
5	Microbiology	2
6	Mathematics	1

1	2	3
7	Molecular Biology	4
8	Computer Science	2
9	Chemistry	3
10	Physics	4
11	Biological Sciences	7
12	Forest Economics	2
13	Horticulture	2
14	Agromony	1
15	Mass Communication	3
16	Economics	4
17	Anthropology	1
18	Archaeology	1
19	Political Science	3
20	Sociology	1
21	History	4
22	Education/Pedagogy	1
23	English Language/Literature	1
24	International Relations	2
25	Law	2
26	Electronics	2
27	Computer Studies	1
28	Communication Engineering	1
29	Process Controls	1
30	Environmental Science & Engineering	1
31	Robotics	1
32	Media/Communication/Journalism	1
Total		65

**Treatment to patients in AIIMS referred by medical colleges/hospital**

4341. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure preferential and earlier examination and treatment of patients referred to AIIMS by the Medical Colleges/Hospitals from far off places in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dates for X-Ray and other tests are not fixed at long intervals in AIIMS; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Due priority is given in all cases referred to AIIMS for examination and treatment by the Medical Colleges/Hospitals from far off places in the country.

(c) and (d) As the number of requisitions for investigations is very high, there is a waiting list at the hospital for routine investigations like X-Ray, however, the serious cases and patients admitted at the AIIMS hospital are given over-riding priority in getting the test done.

[Translation]

**Scheme to prevent Ganga from Pollution**

4342. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Ardha Kumbha' is going to be held in April, 1992 at Haridwar; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to save Haridwar and the Ganges from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 13 schemes relating to interception, diversion and treatment of sewage water with a view to reduce pollution have been taken up at Haridwar under Ganga Action Plan. This would result in diversion/treatment

of 32 million litres per day of wastewater. 11 schemes have been completed so far. Work on the other two schemes is under progress.

[English]

**Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Drug testing Laboratories**

4343. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government for financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the enforcement wing in Drug Testing Laboratories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked for an assistance of Rs. 70 lakhs for Drug Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad (Rs. 45 lakhs for construction of a building with a carpet area of 20,000 sq.ft. and Rs. 25 lakhs for purchase of equipments) and Rs. 50 lakhs for the Regional laboratory in Vijayawada (Rs. 25 lakhs towards construction of a building with 10,000 sq. ft. carpet area and Rs. 25 lakhs towards purchase of equipment).

(c) There is a proposal for providing assistance to State Governments to strengthen their drug testing facilities. Proposals received from various States would be considered if the scheme is approved and provided for in the 8th Plan.

**Projects from Hindustan Latex Limited**

4344. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project received from the Hindustan Latex Limited, Kerala is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project for the manufacture of Disposable Syringes & Needles received from Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum is being examined in consultation with the Project Appraisal Agencies.

**Compartmental and Improvement Examinations for Class X and XII Conducted by C.B.S.E.**

4345. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some compartmental and improvement examinations for Class X and XII and have been conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education in July, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether students were made to face hardships due to mismanagement of Central Board of Secondary Education;

(d) if so, the details of these lapses;

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to ensure that these lapses are not repeated in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As per information received from the Central Board Secondary Education (CBSE), the following number of students were registered for the examinations.—

Class X	45108
Class XII	28999
Total	74107

(c) The CBSE have reported that there was some delay in commencement of the examinations at a few examination centres. However, the situation was controlled by providing additional supply of question papers to such centres and by compensating for the time lost by the candidates.

(d) The CBSE have stated that the delay occurred on account of:—

(i) Shortage of question papers.

(ii) Misprinting of subjects in the Admit Cards.

(e) and (f) According to the information received from the CBSE, the Board have blacklisted defaulting Computer Agencies and have initiated other remedial measures to ensure that similar lapses are not repeated.

[Translation]

**Proposal to Increase Number of Sections in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur**

4346. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal to increase the number of sections in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)

because the number of students in each section of the School is very large;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fulfill this demand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The orders with regard to opening of additional sections have been issued on 20-8-1991.

[English]

**Poor Conditions of Government Schools in Union Territories**

4347. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the poor conditions of Government Schools in the Union Territories;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to improve their condition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the latest available information on school facilities, viz. the Fifth All-India Educational Survey, the condition of schools in the Union Territories cannot be described as generally poor compared to the national position. A statement containing some relevant data is given below. However, the National Policy on Education envisages improvement in the schools all round.

**STATEMENT**

Name of the UT	Total number of Primary Schools	Number of schools having facility of Play-grounds	Number having facility of drinking water, Urinals and Lavatory					
			Drinking water	Urinals	Lavatory			
A & N Islands	177	77 43%	104 58%	69 38%	56 31%			
Chandigarh	44	33 75%	44 100%	38 86%	29 65%			
Dadra & NH	124	68 54%	124 100%	20 16%	16 12%			
Daman & Diu	32	15 46%	24 75%	10 31%	11 33%			
Delhi	1838	1466 79%	1810 98%	1691 92%	1610 87%			
Lakshadweep	18	4 22%	9 50%	9 50%	8 50%			
Pondicherry	339	201 59%	260 76%	147 43%	125 36%			
	2572	1864 72%	2375 92%	1984 77%	1855 72%			
States	526820	306396 58%	244289 46%	77470 14%	31898 6%			

### Setting up of Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Himachal Pradesh

4348. SHRI D. D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Homoeopathic Dispensaries/hospitals in Himachal Pradesh under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); and

(b) if so, the details of such Homoeopathic dispensaries/hospitals proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Availability of Medicinal Plants in Madhya Pradesh

4349. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop Ayurvedic System of medicine;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the availability of medicinal plants in abundance in Chattarpur and Teikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government propose to open research centres attached to hospitals in districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Government of

India is committed to encourage Ayurvedic and other Indian Systems of Medicine as a part of total health care delivery programme. Important steps initiated in this regard are: Improvement in quality of education; promotion of research; development of Medicinal Plants; laying of Pharmacopoeial standards; and provision of drug testing facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of availability of many kinds of Medicinal Plants in Chhattarpur and Teikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Opening of research centres is based on priorities on and programmes of subjects of research. It is not feasible to start research centres attached to hospitals in all Districts.

### Additional Educational Facilities for Women in Southern States

4350. SHRI R. RAMASAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to provide additional educational facilities for women in Southern States, Union Government propose to extend financial assistance to these States, particularly Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time bound programme to provide education to all women has been chalked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Through Centrally Sponsored Schemes Government have been providing financial assistance to State Governments, including Tamil Nadu, for imparting Non-Formal Education and adult literacy to women.



(c) and (d) The National Policy on Education 1986 envisages that by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age. The NPE gives high priority to promotion of women's education.

In most of the States, education is free upto class 12 for girls. Further, many States are also providing incentives such as uniform, free supply of textbooks etc.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Houses by DDA to Ex-MPs**

4351. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is pending with the Government regarding allotment of houses to the Ex-MPs by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the Government propose to allot residential accommodation to all the Ex-MPs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when such Ex-MPs are likely to be allotted accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination.

**Indian Students Getting Higher Education Abroad**

4352. SHRI VISWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian students receiving higher education abroad at present; and

(b) the number of students getting scholarship from the respective Gov-

ernments abroad and number of students getting scholarship from the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the latest available statistical data collected by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, 3489 Indian students went abroad during 1986-87. No statistics regarding the total number of students, who are receiving higher education abroad at any point of time are available. 499 Indian students nominated by the Department of Education or the University Grants Commission are currently pursuing their studies abroad, out of which 418 students are getting scholarships from the respective donor countries under bilateral or multilateral programmes administered by the Department of Education or the University Grants Commission, and 81 students are getting scholarships from Government of India (Department of Education). Additional information is being collected from the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

**Aids Through Blood Transfusion**

4353. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: 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 "Two kids contact AIDS through blood transfusion" appearing in Indian Express dated July 28, 1991;

(b) whether the two boys were found free of AIDS viruses before their admission in the Medical College Hospital Rohtak;

(c) the sources from which the blood was acquired before transfusion; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the blood is examined

thoroughly before transfusion in order to save lives and to check the spreading of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Government seen the news items captioned "Two kids contact AIDS through blood transfusion" appeared in the Indian Express dated 28-7-1991.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Govt., with a view to promoting blood safety, has established blood testing facilities on a zonal basis in 35 cities. The blood banks are required to send the samples of blood collected to the zonal blood testing for HIV Testing. Blood testing facilities are being expanded to cover 52 additional cities. With this expansion it will be possible to link all the blood banks with zonal blood testing centres for purposes of HIV testing.

[*Translation*]

**Counter Magnet Cities under N.C.R.**

4354. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities declared as counter magnet city under National Capital Region alongwith dates of announcement;

(b) the extent of amount sanctioned as per the announcement alongwith the date of sanction; and

(c) the amount spent and the details of the works on which this amount was spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Regional Plan 2001-NCR notified in the Gazette of India on 23-1-1989 envisages the following counter magnet areas:

- (i) Hissar in Haryana
- (ii) Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh
- (iii) Patiala in Punjab
- (iv) Kota in Rajasthan
- (v) Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh

(b) No amount has so far been sanctioned for any such areas.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Supply of Chloroquine Tablets by IDPL**

4355. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 11, 1990 to Starred Question No. 424 and state:

(a) whether IDPL supplied chloroquine phosphate tablets to NMEP under two contracts, one entered in early 1989 for the supply of 33 million tablets and the other in February 1990 for 20 million tablets;

(b) whether any payment was made to M/s Neel Madhvan Consultants Private Limited for the supply of 33 million tablets of Chloroquine phosphate to NMEP by IDPL;

(c) if so, whether the commissions paid have been reimbursed by IDPL;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered against these commissions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Sanskrit PGTs in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

4356. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Post Graduate Teachers of Sanskrit in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is progressively lowering over the last 5 to 7 years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the names of the Kendriya Vidyalayas where Sanskrit is taught to students at plus two stage as an elective subject?

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

**STATEMENT**

In Kendriya Vidyalayas, Post Graduate Teachers are required to teach at the "Plus Two" stage. In these Vidyalayas Sanskrit is compulsory from Class V to Class IX but is an elective subject in the "Plus Two" stage. Some posts of Post Graduate Teachers (Sanskrit) have been withdrawn in these Vidyalayas where there was no demand justifying the sanction of posts. The services of regular PGTs however continue to be utilised and no such PGT has been retrenched on this account.

The number of Posts of PGT (Sanskrit) sanctioned year-wise is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Posts</u>
1984-85	80
1985-86	80
1986-87	80
1987-88	69
1988-89	65
1989-90	65
1990-91	65
1991-92	65

The names of Kendriya Vidyalayas where the posts of PGT (Sanskrit) have been sanctioned for teaching Sanskrit at +2 stage are given below:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of K.V.</u>
1	MR Campus, Ahmedabad
2	AFS Jamnagar No. 2
3	No. 1 Udaipur
4	Rajkot
5	No. 2 EME Baroda
6	No. 1 Colaba (Two PGTs)*
7	No. 2 Dehu Road
8	Kharakvasla
9	No. 1 Kirkee
10	SC Pune
11	Nasik Road
12	No. 1 Bhubaneswar
13	VSN Nagpur
14	No. 1 OCF Jabalpur
15	No. 1 Indore
16	No. 1 Jhansi
17	No. 1 Sagar Cantt.
18	Bairagarh
19	Ferozpur No. 1
20	No. 1 Halwara
21	Shimla
22	No. 1 HBK Dehradun
23	AFS Barrackpore
24	No. 1 Bokaro Steel City
25	Andrewsganj
26	Gole Market
27	Tagore Garden
28	VKV Ghaziabad
29	NTPC Badarpur
30	Khanapara
31	Hebbal, Bangalore
32	No. 1 Golconda
33	Picket, Secunderabad
34	ASC Bangalore
35	No. 1 Jaipur
36	No. 1 Jodhpur (AFS)
37	No. 1 Khetrinagar
38	Kota

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of K.V.</i>
---------------	---------------------

- |    |                    |
|----|--------------------|
| 39 | No. 1 Mathura      |
| 40 | No. 1 Hardwar      |
| 41 | Roorkee            |
| 42 | No. 2 ASC Bareilly |
| 43 | No. 1 JRC Bareilly |
| 44 | AMC Lucknow        |
| 45 | No. 1 Chakeri      |
| 46 | IIT Kanpur         |
| 47 | Manauri            |
| 48 | Fatehgarh          |
| 49 | IIT Madras         |
| 50 | No. 1 Kalpakkam    |
| 51 | AFS Avadi          |
| 52 | No. 1 Tambaram     |
| 53 | No. 1 Cochin       |
| 54 | Pattom, Trivandrum |
| 55 | Ramgarh Cantt.     |
| 56 | No. 1 Gaya         |
| 57 | Danapur Cantt.     |
| 58 | Kanakarbagh        |
| 59 | Hinoo Ranchi       |
| 60 | BHU Varanasi       |
| 61 | Gorakhpur          |
| 62 | CEL Ranchi         |
| 63 | AFS Jorhat         |
| 64 | Port Blair         |

\*There is one post of a Post Graduate Teacher (Sanskrit) sanctioned in each of these Vidyalayas except in Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Colaba where two posts have been sanctioned due to the large number of sections in the school.

[*Translation*]

### **Status of Sanskrit**

4357. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for ignoring Sanskrit language by the Government;

(b) the status given to Sanskrit in three language formula, courses prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Kendriya and Navodaya Vidhyalayas;

(c) whether nine major schemes for promotion of Sanskrit language have been transferred from the Ministry itself to the National Sanskrit Institute and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount allocated for promotion of Sanskrit during the last three years, Year-wise and the amount spent out of it; and

(e) the names of institutes working for promotion of Sanskrit and given grants for the purpose and the amount allocated for the promotion of Sanskrit during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that Government is ignoring Sanskrit language.

(b) The three Language Formula as enunciated by National Policy on Education 1968 and reiterated by NPE 86 envisages the study of Hindi, English and a Modern Indian Language, in the Hindi speaking areas; and Hindi, English and the regional language in the case of non-Hindi speaking areas. However, according to the Central Board of Secondary Education curriculum prescribed at present, any three of the 26 Indian Languages and foreign languages can be selected and Sanskrit is usually being selected as the third language. Study of third language is restricted to class VI-VIII in CBSE affiliated schools other than Kendriya Vidyalayas and in Class V-IX in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, a fully funded autonomous body under the Ministry set up with the objects of propagating, developing and encouraging Sanskrit has been entrusted the responsibility of implementing and monitoring nine schemes. Being an autonomous specialised body, the Sansthan is expected to be able

to ensure more prompt and effective implementation on account of its flexibility and better contact with Sanskrit scholars and institutions.

(d) The amount allocated for promotion of Sanskrit and the amount spent out of it during the last three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	B.E.	Expenditure
1988-89	604.15	552.68
1989-90	652.00	624.40
1990-91	872.00	829.73

(e) Two deemed universities, namely, (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and (ii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and two autonomous organisations—(i) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan; and (ii) Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan are working under the Ministry for promotion of Sanskrit. Besides, there are about six hundred voluntary Sanskrit organisations and Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas which are working in this field for promotion of Sanskrit and are receiving grants. The amount allocated for promotion of Sanskrit during 1991-92 is Rs. 928.00 lakhs.

**Conversion of the Residence of Freedom Fighter Shri Vir Kumar Singh to a National Museum**

4358. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the residence of famous freedom fighter of 1857, Shri Vir Kumar Singh in Arrah, Bhojpur in Bihar into a National Museum;

(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) No proposal received in this regard.

**Ayurvedic Hospital in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh**

4359. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Ayurvedic hospital in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of beds for which there is arrangement in the said hospital; and

(c) the time by which all the facilities are likely to be provided in this hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Setting up of regional office of UGC at Pune**

4360. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand to set up a regional office of University Grants Commission at Pune; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) UGC has taken a decision, in principle, to set up regional offices. No decision on the location of these offices has been taken. According to the information furnished by UGC,

no request for setting up a regional office at Pune seems to have been received by the Commission.

[*Translation*]

**Forest Area**

4361. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest area in the country at the time of independence;

(b) the extent to which it declined in each decade after independence; and

(c) the total area of land where afforestation work has been undertaken after independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the 'Handbook of Forest Statistics 1961 the total forest area in the country at the time of independence (1946-47) was 34.762 million ha. (347,620 sq. kms.) and in 1953-54 it was 73.25 million ha.

(b) The Forest area during the following periods is as under:

1959-60	69.444 million ha. (Indian Forest Statistics 1958-59 — 1960-61)
1969-70	75.033 million ha. (India's Forests 1972)
1980-81	75.062 million ha. (India's Forests 1984)
1987	75.18 million ha. (SFR 1989)

(c) Total area of land where afforestation work has been undertaken from 1st Five Year Plan to the end of the 7th Five Year Plan is 17 million ha.

[*English*]

**Implementation of Three Language Formula**

4362. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have implemented the three language formula;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to allocate special assistance to such State Governments who could not implement the three language formula due to financial constraints; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) With the exception of Tamil Nadu, which is implementing a Two Language Formula, all the States have accepted the Three Language Formula in principle. The extent of implementation varies from State to State.

(b) and (c) The Central Government have taken the following measures for assisting the States in implementing the Three Language Formula:—

- (i) Training facilities for language teachers at school stage is provided (a) through Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra and its regional centres located at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore, Guwahati and Shillong, to Hindi teachers belonging to non-Hindi speaking areas and (b) through Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and its regional centres at Mysore, Patiala, Pune and Bhubaneswar to teachers of other modern Indian Languages. Two Urdu Research and Training Centres at Solan and Lucknow are also imparting training for Urdu teaching.

- (ii) The Central Government extends financial assistance to Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for appointment of Hindi teachers.
- (iii) Financial assistance is given to States for setting up Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.

**Agreement between University Grants Commission and National Book Trust**

4363. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an agreement was signed between the University Grants Commission and the National Book Trust to integrate the schemes for production of books for higher education sector in both the organisations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a National Committee has been constituted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the composition and objectives of the Committee?

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

- (b) A statement is given below:
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

The Memorandum of Understanding signed between the National Book Trust and the University Grants Commission on 24-7-1991 inter-alia provides as under:

“The UGC would continue to provide assistance to authors under its existing scheme for Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors, while

the NBT will continue to operate its scheme for the Subsidised Publication of Books, subject to the modifications arising from or required in accordance with the Aide Memoire of discussions between the N.B.T. and the U.G.C. and the Memorandum of Understanding.

The National Book Trust would constitute a National Committee of not more than 11 members, with the representation of the University Grants Commission and senior representatives from ICAR, AICTE, ICMR and also some individuals of eminence, for the overall guidance and direction in respect of the schemes of the UGC and the NBT for the preparation and publication of text/reference books for higher education. The directions and guidelines issued by the National Committee, from time to time, will be binding on all mechanisms of coordination particularly the Core Committee established under this memorandum of Understanding. The National Committee would also, inter-alia, produce every year, for publication and dissemination, a report giving a broad evaluation of the publishing scene in relation to text/reference books for higher education and also give a final list of areas of concern for taking promotional action for encouraging preparation and publication of text/reference books for higher education.

The National Committee would meet as often as necessary and evolve its own procedures of functioning. It would, in addition, also evolve appropriate mechanisms for interacting with educational authorities and publishers of various languages. It may constitute sub-committees, teams and task forces as

may be considered necessary. The National Book Trust would provide the required financial and administrative support for the functioning of this National Committee.

Under the guidelines and directions of the National Committee, Core Committees would be set up, with the financial and administrative support of the UGC, in various disciplines, in order to perform the following functions:

- (a) identifying the areas in which books need to be brought out and also suggesting the names of authors who may be invited for preparation of books on certain specified topics;
- (b) considering proposals for preparation of books and making recommendations on the synopses and the manuscripts submitted by individual author(s);
- (c) recommending to the UGC, within the limits prescribed by the National Committee, the payment of fees and other charges pertaining to preparation or review of synopses and the manuscript(s);
- (d) preparing a list of resource persons of eminence for evaluation of synopses of the proposed books and also of completed manuscript(s); and
- (e) carrying out a survey of the books already published during the previous year in order to provide relevant facts regarding the publishing scene in respect of text/reference books for higher education and also making recommendations for the consideration of

the National Committee regarding the areas of concern and the steps required for bringing improvement in the quality of educational publishing.

Before taking a decision for providing financial assistance for the preparation of the manuscript(s), the synopsis of each of the manuscripts to be prepared under the UGC scheme shall be evaluated by two experts, according to a procedure laid down by the National Committee. When a complete manuscript is received on the initiative of the author(s) or when a manuscript commissioned by the UGC is completed on the basis of synopsis, it would be evaluated, in its final form, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the National Committee for the purpose, by two experts, one of whom would, as far as possible, be of the two experts who had originally evaluated and recommended the synopsis/proposal. The UGC will release the payment to the author(s) for the preparation of the manuscript on the basis of the evaluation and the recommendations of the Core Committee. Thereafter the manuscript and the recommendations of the experts will be sent to the NBT who will process it further thereafter, dealing directly with the author(s)/publisher(s), in accordance with its scheme for the subsidised Publication of Books.

If a proposal/synopsis or a manuscript for a text/reference book for higher education is received directly in the NBT, it will refer the same for evaluation and advice to the Core Committee concerned. However, if no Core Committee has been constituted for the concerned discipline or the Core Committee fails to take timely action



on the proposal/synopsis/manuscript, the NBT would be free to process the case according to the procedures laid down in its ongoing scheme for the Subsidised Publication of Books.

Decisions with regard to the provision of subsidy for publications, the size of the print order and the number of editions to be supported would, in accordance with the scheme of Subsidised Publication of Books, rest finally with the NBT. However, provision of subsidy for the third or subsequent editions/reprints would be made only on the basis of specific recommendations of the National Committee."

**Regulatory Body to Monitor Compliance of Environment Protection Act**

4364. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up an independent regulatory Body to monitor compliance of Environment Protection Act, 1986; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The matter was reviewed and on finding that the existing implementing agencies such as the Central and State State Pollution Control Boards were adequate to enforce the provisions of the Act, it was decided not to set up an independent authority.

[Translation]

**Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Shajapur**

4365. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Shajapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No proposal for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Shajapur during the current academic year has been received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

**Allotment of Residential Plots by DDA**

4366. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Lakhon Ke Plot Koriyon Ke Bhav Diye" appearing in New Delhi edition of Hindustan dated August 3, 1991; and

(b) the reaction of the Government and the steps being taken to check the corruption prevailing in the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

**Narmada Action Plan**

4367. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Narmada Action Plan has been chalked out on the pattern of Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the time by which and locations from where work on this plan is proposed to start;

(c) the details of the works proposed to be included in the said plan; and

(d) the estimated expenditure of Narmada Action Plan and its time-bound programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Bonded Labour**

4368. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to eradicate the bonded labour system, the Indian Bonded Labour Organisation suggested any measures in recent times in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Fake Universities or Educational Institutions**

4370. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the students who obtain degrees/diplomas from the Universities/Institutions not recognised by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): The University Grants Commission has been issuing press notes from time to time, warning students and general public against those institutions which are not entitled to call themselves as universities or award degrees under the UGC Act. UGC has issued notices to such institutions asking them not to call themselves as universities and award degrees, and in some cases also filed cases against them. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been asked to keep a strict vigil and prosecute such institutions for violation of UGC Act and other penal laws.

The question related to future of those students who have obtained unrecognised degrees from fake universities was considered by UGC. The Commission was of the opinion that no lenient view can be taken of such degrees and such persons may be required to obtain degrees from any recognised university.

[*Translation*]

#### **Financial Assistance to Students for Sports**

4371. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any financial assistance to such students, who take deep interest in sports at university level and show excellent performance; and

(b) if so, the criteria fixed in this regard and the amount of financial assistance provided to such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Scheme of "Grants for Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges", scholarships are awarded to the Universities' outstanding sportsmen/women. Each scholarship is of Rs. 3,600 annually at the rate of Rs. 300 per month. The criterion for selection of scholarship holders is given in the statement below:

### STATEMENT

*Rules for Award of Sports Talent Scholarships under this scheme of grants for Sports and Games in Universities and Colleges*

#### 1. General

The "Sports Talent Scholarship" Scheme has been introduced by the Government of India, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports with effect from the academic year 1970-71 for assisting University outstanding sportsmen/women in their studies as well to maintain their physical standards, purchase of equipment etc.

#### 2. Eligibility

All bonafide and regular students of the member Universities of Sports Board are eligible to apply for this scholarship provided they are eligible for the selection on the combined Universities team, fulfil other terms & conditions laid down in this behalf and also fulfil performance qualifications stated in a Note given in the beginning paragraph on page 1.

#### 3. Amount & Duration

Each scholarship is of Rs. 3,600/- @Rs. 300/- per month. The scholarship can be renewed in the subsequent years subject to the awardee continuing to fulfil the terms & conditions.

#### 4. Selection

(i) The award will be made strictly on the basis of merit by a duly constituted Selection Committee. The decision of the Selection Committee will be final and no correspondence in this regard will be entertained.

(ii) There will be a reservation of 25% of available scholarships for boys and girls belonging to the Junior Division. However, the unutilised scholarships will be transferred to the general category.

#### 5. Evaluation Procedure

The applicants will be graded on the basis of their performance at the various levels and the merit list will be prepared broadly on the basis of the guidelines that will be suggested by this grading.

##### *Senior Division*

##### *Grade A*

*1st Preference:* Securing 1s. position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the international level as a member of a national team.

*2nd Preference:* Securing 2nd position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the international level as a member of a national team.

*3rd Preference:* participation at the international level as a member of a national team.

##### *Grade B*

*1st Preference:* Securing first position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at International level as a member of a combined Universities team.

*2nd Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the International level as a member of a combined Universities team.

*3rd Preference:* Participation at the International level as a member of a combined Universities team.

##### *Grade C*

*1st Preference:* Securing first position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the national level as a member of a State/Regional/Combined University team(s).

C-I (a) Securing first position in an individual event(s) or team event(s) in the National Sports Championship for woman as a member of State/Combined Universities team(s).

*2nd Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the national level as a member of a State/Regional/Combined Universities team(s) C-II (a) securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) in National Sports Championship for women as a member of State/Combined Universities team(s).

*3rd Preference:* Securing first position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) in an inter-university tournament as a member of a University team.

#### *Grade D*

*1st Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) in an Inter-University tournament as a member of a University team.

*2nd Preference:* Participation at the national level as a member of a State/Regional/Combined Universities team D-II(a) participation in the National Sports Championship for women as a member of State/Combined Universities team(s).

*3rd Preference:* Participation in an Inter-University Tournament as a member of a university team.

#### *Junior Division*

#### *Grade E*

*1st Preference:* Securing first position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the International level as a member of a junior national team.

*2nd Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at International levels as a member of a Junior National team.

*3rd Preference:* Participation at the International level as a member of the Junior National team.

#### *Grade F*

*1st Preference:* Securing first position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the International level as a member of an Indian School team.

*2nd Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the international level as a member of an Indian School team.

*3rd Preference:* Participation at the international level as a member of an Indian School team.

#### *Grade G*

*1st Preference:* Securing first position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the national level as a member of a State/Regional team.

*2nd Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) at the national level as a member of a State/Regional team.

*3rd Preference:* Participation at the national level as a member of a State/Regional team.

#### *Grade H*

*1st Preference:* Securing first position(s) in individual event(s) or team event(s) as a member of a School team in the national school games.

*2nd Preference:* Securing second position(s) in an individual event(s) or team event(s) as a member of a School team in the national School games.

*3rd Preference:* Participation at the National School Games as a member of the school team.

The national award winner in N.P.E.D. who stand first each in men

and women senior will be equated with Grade D (2nd Preference) and each in men and women junior with Grade G (3rd Preference).

Broadly, the following types of international competitions will be taken into consideration for assessing the performance/participation at the international level:

Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, Universiade Test Matches in Cricket only, Davis Cup, World Cup in Hockey and Football, Swathling Cup, Corbilon Cup, Thomas Cup etc. Likewise, National Championships and other important competitions of national cadre where teams of outstanding merits participate will be taken into consideration for assessing performance/participation at the national level.

The foregoing criteria as well as the names of the aforesaid competitions will serve only as guide-lines to Screening Committee and due relaxation can be given if in the opinion of the Screening Committee, the above basis do not rightly measure the outstanding merit of a deserving case. The Screening Committee will also have the discretion to differentiate between teams in different games at various levels depending upon the differences of standards between these games at these levels. The Committee may even differentiate, in particular game, between one State team and another and one University team and another etc. depending upon the difference of standards, in that particular game, between one state team and another and one University team and another etc.

Broadly, the following quota for each category would be kept in view of the selection of fresh awardees.

- (i) Atleast 75 scholarships to the students from junior category:
- (ii) Not more than 150 Scholarships for women candidates:

- (iii) Due recognition to the important games will be given.

These are only the broad guidelines and will be considered by the Screening Committee before proceeding to selection of Scholars. The Screening Committee has the right to make adjustment/amendment and even set aside the ratio.

#### *Terms & Conditions for award of Scholarships*

That for the period of scholarship, the awardee:

- (i) Remains a *bonafide* regular full-time student of the University.
- (ii) Is not employed anywhere;
- (iii) Is not simultaneously holding any other sports scholarship. However, a scholarship on account of any other merit than sports is no bar can be drawn simultaneously for the period of this scholarship. If the Scholarship is also on a merit of sports activity, the awardee has the choice to opt either to continue the other scholarship or avail himself/herself of this scholarship.
- (iv) Does not become irregular in attending his academic class or sports activities;
- (v) Has not shown any decline in the over-all performance in respect of his/her pursuit of the respective sports activities and has maintained steady progress in studies. However, one failure during the entire period of scholarship will be condoned to give him/her the benefit of fresh/renewal of scholarship.
- (vi) Is not guilty of unsatisfactory conduct or gross indiscipline;
- (vii) Is eligible to participate for the combined Universities team(s).

- (viii) Must have attended the last coaching-cum-competition programme if selected, in any of the following game: Athletics (Men & Women), Basketball (Men), Football, Hockey (Men), Hockey (Women), Volleyball (Men) and Wrestling.

- NOTE: (i) The Screening Committee may waive off all or any of the above conditions in special cases.
- (ii) It is the responsibility of the Universities concerned to ensure that the awardee(s) fulfil all the aforesaid terms and conditions before the payment is released to them.
- (iii) It is the responsibility of the sponsoting Universities, to ensure that the statements made by the candidates in their applications are correct.
- (iv) If it is discovered that an applicant has made a wrong statement in his/her application, he/she shall be debarred from applying for the scholarship in future.

#### 6. Payments

All the payments of the scholarships will be made through the Regis-

#### Athletics

Event	Men		Women	
	Senior	Under 19	Senior	Under 18
100 M Run	11.2	11.4	11.5	12.8
200 M Run	22.9	23.1	26.1	26.0

trars of the respective Universities where the students are studying.

#### 7. Application Form

The prescribed forms can be had from the respective Registrars/Sports Officers of the Universities. The application form, duly completed, together with the attested copies of requisite certificates should be forwarded through proper Channel so as to reach the Dy. Director Scholarship Sports Authority of India, JN Stadium, Lodhi Road Complex, New Delhi within the due date. Incomplete and those received after the prescribed date will not be considered. The attested copies by the Gazetted Officer/Principal of the College/Sports Officer/Registrar of the University, of the certificates should be attached in support of the particulars filled in at column No. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) and 5 of the application form.

NOTE: The Screening Committee have the right to make amendments /alterations / additions/deletions in these rules wherever they think it necessary.

N. B. The Scholarship Scheme can be renewed at any time without notice.

#### Qualifying Standards

Besides attaining the required sports standards, only those candidates will be considered eligible for scholarships who achieve the minimum qualifying standards in measurable sports. These minimum qualifying standards in individual sports are given below:—

<i>Event</i>	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Under 19</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Under 18</i>
400 M Run	49.5	50.5	58.5	60.0
800 M Run	1 : 55.5	1 : 56.5	2 : 21.5	2 : 22.5
1500 M Run	4 : 02.0	4 : 00.30	4 : 50.0	4 : 56.5
3000 M Run	..	..	10 : 22.0	11.35
5000 M Run	15 : 00.0	15 : 10.0	..	..
10000 M Run	30 : 45.0	31.00	..	..
100 M H	..	..	15.6	16.0
100/110 M H	15.5	15.9	..	..
400 M H	55.0	56.5	66.0	66.0
20 KM Run	1 : 05.00	..	..	..
20 KM Walk	1 : 46.00	..	..	..
3000 M St. Ch.	9 : 50.0	9 : 50.0	..	..
4 × 100 M Relay	43.7	44.0	50.0	51.0
4 × 400 M Relay	3 : 22.0	3 : 24.0	4 : 05.0	4 : 09.0
Long Jump	6.95M	6.90M	5.50M	5.30M
High Jump	1.85M	1.80M	1.50M	1.50M
Shot Put	14.00M	14.00M	10.00M	10.00M
Discuss	45.00	43.00M	35.00M	35.00M
Javelin	62.00M	59.00M	37.00M	36.50M
Triple Jump	14.80M	14.30M	..	..
Pole Vault	3.50M	3.40M	..	..
Hammer Throw	49.00M	45.00M	..	..
Decath/Heplath	5570p	4334p	..	..
Hepth/Pentath			3660p	3000p

*Swimming*

<i>Event</i>	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Junior below 18 yrs.</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Junior below 18 yrs.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
100M Free Style	60.5	61.50	1.09.5	1.12.00
200M Free Style	2.12.00	2.17.00	2.35.00	2.38.00
400M Free Style	4.52.00	5.00.00	5.30.00	5.36.7
800M Free Style	..	10.30.00	11.10.5	11.40.00
1500M Free Style	19.50.00	20.00.00	22.15.00	22.25.00
100M Breast Stroke	1.17.00	1.20.0	1.30.0	1.36.00
200M Breast Stroke	2.50.00	2.58.5	3.15.5	3.22.00
100M Butterfly Stroke	1.05.0	1.07.50	1.18.5	1.22.00
200M Butterfly Stroke	2.35.0	2.39.0	2.50.0	3.10.00
100M Back Stroke	1.11.00	1.14.00	1.24.00	1.27.50
200M Back Stroke	2.35.00	2.42.00	3.00.00	3.04.00
4 × 100M Free Style Relay	4.15.0	4.22.0	5.04.50	5.50.00

	1	2	3	4	5
4 × 200M Free Style Relay		9.35.5	..	..	..
4 × 100M Medlay Relay		4.50.00	5.07.5	5.45.00	6.10.00
200M Indv. Medlay		2.30.00	2.35.00	3.00.00	3.06.5
400M Indv. Medlay		5.35.00	5.45.00	11.10.5	11 40.00

*Cycling (Men Section)*

1000 M Sprint	13.50 Sec.
1000 M Time Trial	1 min. 20 Sec.
4000 M Individual Pursuit	5 min. 45 sec.
4000 M Team Pursuit	5 min. 25 sec.
1600 M Team Time Trial	2 min. 08 sec.
100 M Road Team Time Trial	2 hrs. 50 min. 00 sec.

*Women Section*

1000 M Sprint	16.00 sec.
1000 M Trial	1 min. 35 sec.
3000 M Indv. Pursuit	5 min. 10 sec.
3000 M Team Pursuit	4 min. 48.00 sec.

*Weight Lifting*

Category	Upto 18 Years		Upto 20 Years	
52 kg	Snatch + Jerk	= 180 kg	Snatch + Jerk	= 190 kg
56 kg	.. ..	= 195 kg	.. ..	= 210 kg
60 kg	.. ..	= 205 kg	.. ..	= 222.5 kg
67.5 kg	.. ..	= 210 kg	.. ..	= 232.5 kg
75 kg	.. ..	= 215 kg	.. ..	= 240 kg
82.5 kg	.. ..	= 220 kg	.. ..	= 245 kg
90 kg	.. ..	= 225 kg	.. ..	= 250 kg
100 kg	.. ..	= 230 kg	.. ..	= 250 kg
Over 100 kg	.. ..	= 230 kg	.. ..	=

[English]

**Irregularities in Cooperative group Housing Societies in Delhi**

4372. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a number of charges of irregularities against some of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details of the charges made against each of the Societies and names and addresses of the Societies against whom action has been taken and offenders punished under the specific provisions of particular Law/Act during the last three years;

(c) the manner by which the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act or Consumers Protection Act, 1986 and their rules etc. can provide adequate safeguards to the aggrieved members who



become victims of organised mis-management, malpractices and cheating by the respective office-bearers of the various housing societies, operating in Delhi; and

(d) the specific provisions under which Government agencies, Lok Adalats or Consumers Protection Act can help the aggrieved members/consumers, in apprehending the culprits mentioned in part (c) above?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, Rules framed thereunder and the Bye-laws of the Societies provide for safeguards against mis-management/mal-functioning in Housing Societies.

Under Section 32 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 the erring Management Committee of the society can be superseded. Under Section 54 and 55, there is a provision for inspection and enquiry and under Section 59 enquiry can be initiated to restore the property to the society. Further under Section 60 of the Act, the members can make reference to the Registrar for settlement of dispute which can be taken up for arbitration under Section 61. Provisions for audit, inspection and enquiry etc. are also contained in Rules 84 to 87 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973.

**Reservation of Teaching Posts for Women in Central Universities**

4374. **SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women teachers in Central Universities;

(b) whether there is any proposal for reservation of teaching posts for women; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) According to the information furnished by Universities, the percentage of women teachers in Central Universities is as follows:

- (i) University of Delhi 16.5%
- (ii) Jamia Millia Islamia 17.7%
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru University 22.48%
- (iv) Indira Gandhi National Open University 40%

Information in respect of other Central Universities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. According to existing instructions of Government, reservation of posts is only for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped persons.

**Role of Forest Corporations in Ameliorating the Conditions of Adivasis**

4375. **SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where state forest corporations have been set up for the improvement upliftment of the conditions of the adivasis;

(b) the functions of such forest corporations;

(c) the other details in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by such forest corporation for the ameliorating the conditions of Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) State Forest Corporations have been set up in the following States and Union Territories:

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Initially, these corporations were set up with the sole objective of eliminating age old practice of forest working by contractors and taking up large scale Plantations. The underlying objective was to provide massive employment and a fair wage to local forest workers especially Tribals and other weaker sections. Subsequently, 7 Forest Development Corporations in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Gujarat started tree planting activities. The others are engaged in harvesting and logging operations as well as collection and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). In some States important MFPs have been nationalised and FDCs have been appointed as the sole agents for collection and marketing of such nationalised produce.

(d) The State Forest Corporations have been providing employment to adivasis and other rural workers during lean season at their door steps. The rates have been improving significantly with the rise in the price index. Forest Development Corporations have also been creating some amenities and development avenues for tribals and village communities in the area of their operations.

[*Translation*]

#### **Endangered Species**

4376. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the species of animals and birds in India which are on the verge of extinction;

(b) the names of the extinct species of animals and birds; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to save the endangered species of animals and birds from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A list of endangered species of mammals, birds and reptiles as contained in the 1988 Red List of Threatened Animals of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is given in Statement below.

(b) The cheetah, the Lesser Indian Rhinoceros and the Pink-headed duck are considered to have become extinct in India during the current century.

(c) Steps taken by Government for preservation and multiplication of the endangered species include:—

(i) Hunting of endangered species, and trade in articles made out of such species has been banned under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof has been banned under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(iii) Central Assistance is provided to State/UT. Governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.

(iv) A net work of 411 wildlife sanctuaries and 70 national parks covering 4.2% of the geographical area of the country has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna.

Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries, on requests from the state governments.

- (v) Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers and rhinos are being implemented.
- (vi) Close coordination is maintained with the police, the Customs Department, Directorate of Re-

venue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Investigation, Coast Guard and Army regarding anti-poaching measures.

- (vii) Zoos are playing a significant role in 'ex situ' conservation of endangered species through captive breeding.
- (viii) A system of cash rewards has been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders.

### STATEMENT

*List of Animals and Birds included in the endangered List of Red Data Book of I.U.C.N.*

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Area of the Country where Founded
1	2	3	4
<i>A. Mammals</i>			
1.	Lion tailed Macaque	Macaca silenus	Ever green Forests in Western Ghats.
2.	Nilgiri Leaf Monkey	Trachypithecus Johnii	Southern India
3.	Blue Whale	Balaenoptera musculus	Indian Ocean
4.	Humpback Whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	Indian Ocean
5.	Great Indian Rhinoceros	Rhinoceros unicornis	Assam, North West Bengal.
6.	Asiatic Lion	Panthera Leopersica	Gir National Park
7.	Tiger	Panthera tigris	Throughout India
8.	Snow Leopard	Panthera uncia	High Himalayas from Laddakh to Sikkim.
9.	Indian elephant	Elephas maximus	Foothills of Himalayas, from U.P. to Meghalaya, Bihar, Orissa and four Southern States.
10.	Indian Wild Ass	Equus hemionus Khur	Rann of Kutch
11.	Pygmy Hog	Sus salvanus	Manas Tiger Reserve and neighbouring area.
12.	Swamp deer	Cervus duvauceli	Terai and Duars of northern and eastern India from U.P. to Assam and Kanha National Park to Bastar in M.P.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Area of the Country where Founded</i>
1	2	3	4
13.	Hangul	<i>Cervus elephus hanglu</i>	Northern side of Kashmir Valley.
14.	Manipur Brow Antlered Deer	<i>Cervus eldi eldi</i>	Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur.
15.	Wild Asiatic Water Buffalo	<i>Bubalis bubalis</i>	Terai areas in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Western Orissa.

**B. Birds**

1.	Cheer pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon.
2.	Western trangopan	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon in U.P.
3.	Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal in Duar areas and Kumaon Hills.
4.	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	Whole of India except very humid areas.

**C. Reptiles**

1.	Estuarine Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	East coast of India and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2.	Gharial	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Ganges, Mahanadi and Brahmaputra.
3.	River Terrapin	<i>Batagur baska</i>	South West Bengal.

**Fencing Around Dudhava National Park**

4377. DR. G. L. KANAUIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the animals from outside damage the crops surrounding Dudhava National Park to great extent in the night due to the fear of lion/tiger;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to erect the fencing for checking the entry of these animals; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to the damage done to the crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (c) There have been reports of herbivorous animals from inside Dudhwa National Park

causing some damage to the crops surrounding Dudhwa Park but it is reported that the damage caused is neither heavy nor due to the fear of tigers. There are no lions in Dudhwa. As regards animals from outside damaging crops surrounding Dudhwa National Park and survey of damage done, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There is no proposal to erect fencing to check the animals from outside damaging crops surrounding Dudhwa National Park.

[English]

#### **Light Rail Transit system in States**

4378. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States propose to launch Light Rail Transit System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by the Union Government and State Governments, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh engaged M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) in March, 1988 to prepare a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the introduction of rapid transport system. M/s. RITES have recommended the construction of a Light Rail Transit system in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad at a cost of Rs. 307 crores. The routes identified are:—

- (i) Balanagar to Khairatabad
- (ii) Khairatabad to Charminar
- (iii) Mozamzahi Market to Dilsukhnagar

The final project report has not been received by Government of India from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Persons Suffering from Psychiatric Diseases**

4379. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted a survey to find out the number of persons who are suffering from serious psychiatric diseases and require treatment on regular basis;

(b) if so, the number of such patients (male and female), State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide treatment to such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research and some other institutions have conducted surveys about the magnitude and nature of various psychiatric diseases. According to most of the surveys at least 10 to 20 persons per thousand of the population are affected by serious mental disorders at any given point of time.

(c) The provision of treatment for such patients is the concern of the respective State Governments.

[English]

#### **Increase in Rents of Houses in Delhi**

4380. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the hardships faced by

middle and low income group people who do not own houses in Delhi due to the steep rise in rents of houses in the capital;

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

(c) whether the proposal for amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 is under the consideration of the Government to solve the problem of rising rent of houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) The draft National Housing policy envisages measures to stimulate the supply of rental housing by facilitating the access to land, institutional finance, and building materials, by fiscal incentives, and by suitable modifications in rent control laws. The Government proposes to formulate a model rent control bill for liberalising the existing state rent control laws with due regard to the interest of both landlords and tenants, for facilitating expeditious disposal of cases, and for providing for rational fixation of rent under the laws. The amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act can be considered only after the model bill is finalised.

[*Translation*]

#### **Employees of Nehru Yuvak Kendra**

4381. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Class four employees working in Nehru Yuvak Kendra for the last fifteen years are not being confirmed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to make arrangements to regularise such employees of the said Ken-

dras who have rendered more than three years service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per statement given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

The Class IV employees working in NYKs prior to the formation of an autonomous organisation namely the NYK Sangathan, in 1987, were employed by the District Youth Coordinators only on daily wages and were paid from the contingencies of the kendras. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide their order dated 5-8-85 directed the Central Government to accord to the persons who were employed by the NYKs, the salary and other allowances as are being received by class IV employees of Central Govt., except regularization which cannot be done since there were no sanctioned posts.

Consequent upon the establishment of the NYK Sangathan in 1987 all the Class IV employees working with the NYKs were taken by the Sangathan on their strength under the provisions of the Service Regulations of the NYK Sangathan, 1987 and as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's verdict dated 5-8-85 protected their salary and other allowances except regularization.

Another category of Class IV employees is those who were employed by the Sangathan itself, on contract basis and are being paid the basic pay of Rs. 700 + HRA @ 20% w.e.f. 1-1-90. In any case, these Class IV employees also cannot be considered for regularization, their status being contract employees

In view of the above, the class IV employees either employed by District Youth Coordinators, prior to the formation of Sangathan, on daily wages or employed by the NYK Sangathan on contract basis, eversince 1987, cannot be regularized. The NYK Sangathan is an autonomous organisation and has its own Service Regulations wherein there is no such provision for regularization of its employees.

**Environmental Restrictions on Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

4382. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Madhya Pradesh in which the setting up of big industries have been restricted by his Ministry; and

(b) whether the Government propose to reconsider this decision with a view to develop these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India have not restricted the setting up of big industries in any district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Villages covered under National Literacy Mission in Pauri Garhwal District**

4383. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Pauri Garhwal District covered under National literacy mission;

(b) whether Government have assigned the above task to voluntary organisations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Project (RFLP), there was one project of 300 Adult Education Centres operating in Rikhnikhil, Pokhara and Akeshwar Blocks of Pauri Garhwal District. The Centre location is at village level which keeps on changing after saturating the area one after another.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Welfare Scheme for the workers engaged in Village and Cottage Industries**

4384. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages and cottage industries in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli;

(b) the details of labour welfare schemes undertaken for the workers engaged in such industries;

(c) whether non-implementation of the welfare scheme is a great set back for the industry, leaving thereby the interest of the workers in jeopardy; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of welfare schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Expenditure on Official Residences of P.M. and Ministers**

4385. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on the maintenance, repair, renovation, re-construction and for furnishing the official

residence of the Prime Minister during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the corresponding expenditure for the residence of other members of the council of Ministers and all other VIPs of equivalent rank;

(c) the corresponding expenditure for the residence of other Members of Parliament; and

(d) per-capita expenditure incurred during 1990-91 on the categories in (b) and (c) respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Expenditure of Rs. 46.50 lakhs and Rs. 72.57 lakhs was incurred during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(b) The corresponding expenditure was Rs. 184.42 lakhs and Rs. 247.75 lakhs during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(c) Rs. 337.38 lakhs during 1989-90 and Rs. 464.24 lakhs during 1990-91.

(d) The per capita expenditure incurred on Ministers and other VIPs of equivalent rank was Rs. 6.19 lakhs approximately and for Members of Parliament Rs. 0.56 lakh approximately.

#### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

4386. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted funds under tribal sub-plan for the development of roads in the hilly areas of Melukau in Kottayam district in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) The requisite information has been called for from the State Government of Kerala.

#### **Rural Family Welfare Centre**

4387. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Family Welfare Centres and sub-centres as on April 1, 1991 State-wise;

(b) the total allocations and actual expenditure during 1990-91 state-wise;

(c) the estimated expenditure for a standard or normal rural family welfare centre and sub-centre, with break-up by major heads like staff, building, medicines, etc.; and

(d) the allocation and expenditure made by the Union Government on mother and child health care programmes including universal immunization programme, blindness prevention programme, malaria control programme, leprosy control programme, tuberculosis control programme, and Kalazar control programme separately during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) State-wise number of Rural Family Welfare Centre and Sub-centres as on April, 1, 1991 is given in statement I below.

(b) Allocation and expenditure reported by the States for Rural Family Welfare Centre and Sub-centre is given in statement II below.

(c) Estimated expenditure for one Rural Family Welfare Centre and Sub-centre are approx. Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 0.26 lakh respectively which includes Salary, Contingency, Honorarium to helper, Medicines. Break-up on major components is given in statement III below.

(d) Allocation made by the Government and expenditure reported by the State Government on Mother and



Child Health Care Programme including Universal Immunisation Programme, Blindness Prevention Programme, Malaria control programme, Leprosy

control programme, Tuberculosis Control Programme and Kalazar control programme during 1990-91 is given in statement IV below.

## STATEMENT I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Rural F.W.* Centres</i>	<i>Sub-Centres**</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	420	7894
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	173
3	Assam	146	5110
4	Bihar	587	14799
5	Goa	15	145
6	Gujarat	251	6733
7	Haryana	89	2299
8	Himachal Pradesh	77	1502
9	Jammu and Kashmir	82	1460
10	Karnataka	269	7793
11	Kerala	163	5094
12	Madhya Pradesh	460	11910
13	Maharashtra	428	9364
14	Manipur	31	420
15	Meghalaya	23	342
16	Mizoram	14	220
17	Nagaland	7	201
18	Orissa	314	5426
19	Punjab	129	2853
20	Rajasthan	232	8096
21	Sikkim	15	137
22	Tamil Nadu	383	8681
23	Tripura	35	495
24	Uttar Pradesh	907	21653
25	West Bengal	335	7873
	Total	5412	130673

*Source:*—\*Family Welfare Budget section, Ministry of Health & F.W.

\*\*Rural Health Division, Directorate General of Health Services.

## STATEMENT II

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UTs	Rural Family Welfare Centre		Sub-Centres	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1 Andhra Pradesh	881.40	1605.32	748.27	1362.85
2 Arunachal Pradesh	..	2.54	9.12	6.33
3 Assam	306.67	227.08	357.08	704.21
4 Bihar	1232.37	NR	830.50	NR
5 Goa	31.80	36.02	9.99	11.36
6 Gujarat	527.02	773.25	594.83	872.75
7 Haryana	186.27	242.75	186.35	304.94
8 Himachal Pradesh	161.29	220.73	70.89	206.86
9 Jammu and Kashmir	171.50	98.35	120.56	147.73
10 Karnataka	564.50	799.30	475.10	521.85
11 Kerala	341.89	1016.65	320.17	952.06
12 Madhya Pradesh	965.45	1083.47	722.35	814.08
13 Maharashtra	989.44	1370.80	892.75	1495.54
14 Manipur	64.74	85.40	28.20	69.16
15 Meghalaya	47.69	39.92	36.61	47.50
16 Mizoram	29.52	27.45	7.66	7.88
17 Nagaland	14.97	12.89	16.37	54.43
18 Orissa	658.77	851.63	467.15	618.15
19 Punjab	270.32	NR	140.38	NR
20 Rajasthan	487.26	NR	600.10	NR
21 Sikkim	31.80	48.80	9.27	14.28
22 Tamil Nadu	804.16	683.09	600.40	680.70
23 Tripura	73.83	143.06	31.69	61.68
24 Uttar Pradesh	1903.76	3854.49	1447.77	4598.16
25 West Bengal	703.08	NR	1200.59	NR
Total	11449.50	13222.99	9993.15	13552.50

NR—Not reported.

## STATEMENT III

*Estimated Unit Cost of Sub-centre*

Salary of ANM @ Rs. 1500 P.M.	Rs. 18,000 P.A.
(Pay Scale and allowance varies from State to State therefore average of Rs. 1500 p.m. is taken for calculation)	
Helper @ Rs. 50 P.M.	Rs. 600 P.A.
Contingencies	Rs. 600 P.A.
Rent @ Rs. 1000 P.A.	Rs. 1000 P.A.
Medicines	Rs. 2000 P.A.
Salary of LHV (1/6) one LHV for 6 Sub-Centres	Rs. 3330 P.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 25530 P.A.</b>

Construction of Sub-Centre  
Building Norm—Rs. One Lakh

*Estimated Unit Cost of Rural Family Welfare Centre*

- (i) Salaries Rs. 2.97 lakhs
- (ii) Contingency and Allowances Rs. 0.03 lakh
- (iii) POL-Maintenance of vehicles Rs. 1.5 lakhs
- (iv) As per norms each Rural Family Welfare Centre is to be equipped with one vehicle.
- (v) It was endeavour to provide assistance for construction of building for the Rural Family Welfare Centres wherever the same has not been provided by the States. As per norms the assistance for construction is to be provided at the State PWD rates for the design approved by the Centre.

## STATEMENT IV

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Allocation Expenditure</i>	
(a) M.C.H.	885.00	841.00
(b) UIP	1227.02	789.35
(c) Blindness prevention	587.93	Not reported
(d) Malaria	8200.00	7658.64
(e) Leprosy	2300.00	2225.54
(f) Tuberculosis	1500.00	1247.60
(g) Kalazar	406.00	406.00

**Recognition to Medical Colleges**

4388. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges recognised by the Medical Council of India, provisionally recognised by the Council and of those whose application for recognition is pending before the Council as on April 1, 1991 separately;

(b) taking all the three categories together, the population of the country served by one medical college; and

(c) the total number of medical colleges and the average population served by each medical college in the state State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) has informed that 104 Medical Colleges are recognised by the M.C.I.; 9 Medical Colleges are provisionally recognised and 19 Medical Colleges are pending for recognition before the Council as on April 1, 1991.

(b) The population of the country served by one medical college works out to 63,96,396.

(c) A statement is given below:

## STATEMENT

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Colleges</i>	<i>Population served by each Medical College</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10	6,63,545
Assam	3	74,31,521
Bihar	9	95,93,206
Delhi	4	23,42,619
Goa	1	11,68,622
Gujarat	6	68,62,381
Haryana	1	168,17,715
Himachal Pradesh	1	51,11,079
Jammu & Kashmir	2	38,59,350
Karnataka	18	24,89,248
Kerala	5	58,06,566
Madhya Pradesh	6	110,22,644
Maharashtra	21	37,49,915
Manipur	1	18,26,714
Orissa	3	105,04,023
Pondicherry	1	8,07,045
Punjab	5	40,38,159
Rajasthan	5	87,76,128
Tamil Nadu	14	39,74,166
Uttar Pradesh	9	154,47,903
West Bengal	7	97,11,819
Total	132	

NOTE.—Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli do not have Medical Colleges.

**Universities without Vice-Chancellor**

4389. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Universities in the country which did not have a Vice-Chancellor as on April 1, 1991;

(b) whether the Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments concerned to the need for not keeping the posts of Vice-Chancellors vacant;

(c) whether the Government have circulated any guidelines to eliminate the delay in the appointment of Vice-Chancellors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by Association of Indian Universities (AIU), all universities in the country except seven had regular Vice-Chancellors as on 1-4-91. The following seven universities had officiating Vice-Chancellors:—

- (1) Andhra University, Waltair.
- (2) Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwa-vidyalaya, Sagar.
- (3) University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.
- (4) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- (5) Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad.
- (6) Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner.

(7) Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwa-vidyalayam, Tirupati.

(b) to (d) Vice-Chancellors of State Universities are appointed under the provisions of the Act of the concerned university. Central Government has not issued any guidelines to the State Governments regarding appointment of Vice-Chancellors.

**Tribals Access to Firewood and Forest Produce**

4390. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to ensuring and safeguarding the traditional rights of tribal population of access to firewood and forest produce as per the Twenty Point Programme;

(b) whether in some of the State, the traditional rights have been abolished to the detriment of tribals; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) While the National Forest Policy, 1988 provides for full protection of the rights and concessions enjoyed by tribals living within and near forests, it also stipulates that such rights and concessions should always remain related to the carrying capacity of the forests. The domestic requirements of tribals for fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and construction timber are treated as the first charge on forest produce.

(b) and (c) Government are not aware of any State Government having abolished the traditional rights of the tribals in forests. However, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals**

4391. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals displaced so far from their habitats on account of various development projects;

(b) whether the displaced tribals have been properly rehabilitated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Allocation of Funds to Kerala under "Project Elephant" Scheme**

4392. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allocate funds to wild life sanctuary in Thekkady and Elephant centre at Kokanad in Kerala under "Project Elephant" Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) "Project Elephant" has not yet been finally approved by Government. Therefore no commitment about allocation of funds to wildlife sanctuary in Thekkady and Elephant Centre at Kokanad in Kerala, can be made, at present.

**Assistance to State Governments for Health and Family Welfare**

4393. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide assistance to the State Governments for Health and Family Welfare Programmes:

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided to States during the last three years State-wise: and

(c) how much assistance Union Government propose to give to Kerala during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Available information is given in the statement below.

(c) This depends upon grants finally approved by Parliament for Centrally assisted schemes and the progress of implementation and submission of progress reports by the State Governments.

### STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	Assistance to States during the last three years					
	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Andhra Pradesh	4282.94	1058.29	4928.86	1063.07	4361.78	1121.25
2 Assam	1102.36	557.24	1350.54	160.41	1400.50	587.10
3 Bihar	3074.99	917.24	3626.97	1096.21	4632.44	1141.71
4 Gujarat	3027.35	1227.95	2343.44	976.94	2841.54	982.22
5 Haryana	1139.20	330.16	982.14	330.41	1245.12	263.45
6 Himachal Pradesh	470.92	162.46	497.97	179.72	1208.91	104.65
7 Jammu & Kashmir	493.16	176.24	458.90	150.50	898.25	185.15
8 Karnataka	3924.81	421.56	3827.52	646.27	3964.43	567.04
9 Kerala	2984.61	282.21	2522.23	388.42	3412.87	284.23
10 Madhya Pradesh	3479.02	2259.03	4398.72	1681.35	4484.10	1620.82
11 Maharashtra	4673.62	1634.67	4402.33	1446.44	7392.66	1711.59
12 Manipur	268.68	68.85	287.11	44.43	247.50	56.45
13 Meghalaya	165.30	63.55	181.52	66.21	219.95	32.86
14 Nagaland	185.11	110.05	141.14	36.45	146.81	44.67
15 Orissa	2254.85	396.64	2933.27	451.82	3929.98	591.02
16 Punjab	1105.69	733.16	1492.93	699.86	1326.49	826.31
17 Rajasthan	2699.74	399.76	2520.60	1339.07	2779.48	925.95
18 Sikkim	127.76	69.90	123.35	4.51	121.96	16.76
19 Tamil Nadu	3073.91	676.79	3159.58	694.08	3855.07	578.83
20 Tripura	238.25	77.42	316.68	25.09	273.81	139.88
21 U.P.	10998.78	2049.23	8103.43	2090.51	13741.82	2426.84
22 West Bengal	4573.22	753.66	5771.51	754.45	5411.32	1056.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23 Arunachal Pradesh	212.46	37.90	209.24	48.37	105.38	65.89
24 Goa	83.54	11.73	98.40	14.36	107.64	20.42
25 Mizoram	131.54	30.94	112.84	34.03	127.91	47.71
26 Pondicherry	47.79	25.52	56.14	11.03	59.89	11.48
27 A & N Islands	43.96	19.09	44.80	8.50	47.55	13.84
28 Chandigarh	22.39	6.39	21.56	4.24	24.48	5.87
29 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.31	9.12	3.74	9.11	3.76	9.38
30 Daman & Diu	1.85	2.44	3.77	1.87	5.96	2.89
31 Delhi	101.07	57.68	90.58	74.22	71.82	59.70
32 Lakshadweep	2.45	1.50	2.47	0.95	2.87	1.67

### Contingency Plan for Drinking Water in Towns

4394. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to introduce a contingency plan for the supply of drinking water to the towns which are facing acute drinking water shortage;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such contingency plan has been drawn up; and

(c) the details of the towns in Orissa which have been brought under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) In view of the delayed monsoon, the Government of India had requested the Revenue Secretaries/Relief Commissioners of the States of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat to draw up emergency plans for meeting the situation in an effective manner with respect to various sectors including, (i) budgeting of water in the reservoirs to obviate emergence of drinking water constraints; and (ii) ensuring drinking water supply in drought areas.

No report has been received from States including Orissa on the shortage of drinking water in towns during the current monsoon period.

[Translation]

### Pollution in Agra

4396. SHRI BHAGWANSHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of environment pollution caused by the burning of waste gas being emitted from Mathura Oil Refinery;

(b) the percentage of total pollution caused to Agra due to above reason;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to utilise this gas in some other way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The waste gas emitted from Mathura Oil Refinery is desulphurised and then fed to the process furnace, thereby reducing air pollution. The ambient air quality in Agra is not affected by burning of waste gases in the Mathura Refinery.

[English]

**Special Funds for Tribal Special Plan Area**

4397. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government for allocating special funds to States for the development of Tribal Sub Plan area; and

(b) the assistance provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The criteria for allocating special Central Assistance to States for development of Tribal Sub-Plan area are mainly population of Scheduled Tribes in the projects, their areas and relative backwardness of the States.

(b) The assistance provided to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 234.05 crores.

**Gardens and Parks Under MCD**

4398. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAMSHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gardens and parks maintained by MCD and the number out of them in bad shape;

(b) how many times these gardens and parks were visited by the concerned senior officers during the last two months and the action taken by them for improper maintenance of these gardens and parks;

(c) the reasons for improper maintenance of the gardens and parks and the steps taken to improve their conditions;

(d) whether the road side trees are grown in haphazard manner which are later on subjected to felling due to road widening etc; and

(e) the steps taken to grow the trees in orderly and proper manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that out of a total of 7,293 gardens and parks, 3,000 parks could not be maintained upto the mark due to various reasons.

(b) According to MCD, these gardens and parks are regularly visited by the concerned officers and efforts are made to improve the condition of parks within the existing facilities.

(c) The main reasons for bad condition of these parks have been reported as under:—

(i) Use of parks for marriages, social, political and religious functions etc.

(ii) Non-availability of irrigation water.

(iii) Nuisance caused by stray cattle and pigs.

(iv) Digging by telephones, DESU and Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertakings.

(v) Some of the parks and tot-lots are so small that it is difficult to keep them green.

(vi) The non-co-operation of the residents.

(d) The MCD have stated that road side plantation is done after carefully assessing the future need of widening of the roads. However, the roads which were constructed many years ago had to be widened due to increase in traffic and the trees planted along such roads had to be cut in public interest.



(e) Maximum care is being taken to plant trees according to cross section of roads. There are standing instructions of the Lt. Governor, Delhi that two trees have to be planted before orders for cutting a tree for road-widening etc. is given.

[Translation]

**U.N. Proposal on providing proper Diet and Medical Facilities to Children**

4399. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has supported the UNO proposal regarding Human Rights to the effect that adequate arrangements should be made to provide proper diet and medical facilities to the children below 18 years of age and save them from exploitation;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to implement this programme in the country according to the joint declaration of UN and UNICEF; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):

(a) India was a party to the consensus adoption of the UN Convention on Rights of the Child which inter-alia provides for the rights of the child to proper nutrition, health care and to protection from exploitation etc. However, India is yet to ratify the Convention. India was also a party to the adoption by consensus of the Declaration and Plan of Action by the World Summit for Children.

(b) and (c) A Working Group has been set up by the Government for preparation of National Programme of Action as envisaged by Plan of Action. Necessary action is to be taken by all concerned after National Programme of Action has been prepared.

**World Bank Assistance for Environmental Schemes**

4400. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

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

(a) the names of States which have sought assistance from World Bank for the environmental projects to be set up/located in various cities; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No assistance is to be sought by States directly from the World Bank. The Government of India has signed an agreement with the World Bank to assist a project on Industrial Pollution Control. Under this, loan is to be provided to large and medium industrial units in the major polluting sectors for installation of pollution abatement equipment and for establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for clusters of small-scale industrial units, throughout the country. The project also provides for the strengthening of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards of the major industrialised States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

**Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plant**

4402. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities situated on the banks of river Ganga selected for setting up sewage treatment plant under the Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) whether the said facilities are proposed to be provided to other such cities also situated on the banks of river Ganga where proper arrangements for sewage disposal are not available resulting in pollution of the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The list of towns selected for setting up sewage treatment plants under the Ganga Action Plan Phase-I, is given in the statement below.

(b) Extension of such facilities in the other towns along the river Ganga under phase-II would be taken up only after the concerned State Governments agree to the cost sharing with the Government of India.

**STATEMENT**

*List of Cities selected for setting up Sewage Treatment Plants under Ganga Action Plan Phase I*

- |           |                         |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. U.P.:  | 1 Hardwar/Rishikesh     |
|           | 2 Fatehgarh/Farrukhabad |
|           | 3 Kanpur                |
|           | 4 Allahabad             |
|           | 5 Mirzapur              |
|           | 6 Varanasi              |
| 2. Bihar: | 7 Chapra                |
|           | 8 Patna                 |
|           | 9 Munger                |
|           | 10 Bhagalpur            |

## 3. West

- |         |                              |
|---------|------------------------------|
| Bengal: | 11 Howrah                    |
|         | 12 Bally                     |
|         | 13 Chandan Nagar             |
|         | 14 Serampore                 |
|         | 15 Bhatpara                  |
|         | 16 Titagarh                  |
|         | 17 Panihati                  |
|         | 18 Baranagar/Kamarhati       |
|         | 19 Calcutta Corporation area |
|         | 20 Behrampur                 |
|         | 21 Nabadwip                  |

[English]

**Bombay Urban Transport Project II**

4403. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the Bombay Urban Transport Project I was completed.

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a scheme under Bombay Urban Transport Project II to improve transport facilities in Greater Bombay to cope with the increasing transport needs of that area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Bombay Urban Transport Project-I was completed in the year 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra have sent a project profile for taking urban transportation project for the improvement of urban transport in Bombay (BUTP II).

(c) The project profile contains suggestions mainly (i) for the development of sound transport policies principally in respect of demand management, (ii) decongest the roads by selective restraints on per-

sonalised transport, (iii) evolve fare policies and (iv) develop effective institutions building on the one hand and to make investments in the following new transport projects to encourage a new regional structure on the other:—

1. Grade separation of intersections by construction of fly-overs;
2. Replacement of level crossing by road over-bridges and road under-bridges;
3. Pedestrian subways;
4. Road improvement, extension and upgradation;
5. New roads;
6. Signalisation and traffic management;
7. Bus transport;
8. Suburban railway transport;
9. Passenger water transport;
10. Technology acquisition;

The total estimated cost of the projects works out of Rs. 1296.42 crores.

A number of discussions on the projects have been held with the representatives of the Government of Maharashtra and the Ministries of the Central Government. Based on these discussions, the Government of Maharashtra have been requested to submit a detailed project report indicating clearly various alternatives for raising funds for the projects. The final project report has not yet been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Construction of Roads by D.D.A. in Southern Delhi**

4404. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is constructing roads at a break-neck pace in the Jehanpanah

forest, the Southern portion of Delhi Ridge;

(b) whether this has resulted in felling of hundreds of trees and eviction of hundreds of species of birds from their natural habitat; and

(c) if so, the action, if any taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no roads are being constructed in the Jehanpanah forest in the Southern portion of the Delhi Ridge. The DDA had, on the request of some associations of the residents in the adjoining areas, undertaken in July, 1991 some repair work on the existing tracks and the same has also since been stopped. DDA reports that no trees have been felled due to the repair work. However, about 90 trees are reported to have been wasted due to foot-rot and other natural processes.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Facilities for Eye Microsurgery**

4405. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Apollo Hospital Group is entering into collaboration with the International Research and Technology Complex (IRTC) of Moscow for providing facilities for eye microsurgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the agreement is to be entered into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Deccan Hospital Corporation Ltd. (Appollo Group of Hospitals) have signed a collaboration agreement with Inter Industrial Self Supporting Foreign Trade Firm (ISS-FTF) of USSR on 20-4-1991 for setting up Apollo Fyodorov Eye Research Institute at Hyderabad for acquiring advance technology in the field of Eye Microsurgery developed at Intersectoral Research and Technology Complex (IRTC) USSR.

#### **Water Crisis in Keoladeo National Park**

4406. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur is facing a water crisis and as a result thereof the number of birds visiting the park from Europe, China and Siberia have gone down in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur faces water scarcity during some years when the area may suffer from drought. Because of the very wide fluctuations

in the estimated populations of migratory waterfowl wintering each year in the National Park, it is not possible to conclude that there is a definite correlation between these populations and the availability of water in the Park. However, in case of the Siberian cranes, their number arriving in the Park has been dwindling: from 38 in 1987 to 31, 23, 17 and 10 in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 respectively. Beside shortage of water in the Park, the other possible reasons for the decline could be poor breeding of the birds in Siberia and their persucution during the long migratory flight to India and back.

(c) Steps taken to augment water supply to the Keoladeo National Park include:

(i) The Government of Rajasthan have been requested to ensure that adequate water is released timely to the Park from the Panchna dam during times of drought.

(ii) Central assistance is provided each year for the development and maintenance of the National Park, including the disilting of water supply canals, construction and maintenance of sluice-gates and pumping of ground water.

(iii) The Government of Rajasthan have also been requested to explore the possibility of supplying water to the Park from the Chambal river.

#### **Housing Loans to Beedi Workers**

4407. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of housing loans sanctioned to Beedi workers during the last three years, State-wise:

(b) the number of houses built during the above period, State-wise;

WAR): (a) and (b) A statement is given below:

(c) whether the cess collected from Beedi workers is utilised for the welfare scheme of Beedi workers; and

(c) Cess is not levied and collected from the beedi workers. However, cess is collected from beedi establishments under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976. The cess amount is utilised for the various Welfare Schemes for beedi workers.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

(d) Does not arise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR  
(SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATO-

STATEMENT

*Amount of loan and number of houses built State-wise for Beedi workers during the last 3 years*

S. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	No. of houses built during the last 3 yrs.
		Loan (Rupees in thousands)	Loan (Rupees in thousands)	Loan (Rupees in thousands)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karnataka	4	3	10	4
2	Kerala	194	1092	1232	268
3	W. Bengal	..	156	336	49
4	Assam	270	273	54	90
5	Maharashtra	10	45	24	4
6	Madhya Pradesh	6	30	..	3
7	Gujarat	..	26	54	14
8	Uttar Pradesh	6	9	9	3
9	Orissa	246	594	378	203
10	Tamil Nadu	..	5	Not available	2*
11	Andhra Pradesh	4	21	Do.	2*

\*Figures are provisional.

**Discrepancy in Pay Scales of Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Delhi Administration**

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

4408. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The pay scale for Physical Education Teachers in Delhi Administration is Rs. 1400-2600. Yoga teachers in Delhi Administration also enjoy the same scale of pay.

(a) whether there is any discrepancy in pay scales of yoga teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Delhi Administration; and

In Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, teaching of yoga was started on an experimental basis and Yoga Teachers were appointed in the then pay scale of Rs. 425-640 which was later revised to Rs. 1400-2300. Subsequently it was decided to integrate yoga teaching with Physical Education programme in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and that yoga teachers be appointed as Physical Education Teachers on regular basis in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600, after attaining the minimum academic and professional qualifications for the post.

#### **Yoga Teachers on Ad-hoc Basis**

4409. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Yoga teachers are working in Kendriya Vidyalayas on ad-hoc basis for the last ten years:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to regularise their services?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c): The teaching of Yoga was started on an experimental basis and has been reviewed several times. Keeping in view these reviews of the scheme, it was decided to integrate Physical Education and Yoga, giving Physical Education Teachers (PETs) training in Yoga and requiring yoga teachers to acquire adequate training in Physical Education. Twenty-four yoga teachers who possessed qualifications of PETs were appointed as such.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan nominated Yoga Teachers to undergo a special B.P.Ed. (Summer Course) in 3 semesters in Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (LN-CPE). Out of 95 yoga teachers who have acquired the qualifications of B.P.Ed., 76 have opted for being regularised as PETs.

#### **Entrance Examination for Indian Institutes of Technology**

4410. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entrance examination for the Indian Institutes of Technology are now being held in languages other than English also:

(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) Yes, Sir. The question papers for Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) from 1990 and subsequent years are being provided in English and Hindi. Students are allowed to answer these papers in all major Indian languages, in which 10+2 examinations are conducted, as per VIII Schedule of the Constitution along with English.

#### **Assistance to SCs/STs Candidates for Competitive Examinations**

4411. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and Nationalised Banks for the post of officers:

(b) if so, the number of candidates assisted and the amount spent for different examinations during the last three years; and

(c) the number of successful candidates who had been assisted by the Government for different examinations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the State Governments/UTs Administrations and the Universities.

#### **Sale of Drugs under Genuine Names**

4412. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to direct drug manufacturers to sell drugs under their genuine names and discontinue the use of brand names;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when such steps are likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, vide notification GSR No. 27(E) dated 17-1-81, had provided, in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1955, that preparations containing any new drug as the single active ingredient and drugs containing any of the following as single ingredient shall be marketed only under generic name and not brand names:

- (1) Analgin
- (2) Aspirin and its salts
- (3) Chlorpromazine and its salts
- (4) Ferrous Sulphate
- (5) Piperzine and its salts.

The said notification was challenged in the Delhi High Court by M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Bombay, and many others in 1982. The High Court had held that the operative clause of the notification was illegal and ultra-vires of both the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and other laws and Articles 14 and 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution.

A special leave petition was filed by the Central Government against this judgement in the Supreme Court in November, 1982. Though the petition was admitted on 1st December, 1983, the request to stay the operation of the judgement of the High Court was not granted.

#### **Fly Ash Conversion Plants by D.D.A.**

4413. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has approved the setting up of two fly ash conversion plants behind Raj Ghat along the banks of the Yamuna;

(b) whether setting up of these projects could prove to be a major environmental hazard to Raj Ghat, Shantivan and all the green areas along Yamuna; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Cultural Heritage of Himalayas**

4414. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a scheme to promote, preserve and develop the cultural heritage of Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Government under the scheme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Scheme for the preservation and development of cultural heritage of Himalayas was prepared during the VII Five Year Plan.

(b) The details of the scheme are given in the Statement below.

(c) The amounts allocated for the scheme during the last two years were as under:

1989-90 40.00 lakhs (B.E.)

1990-91 15.00 lakhs (B.E.)

#### STATEMENT

During the VII Five Year Plan the Government of India in the Department of Culture initiated a new scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas. The objective of the Scheme is to promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas for which financial assistance is being provided to institutions, voluntary organisations and individuals. The institutions include the concerned departments of the Universities, while the organisations include Museums, Libraries and Research bodies. Individuals engaged in the field are also being assisted for short duration projects.

2. The assistance is given for:

- (a) Study and research of all aspects of cultural heritage;
- (b) Collection of objects of art and crafts and documentation of cultural artifacts including the folk, music, dance and literature;
- (c) Dissemination through audio-visual programmes of art and culture;

(d) Training in traditional and folk art; and

(e) Assisting and setting up of museums and libraries etc.

3. Assistance is given for two types of programmes, namely, long-term programme and short-term programme. The responsibility for drawing up a long-term programme for the development of Himalayan Culture has been entrusted to Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya, an autonomous undertaking under the Department of Culture.

While the Department of Culture provides financial assistance for short-term programmes, assistance is given upto a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

#### Amendments to the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986

4415. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to implement the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 after certain amendments;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(c) whether the Government have since taken any decision to accord approval to these amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority has decided to implement the Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 in phases. In the first phase, applications have been invited from the allottees of 50 colonies for 15345 S.F.S. Flats.

Government have appointed a consultant to examine the type of amendments that may be required in the



Delhi Apartment Ownership Act to make the implementation more effective. The consultant has held discussions with various agencies concerned including the DDA. Report of the Consultant has not yet been received.

### **Measures to Combat Communicable Diseases**

4416. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any concrete steps to combat major communicable and other diseases and reducing mortality and morbidity caused by those diseases:

(b) whether the results are not forthcoming in spite of numerous programmes launched by the Union Government in this regard so far, and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is not true.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Schemes Under Ganga Action Plan**

4417. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRA-SAD:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

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

(a) the schemes initiated by the Union Government and the State Go-

vernments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal under the Ganga Action Plan during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise:

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the details of schemes which are yet to be completed:

(d) the reasons for delay in their completion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Out of a total of 261 schemes undertaken under the Ganga Action Plan, 49 schemes were initiated during the last three years in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. No scheme has been initiated in the current year. A Statement I of schemewise and State-wise break-up of these schemes is given below.

(b) Amount released, year-wise, to the States for expenditure on the 261 schemes in the last three years is given in Statement II. No amount has been released during the current financial year so far.

(c) to (e) Out of 261 schemes, 172 had been completed till June, 1991. Break-up of the remaining 89 incomplete schemes is given in Statement-III. These schemes are likely to be completed by December, 1993. Most of the schemes are proceeding as per schedule. However, there have been some slippages, mainly because of delay in land acquisition for some of the sewage treatment plants (STPs) and pumping stations and litigations causing delay in awarding work in some of the STPs.

## STATEMENT I

*Scheme-wise and State-wise break-up of schemes initiated during the last three years under Ganga Action Plan*

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Schemes State-wise/Year-wise												Grand Total
		U.P.				Bihar				West Bengal				
		88-89	89-90	90-91	To-tal	88-89	89-90	90-91	To-tal	88-89	89-90	90-91	To-tal	
1	Interception & diversion of sewage	12	..	..	12	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14
2	Sewage Treatment Plants	5	..	..	5	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	10
3	Low Cost Sanitation	5	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
4	Electric Crematorium.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
5	River Front Facilities	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
6	Others	9	1	..	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	12
	Total	33	1	..	34	10	..	..	10	5	..	..	5	49

## STATEMENT II

*Amount released year-wise to the States for expenditure on the Schemes in the last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	States			Total
		U.P.	Bihar	West Bengal	
1	1988-89	16.54	12.44	25.79	54.77
2	1989-90	22.62	8.80	26.24	57.66
3	1990-91	19.85	6.12	24.39	50.36
	Total	59.01	27.36	76.42	162.79

## STATEMENT III

*Details of Category-wise schemes yet to be completed under the Ganga Action Plan*

Sl. No.	Category of Schemes	No. of schemes State-wise			
		Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1	Interception & diversion of sewage.	10	4	22	36
2	Sewage Treatment Plants . . .	7	7	14	28
3	Low Cost Sanitation . . . .	3	0	1	4
4	Electric Crematoria . . . .	2	3	4	9
5	River Front Facilities . . .	2	0	3	5
6	Others	6	0	1	7
	Total	30	14	45	89

*[Translation]***Nodal Centres**

4418. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Nodal Centres have been set up; and

(b) the details of the functions of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Twenty-one Nodal Centres are established under the scheme of National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) which was started by the Government of India in 1983 for estimation of demand and supply of technical manpower, assessment of anticipated gaps, collection and analysis of data to match the job requirements with facilities for education and training, making forecast about the specialised areas and fields requiring urgent attention and for performing other related functions.

The Nodal Centres are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi.

The functions of the Nodal Centres are to collect data from engineering colleges, polytechnics, post graduates and employing agencies. This data is set out in State-wise tabular-form/ reports for analytical studies and for responding to queries on the subject. Nodal Centres also transfer data to the Lead Centre in Delhi and exchange information among themselves.

*[English]***Government accommodation to state employees**

4419 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a reciprocal arrangement between the Government and the States regarding allot-

ment of residential accommodation to their respective employees posted in the States and at the Centre;

(b) if so, the number of houses allotted by the Central Government in Delhi to each State; and

(c) the criteria for the allotment of such houses to the States and the basis on which quota of each State for various types of houses is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Government of India and the State Governments have entered into reciprocal arrangement in respect of provision of residential accommodation to each other's employees. Since the State Governments make available accommodation in some cities in their States to Central Government officials posted in such cities, the State Governments' staff posted in Delhi have been allowed a quota of not more than 5 units for allotment on payment of normal licence fee. However, where the allotments in excess of 5 were made before 24th October, 1985, the allotments have been allowed to continue. The present criteria in this regard has been based on the need for restricting allotment of general pool accommodation to ineligible individuals/organisations to the minimum on account of acute shortage of accommodation in the general pool.

#### **Take over of CRIY, CCRYN and Vishwayatan Yogashram**

4420. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over the Central Research Institute for Yoga (CRIY), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Vishwayatan Yogashram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking over of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to take over the management of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy. However, regarding the other two institutions several alternatives are under consideration of the Government.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Ambala**

4421. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Ambala for the benefit of the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government to open more such dispensaries at that city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Central Government Health Scheme has not been extended to Ambala.

(b) CGHS is extended to only those cities which have a concentration of more than 7500 Central Govt. employees/pensioners. Ambala does not fulfil this criterion.

[English]

**Frame of reference of committee set up to review Ramamurti committee's report**

4422. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had set up an empowered committee to review the Ramamurti Committee report soon after his submission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the frame of reference of the Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board for education.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Minister of Human Resource Development, in his capacity as Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), set up a Committee of the CABE to review the implementation of the various parameters of National Policy on Education (NPE), taking into consideration the report of the Committee for Review of NPE and other relevant developments since the Policy was formulated and to make recommendations regarding modifications to be made in NPE. A copy of the Government order setting up the Committee is given in statement below.

**STATEMENT**

No. F. 3-1/91-PN-I

Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of Education

New Delhi, the 31st July, 1991

**ORDER**

Subject: CABE Committee on Review of National Policy on Education, 1986.

The National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (POA) for its implementation were formulated in 1986. Several measures have been taken by the Central and the State Governments for implementation of NPE and POA. The allocation for Education in the Annual Plan of 1987-88 of this Ministry was considerably stepped up. Several State Governments have also allocated resources for programmes taken up by them in pursuance of NPE/POA. NPE envisages a review of the implementation of the various parameters of the policy every five years.

2. The Central Government had, in May 1990, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti to review NPE. The Committee submitted its report in December 1990. The Central Advisory Board of Education, in its meeting held on 8-9 March, 1991, examined the procedure to be adopted for consideration of the report of the NPE Review Committee and decided that a CABE Committee be constituted by the Chairman viz. Union Minister of Human Resource Development, to consider the recommendations of the NPE Review Committee.

3. The Minister of Human Resource Development has, therefore, set up a Committee of CABE to review the implementation of the various parameters of NPE, taking into consideration the report of the Committee for Review of NPE and other relevant developments since the Policy was formulated and to make recommendations regarding modifications to be made in NPE.

4. The Committee will consist of the following:

- (i) Shri Janardhan Reddy—Chairman C.M. & Minister of Education, A.P.
- (ii) Shri Vikram Verma Minister of Education, M.P.

- (iii) Shri Gegong Apang C.M. and Minister of Education Arunachal Pradesh
- (iv) Dr. Ram Chandra Purve Minister (SE & PE), Bihar.
- (v) Shri R. M. Veerappan Minister of Education, Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) Shri S. S. Chakraborty Minister (Higher Education) West Bengal.
- (vii) Shri E. T. Muhammad Basheer Minister of Education, Kerala.
- (viii) Member (Education) Planning Commission.
- (ix) Chairman University Grants Commission.
- (x) Dr. M. S. Adishesiah  
Chairman, Madras Institute of Development Studies 79-II,  
Main Road, Gandhi Nagar  
Adyar Madras-600 020.
- (xi) Dr. Radhika Herzburgur Director Rishi Valley School P.O. Madanapalli District Chittoor.
- (xii) Dr. A. P. Mitra Formerly Director General, CSIR 30, Kailash Kunj, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi.
- (xiii) Smt. Jagannathan Krishnammal Secretary Land for Tiller's Freedom (LAFTI) Kilvelur-611104 Tanjore District Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) Dr. Ram Dayal Munda Professor of Regional Languages, Ranchi University, Ranchi.
- (xv) Shri Habib Tanvir Director Naya Theatre, L-15, Bar Sarai New Delhi-110016.
- (xvi) Dr. R. V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar—*Member-Secretary* Joint Secretary (Planning).

5. Union Education Secretary, Director, NCERT and Director, NIEPA will be permanent invitees to the meetings of the Committee.

6. The Committee should submit its report within two months from the date of its first meeting.

7. The Committee will lay down its own procedures and methodology of work.

(Sd.)

(V. LAKSHMI REDDI)  
*DIRECTOR(P)*

1. All members of the Committee.
2. All members of C.A.B.E.
3. All Education Secretaries of State Governments and UT Administrations.
4. All Officers in the Department of Education.
5. PS to HRM
6. PS to ES
7. PS to AS

**Financial Assistance from Foreign Agencies for Improvement of Primary Education**

4423. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have entered into any understanding with or received financial assistance from foreign agencies for the improvement of primary education in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the conditions under which such arrangements have been made; and

(c) the present status of all these projects?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) : Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project is under implementation with

assistance from Overseas Development Agencies (ODA) of United Kingdom. ODA assistance for the period 1989-94 is of the order of £ 31.1 million.

UNICEF pledged US \$8 million from its general resources and to raise supplementary funds of US \$ 100 million for the Bihar Education Project during the period 1991-95.

The Government of Norway has been providing financial assistance for a pilot scheme of Non-Formal Education in 12 Blocks in UP. The financial assistance envisaged is of the order of Norwegian Kroner 25 million over a four year period from 1987-88.

The Swedish International Development Agency is supporting a scheme called Shiksha Karmi Project for providing primary education in remote villages in Rajasthan. The expenditure on the Project during 1987-91 would be of the order of Rs. 461.87 lakhs.

All these projects are under implementation. The assistance has to be utilised for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned. Periodical accounts and progress reports of the Project are required to be furnished to the funding agencies.

[*Translation*]

**Kendriya Vidyalayas State-wise and Union Territory-wise**

4424. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country at present, State-wise, Union Territory-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the amount being spent annually on them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no system of allocating Vidyalayas on a district-wise basis. 740 Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in different States and Union Territories as per statement below.

(b) The total expenditure on Government financed schools incurred during 1989-90 is Rupees 1,27,98,47,548.20. In the project sector the expenditure is Rupees 18,28,21,637.81 on 141 schools which is borne by the respective Projects.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise Distribution of Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 13-8-91*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	39
2	Assam . . . . .	43
3	Bihar . . . . .	52
4	Gujarat . . . . .	34
5	Haryana . . . . .	20
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	13
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	25
8	Karnataka . . . . .	24
9	Kerala . . . . .	21
10	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	70
11	Maharashtra . . . . .	49
12	Manipur . . . . .	05
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	07
14	Nagaland . . . . .	04
15	Orissa . . . . .	22
16	Punjab . . . . .	36
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	42
18	Sikkim . . . . .	01
19	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	26
20	Tripura . . . . .	04
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	106
22	West Bengal . . . . .	45

(1)	(2)	(3)
23	A & N Island Portblair .	02
24	Arunachal Pradesh .	06
25	Chandigarh . . .	06
26	Delhi . . . .	30
27	Goa Diu Daman . .	05
28	Pondicherry . . .	02
29	Mizoram . . . .	01
Total		740

### Steps to Literate Adults

4425. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed to literate adults during 1990-91 and the amount spent thereon alongwith the success achieved in this regard;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to achieve more success in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Against the target of enrolling 177.33 lakh persons during 1990-91, an enrolment of 118.77 lakh persons has been reported so far. Besides, total literacy campaigns covering about 30.00 million illiterates in different age groups have also been launched in 45 districts in different States/Uts in the country. An expenditure of Rs. 131.15 crores was incurred by the Central Govt. and an amount of Rs. 55.12 crores provided for as an outlay in the State Sector for 1990-91 is also estimated to have been incurred on various programmes relating to Adult Education.

(b) to (d) In order to give a new thrust to the National Literacy Mission certain steps have been taken in this direction. These are—

Adopting the Improved Pace and Content of Learning (IPCL) which is a new learning strategy designed to reduce the duration of learning, sustain the motivation of the learners, instil an element of self confidence in the learners and making learning a lively and joyous exercise.

Adopting the area approach, which implies that all projects of adult education should be area specific, time bound, result-oriented and cost effective.

Implementing and expanding total literacy campaigns to cover 25-30 additional districts during 1991-92 under the leadership of the District Collectors based on area approach and the IPCL technique of teaching/learning.

Implementation of centre-based programme in districts not covered by total literacy campaigns, following the principles of area approach.

Identification and increasing involvement of voluntary agencies in literacy programmes.

Larger involvement of students of schools and colleges, non-student educated youth, teachers, and persons from other sections of society to make the National Literacy Mission a people's movement.

### Inclusion of Hindus of Banjara Caste in the Scheduled Tribe List

4426. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Hindus of Banjara caste, who are at present in the list of backward castes in Uttar Pradesh in the schedule of Scheduled Tribes of the Constitution; and



(b) if so, the details thereof and when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Tribes can be made only through an Act of Parliament as laid down in Article 342(2) of the Constitution.

**Navchetna Sansthan at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh**

4427. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding working of 'Navchetna Sansthan' at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh:

(b) if so, the action taken in matter.

(c) whether the Ministry had taken a decision to send some officers to Varanasi for investigation;

(d) whether those officers have since conducted the enquiry; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The complaints are under enquiry. Earlier, the enquiry had been entrusted to one of the Joint Secretaries of the Ministry but he could not carry out the enquiry and he has since been transferred. The enquiry has now been entrusted to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the enquiry report is awaited.

[English]

**Rights of Tribals**

4428. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have advised the States to confer long-term heritable but inalienable rights in respect of land belonging to tribals living in forest villages; and

(b) the response of States in pursuance of the aforesaid advice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has issued guidelines to all the State Governments to convert forest villages into revenue villages by conferring heritable but inalienable rights on the land under cultivation to the villagers.

(b) No specific proposals in this regard have been received from the State Governments.

[Translation]

**Industrial Training Institutes Imparting Vocational Training**

4429. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes for imparting vocational training set up during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more vocational institutes, during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the targets fixed in this regard, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise number of Industrial Training Institutes set up and brought under the purview of National Council for Vocational Training during the last three years is given below.

(b) and (c) Sir, opening of Industrial Training Institutes during the Eighth Five Year Plan is to be decided by subject. Therefore, setting up more the States/UTs

## STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	11	1
2	Assam	5	..	..
3	Goa	..	..	1
4	Gujarat	..	2	4
5	Haryana	4	..	..
6	Jammu & Kashmir	..	12	..
7	Karnataka	..	5	..
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	..	..
9	Maharashtra	2	5	..
10	Nagaland	..	2	..
11	Orissa	8	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	10	..
13	Tamil Nadu	18	94	..
14	Uttar Pradesh	19	42	58
15	West Bengal	1	..	2
16	Delhi	5	..	1
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	1	..
18	Lakshadweep	..	1	..
	Total	73	185	67

[English]

**Opening of "Mahila Samakhyā" in Rajasthan**

4430. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a new project named as "Mahila Samakhyā" in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, by when and details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**Upgradation of Medical Colleges**

4431. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to upgrade a number of medical colleges in the country into the National Institutes of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SMS Hospital and the Medical College at Jaipur are one of such institutes; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However a Committee has been constituted to recommend the names of five medical institutions in each of five zones of the country for upgrading the same into Regional Institutions of excellence in medical care and its report is awaited.

**CGHS Facilities in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam**

4432. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to extend the CGHS facilities in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) CGHS facilities will be extended to those cities where the number of Central Govt. employees exceeds 7500 in a phased manner. Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam do not fulfill this criteria.

**Denuded Forest Land**

4433. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated extent of denuded/degraded forest land at the beginning of Seventh Plan and at the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount spent, to reforest/plant trees in these degraded forest land State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to involve the people also in this task; and

(d) if so, the schemes under the consideration of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the available estimates of Forest Survey of India, forest land having crown density between 10% to 40% was 2.76,583 sq.kms. as per 1987 assessment (based on 1981-83 imagery) and 2.57,409 sq.kms. as per 1989 assessment (based on 1985-87 imagery).

(b) State-wise amount utilised for afforestation programmes as a whole during the Seventh Plan period is given in the statement below:

(c) and (d) Government of India has issued guidelines to all the State Governments to associate village communities, voluntary agencies and non-Government organisations with protection and regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis. Based on these guidelines, State Governments are formulating their own schemes.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise Utilisation of Funds for Afforestation/Tree Planting Activities during the 7th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total for 7th Five Year plan
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	14324.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1879.41
3	Assam	8031.08
4	Bihar	21222.01
5	Goa	580.38
6	Gujarat	16131.35

1	2	3
7	Haryana . . .	8345.19
8	Himachal Pradesh . . .	9066.47
9	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	4784.17
10	Karnataka . . .	13158.62
11	Kerala . . .	7738.37
12	Madhya Pradesh . . .	18930.48
13	Maharashtra . . .	17301.80
14	Manipur . . .	1529.68
15	Meghalaya . . .	2844.11
16	Mizoram . . .	2615.21
17	Nagaland . . .	1963.99
18	Orissa . . .	11315.96
19	Punjab . . .	4656.49
20	Rajasthan . . .	14733.67
21	Sikkim . . .	1055.04
22	Tamil Nadu . . .	14237.44
23	Tripura . . .	2162.89
24	Uttar Pradesh . . .	30817.49
25	West Bengal . . .	11047.26
26	A & N Islands . . .	757.55
27	Chandigarh . . .	109.15
28	D & N Haveli . . .	412.13
29	Delhi . . .	553.22
30	Daman & Diu . . .	112.51
31	Lakshadweep . . .	35.57
32	Pondicherry . . .	209.23
	Total . . .	242662.55

#### **Museum to Preserve the Buddhist Monuments**

4434 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have acquired some land at Ghantasala village in Krishna District, A.P. to construct a Museum to preserve the Buddhist monuments;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking up construction work and the estimated cost; and

(c) the time by which construction work will be completed?

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

(b) and (c) The work could not be taken up earlier due to administrative, technical and procedural difficulties. Central Public Works Department have estimated the cost of this work at Rs. 15.24 lakhs. The construction work will be taken up and completed as soon as possible.

#### **Foreign Aid for Afforestation and Social Forestry Programmes**

4435. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign aid has been received for afforestation and social forestry programmes in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Social Forestry Project was implemented from 1983-84 to 1990-91 with the assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The main objectives of the project included increasing the production of fuelwood, poles, small timber and fodder, promoting community participation in creating and maintaining the plantations, and providing employment and income generation. An amount of Rs. 42.75 crores was spent on the implementation of the project, including an external aid component of about Rs. 28.89 crores. The physical progress under the project is given below:—

Block Plantations 45217 hectares

Strip Plantations 3261 Kms.

Seedlings distributed 3175 lakhs.

**CGHS Dispensaries in Rented Flats in Delhi**

4436. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries which are functioning in rented flats/buildings in Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for not constructing the dispensary buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The information in respect of dispensaries functioning in buildings rented from private parties is given in Statement below.

(b) Construction of dispensary buildings is undertaken subject to availability of land and funds.

**STATEMENT***Dispensaries Housed in PVT. Rented Building*

1. Sunder Vihar
2. Malyivya Nagar
3. Patel Nagar-I
4. Subzi Mandi
5. Shahdara
6. Shakurbasti
7. Patel Nagar-II
8. Rajouri Garden
9. Pul Bangesh
10. Inderpuri
11. G.K.G.
12. Janakpuri I
13. Ashok Vihar
14. Tri Nagar
15. Palam Colony
16. Karol Bagh

17. Laxmi Nagar

18. Janakpuri-II

19. Gurgaon

20. Vivek Vihar.

**Establishment of Polyclinics**

4437. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand for the establishment of polyclinics in areas densely inhabited by Government employees such as R. K. Puram, Janakpuri, Rajouri Garden and Trans-Yamuna areas in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to establish the polyclinics in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One Polyclinic at CGHS dispensary Janakpuri 'A' Block has already started functioning. Preliminary arrangements for starting another Polyclinic at Trans-Yamuna Area i.e., Laxmi Nagar is under active process and the Polyclinic is likely to be established shortly. At present there is no proposal for establishing more Polyclinics under CGHS Delhi.

**Medical Facilities to Government Employees at Residences**

4438. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees are entitled to have medical examination and diagnosis at their residences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the facility is being provided to the Central Government employees on demand; 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) The Central Government employees are entitled for medical examination and diagnosis at dispensaries/Polyclinics and hospital.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The facility of domiciliary visit in case of serious illness and ailments is provided on demand from the beneficiary for diagnosis and treatment.

### Noise Pollution in Delhi

4439. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Noise hit Delhi in a big way" appearing in the Indian Express of July 19, 1991; and

(b) if so, the main points made therein and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points made in the news item "Noise hit Delhi in a big way", include:

- (i) The noise menace in Delhi due to loud-speakers, automobiles, aircraft operations, etc., is on the increase.
- (ii) Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have noise levels that are much more than the acceptable safe threshold limit of 45 dB(A).
- (iii) According to the survey conducted by Prof. K. K. Pujara of the Mechanical Engineering Department of IIT, Delhi, during September 1990, the day time noise levels at Shreshtha Vihar, Anand Vihar, Barakhamba Road—Connaught

Place junction and outside New Delhi Railway Station were 55-78 dB(A), 60-80 dB(A), 88 dB(A) and 77-80 dB(A) respectively.

- (iv) The various health effects of noise include stress, gastro-intestinal, endocrinal and respiratory damages, visual distortions, colour blindness, changes in skin resistance, anxiety, headache, tension fatigue, insomnia, loss of concentration and efficiency etc.

The action taken by Government include:

- (1) Noise has been included as a subject of pollution under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1987 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (2) Ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different areas have been prescribed. Noise limits have also been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment to be adopted at the manufacturing stage. Noise limits for automobiles have to be met by 1992, while those for appliances and equipment are to be met by 1993.
- (3) Codes of practice for controlling noise from sources other than industries and automobiles, have been evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board. These include: public address system, air-craft operation and bursting of crackers.
- (4) Other measures to control noise include-declaration of silence zones, regulating the use of loud-speakers, restrictions and use of loud horns in vehicles, regulating the movement of heavy vehicles and segregating industries from residential areas.

**Social Forestry Programme in Uttar Pradesh**

4440. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soical forestry programme is being continued in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the area covered under this programme during 1990-91 district-wise;

(c) the amount spent on this programme during this period;

(d) the details of programme for the year 1991-92; and

(e) the amount proposed to be spent for this purpose during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) and (e) The physical targets and financial allocation for afforestation/ tree planting activities in Uttar Pradesh for the year 1991-92 are given below:—

	Targets for 1991-92
Seedlings distribution (For planting on private lands) (in lakhs)	3,400
Area (Public lands, including forest lands) (in ha.)	90,000
Allocation (Rs. in lakhs) (tentative)	9,74,299

**Environmental Problem by Rourkela Steel Plant**

4441. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the acute environmental problem created by the Rourkela Steel Plant and other industries in the district of Sundergarh in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Orissa State Pollution Control Board had directed the Rourkela Steel Plant to complete the installation of all the treatment measures by December, 31, 1991, and they are monitoring the progress of compliance. The Government has also taken the following steps for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution in respect of other industries:

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (ii) Network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;
- (iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operating of industries;
- (iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Board to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;
- (v) A time-bound action plan for control of highly polluting 17 categories of industries has

been prepared in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991;

- (vi) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;
- (vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small-scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

[*Translation*]

#### **Shortage of Civic Facilities in Resettlement Colonies**

4442. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of civic amenities like water, sewer and sanitation facilities in the resettlement colonies of Delhi thereby causing great inconveniences to the people; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that potable water supply has been extended to all the 44 re-settlement colonies. 1,36,000 individual water connections have already been sanctioned. For augmenting water supply in these colonies 610 deep bore hand pumps are available and 31 tube wells were constructed and connected with the distribution system. However, complaints of shortage of drinking water are received from some colonies which are situated at the tail end of the distribution system. Sewage services are re-

ported to be functioning in 17 colonies and work is in progress in 8 colonies. Estimates are in the process of sanction in 10 colonies and survey and investigation for providing these services is in progress in the remaining 9 colonies.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that following sanitation facilities have been provided in these colonies:—

- (i) 134 Sulab Shauchalayas/Jan Suvidha complexes (with 6,601 seats with bathroom facilities),
- (ii) 295 dust-bins and 83 dalaos for collection garbage,
- (iii) 962 parks 'open spaces,
- (iv) 1,503 lavatory blocks with 27,219 seats made functional,
- (v) 868.66 KMS. of open surface drains,
- (vi) 26,000 Kms. of roads and lanes repaired 'brick pavements done. Work on 480.75 kms. of roads has been taken up.

#### **Civic Facilities in Delhi Villages**

4443. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of civic amenities such as Electricity, Water and Power in the villages of outer Delhi thereby causing great difficulties to the people; and

(b) if so, the scheme of Government for providing civic amenities to these villages and the reasons for not providing the said amenities so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Water supply to the rural villages of outer Delhi is reported to be generally satisfactory. However, complaints of shortage are



received during summer months from some villages located at the tail end of the distribution system and at higher elevation. The problem is sometimes aggravated by power failures at Tubewells and boosting stations and by the low yield of tubewells in some villages. Various steps have been taken for augmentation of water supply in Delhi including villages of outer Delhi both on long-term and short-term basis. Following works/schemes have been taken in hand:—

- (i) Construction of 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur which has already been started.
- (ii) Construction of 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi for which the work is under award.
- (iii) Construction of 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Bawana. The proposal has been approved by Government of India recently.
- (iv) Construction of 5 Ranney Wells in Block. The works are in progress.
- (v) Construction of additional tubewells.
- (vi) Construction of underground reservoir and boosting station.

At present, it is not technically feasible to provide sewerage facilities in rural villages of Outer Delhi.

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has informed that all the villages in Delhi and electrified.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has formalised a detailed scheme for providing civic amenities in rural villages like roads, paths, lanes, storm-water drains, community halls, community latrines and street lighting. It has also formulated a scheme for the construction of outfall drains to improve the hygienic conditions of village ponds, disposal of pond water,

reclamation of pond land and its development. Work is being executed against approved schemes according to availability of funds.

#### **Scheme to open C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Rohini**

4444. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary in Rohini, New Delhi for the benefit of Government employees residing there; and

(b) if so, when the said dispensary is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the Central Government employees residing at Sector 9, 13, 14 and Pocket A-I, A-II of Sector 3, Rohini are attached to Pitam Pura dispensary. Government employees living in other localities of Rohini are covered under the C.S. (MA) Rules.

#### **Compulsory Moral Education in Schools**

4445. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to declare moral education in schools as compulsory subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution made by NCERT in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Moral education is a holistic concept

giving stress on certain fundamental values to be inculcated. Compulsory moral education presupposes that consciousness of these essential values should permeate the whole curriculum and programme of activities in the school. The cultivation of social and moral values has been dealt with as a major concern in the National Policy of Education-1986 and the National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education-A Framework brought out by the NCERT. An attempt has been made to integrate the various elements of values education in the Guidelines and Syllabi prepared by the NCERT for all stages of school education.

[*English*]

### **Progress Made Regarding Vocational Education**

4446. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in providing vocational education as was contemplated in the National Policy on Education 1986 State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have any plan to improve the quality and coverage of vocational education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In pursuance of the priorities accorded to the Programme of Vocationalisa-

tion in the National Policy on Education 1986, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at plus two level was started with effect from February, 1988. Financial assistance has been provided by the Central Government to 23 States and 4 Union Territories for starting 10302 vocational sections in 3755 schools upto the end of 1990-91. A State-wise list of number of vocational sections sanctioned to each State and Union Territory is at given in statement below.

(b) and (c) A Joint Council of Vocational Education under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister has been set up at the national level to ensure proper planning and co-ordination of the programmes. A Standing Committee of the JCVE which would meet as frequently as required and ensure that the tasks laid down are effectively performed has also been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Secretary. In order to improve the quality of the Vocational Education Programme the Scheme envisages setting up of management structure by the State Government at the Directorate level, at the level of SCERT/SIVE and also at the district level. Academic resource support is provided by the NCERT/SCERTs in designing courses, development of curricula, instructional material and textbooks, teachers' training/orientation programmes.

Further expansion of the Programme would depend upon the availability of funds after meeting the commitment for the already approved programmes.

### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of vocational sections</i>	<i>No. of schools</i>
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	979	537
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..

1	2	3	4
3 Assam . . . . .		110	50
4 Bihar . . . . .		453	151
5 Goa . . . . .		78	26
6 Gujarat . . . . .		618	206
7 Haryana . . . . .		486	65
8 Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		77	40
9 Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .		11	11
10 Karnataka . . . . .		290	199
11 Kerala . . . . .		400	175
12 Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		1112	390
13 Maharashtra . . . . .		957	319
14 Manipur . . . . .		9	3
15 Mehghalaya . . . . .		20	10
16 Mizoram . . . . .		30	17
17 Nagaland . . . . .		16	8
18 Orissa . . . . .		724	181
19 Punjab . . . . .		486	162
20 Rajasthan . . . . .		321	125
21 Sikkim . . . . .		7	5
22 Tamil Nadu . . . . .		1240	400
23 Tripura . . . . .		..	..
24 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		1750	600
25 West Bengal . . . . .		39	39
<b>(B) Union Territories</b>			
1 Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .		6	6
2 Chandigarh . . . . .		24	5
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .		..	..
4 Daman Diu . . . . .		..	..
5 Delhi . . . . .		43	13
6 Lakshadweep . . . . .		..	..
7 Pondicherry . . . . .		16	12
Total . . . . .		10302	3755

**Gujaral Committee's Recommendation  
Regarding Promotion of Urdu  
Languages**

4447. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

17-23 LSS/ND/91

(a) whether the Gujaral Committee had suggested for the formation of a permanent committee to be headed by the Prime Minister for the promotion of Urdu language in the country;

(b) whether the Committee has further suggested for the formation of

a permanent Secretariat to monitor the implementation of the Gujral Committee Report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Committee to examine implementation of recommendations of Gujral Committee for Promotion of Urdu has, interalia, made similar recommendations.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

#### Child Welfare Scheme

4448. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the Centrally sponsored Child Welfare Schemes which are under implementation in different States, State-wise; and

(b) the amount spent under these schemes during last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) A statement-I showing names of major Centrally Sponsored Child Welfare Schemes being implemented in various States is given below.

(b) The amount spent under these schemes in various States and Union Territories during last three years is given in statement-II below.

#### STATEMENT I

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>States where implemented</i>
1	Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
2	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.	All States
3	World Bank assisted ICDS-I Project	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.
4	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children, and Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency among children.	All States
5	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	All States
6	Universal Immunization Programme	All States
7	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	All States
8	Scheme for the welfare of children in Need of Care and Protection.	All States
9	Scheme for Prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	All States except Jammu & Kashmir
10	Scheme for welfare of Prisoners	All States

## STATEMENT II

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount released year-wise (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme .	2687.50	2799.88	2006.73
2	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme . . . . .	16200.28	18003.11	23500.00
3	World Bank assisted ICDS-I Project .	..	..	9.65
4	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children, and Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency among children . . . . .	683.59	899.33	841.00
5	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) . . . . .	627.24	729.55	773.70
6	Universal Immunization Programme .	570.20	664.54	789.35
7	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme . . . . .	274.83	284.83	216.30*
8	Scheme for the welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection . . . . .	288.98	339.89	500.86
9	Scheme for Prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment . . . . .	299.19	360.08	401.80
10	Scheme for welfare of Prisoners . . . . .	Nil	1.00	18.60

\*Complete expenditure figures are still awaited from some states.

[Translation]

**Employment Oriented Education/  
Training**

4449. SHRI RAM TAHAL  
CHOUDHARY:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment oriented education/training is being imparted to the youth for the last few years;

(b) the percentage of success achieved in regard to the trained youth and the problems faced in getting the employment or in setting up an industry unit;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a monitoring cell for

providing guidance and implementation of scheme in regard to providing employment to the youth in various areas on the basis of the training; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

The following schemes are being implemented through various Ministries as per details below:

1. Ministry of Labour, DGET.

(a) Vocational Training Scheme

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme;

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

About 4.8 lakhs persons are trained annually in various vocational trades being implemented by the Training Directorate of the D.G.E. & T., Ministry of Labour. The scheme is in operation for the past more than 3 decades.

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education.

(i) Community Polytechnic Scheme for the Rural Youths. The details of the scheme are given in Statement I below.

(ii) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education. Details are given in Statement II below.

3. Ministry of Rural Development TRYSEM (Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment). The details are given in Statement III below.

4. Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

Scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed youth.

Details are given in Statement IV below.

(b) There is no Monitoring Cell in the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour where the statistical data could be collected and the percentage of success and achieved in getting the employment or setting up any industry could be computed. As such, the information relating to Ministry of Labour may be treated as 'Nil'.

The information pertaining to other Ministries implementing the scheme may be seen in the relevant statements.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Ministry of Labour to set up a monitoring cell.

#### STATEMENT I

##### *Community Polytechnic*

The technical education system in the country aims at producing degree and diploma holders for manning

suitable positions in the professional fields in the industry, public sector undertaking and other employing departments. The system is designed to meet the technological needs of the economy both on short-term and long-term basis and is, therefore, regarded as an area of high priority in economic planning and consequently in the socio-economic development of the country. The technical education imparted through Indian Institutes of Technology (ITIs), engineering colleges, polytechnics etc. is itself job oriented. Although many of the degree/diploma holders may be unemployed or under-employed, the requirements for highly competent technical manpower in many critical areas of need to the country will continue to increase further in the next decade. A scheme, National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) has been instituted to assess periodically the future manpower needs in the field of technical education and industry and provide reliable forecasts.

Under the Community Polytechnics scheme, a Central Sector scheme, 159 diploma level institutions have been selected to act as focal points for science and technology application in rural areas, and generate self and wage employment opportunities through non-formal training. In the training programmes, preference is being given to women, drop-outs, minorities and other weaker sections in the area. The employment generation is mainly from non-formal technical training through competency and need-based courses in various trades or in multi-skilled ones depending upon the local requirements, and potential for self and wage employment. About 100 trades/skills have been identified for imparting training under the scheme. On an average, about 25,000 rural youth are being trained every year. Out of them, about 35-40% are absorbed in self-employment and about 16% are directly employed with the present scale of implementation. The employment opportunities are likely to go up when the scheme is expanded.

Most of the trained youth are facing problems in getting necessary financial assistance for setting up of self-employment unit etc. Necessary support has to be provided by the State Governments and other organisations involved in Rural Development.

## STATEMENT II

### *Status of Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education*

#### *National Policy on Education 1986*

The National Policy on Education 1986 inter alia states "The introduction of systematic, well planned and vigorously implemented programme of Vocational Education is crucial in the proposed educational re-organisation... Vocational Education will be a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified vocations spanning several areas of activity. These courses will ordinarily be provided after the secondary stage, but keeping the scheme flexible, they may also be made available after class VIII."

#### *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education*

2. Keeping in view the policy directives, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is being implemented since February 1988. The objectives of the scheme are to provide diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education.

#### *Components of the Scheme*

3. Under the Scheme a joint Council of Vocational Education has been set up at the National level, with counterpart bodies at the State level, for laying down policy guidelines, planning and co-ordination of vocational programmes conducted by different agencies/organisations. The

JCVE has as its members representative of various Ministries/Departments, Members of Parliament, State Govts., voluntary organisations, experts in vocational education and All India Professional bodies with the Union Education Minister as its Chairman. A Standing Committee of the JCVE has also been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Secretary to ensure that the tasks laid down by JCVE are effectively performed. The Administrative structure at the Central, State, District and Institutional levels is being considerably strengthened. Curriculum, text books and training manuals are being prepared for various types of vocational courses. Teacher training programmes are being organised for the vocational teachers. The technical support for research, development, training and evaluation is being provided by NCERT/SCERTs/State Boards of Education which are being suitably strengthened for the purpose. The selected schools are being assisted for conducting vocational courses at the +2 level. The Scheme also provides for funding of innovative programmes in the field of vocational education undertaken by voluntary organisations.

#### *Pattern of Assistance*

4. The scheme is substantially funded by the Central Government. 100% assistance is provided to the States/UTs for district vocational surveys, development of curriculum and instructional material, training of resource persons and teachers, equipment and workshop to the schools and apprenticeship stipend. Assistance is also provided on a sharing basis (50:50) for strengthening the management structure in the State at the Directorate, District and SCERT level. 75% of the expenditure on salaries of the staff provided to the schools for the vocational courses is met by the Centre. The provision of raw materials, vocational guidance and examination and certification of the vocational courses is the responsibility of the States/UTs.

*Selection of Courses*

5. Since the vocational courses are aimed to reduce the mismatch between demand and supply, it is imperative that students are trained in such occupational areas wherein self or wage employment opportunities are assured. The selection of vocational courses is, therefore, made on the basis of Area Vocational Surveys, registration in the Employment Exchanges and a general assessment of manpower needs made under district developmental plans.

*Summary of Physical Achievements*

6. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started towards the end of the financial year 1987-88. Because of the complexity of the programme requiring simultaneous action on many front most of the State Governments took time to streamline the procedure for its implementation. The scheme is presently being implemented in 27 States/UTs. A summary of the physical achievements under the scheme since its inception is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>No. of Schools covered</i>	<i>No. of Vocational sections approved</i>
1987-88	32.26	1080	3167
1988-89	49.73	1552	4237
1989-90	43.97	163	484
1990-91	74.00	1046	2428
	199.96	3841	10316

By the end of 1990-91 facilities have been created for diverting 2.06 lakhs of students on the basis of 20 students per vocational section to the vocational stream. The actual enrolment is, however, likely to be much less as some of the facilities approved in 1990-91 will become operational only from the next academic year and also because in some cases the facilities created may not be fully utilised. Six voluntary organisations have been assisted and an amount of Rs. 33.66 lakhs was released to them upto the end of 1990-91. The statements at Annexure I and II give the statewide achievements.

*Special Vocational Courses*

7. This Department had taken up with various Govt. Departments and Public Sector undertakings the question of introducing special vocational courses related to functional areas of

those organisations as mentioned below:—

A two-year vocational course in General Insurance has been started in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation from 1988-89. The course has been started in 18 schools throughout the country. Students who successfully complete the course with prescribed qualifying marks are appointed as Assistants after successful completion of apprenticeship.

A two-year vocational course in Life Insurance was started in 1989-90 in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation in 20 schools throughout the country. Students who complete this course with Grade B+ and above would be absorbed as Assistants in LIC



subject to an interview and medical examination.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Railways, a two-year vocational course for Railway commercial staff has been started in 5 schools from the academic year 1991-92. More schools are being identified for introduction of the course from 1992-93. The selection of students for this course is through an open entrance examination conducted by the Railway Recruitment Board.

The following four vocational courses are being started in a few schools of Delhi from the academic year 1991-92:—

- (i) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM).
- (ii) Laboratory Technicians
- (iii) X-Ray Technicians.
- (iv) Ophthalmic Technicians.

The ANM course of 18 months duration run by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in two of its own institutions has been upgraded to a +2 level vocational course of 2 years duration. These institutions have been affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education for purposes of examination and certification. The other three courses are being started in Government Senior Secondary Schools. Collaborative arrangements with the hospitals for providing practical training and part-time teaching staff have been finalised.

In collaboration with the Office of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, the following three courses are being started in about 10 schools in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92. The courses are:—

- (i) Hand Block Printing, Textile and Vegetable Dyeing at Farukhabad.
- (ii) Embroidery at Lucknow.
- (iii) Metal Craft at Moradabad.

8. An Inter-Ministerial Electronics Co-ordination Committee has been set up by the Deptt. of Electronics to co-ordinate electronics related employment and training programmes. At the suggestion of this Committee the State Electronics Developmental Corporations are being involved in the identification of relevant electronics related vocational courses and helping in the training of teachers.

#### *Apprenticeship Training*

9. The Apprentices Act 1961 was amended in 1986 to include Apprenticeship training for the passouts of the vocational courses at the +2 level. Subsequently Apprenticeship Rules were modified in September, 1987 and later in April 1988 by which 20 subject fields were notified for coverage of vocational students under the Apprenticeship Scheme. Efforts are being made to cover more vocational courses under the Apprentices Act. The Apprentices Act is being implemented through four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training (BOATs) of the Ministry of HRD, Department of Education located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. It is a statutory obligation on the part of every establishment covered by the provisions of the Apprentices Act to provide facilities for training for a specific number of apprentices. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 75.39 lakhs has been made available to the Board in Southern Region and Rs. 18.30 lakhs in Western Region for this purpose.

#### *Wage Employment*

10. The success of Vocational Education Programme would depend upon the placement of vocational passouts in wage and self-employment. At

the instance of the Deptt. of Education, the Deptt. of Personnel & Training has issued a circular in November 1988 to all Ministries/Departments requesting them to review their recruitment rules in order to make the vocational passouts eligible for employment. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to take urgent action in this regard in respect of State Departments/Organisations. The Staff Selection Commission have agreed to invite attention of the concerned Ministries/Departments to the circular of Department of Personnel & Training regarding eligibility of vocational passouts for those posts where minimum qualification is higher secondary. The Banking Division has intimated that the vocational students would be eligible for posts in the banking sector.

#### *Self Employment*

11. The organised sector can provide employment to only about 10% of the total work force. It is therefore, necessary to prepare vocational students for self employment. The question of providing loan facilities on easy terms to vocational students to enable them to set up small scale business has been taken up with the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Rural Development. The Ministry of Finance have intimated that under instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India to all banks to finance small scale industries at liberalised margin and concessional rates of interest, the vocational passouts would have no difficulty in getting bank assistance. It has been decided by the Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) 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).

#### *Vertical Mobility*

12. The vocational courses at +2 level are by and large expected to be terminal in nature. However, there should be some opportunities for professional growth and career improvement for those who wish to pursue higher academic studies in Arts, Science, Commerce subjects to upgrade their skills through degree level courses in vocational subjects.

12.2 The matter was taken up with the University Grants Commission and NCERT. It was agreed in a meeting attended by the representatives of the Department of Education, NCERT, UGC and other experts that the vocational passouts with the Commerce subjects should be eligible for admission to degree courses in Commerce without any bridge course. For Science Subjects, the vocational passouts would be required to pass a bridge course. It was also decided that the requirement of vertical mobility of vocational passouts would be kept in view while restructuring the degree level courses. The question of restructuring courses at degree level for meeting the requirement of the vertical mobility of the vocational passouts is under consideration by the University Grants Commission.

12.3 The UGC had written to the Vice-Chancellors of 146 Universities and 28 deemed Universities about the eligibility of vocational passouts for admission to undergraduate courses in universities and colleges. So far 73 universities/deemed universities have responded. It is observed that out of these 52 universities/deemed universities are allowing the vocational stream students admission at the undergraduate level.

## ANNEXURE I

*Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education  
No. of Vocationalisation approved and schools involved*

Name of the State/UT.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		TOTAL (4 years)	
	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	325	182	314	171	11	..	329	184	979	537
2 Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Assam	30	10	80	40	..	..	..	..	110	50
4 Bihar	129	43	..	..	..	..	324	108	453	151
5 Goa	65	20	..	..	..	..	13	6	78	26
6 Gujarat	..	..	477	159	..	..	141	47	618	206
7 Haryana	284	53	116	65	..	..	86	33	486	156
8 Himachal Pradesh	30	15	..	..	20	10	27	15	77	40
9 Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11
10 Karnataka	100	69	140	80	..	..	50	50	290	99
11 Kerala	..	..	200	100	150	50	50	25	400	175
12 Madhya Pradesh	44	13	1025	356	..	..	43	21	1112	390
13 Maharashtra	507	169	450	150	..	..	..	..	957	319
14 Manipur	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	9	3
15 Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	20	10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16 Mizoram . . . . .		17	4	..	..	..	..	13	13	30	17
17 Nagaland . . . . .		8	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	16	8
18 Orissa . . . . .		24	31	600	150	..	..	..	..	724	181
19 Punjab . . . . .		01	67	..	..	..	..	285	95	486	162
20 Rajasthan . . . . .		84	51	55	24	..	..	182	50	321	125
21 Sikkim . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	7	5
22 Tamilnadu . . . . .		340	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1240	400
23 Tripura . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		800	200	450	150	..	..	500	250	1750	600
25 West Bengal . . . . .		39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		3127	1070	4216	1548	481	160	2389	1026	10213	3804

**(B) Union Territories**

1 Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .		..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	6	6
2 Chandigarh . . . . .		..	..	18	3	..	..	6	2	24	5
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Daman Diu . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Delhi . . . . .		40	10	..	..	..	..	3	3	43	13
6 Lakshadweep . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Pondicherry . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	16	12
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		40	10	18	3	3	3	28	20	89	36

*Voluntary/Non-Govt./Autonomous Organisations*

Name of the Organisations	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		Total (years)	
	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools	No. of Voc. Sec- tions	Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Society for rural Industrialisation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Indian Institute of Education, Pune . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rama Krishna Vivekananda Mission . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
4 Nutan Vidya Mandir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5 Manuj Kalyan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
6 Central Tibetan School Administration, Delhi . . . . .	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	..	14	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C)</b> . . . . .	3167	1080	4237	1552	484	163	2428	1046	10316	3841

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)</i>				
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Andhra Pradesh .	562.63	730.32	177.06	886.85	2356.86
2 Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
3 Assam . . . . .	30.10	82.61	..	42.62	155.33
4 Bihar . . . . .	136.09	..	7.41	558.611	703.111
5 Goa . . . . .	68.53	28.47	64.59	80.630	242.22
6 Gujarat . . . . .	..	236.64	1173.31	778.031	2187.981
7 Haryana . . . . .	276.12	353.03	129.87	184.83	943.85
8 Himachal Pradesh	30.90	1.86	98.06	177.385	308.205
9 Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	16.50	16.50
10 Karnataka . . . . .	93.00	244.70	49.21	156.80	543.71
11 Kerala . . . . .	..	226.42	223.44	353.23	803.09
12 Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	57.16	745.00	1121.48	1221.42	3145.06
13 Maharashtra . . . . .	495.90	469.66	509.38	267.205	1742.145
14 Manipur . . . . .	..	11.68	..	..	11.68
15 Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..	20.75	20.75
16 Mizoram . . . . .	21.42	7.12	..	16.68	45.22
17 Nagaland . . . . .	8.00	..	..	14.84	22.84
18 Orissa . . . . .	156.19	600.00	83.72	510.40	1350.31
19 Punjab . . . . .	211.59	..	50.25	371.71	633.55
20 Rajasthan . . . . .	58.34	159.22	72.35	561.543	851.453
21 Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	5.325	5.325
22 Tamilnadu . . . . .	112.56	225.00	358.11	279.558	975.228
23 Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
24 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	829.88	800.00	203.69	707.25	2540.82
25 West Bengal . . . . .	40.69	..	..	..	40.69
Total (A) . . . . .	3189.1	4921.73	4321.93	7212.250	19645.618
<i>(B) Union Territories</i>					
1 Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	3.24	3.238	6.478
2 Chandigarh . . . . .	..	42.70	42.70	12.34	55.04
		(not claimed during 1988-89)	(Claimed in 1989-90)		
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4 Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
5 Delhi . . . . .	36.52	..	4.18	42.86	83.56
6 Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7 Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	16.63	16.63
Total (B)	36.52	42.70	50.12	75.068	161.708

<i>Name of the Voluntary Organisation</i>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1 Society for rural industrialisation . . .	..	5.00	5.00	6.00	16.00
2 Indian Institute of Education . . .	..	1.00	1.10	2.27	4.37
3 Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission . . .	..	..	..	0.746	0.746
4 Gujarat Research Society . . .	..	..	..	0.30	0.30
5 Nutan Vidya Mandir . . .	..	..	..	0.511	0.511
6 Manuj Kalyan . . .	..	..	..	6.39	6.39
7 Oper Main System . . .	..	..	..	0.75	0.75
8 Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) . . .	..	..	15.39	75.39	90.78
9 Apprenticeship Training (Western Region) . . .	..	..	..	18.30	18.30
10 Central Tibetan School Administration . . .	..	2.54	3.11	..	5.65
Total (C) . . .	..	8.54	24.60	110.657	143.797
Admn. Expenditure . . .	..	..	..	2.00	..
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	3225.02	4972.97	4396.65	7399.983	19996.00
Or (say) . . .	3226.00	4973.00	4397.00	7400.00	19996.00

### STATEMENT III

#### *A Brief Note on Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment*

##### *Introduction*

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) had been started by the Department of Rural Development on 15th August, 1979 as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide the technical skills and to upgrade the traditional skills of the rural youth who are in the age group of 18-35 years from the families below the poverty line. This is to enable them to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries,

services and business activities. In August 1983, the scope of the programme was enlarged by including wage employment to the trained youth in case of project linkages under specified conditions. On completion of training, the TRYSEM beneficiaries are assisted under the main programme "Integrated Rural Development Programme" (IRDP).

The minimum coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes was 30% of the total youth selected for training but from the current year, the coverage of SC & ST youth has been increased to 50%. Similarly, the minimum coverage of women was 33-1/3% and it has now been increased to 40%. It has also been decided to earmark 3% resources of the programme for physically handicapped persons.

Progress under TRYSEM during 1990-91 (As on 7/8/91)

S.No.	State/UT	Target	Trained (Nos.)			Trained (%)			Trained Total and Self Em-ployed			Trained Total and Wage Em-ployed		
			Total	SC/ST	Women	Total	SC/ST	Women	Total	Self Em-ployed	Wage Em-ployed	Total	Wage Em-ployed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1	Andhra Pradesh	22722	15020	8152	6769	66.10	54.27	45.07	5562	1245	6807			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1064	355	355	307	33.36	100.00	86.48	310	..	310			
3	Assam	10110	6487	339	431	64.16	5.23	6.64	2695	47	2742			
4	Bihar	43382	21734	9275	12301	50.10	42.68	56.60	9213	1737	10950			
5	Goa	4892	3546	33	3105	72.49	0.93	87.56	2126	1272	3398			
6	Gujarat	37232	15681	9015	6947	42.12	57.49	44.30	4980	1583	6563			
7	Haryana	4656	2097	696	1202	45.04	33.19	57.32	742	314	1056			
8	Himachal Pradesh	3712	1350	810	756	36.37	60.00	56.00	608	344	952			
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5148	9	2	1	0.17	22.22	11.11	4	..	4			
10	Karnataka	12910	9070	2931	4470	70.26	32.32	49.28	1527	417	1944			
11	Kerala	12226	5657	2033	3667	46.27	35.94	64.82	1809	2651	4460			
12	Madhya Pradesh	33360	23212	13373	10642	69.58	57.61	45.85	14319	3436	17755			
13	Maharashtra	26940	18016	7660	7444	66.87	42.52	41.32	9085	2169	11254			
14	Manipur	610	129	88	112	21.15	68.22	86.82	80	16	96			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Meghalaya . . . . .	534	36	36	34	6.74	100.00	94.44	..	..	..
16	Mizoram. . . . .	1306	750	750	558	57.43	100.00	74.40	357	243	600
17	Nagaland . . . . .	642	138	138	86	21.50	100.00	62.32	103	37	140
18	Orissa . . . . .	26248	12726	6167	5357	48.48	48.46	42.09	11413	6649	18062
19	Punjab . . . . .	17474	10287	5313	7693	58.87	51.65	74.78	8731	1646	10377
20	Rajasthan . . . . .	28688	4007	1587	1812	13.97	39.61	45.22	4547	4089	8636
21	Sikkim . . . . .	344	161	67	147	46.80	41.61	91.30	..	78	78
22	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	26504	9725	4153	4158	36.69	42.70	42.76	2498	3490	5988
23	Tripura . . . . .	3692	347	205	226	9.40	59.08	65.13	67	44	111
24	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	72796	57195	25317	29341	78.57	44.26	51.30	33503	7411	40914
25	West Bengal . . . . .	25378	14916	5801	6702	58.78	38.89	44.93	8095	2183	10278
26	A & N Islands. . . . .	148	NR	NR	NR	..	..	..	NR	NR	NR
27	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOT IMPLEMENTED											
28	D & N Haveli . . . . .	58	36	36	11	62.07	100.00	30.56	9	..	9
29	Daman & Diu . . . . .	220	110	19	58	50.00	17.27	52.73	64	..	64
30	Delhi . . . . .	1820	886	231	773	48.68	26.07	87.25	456	90	546
31	Lakshadweep . . . . .	76	13	13	7	17.11	100.00	53.85	..	..	..
32	Pondicherry . . . . .	422	272	27	190	64.45	9.93	69.85	112	120	232
33	ALL INDIA . . . . .	425314	233968	104622	115307	55.01	44.72	49.28	123015	41311	164326

*Expenditure Incurred on TRYSEM Training during 1990-91*  
(7/8/91)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Central Share</i>	<i>State Share</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	71.99	143.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	5.54
3	Assam	..	..	..
4	Bihar	..	..	..
5	Goa	19.16	19.16	38.32
6	Gujarat	111.21	111.22	222.43
7	Haryana	..	..	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.16	5.16	10.32
9	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	0.00
10	Karnataka	101.14	101.15	202.29
11	Kerala	72.97	63.98	136.95
12	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	256.83
13	Maharashtra	..	..	229.44
14	Manipur	..	..	0.00
15	Meghalaya	..	..	0.00
16	Mizoram	11.10	11.10	22.20
17	Nagaland	6.12	6.12	12.44
18	Orissa	131.27	131.27	262.54
19	Punjab	36.19	37.46	73.65
20	Rajasthan	43.04	43.04	86.08
21	Sikkim	0.24	0.24	0.48
22	Tamil Nadu	142.90	142.90	285.80
23	Tripura	5.52	5.52	11.05
24	Uttar Pradesh	265.02	265.02	530.04
25	West Bengal	95.88	95.87	191.75
26	A & N Islands	..	..	0.00
27	Chandigarh	— Not Implemented —		
28	D & N Haveli	0.15	..	0.15
29	Daman & Diu	0.62	..	0.62
30	Delhi	10.81	..	10.81
31	Lakshadweep	0.10	..	0.10
32	Pondicherry	5.89	..	5.89
33	ALL INDIA	1136.48	1111.20	2247.68

### STATEMENT IV

#### *Scheme for Providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth*

##### 1. Objective

The objective of this scheme is to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self employment ventures in Industry Service and Business through the provisions of a package of assistance.

##### 2. Title of the Scheme

This is known as 'Scheme for providing self employment to educated unemployed youth'.

##### 3. Target Group

The scheme covers all educated unemployed youth who are matriculates (class X passed) and are within the age group of 18—35 years. Women and technically trained persons are given due consideration/weightage. From 1986-87, a minimum of 30% of the total sanctions has been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons. ITI passed youth are also now eligible to set up industry/service ventures. The scheme is meant for providing self employment to unemployed educated youth who are not able to muster their own capital. Accordingly w.e.f. 1986-87 a ceiling of income of Rs. 10,000/- per annum per family has been fixed as a criteria for eligibility under the scheme so that relatively affluent sections of the society do not corner the benefits of this scheme.

A minimum of 50% ventures should be through industry route and not more than 30% of the ventures should relate to business sector.

##### 4. Size of the target

The scheme aims at providing Self Employment to 2,50,000 educated unemployed youth through Industry, Service and Business routes every year. This target had to be reduced to 1,25,000 in 1987-88 and in 1989-90 due to budgetary constraints.

##### 5. Coverage

The scheme extends to all areas of the country except cities with more than one million population as per 1981 census. The cities namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur and Pune are, therefore, not covered under this scheme.

##### 6. Nodal Agency

*District Level* District Industries Centres are assigned operational responsibility of the Scheme at the district-level over and above their present normal activities. District Industries Centres in consultation with the Lead Banks of the respective areas function as the Nodal Agency for formulation of Self-employment plans, their implementation and monitoring under the overall guidance of the State Governments. The DICs are required to formulate location specific plans of action based on realistic demand assessment for various services and projects and number of entrepreneurs that each particular line of production and services would be able to absorb. The concerned Small Industries Service Institutes are to assist the District Industries Centres in carrying out surveys, assessment of potentials and preparation of projects.

##### 7. Implementation

The overall supervision is provided by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries with the assistance of the Banking Division of the Deptt. of Economic Affairs and the Industry Departments of the State/UT Governments. Implementation of the Scheme by DICs involves identification of beneficiaries, selection of specific avocations, identification of the support system required by the beneficiaries, escort services and close liaison with the banks and other local agencies concerned with industry, trade and service sectors. There is a Task Force at the DIC level consisting of the General Manager, DIC who is its Chairman, Credit Manager of the DIC,

a representative each from the Lead Bank and concerned Small Industries Service Institute, District Employment Officer and two representatives of leading banks of the district. The DIC Task Force is responsible for (i) motivating and selecting the entrepreneurs, (ii) identifying and preparing schemes in trade, service establishments and cottage and small industries, (iii) determining the avocation/activities for each of the entrepreneurs, (iv) recommending loan for the entrepreneurs (v) getting speedy clearance, as necessary from the authorities concerned. Adequate publicity is given to the Scheme by the DIC and applications invited directly. The entrepreneurs should apply to the DIC on plain paper along with necessary documents, certificates etc.

#### 8. Finance

(a) *Composite Loan*: After identification of the beneficiaries and subject to their project being found feasible/viable by DIC Task Force banks provide to each entrepreneur a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000 for service ventures and Rs. 15,000 for small business ventures. For loan upto Rs. 35,000 banks do not require collateral guarantee or margin.

(b) *Government Assistance*: The assistance from Government is in the shape of an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loan contracted by the entrepreneurs from the banks. The subsidy is released to banks after disbursement of the loan. It is not however, released to the borrower. The subsidy portion is kept as a fixed deposit which is held by the banks under the name of the borrower and earns interest at the rate applicable to the relevant term of maturity. Total financial requirement of the project is given by the banks in the form of a composite loan (Term Loan + working capital). When 3/4th of the loan amount due is recovered the balance of 3/4th is adjusted by the banks against the deposit in the name of the borrower. Assets created by the bank

loan are mortgaged to the bank till full repayment of the loan. Where there is serious default and the dues are not recovered, the amount, if any realised after meeting the bank dues is credited to the Government account.

(c) Loans sanctioned under the SEEUY Scheme including loans upto Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures attract interest at the rate of 10% per annum for specified backward areas and 12% per annum for other areas.

(d) *Repayment Areas*: The repayment is in instalments beginning after an initial moratorium between 6 months and 18 months. The instalments range over 3-7 years depending upon the nature and profitability of the venture.

(e) *Recovery*: Recovery of the loan funds is the responsibility of the banks concerned. Local Bank Managers are allowed sufficient flexibility in dealing with the cases of default. In the case of bonafide default, rescheduling is preferred.

#### 9. Training

Many of the educated unemployed may have some basic knowledge about financial management, accounting, inventory management etc. a training courses are not generally necessary except in industry sector. However, for those who require some basic training and advice about selection and use of equipment, the State Govt. are to utilise the services of Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechniques etc. (from own budgets) to provide training to them. District Industries Centres and Small Industries Service Institute have to co-ordinate all training courses wherever necessary.

#### 10. Other Inputs

For Trade and Services, sites may have to be preferably organised from State/Municipal authorities. Those opting for Industrial route are given preference by State Govts. in allotting suitable sheds in Industrial Estates

and land wherever necessary. Where machinery and equipment are required, these should be made available as far as practicable, by National Small Industries Corporation and State Agencies concerned with hire purchase. Loan instalments for sheds and machinery are a component of the capital input. Similarly, a part of the loan is available for the purpose of pre-operative expenses.

11. *Monitoring*

The District Industries Centres monitor implementation of the Scheme at district level for each sector of entrepreneurs, namely Industry, Service and Business and monthly progress report in respect of applications sanctioned (sector wise) by the bank branches in the district are sent by the latter to the DICs. The monthly progress reports by the DIC to Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries include information on number of the beneficiaries identified, num-

ber of cases sponsored, amount of credit recommended and sanctioned (sector-wise) by the banks as also the number of beneficiaries actually settled. The monthly progress report in this regard is reviewed by the District Advisory Committee of DICs. Problems of implementation, coordination and monitoring are sorted out by this Committee which is to meet once in a month. The progress report of the District Industries Centres for each month is sent by the General Manager concerned so as to reach Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries by 10th of the subsequent month positively.

12. Highest priority should be given by the DICs, banks and all concerned for successful implementation of this scheme.

13. *Progress*

The progress of the scheme since 1983 is given as under:—

Year	Target (No. in lakhs)	Cases sanctioned by Banks (No. in lakhs)	Amount of loan sanctioned by Bank (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1983-84 . . . . .	2.50	2.42	491.54
1984-85 . . . . .	2.50	2.29	429.53
1985-86 . . . . .	2.50	2.21	429.99
1986-87 . . . . .	2.50	2.17	469.91
1987-88 . . . . .	1.25	1.20	259.76
1988-89 . . . . .	2.50	1.92	404.32
1989-90 . . . . .	1.25	1.07	224.81
1990-91 . . . . .	1.25	0.98	193.98 (tentative)
1991-92 . . . . .	1.29	Scheme is in progress	

**Primary Education for Drop Outs**

4450. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOU-  
DHARY:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleas-  
ed to state:

(a) whether Government are imple-  
menting Primary Education scheme in  
order to provide adequate informal  
education to dropout female children  
in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled  
Tribes dominant areas; and

(b) if so, how effectively said pro-  
gramme is being implemented or pro-  
posed to be implemented in Bihar and  
the number of children benefited from  
it in each category during the last two  
years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b)  
Government is implementing the

scheme of Non-Formal Education to  
provide education of a quality com-  
parable to formal system to children  
from habitations without schools,  
school drop-outs, working children and  
girls who cannot attend whole day  
schools, in the educationally back-  
ward State of Arunachal Pradesh,  
Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,  
Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh,  
Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and  
West Bengal as well as in urban slum,  
hilly, desert and tribal areas and areas  
of concentration of working children  
in all other States and Union Terri-  
tories.

New teaching-learning materials  
have been introduced. Non-govern-  
mental groups have been involved in  
training and implementation of Non-  
formal Education.

According to information supplied  
by the State Government the number  
of female children of Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes covered under  
the programme during last two years  
are given below:

	1989-90	1990-91
1. Schedule Caste girls . . . . .	54,641	68,473
2. Scheduled Tribe girls . . . . .	27,320	34,236
Total . . . . .	81,961	1,02,709

[English]

**Pending Irrigation Projects in Vid-  
harba, Maharashtra**

4451. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO  
BHONSLE: Will the Minister of EN-  
VIRONMENT AND FORESTS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of irri-  
gation projects in Vidharba Region

of Maharashtra pending with the  
Union Government for forest clear-  
ance;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing  
these projects by the Union Govern-  
ment; and

(c) when the clearance is likely to  
be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The de-

tails of the irrigation projects in Vidharba Region of Maharashtra pending as on 31st July, 1991 alongwith their status are furnished as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	Lower Wunna Project, Nagpur, 131.06 ha.)	} Cases are under process. Decision will be taken expeditiously on the merits of each case.
2	Pakadigudam Medium Irrigation Project, Chandrapur (16.94 ha.)	
3	Chinoda Minor Irrigation Tank, Nagpur (41.70 ha.)	
4	Chapdoh Medium Irrigation Tank, Yeotmal (8.88 ha)	
5	Jam River Medium Irrigation Project, Nagpur (12.83 ha.)	
6	Dahigaon Minor Irrigation Tank, Amravati (4.81 ha).	

[*Translation*]

**Languages other than English and Hindi Taught upto Post-Graduation Level**

4452. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of languages of the country excluding Hindi and English that are being taught upto Post-Graduation Level and the names of Universities where they are being taught;

(b) the name of languages out of them not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(c) the name of such languages in which examinations of State Service Commission are being conducted and the name of State thereof; and

(d) the name of such languages which are recognised by the Sahitya Academy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to information furnished by the UGC, the names of languages other than Hindi and English taught upto Post-Graduation Level in different universities are as indicated in the statement below.

(b) Ardhamagadhi, Dogri, Khasi, Maithili, Manipuri, Pali and Prakrit, Rajasthani, Nepali and English are not included in the 8th Schedule.

(c) Information regarding languages in which examinations of State Public Service Commissions are conducted is not available.

(d) According to information furnished by the Sahitya Academy, the Academy has recognised the following languages not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution: Dogri, English, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Nepali and Rajasthani.

## STATEMENT

<i>Name of Language</i>	<i>Name of the University where taught upto PG level</i>
1 Ardhamagadhi . . . . .	Bombay, Poona, Shivaji.
2 Assamese . . . . .	Dibrugarh, Gauhati.
3 Bengali . . . . .	Banaras, Bihar, Burdwan, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Jadavpur, Kalyani, Magadh, North Bengal, Patna, Rabindra Bharati, Ranchi, Utkal, Visva-Bharati, Tripura.
4 Dogri . . . . .	Jammu
5 Gujarati . . . . .	MS Univ. of Baroda, Bhabnagar, Bombay, Gujarat, Sardar Patel. Saurashtra, SNTD, North Gujarat.
6 Kannada . . . . .	Bangalore, Calicut, Gulbarga, Karnatak, Madras, Mangalore, Mysore, Shivaji.
7 Kahsmiri . . . . .	Kashmir.
8 Khashi . . . . .	NEHU.
9 Maithili . . . . .	Bhagalpur, Bihar, L. N. Mithila, Magadh, Patna, SNTD.
10 Malayalam . . . . .	AMU, Calicut, Kerala, Madras, Madurai Kamraj.
11 Manipuri . . . . .	Manipur.
12 Marathi . . . . .	Amravati, BHU, MS Baroda, Bombay, Goa, Gulbarga, Jiwaji, Karnatak, Marathwada, Nagpur, Osmania, Poona, Rani Durgavati, Shivaji, Vikram.
13 Oriya . . . . .	Berhampur, Sambalpur, Utkal, Visva-Bharati.
14 Nepali . . . . .	BHU, North Bengal.
15 Pali & Prakrit . . . . .	BHU, MS Baroda, Barkatullah, Bombay, Calcutta, Magadh, Marathwada, Patna, Poona, Nagpur, Gujarat, Karnatak, Mysore, ML Sukhadia, North Gujarat.
16 Punjabi . . . . .	Delhi, Guru Nanak, Jammu, Kurukshetra, Panjab, Punjabi.
17 Rajasthani . . . . .	ML Sukhadia.



<i>Name of Language</i>	<i>Name of the University where taught upto PG Level</i>
18 Sanskrit	Agra, AMU, Allahabad, Amravati, Annamalai, Avadh, APS Rewa, Banasthali Vidya-pith, Bangalore, MS Baroda, Berhampur, Bhagalpur, Bhavnagar, Barkatullah, Bihar, Bombay, Bundelkhand, Burdwan, Calcutta, Calicut, Dayalbagh E.I., Delhi, Dibrugarh, HS Gaur, Garhwal, Gauhati, Goa, Gorakhpur, Gulbarga, Guru Ghasidas, Gurukul Kangri, Himachal Pradesh, Jadavpur, Jammu Guru Nanak, Jiwaji, Jodhpur, KS Darbhanga, Kanpur, Karnatak, Kashi, Vidya-peeth, Kerala, Kumaon, Kurukshetra, LN Mithila, Lucknow, Madras, Magadh, Maharshi Dayanand, Marathwada, Meerut, ML Sukhadia, Mysore, Nagarjuna, Nagpur, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Punjabi, Rabindra Bharati, Rajasthan, Ranchi, Rani Durgavati, Ravi Shankar, Rohilkhand, Sambalpur, Saurashtra, Shivaji, SNDT, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal, Vikram. Visva-Bharati, North Gujarat, Tripura.
19 Sindhi	Bombay.
20 Tamil	Alagappa, Annamalai, Bharathiar, Calicut, Delhi, Univ. of Hyderabad, Kerala, Madurai Kamraj, Osmania, Pondicherry, Sri Venkateswara.
21 Telugu	BHU, Bangalore, Kakatiya, Madras, Nagajuna Osmania, SK Devaraya, Sri Satya Sai, Sri Venkateswara.
22 Urdu	Agra, AMU, Allahabad, Avadh, BHU, Bangalore, MS Baroda, Barkatullah, Bihar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Gulbarga, Guru Nanak, University of Hyderabad, JMI, Jammu, Kanpur, Karnatak, Kashmir, Lucknow, Madras, Magadh, Marathwada, Meerut, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Punjabi, Rajasthan, Ranchi, Rani Durgavati, Rohilkhand, Shivaji, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal, Vikram.

[English]

**Urban Studies in Eastern States**

4453. SHRI AMAL DATTA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sponsored or assisted any regional Centre for urban studies in any of the Eastern States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Regional Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration was established with assistance from Govt. of India in 1968 in the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management at Calcutta. This Institute was intended to serve the Eastern Region. In 1982 Govt. entrusted the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) with a study to evaluate the performance of this regional Centre. In its report the NIUA found that the performance of the centre was not satisfactory. Inter-alia, the evaluation report revealed that the Centre had failed to conduct any course during the year 1981-82. Efforts made by the Ministry to revive the Centre were not successful. In view of this background it was decided to discontinue any further aid to the Institute.

#### **Environmental Studies**

4454. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sponsored or assisted any regional centre for environmental studies in any of the Eastern States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has sponsored the Centre for Mining Environment, at Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. The National Wastelands Development Board under the National Social Forestry Project has assisted in setting up two regional centres, viz., one at North Eastern Hill University, Shillong and the second at Jadavpur University, Calcutta. The Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India have set-up regional centres in the north eastern region for survey

and study of Flora and Fauna. The Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development has set-up two Centres, one each at Gangtok, Sikkim and Mokokchung, Nagaland. The Ministry had also sponsored three research projects at the Regional Plant Resources Centre, Bhubaneswar.

#### **Ecological Study by Keoladeo National Park at Bharatpur**

4455. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether an ecology study of Keoladeo National Park at Bharatpur, Rajasthan has stated that the decision to disallow Buffaloes from the Park in 1982 has had adverse consequences in the ecology system:

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government on each recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the recommendations made in the Report on the Ecological Study of the Keoladeo National Park 1980-1990 by the Bombay Natural History Society is given in the statement below:

(c) These recommendations mainly concern the management of the Keoladeo National Park. The management and control of national parks are vested with the concerned State Government. The Government of India has

conveyed these recommendations to the Government of Rajasthan and their comments in this regard are awaited.

### STATEMENT

*Summary of Recommendations contained in the report "Keoladeo National Park Ecology Study (1988-1990)" by the Bombay Natural History Society (1990).*

#### 1. Water Management

(i) Water from the Chambal should be brought to the Park for use in periods of scarcity.

(ii) The time of release of water, the yearly variation in quantum of water released, water depth in blocks, sequence of flooding and duration of dry periods should be carefully controlled. Deepening of water-spread areas should be done.

#### 2. Habitat Management

(i) *Removal of aquatic weeds:* Methods suggested for controlling the different weeds are as follows:—

(a) *Paspalum distichum:* The uncontrolled growth of this weed as a result of the removal of buffaloes from the Park is creating an ecocatastrophe. A strategy has to be worked out to get the buffaloes, the primary consumers, back into the system.

(b) *Cyperus alopecuroides:* This weed should be removed by unrooting at seedling stage wherever it grows thick.

(c) *Veriveria zizanioides and Desmostachya bipinnate:* These weeds should be removed by allowing villagers to harvest them.

(d) *Saline patches:* These patches should be reforested.

(e) *Control of Feral Cattle:* The calves should be trapped and

translocated by tranquillising. The bulls may be castrated. 'Biobullets' may also be tried.

#### 3. Fish Supply

Additional areas for retaining breeding stocks of fish during summer should be created. Controlled harvesting of fish should be allowed in May-June.

#### 4. Integrated Development Programme

An integrated development programme for the area should be launched. This should include supply of improved cookers, wind mills, health care, cottage industries, improved agricultural practices, etc. which are compatible with the management of the Park. Water supply from the Chambal should be made available to the local villages.

#### 5. Development of Tourism

This should comprise inexpensive transportation from the main gate to the Keoladeo Temple, construction of watch-towers, interpretation centre and low budget board and lodging facilities.

#### Augmentation of Drug Testing Facilities

4456. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 100 per cent assistance for augmenting drug testing facilities and 50 per cent assistance for strengthening the enforcement wing is provided;

(b) if so, whether the Drug Central Administration has one Drug Testing Laboratory at the Directorate and one such Laboratory in the Regional at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether both the Laboratories have inadequate space and staff and lack modern sophisticated testing equipments;

(d) whether to strengthen the said two testing laboratories, a proposal has been submitted to Drug Controller of India under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the State Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) It is proposed to provide assistance to State Governments to strengthen their Drug Testing Facilities and Inspectorate Staff during the 8th Plan period.

(b) No, Sir. The Drug Testing Laboratories at Hyderabad and Vijayawada are under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir, as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked for an assistance of Rs. 70 lakhs for Drug Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad and Rs. 50 lakhs for the Regional Laboratory at Vijayawada.

(f) Proposal received from various States would be considered if the Scheme is approved and provided for in the 8th Plan.

#### **Regional Drug Testing Laboratories in Southern States**

4457. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Regional Drug Testing Laboratories in any of the Southern States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh leads in production of bulk drugs and yet there is no testing laboratory in the State;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government propose to set up a Drug Testing Laboratory in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, where and by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e) There is a proposal to set up three regional drug testing laboratories during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading producers of bulk drugs and there are two drug testing laboratories in the State under the State Government.

#### **Tribal Families assisted during Seventh Five Year Plan**

4458. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal families assisted during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Moradabad and Ferozabad, year-wise;

(b) whether any study relating to the benefits actually enjoyed by tribals has ever been conducted; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be extended to tribals of the above regions during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of Scheduled Tribe (ST) families assisted during the Seventh

Plan Period in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is as under:

<i>Year-wise</i>	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>U.P.</i>
1985-86 . . . . .	196490	61726	4496
1986-87 . . . . .	241862	86616	4570
1987-88 . . . . .	280506	94231	4708
1988-89 . . . . .	281071	75713	3244
1989-90 . . . . .	220350	69201	3703
	1220279	387487	20721

The 1981 Census figure shows that S.T. population in Moradabad and Ferozabad is negligible (621 & 118 respectively).

(b) Evaluation studies are conducted from time to time by State Tribal Research Institutes, Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission and other research organisations. Guidelines have also been issued to the States/UTs to undertake concurrent evaluation of tribal beneficiaries through spot checks to be carried out by the State Govt. Officers visiting the field.

(c) The amount proposed to be allocated out of Special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan areas of these states during 1991-92 is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Proposed allocation of SCA during 91-92 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	6566.87
2	Rajasthan . . . . .	1613.36
3	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	56.10

**Review of Tribal Welfare Scheme**

4459. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review regarding implementation of tribal welfare schemes of Union Government have been made during the last two years;

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to extend the scheme of construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes girls and boys;

(d) if so, the details of such hostels constructed if any;

(e) whether the Government also propose to set up a National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Development Corporation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The review regarding implementation of various tribal welfare schemes is made annually in the discussions on Annual Tribal Sub Plan of States and Union Territories in the Ministry of Welfare and the Planning Commission. During these discussions the representatives of States/Union Territories are requested to rectify shortcomings noticed, if any, in the implementation of these schemes.

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of hostels covers Scheduled Caste girls and boys also. The number of hostel buildings sanctioned/constructed under the scheme till the end of 1990-91 were 528 for Scheduled Tribe girls and 104 for Scheduled Tribe boys and 2136 for Scheduled Caste girls and 177 for Scheduled Caste boys.

(e) and (f) National SC and ST Finance and Development Corporation has already been set up and is functioning from February, 1989 under the Ministry of Welfare. The Corporation is an apex institution to finance schemes for the economic development of SCs and STs to bring them into the mainstream by improving the flow of financial assistance to them.

#### **Medicines Manufactured in Public Sector**

4460. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether certain medicines though manufactured in public sector are purchased from the private sector for use in Government hospitals/CGHS Dispensaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any council of doctors decide/approve the procurement of these medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The medicines which are exclusively specified for being purchased from Public Sector Undertakings, are purchased from them by the Medical Store Organisation which supplies medicines to Government Hospitals and Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries. Other medicines are purchased by the Medical Store Organisation on competitive basis irrespective of Public/Private Sectors.

(c) and (d) Generally medicines are procured on the basis of a Formulary prepared by a Purchase Committee which includes Doctors/Specialists from various health units in an organisation. The Formulary is prepared keeping in view the cost factor and practical efficacy of the medicines etc. and is updated from time to time.

#### **Assistance to Enrich Forests in Orissa**

4461. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to Orissa for various plantation projects to enrich forests during the last three years; and

(b) the Districts in Orissa where the projects have been implemented along-with the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The afforestation/tree planting activities under the Twenty-Point Programme are being carried out in all the districts of Orissa. The utilisation of funds, including the central assistance, and physical progress of afforestation and tree

planting activities in Orissa during the last three years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Utilisation (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Physical progress (in lakhs hectares)</i>
1988-89	26.67	1.38
1989-90	27.19	0.84
1990-91	25.46	0.68

**Litigation Cell of Directorate of Estates**

4462. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some eviction cases which were withdrawn by the Directorate of Estates on the advice of their litigation cell were re-opened after sometime during the last three years; and

(b) if so the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, eviction cases are withdrawn on advice of the Litigation Cell.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Funds to Check Tuberculosis**

4463. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocate funds to each state Government to check Tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided to Rajasthan Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the assistance allocated to Rajasthan Government is sufficient to eradicate disease;

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to give more assistance to Rajasthan Government; and

(e) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Under the National T.B. Control Programme, there is no provision for cash assistance to States. However as per the pattern of assistance, anti T.B. Drugs/material and equipments are being provided to the T.B. Centres run by the States. Cost of anti T.B. Drugs/material and equipments provided to the State of Rajasthan during the last three years are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Actual Expr. (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	52.34
1989-90	51.65
1990-91	42.01

(c) to (e) Assistance provided in the form of anti T.B. Drugs/materials and equipments is as per the requirement of the District T.B. Centres in the State of Rajasthan for control of the disease.

**Social Forestry Programme in Rajasthan**

4464. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether social forestry programme was started in scarcity districts during the Sixth Plan for providing basic and financial needs of society;

(b) if so, the number and names of such districts in Rajasthan;

(c) whether afforestation in agriculture forestry, extension forestry and in under-developed forests has been done under the said programme for providing fuel, fodder and timber to rural areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A Centrally sponsored scheme, namely "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations", was implemented during the Sixth Plan period in 157 fuelwood-deficit districts of the country to meet the fuel, fodder and small timber needs of the people. These included 10 Districts in Rajasthan State are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d) Afforestation/tree planting activities, including social forestry, undertaken during the Seventh Plan period aimed at the following:—

To meet the essential fuelwood, fodder and small timber needs of the people, specially in the rural areas.

To increase vegetal cover on all degraded and unutilized lands through community participation.

To motivate people to plant trees on marginal farmlands unsuitable for agriculture, with a view to ensure optimum productivity and use of land.

To create a peoples' movement for achieving the above objectives.

## STATEMENT

*List of Districts in Rajasthan selected for implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations"*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Districts</i>
1	Jaipur
2	Udaipur
3	Bharatpur
4	Alwar
5	Bhilwara
6	Ajmer
7	Banswara
8	Jhunjhunu
9	Kota
10	Sawaimadhopur

### **Grant to State Governments on Paper used for Note Books and Printing of Books**

4465. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have submitted a memorandum to provide grant to the State Governments on the paper used for note books and printing of books being distributed to school children;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to revive this grant; and

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

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

(b) and (c) There was never any scheme to provide grant to States/UTs for procurement of Paper. Therefore, the question of reviving grant does not arise. However, till 31st March,



1990 there was a scheme for subsidised supply of White Printing Paper for the production of school text books and exercise books. The scheme was discontinued thereafter.

**Clearance of Dholpur Thermal Power Project**

4466. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Government of Rajasthan regarding Dholpur Thermal Power Project is pending with the Union Government for its approval since 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according approval to the project; and

(c) whether this project is being included in Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal was first referred in April, 1985 and was rejected due to site being environmentally incompatible. Since, the new site proposed in May, 1991 is also not considered suitable, the State authorities have been advised to select a site in conformity with environmental guidelines.

(c) Neither the project nor the Eighth Five Year Plan has yet been finalised.

[English]

**Efficacy of Medicines**

4467. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many medicines used for controlling falling hairs, premature greying and dandruff are available in the market;

(b) if so, whether such medicines are approved by the Government;

(c) whether the efficacy of these medicines have been tested before they are released in the market for sale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) The Drugs Controller (India) has not approved any medicine used for controlling falling hairs and premature greying. However, certain medicated shampoos containing Selenium Sulphide are marketed under different brand names for the treatment of dandruff and fungal infections of the scalp.

The efficacy of Selenium Sulphide against Pityriasis Capitis, the causative organism for dandruff has been tested.

**Opening of College in Memory of Acharya Narendra Dev in New Delhi**

4468. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any college in the memory of Acharya Narendra Dev has been opened at New Delhi under Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said college aimed at providing specialised courses for students;

(d) if so, the names of these courses with criteria for admission in each course and number of seats available in each course;

(e) whether Government propose to set up more similar colleges in future in other States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, and Delhi Administration, it was been decided to start a College named 'Acharya Narendra Dev College' at Rajokari in New Delhi from the current academic year.

(c) and (d) The University has informed that the College would initially offer the following Courses with a maximum number of seats indicated against each of them:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course</i>	<i>No. of students</i>
1.	B.Sc. General Group 'A'	60
2.	B.A. (Pass) with Economics, Political Science and History	60
3.	B.Com. (Hons.)	40

The criteria for admission of students to these Courses is strictly according to merit on the basis of percentage of marks secured by the candidates in the qualifying examination.

(e) and (f) The Central Government does not establish any Colleges on its own. The Colleges are generally established by State Governments, Universities or private managements, keeping in view the educational and other requirements of the region and availability of resources.

#### **Public Health Problems due to use of Tobacco**

4469. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a national programme and action plan for reducing public health problem related to use of tobacco in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign organisation would be involved in this programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) These details have not yet been worked out.

#### **Welfare Schemes for SCs/STs**

4470. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch various welfare schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections including maternity assistance to pregnant agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these schemes are to be launched simultaneously in all the States and Union Territories;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) the amount allocated for each programme, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) :** (a) to (e) The large number of programmes/schemes launched earlier for the welfare of SCs and STs continue to be in operation. The basic strategy for development of SCs is the strategy of Special Component Plan and similarly it is Tribal Sub-Plan for STs under which plan outlays in proportion to the population of SCs and STs are earmarked for their welfare covering

a large number of programmes. During 7th Plan, SCP expenditure for the welfare of SCs was Rs. 6,916.92 crores. For the welfare of STs, expenditure under TSP during 7th Plan was Rs. 7,076.50 crores. The SCP outlay for 1990-91 was Rs. 2,348.26 crores and for 1991-92, the proposed outlay is Rs. 3,270.84 crores. The TSP outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1991.98 crores and proposed TSP outlay for 91-92 is Rs. 2527 crores.

Besides above, the Government of India are implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Post-Matric Scholarships for SCs and STs, Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations, Book Banks for SCs and STs, Boys and Girls Hostel Schemes for SCs and STs, Coaching and Allied Schemes to prepare SC and ST candidates for competitive and entrance examinations, implementation of PCR Act and SC and the ST the Prevention of Atrocities Act, Liberation of Scavengers, grant-in-aid to voluntary bodies working for the welfare of SCs and STs, etc. The Government of India also provides 49% towards the share capital of State level SC and ST Development Corporations. National SC and ST Development Corporation is also been set up for the welfare of SCs and STs with the paid up capital of Rs. 50 crores. To ensure remunerative prices for the minor forest produce, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) has been set up.

Besides above, Government of India gives Special Central Assistance to State Governments for filling in critical gaps in the implementation of SCP and TSP strategy. During 7th Plan, Rs. 806 crores had been released by Government of India to States as SCA as an additive to the SCP. The amount proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 225 crores out of which Rs. 75 crores have already been released. Similarly, Special Central Assistance is given for TSPs also. An amount of Rs. 847 crores was given as SCA during 7th Plan for STP.

The amount proposed to be released during 1991-92 is Rs. 250 crores.

Amount allocated to various States and Union Territories for the welfare of SCs and STs under various schemes during 7th Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are being compiled.

A few new schemes for the development of SCs and STs may also be launched during 8th Five Year Plan, details of which cannot be disclosed at this stage. However, a National Backward Classes finance and Development Corporation for socially & Educationally Backward Classes is proposed to be shortly set up by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Naleti**

4471. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Naleti, District Kangra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened depending on the availability of necessary infrastructure i.e. land, temporary accommodation and 50% residential accommodation for the staff, availability of resources and administrative considerations.

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has sponsored a proposal for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya

at Naleti. The details of facilities required vis-a-vis those being made available by the sponsoring agency are as under:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Facilities required as per the norm of the K.V.S.</i>	<i>Facilities offered by the sponsoring State Government</i>
1 Land . . . . .	15 acres	10 acres
2 Temporary accommodation.	12 rooms	09 rooms
3 Residential accommodation	50% of staff	NIL
4 Number of Central Government employees Children	200	200

[English]

#### Land for Hotel Site at Windsor Place

4472. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any demand for hotel-site near Windsor Place, New Delhi against payment in foreign exchange;

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

(c) when the land is proposed to be allotted alongwith the terms of payment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) There was a proposal to auction a site at Windsor Place for the construction of a hotel. Prequalification notice was published in leading newspapers on 22nd and 23rd September, 1989 inviting applications from interested parties both Indian and foreign companies. Among the applications that were received some were from foreign companies which would have brought in equity in foreign exchange.

It was later decided by Govt. not to auction the site for a hotel.

#### Development of Aravali Mountain Ranges

4473. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up schemes for the development of Aravali mountain ranges in Rajasthan and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The following special projects have been taken up:—

(i) For the Aravali range falling in Haryana State and covering the districts of Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon and Faridabad, a project for rehabilitation of common lands has been taken up for implementation by the State Government

with financial assistance being provided by the European Economic Community. The total project outlay is Rs. 49 crores over a period of eight years.

(ii) For the Aravali range in Rajasthan State, covering the districts of Alwar, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur, an afforestation project is under negotiation with Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (Japan). The total outlay of this project is expected to be Rs. 167 crores over a period of five years.

(iii) The National Wastelands Development Board has taken up Integrated Wastelands Development Projects in Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts of Aravali Hills in Rajasthan and Central assistance of Rs. 405.61 lakhs has been released so far for implementation of these projects.

### **Incidence of Malaria**

4474. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from Malaria, per annum in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the country-wide survey has been undertaken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to eradicate Malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme regular monitoring of all fever cases and the occurrence of malaria diseases is carried out through health infrastructure of the primary health centres all over the country. As per reports received from the State Health Authorities the number of malaria cases reported during the last three years is given in the statement below.

(d) the following steps are being continued for control of Malaria:

Selective judicious residual insecticidal spray with appropriate insecticides.

Fortnightly surveillance for detection and treatment of cases.

Bio-environmental control methods through minor engineering modification in rural areas and anti-larval measures through chemicals and use of larvivorous fish.

Intensification of special inputs in highly malarious areas with emphasis on personal protection measures, community involvement through health education etc.

## STATEMENT

*Malaria Incidence (1988-1990)*

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of cases		
		1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
1	Anadhra Pradesh	62535	82519	81366
2	Arumachal Pradesh	19254	20865	12370
3	Assam	56296	62274	60282
4	Bihar	29278	40008	27227
5	Goa	6732	4495	4832
6	Gujarat	460683	598653	488541
7	Haryana	9237	23711	50452
8	Himachal Pradesh	10208	8589	14379
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4430	3068	5478
10	Karnataka	127008	106683	56980
11	Kerala	5147	6126	6411
12	Madhya Pradesh	306882	252886	195147
13	Maharashtra	84030	122314	109806
14	Manipur	1076	9570	90
15	Meghalaya	11863	10701	7037
16	Mizoram	20339	18417	13823
17	Nagaland	3744	3051	1603
18	Orissa	206068	260815	237994
19	Punjab	33342	32146	29141
20	Rajasthan	104109	112316	85864
21	Sikkim	23	30	17
22	Tamil Nadu	75953	90478	117428
23	Tripura	6178	5991	5079
24	Uttar Pradesh	135096	101815	98927
25	West Bengal	36318	18822	19423
26	A & N Islands	3360	2655	2391
27	Chandigarh	14157	15407	26813
28	D & N Haveli	5845	4741	5015
29	Daman & Diu	779	784	801
30	Delhi	14423	10761	12044
31	Lakshadweep	1	4	6
32	Pondicherry	309	784	801
33	Coalfields	126	104	97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1854830</b>	<b>2022809</b>	<b>1777253</b>

**Assistance for Family Welfare Programmes in Kerala**

4475. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE:

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

(a) the targets fixed under family welfare programme in Kerala for 1990-91 and achievements made:

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to the State under this programme and the percentage of the amount utilised out of it:

(c) whether the Union Government propose to give special financial assistance for family welfare programmes in Kerala:

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to Union Government in this regard: and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-

MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A statement containing targets and achievements in respect of Family Welfare Programme in Kerala State during 1990-91 is given below.

(b) During 1990-91 an assistance amounting to Rs. 35.13 crores (both Cash and Kind) has been provided to the Govt. of Kerala for implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. As per the information received from the Kerala State, the expenditure incurred by them during that year is Rs. 35.35 crores.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) A proposal for release of an additional grant-in-aid of Rs. 154.59 lakhs for meeting the expenses on terminal activities under the World Bank assisted India Population Project-III in Kerala was received from the Government of Kerala. The proposal was, however, not agreed to as the entire committed assistance of Rs. 45.30 crores constituting Government of India's share out of the total project cost of Rs. 50.33 crores was provided to the Kerala State. The State Government was also informed accordingly.

**STATEMENT**

*Targets and achievements made under the Family Welfare Programme in Kerala during 1990-91*

<i>Family Planning Methods/ MCH Programme</i>	<i>Targets 1990-91</i>	<i>Achievements (a) 1990-91 (April, 90 to March, 91)</i>
1	2	3
<b>A. Family Planning Methods</b>		
1 Sterlisations . . . . .	200,000	190,547
2 I.U.D. Insertions . . . . .	150,000	119,747
3 C.C. Users . . . . .	297,200	305,889
4 O.P. Users . . . . .	50,300	40,651

1	2	3
<b>B. MCH Activities</b>		
<i>(i) Immunisation</i>		
1 Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant Mothers . . . . .	623,730	644,001
2 D.P.T. Immunisation for Children . . . . .	581,840	591,714
3 Polio . . . . .	581,840	607,516
4 B.C.G. . . . .	581,840	656,370
5 Measles . . . . .	581,840	543,196
6 D.T. Immunisation for children . . . . .	532,840	247,646
7. T.T. (10 years) . . . . .	507,460	290,021
8 T.T. (16 years) . . . . .	507,460	273,623
<i>(ii) Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among</i>		
(a) Total women . . . . .	530,106	593,917
(b) Children (1-5 years) . . . . .	1,600,000	1,008,004
<i>(iii) Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency . . . . .</i>		
	1,500,000	2,488,900 (in doses)

@Figures Provisional.

### Research on Baby Foods

4476. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the medical researchers in United Kingdom have found that many baby foods failed to meet a child's daily nutritional needs as all such foods are diluted with water etc., and are not fit for healthy development of the child;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Academy of Paediatricians have also found that such baby foods available in the market are imported and not good for healthy development of the child and urged the Government to discourage its use in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for improvement in the quality of the baby foods and restricting import thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Decentralisation of University Grants Commission

4477. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to de-centralise functioning of University Grants Commission into four Zone Centres of East, West, North and South;

(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) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has assigned a study to Administrative Staff College of India to review the present organisational structure of the Commission. Meanwhile, the Commission has taken a decision, in principle, to set up regional offices in different parts of the country. The powers and functions to be allocated to these regional offices would be finalised after the report of the ASCI has been received.

#### **Functioning of Private Nursing Homes in Delhi**

4478. **SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently reviewed the functioning of private nursing homes in Delhi and in other Metropolitan cities which have been allowed to import special equipments on certain conditions but have failed to fulfil such conditions:

(b) if so, the salient feature of the conditions laid down for import of such equipments:

(c) the details of nursing homes and their location which have failed to fulfil these conditions: and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against such erring nursing homes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) and (b) Directorate General of Health Services issues Customs Duty Exemption Certificates to private hospitals & clinics to import medical equipments in terms of Ministry of Finance Notification No. 64/88-Cus., dated 1-3-1988, strictly on the basis of recommendations of the

concerned State Government(s) Inter-alia, the State Government certifies that the hospitals/clinics would provide 40% free treatment to the O.P.D. patients and reserve 10% of beds for the patients having an income of less than Rs. 500/- per month.

The procedure for granting Custom Duty Exemption Certificate has been reviewed. As monitoring of the fulfilment of the conditions of duty free import was inadequate, steps are being taken to link the private hospitals/clinics, which have received Customs Duty Exemptions, to nearby Government hospitals to enable the latter to refer poor patients for free diagnostic services to such hospitals/clinics.

(c) and (d) Union Government have not carried out any such survey.

#### **D.D.A. Flats at Kondli Gharoli**

4479. **SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority flats at Kondli Gharoli (Mayur Vihar Phase III), New Delhi have not yet been made fit for habitation due to lack of basic amenities like water, electricity etc.:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) to (c) Trunk services like water and sewer have not yet been made available in Kondli Gharoli area. MCD has not able to provide water supply so far. However DDA has made alternate arrangement to supply water to the residents through tube-wells, underground reservoirs and boosting pumps. In case of need, water is also supplied to

the residents through water tankers. Supply of water is sometimes disrupted due to problems of power supply. Net-work of sewer lines and Storm water drains have also been laid. Interim arrangement for disposal of sewage has been made by constructing a sumpwell and pump-house and installing pumps for pumping out the sewage. Electricity is also available in the area though the supply is erratic on account of delay in the completion of works by DESU. The matter is constantly pursued by DDA.

[*Translation*]

#### **Industrial Establishments in Uttar Pradesh**

4480. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial establishments which were served notices in regard to spreading pollution last year in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) During the financial year 1990-91, the Uttar Pradesh Government has issued show cause notices under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to 28 industries in Uttar Pradesh.

The names of the units are:

1. M/s. Cooperative Company Ltd., Tharanpur.
2. M/s. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.
3. M/s. Bharat Shield & Fertiliser Ltd., Hapur.
4. M/s. Standard Bone and Manure, Hapur.

5. M/s. B.M.G. Bone Manure, Hapur.
6. M/s. Goldfield Bone Manure, Hapur.
7. M/s. Khureshi Bone Mill, Udyog, Hapur.
8. M/s. National Bone Mill, Udyog, Hapur.
9. M/s. Bone Mill, Udyog, Hapur.
10. M/s. Hindustan Glue Factory, Hapur.
11. M/s. Chaudary Glue Factory, Hapur.
12. M/s. Net Glue Factory, Hapur.
13. M/s. SAN Glue Factory, Hapur.
14. M/s. Al Glue Factory, Hapur.
15. M/s. S.G. Glue Factory, Hapur.
16. M/s. Areashia Glue Factory, Hapur.
17. M/s. Hira Glue Factory, Hapur.
18. M/s. ACC Glue Factory, Hapur.
19. M/s. R.K. Glue Factory, Hapur.
20. M/s. Kamar Glue Factory, Hapur.
21. M/s. Kalara Glue Factory, Hapur.
22. M/s. Batra Glue Udyog, Hapur.
23. M/s. Deepak Glue Udyog, Hapur.
24. M/s. Parabhat Glue Udyog, Hapur.
25. M/s. U.P. Glue Udyog, Hapur.
26. M/s. Raja Glue Udyog, Hapur.

27. M/s. K.H. Glue Udyog, Hapur.

28. M/s. Hammer Glue Factory, Hapur.

(b) Out of the 28 units, 2 have been issued directions for closure, namely, M/s. Cooperative company Ltd., Tharanpur and M/s. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur. Action against the remaining 26 units is under consideration.

**Homoeopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic Training Colleges in Rajasthan**

4481. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government as well as private Homoeopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic Nursing and Midwife Training colleges in Rajasthan;

(b) whether training is imparted by well qualified teachers in all these colleges on the basis of the criteria prescribed by the Government; and

(c) if not, the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Admission of Wards of Employees Posted in Jammu and Kashmir**

4482. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wards of employees who though posted in Jammu and Kashmir are not domiciled residents/

citizens of the State and are ineligible for admission to Technical Colleges/Institutes located in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether any suggestion was made by all India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association for transfer of parents on a priority basis to a place where such wards seek/get admission; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) For admission to the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar under the home quota, a student must have passed his qualifying examination from Jammu and Kashmir. The posting of parents in Jammu and Kashmir or their domicility does not make their wards eligible for admission to Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The guidelines for transfers and postings of teachers under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not provide for giving priority for transfer of the teachers to a place where their wards seek/get admissions.

**Admission of Wards of Employees Posted in J&K**

4483. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wards of employees who though posted in J&K are not domiciled residents/citizens of the State are ineligible to get admission in Medical Colleges/Institutes located in J&K; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, considering the genuine difficulties faced by the wards of non domiciled employees posted in J & K, a few seats in the Medical Colleges have been reserved for such wards. The wards are expected to appear for the relevant entrance examination. The reserved seats are filled on the basis of merit out of the respective eligible categories of wards.

**Ad Hoc Promotion of Vice Principals in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

4484. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for ad-hoc promotion of Vice-Principals to the Post of Principal in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) There is never a provision for ad-hoc promotion in recruitment rules; rather, ad-hoc promotions are resorted to because of administrative exigencies where regular appointments cannot be made immediately.

**Automatic Elevators in Government Buildings**

4485. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether automatic elevators have not been provided in most of Government buildings like Nirman Bhawan, Shastri Bhavan etc. with the result the lifts do not stop on enroute floors wherefrom a bell to stop the lift may have been given; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to replace the same with automatic elevators in Government buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The high rise government offices built up to 1970 have lifts which are not of the fully automatic mode and, therefore, require operators.

(b) When such a lift in any of these buildings is beyond economical repairs and becomes unserviceable, it is replaced by a lift of modern design having automatic features. Three lifts each in North and South Block have already been replaced and action for replacement of 11 more lifts is underway. The process of review of the performance of the existing lifts and their serviceability and replacement wherever necessary and funds are available will continue.

**ESI Hospitals in Orissa**

4486. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESI hospitals/dispensaries in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the proposal for setting up new ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) At present, there are 4 ESI Hospitals and 51 Dispensaries.

(b) The ESI Corporation has agreed, in principle, to set up 2 more ESI hospitals, one each at Rourkela and Bhubaneswar. Land for the hospital at Rourkela has already been purchased. The construction of Hospital at Rourkela has, however, been deferred, pending certain improvements in the existing hospitals. The land for the hospital at Bhubaneswar is yet to be allotted by the State Government. There is at present no proposal for setting up any new dispensary in the State.

[*Translation*]**Inclusion of Tadvi/Ladvi Caste in Scheduled Caste List**

4487. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include the "Tadvi"/"Ladvi" Caste of Madhya Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes can be made only through an Act of Parliament as laid down in Article 341(2) of the Constitution.

[*English*]**Medical Sciences Institute in Maharashtra**

4489. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a proposal to start an institute of medical science on the pattern of AIIMS, Delhi or PGI, Chandigarh in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Pending Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

4490. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of developmental projects received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for approval during the last one and a half year;

(b) the number of projects rejected out of them under the Environment and Forests Act; and

(c) the decision taken about the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) 79 Cases under Forest Conservation Act and 5 Cases for environmental clearance were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. A statement regarding the name of these projects is given below.

(b) 3 proposals under Forest Conservation Act and one case under Environmental clearance were rejected on merits.

(c) 8 Cases were approved under the Forest Conservation Act, 28 Cases are under process and 40 Cases have been referred back to the State Government for furnishing material information. Under Environmental clearance 2 cases have been approved, one case is under process and one case has been referred back to the State Government for furnishing information on certain environmental aspects.

## STATEMENT

A. Names of proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for approval under forest conservation act for the period from 1st January 1990 to 31st July, 1991

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	District
1	2	3
1	Iron Ore Mining by Bhilai Steel Plant . . . . .	Bastar
2	Construction of Mohalla Canal . . . . .	Rajnandgaon
3	11 KV Patt-Mohada Transmission line . . . . .	Betul
4	11 KV Kunkheri—Khera Transmission line . . . . .	Betul
5	Transfer of Revenue land . . . . .	Chhindwara
6	Grant of Mining lease to Vimol Lunia . . . . .	Bastar
7	Regularisation of encroachment . . . . .	Sarguja
8	Dharampura Tank—Minor Irrigation Project . . . . .	Raipur
9	Keelwar Irrigation Project . . . . .	Maridha
10	Regularisation of Encroachment . . . . .	Raigarh
11	Mining Quarzite by Bhilai Steel Plant . . . . .	Durg
12	Grant of Mining lease (Pacific Minerals) . . . . .	Baloghath
13	Construction of Burgarwa—Palapur . . . . .	Morena
14	Renewal of Mining lease of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited . . . . .	Mandla
15	Panda Tank Irrigation Project . . . . .	Damoh
16	Doomarpali Tank—Minor Irrigation Project . . . . .	Raipur
17	Grant of Mining lease to (M.P./Maharashtra Minerals)	Rajnandgaon
18	Paseeda Tank—Minor Irrigation Project . . . . .	Raipur
19	Dokaria Nalla Tank—Minor Irrigation Project . . . . .	Baloghath
20	Grant of Mining lease to Pacific Minerals . . . . .	Baloghath
21	Bharat Yatra Trust . . . . .	Jabalpur
22	Astto—Kannode Road . . . . .	Devas
23	Mining of Lime Stone by Rakeshwar Singh . . . . .	Satna
24	400 KV Veershinghpur—Katni-Damoh Transmission line . . . . .	Shahdol Panna Damoh
25	Bhatgaon-Kalri Opencast Mining by (South Eastern Coalfields Limited) . . . . .	Sarguja

1	2	3
26	Mining of lime stone by Maihar Cement	Satna
27	Mining of Granite by Arvind Minerals	Bastar
28	Jayant Opencast Mining (South Eastern Coalfields Limited)	Sidhi
29	Approach Road to Jharia Bridge (Ambijapur—Dhanwar)	Sarguja
30	Parsadhoda Irrigation Project	Sarguja
31	Allotment of land for construction of Dharmasala, Gardens etc. to Sri Digambar Jain (Gopachal Hills)	Gwalior
32	Silk Production Training Centre (Central Silk Board)	Baloghath
33	Bariyarpur Left Canal Project (Kutni)	Chhattarpur
34	Mining of Bauxite by BALCO	Sarguja
35	Jhandia Kundia Tank Project	Khargaon
36	Quarrying of Lime Stone	Satna
37	Construction of Tailing Dam by N.M.D.C.	Bastar
38	Jharia Tank Project	Raipur
39	Mohranga Tank Project	Raipur
40	Mining of Redoxide by Madhya Bharat Minerals	Satna
41	Quarrying of Lime Stone	Satna
42	Construction of Dalli-Rajhara Railway line	Bastar Durg
43	Omkareshwar Irrigation Project	Khandwa
44	Chargaon Irrigation Project	Bastar
45	400 KV Beena-Malanpur Transmission line	Guna & Gwalior
46	800 KV Vindhyachal-Beena Nagda Transmission line	Sidhi & Satna
47	Quarrying of Stone	Shivpuri
48	Quarrying of Lime Stone (Maihar Cement)	Satna
49	Khamdogari Tank Project	Bastar
50	Quarrying of Lime Stone (Maihar Cement)	Satna
51	Taku Firing Range (Central Pool Estt. Itarsi)	Hoshangabad
52	Sonepur Tank Project	Bastar
53	Bhatapara Branch Canal	Raipur
54	Nirenderpur Tank Project	Sagar
55	Kachhardeeh Tank Project	Raipur
56	Jhaxhar Munda Tank Project	Raipur

1	2	3
57	Underground Coal Mining by South Eastern Coal-fields Limited . . . . .	Sarguja
58	Naikbandha Tank Project . . . . .	Raipur
59	Construction of Conveyor Belt (Maihar Cement) . . . . .	Satna
60	Quarrying of limestone (Maihar Cement) . . . . .	Satna
61	Raima Tank Project . . . . .	Sarguja
62	Transfer of Jheria Vangram into Kheraj Vangram . . . . .	Chhindwara
63	Quarrying of limestone . . . . .	Satna
64	400 KV Korba-Bhilai Transmission Line . . . . .	Bilaspur
65	Allapur Tank Project . . . . .	Gwalior
66	Bakarkatta Tank Project . . . . .	Rajnandgaon
67	Munda-Tola Tank Project . . . . .	Rajnandgaon
68	Maurai Irrigation Project . . . . .	Morena
69	Pondi-Jetgarh Tank Project . . . . .	Damoh
70	Digging of Sontе-slabs . . . . .	Vidisha
71	Underground Mining of Coal by WCL (Payakhera) . . . . .	Betul
72	Transfer of land to Deendayal Vanvasi Seva Samiti . . . . .	Bilaspur
73	Hasanpur Irrigation Project . . . . .	Khandwa
74	Sondul Irrigation Project . . . . .	Raipur
75	Rajghat Canal . . . . .	Teekamgarh
76	Siksod Tank Project . . . . .	Bastar
77	132 KV Raigarh-Pattalgaon Transmission Line . . . . .	Raigarh
78	Jhiriya Tank Project . . . . .	Sagar
79	Sindh Irrigation Project . . . . .	Shivpuri

*B. Name of Proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Environmental Clearance for the period from 1st January 1990 to 31st July 1991*

Sl. No.	Name of proposal
1	Bargi Multi-purpose Project
2	Installation of Unit 2 Power House at Gandhi Sagar on Chambal River
3	Matnar Hydel Project
4	Mongra Irrigation Project
5	Maheshwar Hydel Project



[English]

**AIIMS not Equipped to Handle AIDS**

4491. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "AIIMS not equipped to handle AIDS" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of July 31, 1991:

(b) whether the AIIMS is not equipped to handle AIDS and HIV patients;

(c) whether the recently constituted high powered committee at a meeting discussed the various aspects of AIDS infected patients:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Government has seen the news item.

(b) No The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is fully equipped to handle HIV infected persons and AIDS patients.

(c) to (e) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Protest Against Implementation of Tikku Report**

4492. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors working in various Government hospitals have recently protested against the implementation of the Tikku Committee report;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to reconsider the recommendations made by the Tikku Committee report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Report which have been implemented; and

(d) the details of the recommendations which are disputed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) The Joint Action Council of Service Doctor Organisations have urged the Government to implement the recommendations of Tikku Committee Report in toto without any dilution.

The Specialist Officers Association of Central Health Service have requested certain modifications in the recommendations of the report. The important modifications proposed by them relate to parity in the Specialists Sub-cadres, 3 time scale promotions with lesser number of years of service, conversion of posts in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 (Functional) to Senior Administrative Grade (Rs. 5900-7300), recruitment in Specialist Cadre by open selection through UPSC, reservation Higher Administrative Grade posts for Consultants/Director, Professors/Heads of major Institutions, General Duty Medical Officers should be posted in dispensaries and Specialists in hospitals, increase in age of retirement to 60 years, etc.

The recommendations of Tikku Committee are under consideration.

**Scheme formulated by University Grants Commission to Eradicate Adult Illiteracy from Karnataka**

4493. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of

**HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated by University Grants Commission to eradicate adult illiteracy from Karnataka State during Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose and whether these were considered sufficient;

(c) whether the funds provided were fully utilised; and

(d) to what extent the scheme got success?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission organises adult education programme through universities and colleges with a view to mobilising the students and teachers to impart literacy skills, functional skills and inculcate social awareness among the adult illiterates and also to retain the same through post-literacy programmes. For this purpose, the Commission provides grants to universities to have core facilities including supporting staff and also for organising adult education centres, whereas colleges receive grant for opening Adult Education Centres. Usually, a cluster of 10 Adult Education Centres is taken as a unit and for each such unit grant amounting to Rs. 22,000/- per annum is provided for meeting expenditure on items like honorarium of instructors, provision of teaching/learning material, electricity/kerosene cost and contingency, etc. In addition to the above, there is also provision to provide honorarium to supervisors whose number is linked with the number of units opened by an institution.

During the 7th Plan, the Commission approved 235 Adult Education Centres in Bangalore University, 320 Centres in Karnataka University and

250 Centres in Mysore University for organising programmes aimed at removing adult illiteracy in the State.

(b) and (c) The Commission provided funds amounting to Rs. 41.55 lakhs to the above Universities for this programme during its first phase (1984-89). The funds were provided on the basis of expenditure incurred by these Universities. The grants were fully utilised.

(d) U.G.C. has appointed an Expert Committee to review the programme.

**Setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Karnataka**

4494. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in such districts of Karnataka where they do not exist at present;

(b) if so, the number of districts in Karnataka where Navodaya Vidyalayas do not exist; and

(c) by what time each district is likely to be provided with one such Vidyalaya during 1991-92?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c) The Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each District. Out of 20 Districts in Karnataka State, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in 18 Districts. Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas depends in the proposal of the State/UT Government concerned which have to provide 30 acres of suitable land, free of cost, sufficient building and other infrastructure for running the Vidyalayas initially for 2-3 years, overall availability of resources and administrative considerations.

[Translation]

**Purchase of Generator Sets by MCD Hospitals**

4495. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MCD hospitals in which generator sets have been purchased during the last five years;

(b) the number of generators out of them functioning properly and the number of generators out of them lying idle;

(c) the names of hospitals where these generators have not been in use for several years and even not working in emergency cases;

(d) the number of casualties occurred and the number of operations postponed due to non-operation of these generators and non-purchase of diesel therefor;

(e) the steps taken by Medical Officers to operate these generators;

(f) whether the officers of the corporation are satisfied with these efforts; and

(g) if not, the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (g) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have purchased four generator sets—one each for Kasturba Hospital, Smt. Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Swami Dayanand Hospital and Hindu Rao Hospital. Excepting the generator set for Kasturba Hospital, which is yet to be commissioned, all others are functioning properly. Even in Kasturba Hospital, a small generator set of 31.5 KVA has been functioning. No casualty has occurred or operations postponed due to the non-operation of

generator sets. Municipal Corporation of Delhi is satisfied with the position.

[English]

**Advertisement Captioned "Uplabdh-  
iyan"**

4496. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the advertisement captioned 'Uplabdh-  
iyan' appearing in 'Nav Bharat Times' dated July 13, 1991;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes registered under various schemes of DDA for allotment of flats/plots;

(c) the total number out of them allotted flats/plots. Scheme-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the position in respect of the development of residential plots and commercial sites in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Eye Institutes in the Country**

4497. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eye institutes functioning at present in the country;

(b) whether the number of such institutes are sufficient to cater the needs of patients; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government to set up more eye institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) Under the National Programme for control of Blindness (NPCB), 10 Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology are functioning in the country. The needs of patients with eye ailments are met at many other medical/health care facilities besides the 10 regional institutes of Ophthalmology.

Successive Plans have included provision for phased expansion of eye care services. Under NPCB, Ophthalmology Departments of 60 medical colleges have been in upgraded so far. At intermediate level, District Hospitals have been strengthened with Ophthalmic services. Eye care services have also been developed in some primary health centres. Eye camps are also organised by various institutions and voluntary organisation.

#### **Total Literacy**

4498. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country which have achieved total literacy;

(b) the average percentage of literacy in Karnataka;

(c) by what time 100 per cent literacy is going to be achieved in the country; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) The strategy of mass mobilisation on the basis of volunteerism for achievement of a total coverage of the targeted age group of 15-35 over an entire district taken as a unit, has been evolved over the last year. Under this strategy, the district of Ernakulam in Kerala was the first to have been declared a totally literate district in the country. This was followed by a similar campaign over the entire State of Kerala culminating in the function held on 18-4-1991. Under a similar campaign in district Burdwan in West Bengal, the coverage achieved has been accepted at 9.86 lakhs as against the original target of 12.00 lakhs. A function to mark this achievement has been scheduled for August 24, 1991.

(b) As per the provisional figures of 1990-91 census, the literacy percentage for the population aged 7 years and above in the State of Karnataka is 55.98.

(c) The magnitude of the problem of illiteracy varies from State to State, region to region and even within the same region in the country and the widely divergent factors contributing to the problem of illiteracy call for different strategies in different regions. Accordingly, it is not possible to indicate a deadline by which illiteracy could be totally eradicated in the country.

(d) The strategies adopted to tackle illiteracy include programmes for universalisation of elementary education and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age in the schools, and the programme for non-formal education in ten educationally backward States. The National Literacy Mission set up in 1988 aims at imparting of functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 by the year 1995.

[Translation]

**Cancellation/Allotment of Flats by D.D.A.**

4499. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of allotted flats cancelled in different schemes by the Delhi Development Authority during last three years;

(b) whether notices are not issued by the Authority to the concerned persons prior to the cancellation of the registration of flats;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to allot alternative flats to such persons; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number and details of allotted flat cancelled in different schemes during the last three years are given as under:—

Year	SFS	Category		Janta
		MIG	LIG	
1988-89 . . . . .	23	156	350	826
1989-90 . . . . .	89	604	817	1728
1990-91 . . . . .	105	525	1763	2644
Total . . . . .	217	1285	2930	5198

(b) and (c) The demand-cum-allocation letter provides for automatic cancellation of allotment/allocation if payment/documents demanded are not submitted within the stipulated period. This has been done to avoid unnecessary holding up allotment of flats.

(d) The allottees of cancelled flats are considered for re-allotment after payment of cancellation charges, as per their new priority/seniority.

(e) Question does not arise.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) Public health and hospitals is a state subject under the constitution: there is no proposal with the Union Government to provide assistance to Rajasthan Government to upgrade the existing hospitals in that state.

[English]

**Assistance to Rajasthan for Upgrading Existing Hospitals**

4500. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide assistance to the Rajasthan Government to upgrade the existing Hospitals in the State;

**Functioning of Government Hospitals**

4501. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to inspect Government run hospitals all over the country so as to obtain first hand information about their functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) As public health and hospitals is in the State list under the Constitution, it is for the respective State Governments to take appropriate action concerning their hospitals. However, in special circumstances/requests from the State Governments/Union Territory administrations, the Central Authorities also inspect State/Union Territory hospitals. So far as the Union Government Hospitals are concerned, their functioning is reviewed from time to time by the Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

#### **Standing Labour Committee**

4502. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Labour Conference held in 1986 had recommended the formation of a Standing Labour Committee (SLC);

(b) if so, whether this SLC has been formed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) In accordance with the resolution of the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on November 25 & 26, 1985, the Standing Labour Committee was reconstituted and its 30th Session was held on September 22 & 23, 1986.

#### **Distribution of Ayurvedic Drug in Gujarat**

4503. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the manufacture and sale of an Ayurvedic drug in Gujarat which claims to change the sex of a foetus;

(b) if so, whether the Government have checked its authenticity/efficacy; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the drug manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Food and Drug Control Administration of Gujarat has informed that at present no Ayurvedic firm is permitted to manufacture drugs which claim to change sex of foetus.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Deaths Due to Rabies in Delhi**

4504. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of deaths that took place due to rabies in Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): Based on the information available with this Ministry, the number of deaths due to rabies in Delhi reported during the last three years are given below:—

<i>Years</i>	<i>Death due to rabies</i>
1988	23
1989	29
1990	18
1991 (upto June)	11

**Faulty Examination Evaluation in  
CBSE**

4505. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to faulty examination evaluation in Delhi University and Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi many students were not satisfied with their results;

(b) the number of students who have applied for re-evaluation of papers. Subject-wise;

(c) the number of cases in which marks were improved on re-evaluation, Subject-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the system of evaluation of examination papers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi University have reported that their evaluation system is not faulty. The University provides the facility of re-evaluation, excepting in professional courses. According to the information furnished by the University, about 4000 applications for re-evaluation have been received till 22-8-1991 and such applications are still being received. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have, however, reported that there is no provision for re-evaluation of papers in the Board.

(c) In so far as Delhi University is concerned, the information can be made available after the re-evaluation is completed. As regards CBSE, the question of providing the information does not arise.

(d) The Delhi University have mentioned that their system of evaluation is satisfactory. According to the information received from the CBSE, the Board have already introduced spot

evaluation of answer books and further steps to streamline the system are under consideration of the Examination Committee of the Board.

[Translation]

**Deforestation of Rajasthan**

4506. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a large scale deforestation in Rajasthan during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the illegal mining activities have lead to fast deforestation;

(d) if so, whether the Government of Rajasthan have sent proposals to the Union Government for taking suitable action declaring some areas as mining areas out of the forest area;

(e) if so, the names of the places for which the proposals are under consideration and the time since when; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No report of any large scale felling during the last five years has been received from the State Government.

(c) There is no report of illegal mining activity leading to deforestation.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal of the State Government of Rajasthan for declaring certain forest areas for mining activities. However, two proposals pertaining to mining in forest areas in the districts of Jaipur and Sikar were received during 1986 and 1988. These two proposals were lacking in essential details and therefore, these have been referred back to the

State Govt. in June, 1986, and November 1988 respectively for furnishing the lacking details. The same has not been received from the State Government so far.

[English]

#### **New Forest Policy by World Bank**

4507. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has announced its new forest policy under which it has given certain suggestions to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Government have seen Press Reports to the effect that World Bank has announced a new Forest Policy. However, no official communication thereof has been received by the Government from the World Bank.

#### **Pending Irrigation Projects in Orissa**

4508. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in Orissa pending with the Union Government for environmental clearance;

(b) whether these projects are pending since long; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for early clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Only

major irrigation projects are referred to the Ministry for environmental consideration. No irrigation project from Orissa is presently pending for environmental clearance.

#### **Modifications of the Policy Regarding out-of-turn Allotment of D.D.A. Flats**

4509. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present and previous guidelines/policy enunciated by the Government in the matter of out-of-turn allotment of D.D.A. Flats to registered as well as unregistered persons;

(b) when were these guidelines policies revised/modified;

(c) whether the policy/guidelines are being and has been scrupulously followed without any exception;

(d) the level on which these guidelines/policies are approved;

(e) whether there is any proposal to further modify these guidelines/policy in the wake of suggestions received from the M.Ps; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The details of present and previous guidelines/policy for out of turn allotment of DDA flats are given as per statement given below:

(c) Out of turn allotments are approved by the Competent Authority on the merits of each case as per guidelines laid down by the Government.

(d) The guidelines/policy of out of turn allotment of DDA flats are approved at the level of Urban Development Minister.



(e) No such proposal is under consideration,

(f) Question does not arise.

### STATEMENT

In February, 1982, guidelines were issued by the Government providing, inter alia, that the power for out of turn allotment of DDA flats would vest only with the Chairman, DDA and only on ground of extreme compassion and hardships and only to registrants of housing schemes. However, this condition of registration may be relaxed in the case of widows. Such allotments made in any calendar year shall not exceed 0.5% of the total number of flats allotted during that year.

The guidelines were revised in July, 1983 and VC, DDA was also authorised to make such allotments in respect of registrants subject to the overall limit of 0.5%. The requirement of registration was waived in the case of physically handicapped persons in addition to widows.

In December, 1984 the above ceiling was raised from 0.5% to 1.5%.

The guidelines were revised further in June, 1985 raising the ceiling to 2.5% and requiring that reasons for such allotments would be recorded in writing and will be exercisable in exceptional cases on grounds of extreme compassion and hardship, physical disability and other compelling reasons and circumstances.

In April 1989, LG, Delhi was further authorised to extend the benefit of out of turn allotments of flats within the ceiling of 2½% to such other cases which in his opinion deserve special consideration. This would enable him to consider the cases of outstanding sportsmen who have brought glory to the nation and have been honoured with national awards, Defence personnel who have own gallantry awards for the defence of

the motherland and cases of distinguished services in other fields of national life.

In October 1989, this facility was further extended to such members of All India Services who are due to superannuate in the next 5 years and belong to such cadres as suffer from local disability of acquiring a house in the State of allotment.

### Labour Laws in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4510. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether strict labour laws are not persued amongst various districts in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The enforcement of Labour Laws is being done through the Central and State enforcement machinery in the various districts in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Does not arise.

### Setting up of Smriti Vans

4511. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have chosen five and a half lakh sites all over the country for setting up Smriti Vans or forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations selected in Delhi for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The State Governments have been advised to take up the establishment of 'Smriti Vans' in all villages and urban areas of the country. Here people can perpetuate the memory of the departed ones by planting trees which will act as live memorial. This would not only satisfy their desire to keep the memories fresh but also help in the national cause of 'greening' and maintaining the ecological balance as well as atmospheric equilibrium. Individuals or families who come forward to plant a tree in memory of their departed ones can easily contribute to the effort by giving a deposit at that time; the amount can be determined by the Local Body responsible for the plot of land. This would make it a self sustaining venture. The initiative for this purpose will have to be taken by the concerned State Government and/or Local Body for provision of land and maintenance as may be necessary. Technical advice and assistance as well as seedlings will have to be provided by the State Forest Department. The actual selection of site will be done by the Local Bodies in consultation with the local communities keeping in view their requirements and availability of land in the neighbourhood.

(c) and (d) In Delhi, Smriti Vans have been set up at a site located between Nizamuddin Railway Station and Mahatma Gandhi Marg, opposite the Nizamuddin Bridge, by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and on a site between Mahatma Gandhi Road and Yamuna River, next to the Nizamuddin Bridge, by the Delhi Development Authority. Action to locate more sites is being taken by the Muni-

cipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Administration.

#### **Physical Education Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Delhi Administration Schools**

4512. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT will be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Physical Education Teachers (PETs) of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are treated at par with the Physical Education Teachers of Delhi Administration Schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Physical Education Teachers (PETs) are appointed in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-1650-EB- 50-1950-EB- 50-2250-EB- 50-2300-60-2600/- just as in Delhi Administration schools, but there are no posts of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in Physical Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas as Physical Education is not taught as an elective in senior secondary classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Translation]

#### **Industrial Units closed in Rajasthan**

4513 Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the locations of the industrial units which are lying closed in Rajasthan;

(b) since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made to revive them and the results achieved therefrom;

(d) the time by which these units are likely to be revived; and

(e) the number of employees and labourers rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units and the manner in which they are earning their livelihood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a), (b) and (e) Based on available information, a statement showing the names of industrial units which were closed during the period from January 1989 to May 1991, the reasons for closure and the number of workers affected, is given below:

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 when an industrial undertaking is closed down, a workman who has been in continuous service for at least one year is entitled to notice of a stipulated period or pay for the period in lieu thereof and compensation at the rate of 15 days' wages for every year of continuous service or part thereof in excess of six months. The workman is also entitled to gratuity at the rate of 15 days' wages for every completed year of service, or part thereof in excess of six months, subject to completion of minimum qualifying service of five years, under

the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The workman also receives the refund of his Provident Fund accumulations under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(c) and (d) Rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick industrial units are drawn up by the banks and financial institutions concerned on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The banks and financial institutions periodically review the implementation of rehabilitation packages by the management of sick industrial units and initiate corrective action where necessary.

In respect of units coming within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination and enforcement of remedial measures in respect of sick units.

The revival of units depends on various factors which also vary from unit to unit and it is therefore not possible to indicate a time frame for the purpose.

#### STATEMENT

(Provisional)

<i>Names and locations of industrial units under closure</i>	<i>Date of closure</i>	<i>No. of workers affected</i>	<i>Reason of closure</i>
1	2	3	4
Minerva Cinema, Jodhpur.	11-12-89	20	Others
Siva Textile Mills, Ajmer Road, Bhilwara.	14-6-90	40	Financial Stringency
M/s. Aribhant Textile, Sirohi Road (Pali).	16-8-90	26	Do.
M/s. K. B. Pharma, 22, Godown, Jaipur.	13-5-90	5	Others

1	2	3	4
Nemid Krishi Yantra Udyog, Bilwadi, Alwar.	23-7-90	41	Cause not known
Kalpa Taru Cinema, Shanti Nagar, Jodhpur.	12-1-90	21	Financial Stringency
Rock Drill (India) Pvt. Ltd., Jodhpur.	11-4-90	21	Lack of demand for Products (Accumulation Stock)
The Project Manager, Devpura Lead and Zinc Project of MES Ltd., Post-Mandal, Distt. Bhilwara.	23-4-91	81	Others
Kota Box Manufacturing Co., Kota.	1-2-91	29	Lack of demand for Products (Accumulation of Stock)

NOTE : The Statistics are based on the returns received in the Labour Bureau till the 8th July, 1991.

### Population of Delhi

4514. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Delhi is increasing due to the migration of people from neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check this migration;

(c) the percentage of the original residents of Delhi in the population of Delhi; and

(d) the percentage of the people from various states in the population of Delhi, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Regional Plan-2001 National Capital Region which came into force with effect from 23-1-1989, aims at containing the population of Delhi by 2001 A.D. by various measures including the development of ring towns and counter-magnets, development of regional infrastructure and decongestion of Delhi.

(c) No information on "Original residents" of Delhi was collected in the 1991 Census. However, 57.15% of persons enumerated in Delhi UT in 1981 had not reported any place outside Delhi Union Territory as their place of last residents.

(d) The percentage of migrants (based on last residence) to Delhi from each State/Union Territory in total migrants to Delhi from all States/UTs according to the 1981 Census is indicated in the statement below:

## STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of migrants to Delhi from the State/UT</i>	<i>Percentage to total migrants from other States/UTs.</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>All States/UTs</b>	<b>22,99,249</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,828	0.60
3	Assam	6,349	0.28
4	Bihar	91,829	3.99
5	Gujarat	12,784	0.56
6	Haryana	357,709	15.56
7	Himachal Pradesh	49,635	2.16
8	Jammu & Kashmir	19,329	0.84
9	Karnataka	11,328	0.49
10	Kerala	26,098	1.13
11	Madhya Pradesh	54,649	2.38
12	Maharashtra	40,824	1.78
13	Manipur	807	0.03
14	Meghalaya	1,535	0.07
15	Nagaland	497	0.02
16	Orissa	6,316	0.27
17	Punjab	224,565	9.77
18	Rajasthan	174,663	7.60
19	Sikkim	436	0.02
20	Tamil Nadu	34,120	1.48
21	Tripura	547	0.02
22	Uttar Pradesh	1,107,680	48.18
23	West Bengal	53,708	2.34
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	350	0.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	428	0.02
3	Chandigarh	7,701	0.33
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	N
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	996	0.04
6	Lakshadweep	39	N
7	Mizoram	163	0.01
8	Pondicherry	289	0.01

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government through you the grievance of the people of Kerala. Kerala has a well-planned and well-equipped public distribution system and also statutory rationing. So far the Government of India had been allocating rice from Andhra Pradesh and the people of Kerala were also satisfied with that rice. Now the Government of India has changed its policy and allowed us rice from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Besides incurring additional cost of transportation, the rice is also comparatively not to the taste of the people of Kerala. I do not know why the Government of India has taken this decision. It has been said that because of the non-availability of railway wagons this decision has been taken by the Government. I do not know how the Government will have wagons from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh when it is not able to have the same wagon facilities from Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, on behalf of the people of Kerala I urge the Government of India through you, Sir, to revise its policy and allow us to continue to have our allocation of rice from Andhra Pradesh instead of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAM (Tirunelveli): Though you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to a news item that had appeared in The Hindu "LTTE sympathisers on fast in Bangalore". The same day, the Home Minister had made a statement the role and the working of SIT in 'Operation Sivarasam' was quite satisfactory. But on August 21, the LTTE supporters reportedly held a condolence meeting, garlanded the photo of Sivarasam, described him as a hero and took oath to take revenge on those who are responsible for the suicide of Sivarasam. This is a very shameful news for an Indian. I want to know

from the hon. Minister the validity of this information. And it should also be clarified whether the persons who were arrested in Bangalore have got any connection with any political party or parties.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Communications. A few days back a newsitem had appeared in the press in which the General Manager of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam was reported to have said that local calls exceeding every three minutes would be charged for the next call. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the subscribers are already hard pressed in view of the increase in tariff rates for the last three years. Such an arrangement would be a great injustice with the subscribers. It takes three minutes to call a person on phone. Every person does not have a personal secretary like the Ministers to attend to calls and it takes three minutes to call a person on phone.

As such I would urge that if a notification in this regard is likely to be issued shortly in four or five days, then it should not be issued and subscribers be saved from further hardships.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. We unanimously support it. We all agree that three minutes are required to call a person on phone. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): This has been a suggestion especially in cases where electronic exchanges are functioning and the traffic has increased so much. This is one of the proposals under consideration of the Government. We are taking through various forums the views of the consumers. The moment the opinion comes

I shall certainly share that with the House and shall take a decision with the opinion of the House.

**SHRI RAM NAIK** (Bombay-North): Will you not discuss with us? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already said that he will hold discussion on about it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI** (Pune): Sir, nearly 200 representatives of the Ex-Servicemen have begun their fast and dharna at India Gate, New Delhi, from today in protest against the delay on the part of the Government in implementing "one rank one pension" formula in respect of those veterans who have fought bravely for the Motherland. The Government should have avoided this bitter turn and compelling them to take recourse to fast and dharna. The Government should immediately diffuse the discontentment among all veterans and ex-servicemen and take steps in effecting the formula of 'one rank one pension'. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH** (Chittor-garh): Sir, this whole question of 'one rank one pension' has the commitment of all the political parties. It is a part of our Party's manifesto also. The previous Government indeed went through an exercise for it. Even before this consideration by the previous Government, late Mrs. Gandhi had established a high level Committee for ex-Servicemen. I was member of that committee. Thereafter, on the recommendation of that high level Committee, the previous Government went through an exercise, a formulation was prepared, I was party to the preparation of that formulation also, and an announcement was made. What is extremely distressing is that after the announcement was made it

was withdrawn and one rank one pension or ad hoc increment that was granted to ex-Servicemen was withdrawn. This is a very unsatisfactory state. This question of their sitting in dharna at the Boat Club etc. is only an aspect of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. I would beseech the Government—the hon. Finance Minister is also here—that we must consider this issue of one rank one pension, which has greatly agitated the ex-servicemen all over the country and take very early decision on this, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all support this issue. One issue out of these four-five issues is very important. Government should deal with it seriously. This is not a party matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): There is a commitment on this by the Government. So it should be implemented. It has been pending for a long time.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh): We approached the President of India also on this issue. (*Interruptions*).....It is creating a lot of resentment.

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI** (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....(*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You also endorse it. Maj. Gen. Khanduri is also endorsing it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH** (Bikramganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact, that 'Camoor hills' located to the West and South border of Uttar Pradesh, to the East and North

border of Madhya Pradesh are becoming sanctuaries of criminals. The criminals after committing crimes take shelter in these hills and this is becoming a serious problem for the Government. Buxar, Jhabua, Rohtas and Aurangabad districts of Bihar, Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh and Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh are affected thereby. I urge upon the Government to set up a cantonment on the Camoor hills situated on the Southern Side of Rohtas district and Sasaram district headquarters in view of the public interest as well from administration point of view so that this growing menace could be contained.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the issue which has been raised several times in the House. It pertains to Meghalaya. This matter came before the Supreme Court day before yesterday i.e. the 23rd instant. The attorney General of India who can come and sit in the House to witness the proceedings spoke in favour of the Speaker of Meghalaya. Supreme Court Justice Kuldip Singh has observed that:

[English]

"Can the Speaker do whatever he likes? Can he be a judge in his own cause? You are now appearing for the Speaker. That is not fair."

[Translation]

This was said by the Justice Kuldip Singh to our Attorney General. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue is becoming very serious because inspite of raising this issue again and again, no assurance is coming forward either from the Government or from the Prime Minister or from the ruling party to the effect that anything that is contrary to the constitution will never be allowed to happen in Meghalaya. The Speaker of that House got himself elected as a leader, then suspended five members and later on removed them from membership. We were not given any assurance to the effect that

such a thing will not be allowed to happen there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Justice Kuldip Singh .....(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are quoting something which is not before the House. Please do not quote exact words.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I was only saying that those people who were present in Court.....(Interruptions).....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not speak like that.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHETTERJEE** (Bolpur): What is the attitude of the Central Government? How is the Attorney General appearing without the clearance of the Central Government? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are quoting exact words. We do not know what was said there.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can contradict me, if I am wrong.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are quoting exact words about which we do not know. If you have to quote from any document or anything, you have to put it before the House also. So, please do not quote, but give the gist.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am quoting these words on my own responsibility. All right, do not put these words in quotes and unquotes, but if the Attorney General said there



that the Speaker would continue to function in his own way, what can I do. In Supreme Court he was told that

[English]

This Speaker has forfeited the grace attached to the office of the Speaker.

[Translation]

and Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request that you are not only the Speaker of this House, but you are also the Chairman of the Presiding Officers' Conference.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not give me so much authority.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to urge that such a situation has arisen that we had to listen to such comments from the Supreme Court about the office of the Speaker and the Speaker of Meghalaya for his own political gains has forfeited the grace attached to the office of Speaker. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Government and the Prime Minister to categorically tell us whether he and his Government will abide by the orders of the Court or not. The Attorney General is involved in it and he pleaded the case of a person for whom he should not have gone there to plead. This would have prevented us from raising the issue again and again in the House and my submission to you too is that in case you have any machinery such as a standing committee of the Presiding Officers, the Conference of which is held once or twice a year, then as a Chairman of that Committee or as a Chairman of the Conference of the Presiding officers you should ensure that Constitution of the country is not violated like this.

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last fortnight, this issue of Meghalaya has been raised quite a few times. I think that the murky happenings in Meghalaya ought to have received immediate attention of the Home Minister and the ruling party which is common here at the Centre and there in the State. Unfortunately, it seems nothing has happened and in this case remaining a passive spectator means collaborating in all that is happening there. What is happening there has called for comments of this kind from the Supreme Court in respect of the Presiding Officers' functions and the office. This is very serious and I would expect the Home Minister to tell us as to what is the Government's stand in this regard. What does the Government propose to do about it? This should not happen like this: an 'Operation Topple' is going on and in this the Speaker seems to be the principal leader. This is very unfortunate and that you as the Chairman of the Presiding Officers' Conference—you may not have any executive authority—have a moral influence which can be exercised in this matter.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, there is absolutely no doubt that this is an extraordinary situation as Mr. George Fernandes and the Leader of the Opposition have indicated.

What we are in search of is, is there a way out of this. Are there any steps which we can take here so that such things may not occur?

The suggestion which I would like to make here is that the Leader of the ruling party, not as a Government, should make a statement here that such a thing is condemnable and that it damages the parliamentary fabric, not only in Meghalaya but all over the country.

This kind of a statement must emanate from this House which is regarded as the topmost legislature in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): You are talking about Meghalaya. What about Manipur? What about Goa?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Kindly help us in doing this at least. (*Interruptions*) If there is any good sense left, we are trying to appeal that the ruling party should indicate to the whole country that such a step should not be taken.

Comments from the Chair are also relevant. I suggest that as a matter of principle, what is it that the Chair of the highest Legislature in the country think to be correct, think to be proper and think to be inconsistent with the parliamentary fabric of our country?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you realise you are asking me to do something which I cannot do?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why? My submission is you can make a general declaration. You cannot guide, you cannot instruct the people in Meghalaya. But you can indicate before the whole country that this is what the norm should be.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You can inspire them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: As the leading body, let us lead. If we do not do it, today it is one part of the country, tomorrow we do not know what kind of pressures the ruling party will unleash in this legislature also. This is what I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving me authority over other Legislatures!

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): For many days, this question of Meghalaya had come up here. It appears that a group of Ministers from the Government of Meghalaya

are here in Delhi for the last ten days meeting the Leaders of the Opposition parties, and giving wrong information on the political situation in Meghalaya. In Meghalaya, we have a Leader of the Congress Legislature Party Mr. John Deng Pohrmen. The Speaker, in his judicial capacity has given a judgment on the Tenth Schedule which should not be brought here in this august House. You have this power and he too has this power under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India that it should not be brought here. In Meghalaya, the Congress party is trying to take the Government which is only democratic. In 1990, the Congress Government was toppled by the Janata Dal Government. (*Interruptions*) The Governor in Meghalaya was changed overnight to achieve this end. I brought this to the notice in the House at that time but nobody listened at that time. Today the Central Government has nothing to do with Meghalaya.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Sir, it is with deep regret that I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Diesel Locomotive Works in Varanasi. The hon. Railway Minister is present here. When a discussion was last held on this subject, I had said that it has become a den of corruption. Be it recruitment or be it auction of scrap, corruption by senior officials is rampant in every sphere of activity.

Sir, day before yesterday, on 23rd August, senior officials of the Enforcement Directorate raided the Diesel Locomotive Works. The offices of the Manager and other officials and their residences were surrounded. Sir, after a continuous search for 24 hours currency of countries like America, England, Belgium, Australia and Holland totalling 20,000 dollars were seized. When the officials of the Enforcement Directorate asked as to how foreign currency was lying there, they had no answer. 300 such files were seized which showed that there had

been misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in foreign currency. Documents of lockers of some banks in Delhi were found and these lockers were used to keep illegal money.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, do you have first-hand information or are you quoting news reports?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, I have first-hand information as well as the 'Dainik Jagran' newspaper of U.P. which has published a report on this matter and a photograph showing a man being escorted by officials of the Enforcement Directorate.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, when you say you have first-hand information, you may continue.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now I am speaking in the Lok Sabha and senior officials of the Diesel Locomotive Works are now in the custody of Enforcement Directorate. As the matter concerns senior officials, the hon. Railway Minister should make a statement. There is a global tender firm. This firm gives contracts and supplies the materials and with these contracts to supply various items—Lakhs of dollars in foreign currency is misappropriated with such tenders.

Sir, may I know when the hon. Railway Minister will make a statement in this matter? The Government must explain the facts regarding corruption and bungling on such a large scale in this prestigious institution.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

... (Interruptions)\* .....

\*Not recorded.

25—23 LSS/ND/91

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, this is a very serious matter. Action should be taken immediately. This is a very big scandal that has happened in the eastern districts.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, as it is a very serious matter the hon. Railway Minister must make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, I am not asking the hon. Minister to make a statement. He shall certainly make a statement if he wants to do so. Now please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported that a section of Steel manufacturers of this country is putting pressure on the Government for the decontrol of Steel. I would like to state that in case Steel is decontrolled, the Small-Scale Industries will be badly affected; the construction industry will be badly affected and there will be an overall increase of prices. That is why I bring this matter to the notice of the Government. The Minister of Steel is present here. I would request him to specifically state that there will be no de-control of Steel in this country. A very serious situation will be created. Already, the prices have increased in respect of almost all items. This will very adversely affect the Small-Scale Industries and the employment opportunities also. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Steel, who is present here, to kindly react on this subject.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I wanted to raise it. But Shri Manoranjan Bhakta has raised it and I am happy about it. Sir, it

is a very important matter. I happen to know about it because I am the Chairman of the West Bengal Small-Scale Industries Corporation which arranges for supply of these materials to different Small-Scale Units. Not only in West Bengal, but in every State, there is a Small Industries Corporation which gets the supply from the Steel Authority of India Limited at a reasonable rate. And it is only a very small percentage which we have to cover our expenditure. We distribute these raw materials to the registered small scale units. There is complete monitoring by the SAIL authorities also. Now what will happen is there will be total decontrol due to this proposal. Therefore, the Small Industries Corporations (SICs) will not get any material from the Steel Authorities. And the only beneficiary will be the TISCO. They will be fixing their own rates

Now the small units cannot go to market and compete with the big units and purchase the iron and steel material or the pig iron for that matter. Even we are not able to meet the demands of the small scale units. The hon. Finance Minister is here; the Industry Minister is also here. Fifty per cent of the turn-over of the Small Industries Corporation is related to the iron and steel items. With this the small scale units will go out of circulation. The Small Industries Corporation which is performing a very good role in the matter and supporting the small scale units, they will also have to wind up. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government about this. This is a very serious matter. I do not know why he is sitting like a sphinx. The Industry Minister should respond. This is very very important. I am happy that Shri Bhakta has raised this matter. I am sure, all the sections of the House will join us. Whatever policy you adopt, what are you going to do with the small scale industries, tiny industries who need these iron and steel items and pig iron the most? I was going through closely this policy statement regarding the small scale industries and medium industries. Nothing

has been said about the availability of the raw materials. This is the difficulty of the small scale industries. There are two major difficulties—one is obtaining raw material and the second is marketing apart from finance. Therefore, these two aspects need to be looked after. Small scale industries provide the largest quantum of employment in the industrial sector. The exports from the small scale units are unit-wise, the highest in this country. Therefore, please do not kill these small scale units; do not make it difficult for them to function. I appeal to the Government, not only appeal but I demand from the Government that they should see that the small scale units do not suffer in the name of 'perestroika' here. Do not finish these units. I know, our Finance Minister has many dreams. But in your euphoria, do not kill these units in this country. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE** (Ramtek): With your permission, I want to raise the following matters.

One is about the circulation of spurious cylinders in the market by not destroying the same and putting them to use again in connivance with the oil company's representatives and ISI representatives.

Second is about the recovery of tariff plus penal amount realised in the Western region in places like Baroda and Bhopal-Baroda from the distributors by applying different yardsticks at two places which are in the Western region. It is not known why, by applying the same formula in the Northern region, the recovery is made good from the transporters. What action has been taken by the Government in this matter?

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA** (South Delhi): Sir, there is a proverb that says "bad man in bad company". The same is true of rising prices. On one hand the prices are rising and on

the other, the public distribution system has collapsed. According to official figures, the wholesale price index has risen by 13% in the last eight weeks. I have collected the prices of 21 items marketed by multinationals and big traders. Topaz blades available for Rs. 3.75 during the pre-budget period is now selling at Rs. 4.50. Similarly, the price of Surf has increased from Rs. 31.50 to Rs. 36.50 and the price of washing soap from Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 15.00.

So these are the figures. On one side is the price rise which has adversely affected the poor man and those with fixed income and on the other side, 3000 out of 3610 fair price shops in Delhi have no stocks of wheat and rice and sugar is being sold at inflated rates. When enquiries were made, it was told that F.C.I. employees had started a work-to-rule agitation. The consequences of such agitations have to be borne by the citizens of Delhi. The fair-price shop-owners have deposited their drafts one month ago but they have not received any stock till now. The Hon. Prime Minister says that the public distribution system is being strengthened, but in the capital city of India 3000 of the 3600 shops have run out of rations. And festival time is approaching. I request the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies to attend to this matter on a priority basis and take steps to control the price-rise. The ruling party had promised to bring down prices within 100 days, but the prices instead of coming down have risen. I request for replenishment of stocks at the fair-price shops and strengthening of the public distribution system.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh):** Sir, ever since the last Lok Sabha elections were held, the atrocities on Adivasis have increased. They are being exploited much more now and their plight has become worse. Earlier this month, on 9th August, in Somakheri village of Khargone district upper caste people killed two Adivasis, burnt their dwellings and

forced other Adivasis to leave the village. Police had prior information regarding this. Such incidents had occurred on 7th July and 15th July also, but the Madhya Pradesh police failed to take any security measures. This has led to a feeling of resentment among all Adivasis.

Sir, I request the Government to provide security to the Adivasis in consultation with the Madhya Pradesh Government...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Ask the people from Andhra, they will tell...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** It is necessary. The atrocities on Adivasis have increased to such an extent that their very existence is in jeopardy. This calls for a statement from the leader of the House...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, you do not know as to what is happening there.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** Sir, earlier also when such issues were raised the hon. Home Minister has always informed the House about such incidents because this House has given due importance to the question of safety and security of Adivasis, Harijans, backward classes and minorities. I believe that this time also the hon. Minister will apprise the House of the situation after collecting the full information.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an important matter. The L & T take over bid would be put through today. My other colleagues will speak on the matter...

**MS. SPEAKER:** I am giving you permission to speak on the subject of floods.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Floods have affected northern Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. According

to reports, my constituency has come under the grip of floods. This matter has been discussed in the House, but those discussions have yielded nothing.....

The reply that the Government gave was not satisfactory and no specific step has been taken in this direction. Therefore, we urge the Central Government to take it seriously and provide assistance as far as possible to the flood affected areas.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV** (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the assurance given by the leader of the House in this regard ..(Interruptions)...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Assurance is given when atrocities are committed. We have an Assurance Committee to look into them...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is going to take over L & T and has thrown all the rules and regulations to winds. Therefore, I would urge you to call the Finance Minister ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. SPEAKER:** How much more time would you take?

...(Interruptions)...

[English]

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Please don't allow the floor of the House to become a battlefield for the corporate giants. Let them settle it in the Court of Law.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA** (Cuttack): Let the Finance Minister say the same thing. He should make the position of the Government clear on the subject. Why is he sitting silent? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. I have been saying in this House that this is the Budget Session. We

are going to pass the Budget to the tune of more than Rs. 1,50,000 crores. Upto this time it has not been possible to discuss the Budget of one Ministry also. Would you like that all these things should be discussed and the Budget should not be discussed? I cannot understand this. Within the time limit you have been allowed to raise issues. Please don't take up the time of the House. All things are important; but let us fix up the priority. I can understand your anxiety and you are well within your right; yet we shall have to fix up the priority. Please cooperate with the House; cooperate with the system itself. If you don't cooperate with the system, I am afraid, there will be chaos in the system. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI KALKA DAS** (Karl Bagh): Mr. Speaker Sir, houses are collapsing in my area because of rains (Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Kalka Das, I don't appreciate this. Please sit down.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** The Finance Minister should make a statement on the L&T take over.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Jena, we have to go to other items. You come to my Chamber and convince me. If I am convinced, I will allow you tomorrow. I am not going to allow you to use the time of the House like this. You convince me in the Chamber, give notice and I will allow you. You are a very very enlightened Member of this House. You know how to use the rules. You also know how to get your rights. I am sure that you will be able to convince me in my Chamber. There, the time of the House will not be taken. My time and your time may be utilised properly. Please don't stop the business in the House.

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

**Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Allahabad Museum Society Allahabad and Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region) Calcutta for 1989-90 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 1989/90.
- (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-458/91*]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-459/91*]

- (5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1991-92.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-460/91*]

**Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (No. 7 of 1991) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 20th August, 1991 under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-461/91*]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Council for Research in Ayurved and Siddha, New Delhi and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 89-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above,

and (b) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-462/91]

**Central Advisory Committee on Equal Remuneration Rules, 1991 and Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Labour for 1991-92**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI PABAN SINGH (Ghatowar): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Advisory Committee on Equal Remuneration Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-463/91]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-464/91]

12.40 hrs.

**PUNJAB BUDGET, 1991-92**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Punjab for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-465/91]

12.40½ hrs.

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET 1991-92**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-466/91]

12.41 hrs.

**SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All the hon. Members are in a better position to understand because you were in this side of the House also...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Musaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill which the hon. Home Minister wished to introduce. I am opposing it because such a Bill cannot be introduced under the Constitution. The former Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Chidambaram is present here. He would recall that when he introduced this Bill for the first time on 11th May, 1988, the opening sentence was



[English]

"Let me make one thing clear at the outset. This Bill is intended to protect the person who holds the office of the Prime Minister."

[Translation]

Sir, the entire gamut of law is being changed. It has been stated in the objects and reasons of the Bill that there is a need to redefine "family" in the new perspective. Earlier "family" meant members of the immediate family i.e. the Prime Minister, his parents and children, but now new meaning is being added when son and daughter is being included. This does not stop here alone. The main objective of the Act goes further...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going into the contents of the Bill?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am speaking about Constitution and nothing else.

MR. SPEAKER: Which of the provisions of Constitution has been controverted. Please come to that quickly.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER: It would be better if you please make the point briefly.

[English]

You have an opportunity to discuss this also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on the legislative competence.

[Translation]

I can do that only when I describe that there is a basic difference between the Prime Minister and his family and that of former Prime Minister or late

Prime Minister and his family. Mr. Speaker. Sir, here I would like to point out to Article 13 of the Constitution---

[English]

Article 13 deals with 'Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights'.

Article 13 (2) states: "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part..."

Now, I come to Article 14 which deals with 'Equality before Law'. It states: "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I discussed about the office of the Prime Minister you interrupted me. I was submitting that the post of the Prime Minister is a Constitutional post. The Special Protection Group was constituted under special circumstances. I remember that when this Act was first introduced on 11th May 1988 no objection was raised. Some of the objections were that the energies of the Police Department, the C.B.I. department and other such departments should be tapped to the maximum for the protection of the Prime Minister. The Special Protection Group Act was first enacted in 1985 on the recommendation of the Committee which enquired into the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Special Protection Group thus came into existence on 1st April, 1985.

From 1985 to 1988, the Government took three years to bring a legislation on this subject. Even before the enactment of this law, this organisation was functioning. In 1988, the law was enacted to facilitate recruitment of a particular type of people in SPG in violation of the constitutional provisions and rules in force, and also to

[Sh. George Fernandes]

grant legal immunity to SPG personnel in case of any violation of law by them. In 1988, this provision to grant total immunity to SPG personnel was enacted. As I said, despite this objectionable provision the legislation was supported whole heartedly by the august House on the assurance of the then hon. Home Minister.

[English]

"Let me make one thing clear at the outset..."

[Translation]

These were his words Mr. Chidambaram is present in the House.

[English]

"...This Bill is intended to protect the person who holds the office of the Prime Minister."

[Translation]

The Prime Minister has got some status. He has got his own dignity in the Constitution. If an attempt is made to make a classification in the society, then it will be a case of direct violation of article 14 of the Constitution. The Government wants to create classes. Whoever comes to power, they come with popular mandate and whatever they want to say, while in power, they should say with responsibility. Here, I would like to draw Government's attention to article 51 of the Constitution because generally people do not remember their fundamental duties.

[English]

Article 51A—Fundamental Duties say:—

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions..."

[Translation]

Will our Constitution provide for dual citizenship. In case my life is in danger, there will be a set of laws for me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is reasonable classification allowed or not?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the reasonableness of reasonable classification. Reasonableness is very important. I do not restrict myself to 51-A, but would like to go ahead.

[English]

Article 51A (b) says:

"to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom."

[Translation]

What are those ideals. Will this kind of classification be done in Indian society? Will the cost of life of one person be different to other? Everyday, people are being killed in this country. Will they be given police protection? Will they be provided security cover by the NSG and the SPG. These are the fundamental duties in our Constitution. But I would like to go a step further and clarify a few things which is quite essential. If something is objectionable, then I have no reservations.

[English]

Among the fundamental Duties mentioned in Article 51A (d), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India--

"to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so."

[Translation]

While on national duty I might be killed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are we going into this kind of debate?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on legislative competence.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Whatever, I have to say against the Bill, I would spell out the same before the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: To make all these suggestions, you have enough opportunity.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am only on the legislative competence. My point is about creation of two classes in India. The Constitution of India does not permit you to do that.

[Translation]

I would like to draw your attention towards Part IV, 39-A

[English]

It says about equal justice that:

“The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity.....”

[Translation]

What does the Government want to achieve through this legislation. According to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs there would be an expenditure of Rs. 4.5 crore per annum for the security of one family. The legislation was introduced in 1988 and in 1985-86 the amount spent on this head was only...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Has this Legislature the competence to legislate or not?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, this Legislature has no competence

to make a distinction between citizen and citizen. You cannot formulate a law which creates two classes of citizens, even if it is for their protection. Sir, protecting Prime Minister's life is one thing and protecting and taking responsibility to protect some special persons by special rights means creation of a different class of citizenship.

[Translation]

Sir, I am not raising the question of security of any individual. I am concerned about the security of the entire populace of the country. I have never bothered for my personal security, while discharging my duties. Police have always been after me. In 1975, orders to shoot me dead were issued to the Police, but it was to no avail. When for the first time, I joined Government, I refused security cover offered by Police and said for my whole life the police was after me and what security they were going to provide me then. I refused police protection even then. Now also I have refused personal security for me. The question is about discrimination between the people in power and the common man in the country...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: If the need arises you will be provided security cover.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will not accept and run away after breaking it. I know that offer of security cover will come from you, it was done earlier in my case...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please for God's sake, no.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is between you and me. Once my life was saved by you...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I was altogether on a different point.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will not make a mention of it. Sir, I will not refer to it because of your greatness and my regard for you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I was on a completely different point.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I honestly submit not to make a mention of it here in the House, but I would like to say that every life is precious and that is why I am not referring to anyone. I am saying that dual citizenship will...people...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What I was trying to say is that it is the duty of the Government to provide protection, if the Government feels that protection has to be given to a particular person.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, that means, the Government is going to create dual citizenship. It is going to violate the Constitution, both in letter and spirit. Here, I am not discussing the spirit of the Constitution. I am discussing the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Sir, this law is totally beyond the legislative competence of this House and it shall not be allowed to be moved in this House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker Sir, with my little understanding of law, I find it difficult to go entirely with Mr. George Fernandes insofar as the legislative competence is concerned. This House has the legislative competence to en-

act a law of this kind. But I do wish to say that the formulation is very unhappy. Though the law is proposed to be introduced today, I would like to request the Government to reconsider this formulation because this formulation makes a distinction between one former Prime Minister and another former Prime Minister. It makes a distinction between an assassinated Prime Minister and a non-assassinated Prime Minister, which is something inconceivable. Therefore, I can understand that in the peculiar circumstances in which we are, sometimes very extreme laws of this nature may become necessary. But while formulating those laws, let us not think in terms of assassinated Prime Ministers and non-assassinated Prime Ministers. I can understand if a law is being formulated to incorporate former Prime Ministers and families of former Prime Ministers. Therefore, I would request the Government not to press this Bill in this present form but to rethink over it, to review it and bring a proper formulation before the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir I think that the Government would state with regard to the Bill it has introduced in the House that in Part 2 (A) of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution it has been mentioned. "Department of any armed force of the union or any other force subject to the control of the union or any contingent or unit thereof in any state in aid of the civil power: powers, jurisdiction, privileges and liabilities of the members of such forces while on such deployment."

The Government has tried to bring forward this Bill in this House on this basis.

You are aware of the fact that in our country there are many kinds of police forces. The states have their own police force. C.R.P.F., B.S.F. and N.S.G. are also there. N.S.G. is

not in any manner either less powerful or less competent force. Its role has been commendable and above all we have formed S.P.G. As was said by one of our colleagues just now that at the time of constituting S.P.G., it was categorically stated in its objectives that the sole purpose of S.P.G. was the Prime Minister's security. Today the Government intends to extend its purview and with this in view, it has brought forward this Bill. As has been stated in the aims and objectives of the Bill that security may be extended to the Prime Minister's or a former Prime Minister's family members whose life might be insecure in future. Now the pertinent question is that who would judge that a serious danger to his life has really arisen. As such instead of what Advaniji has said, had it been mentioned that there is danger to the life of a member of family of Prime Minister or of the former Prime Minister, it would have been clearly understood. In that too if you mention that in the event of a Prime Minister's assassination or that the life of a particular member of his family is in danger, the same problem would arise as to who would decide its authenticity. If in the eyes of Government the life of a family member of the Prime Minister or of the former Prime Minister is in danger, he will get all the facilities, but if in the eyes of Government there is no such danger to the life of family members of any Prime Minister, he will not get these facilities.

It has been further mentioned that in order to extend security to the close relatives of the family, they are being brought under the purview of the Special Protection Group. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that Article 14 of our Constitution is very clear, whose example was quoted by Shri Fernandes a short while ago. The main objective behind this Bill is to divide our society and the Members of political parties. When Shri Chidambaram moved this Bill, he said the present Prime Minister is being brought within the purview of this Bill and thereafter he

said that the former Prime Minister, who was assassinated should also be included in it. Now the question of security to the family members, after the assassination, arises and I understand that the Government's stand is totally vague. All of you are aware of the Government's intentions behind bringing forward this Bill. I do not want to go in details.

Security arrangements should certainly be made for the family members of former Prime Minister whose lives are in danger, but if the services of C.R.P.F. or B.S.F. are not utilized, even then we have other police forces of whom we are proud. Then why can't the Government avail of their services for this purpose. Where is the need of this specific provision. This is the reason why we consider the intentions of the Government improper. As per the provisions of our Constitution—equality before law—that means we are all equal before law and every citizen should be extended security. Through this Bill the Government would provide security to Members of one particular family and leave others at the mercy of God. As such we oppose this Bill and I urge the Government to withdraw this Bill failing which it is not likely to be passed in this House.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I wish to make it clear that I do not like to make any comment on the necessity of providing security to the members of a particular family. On the basis of the situation prevailing, a decision may have to be taken. But what I was wondering is only this. Should we pass a Bill with regard to a very limited group of people only? There may be occasions when security is needed for others also, for example, members of Parliament. I would only remind you that we have been, on several occasions, trying to get the minimum security for a Member of Parliament who has been receiving threatening letters, even threats of

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee] murder because he has moved a particular Resolution in this House. Therefore, on such matters, is he entitled to protection or not? Why should I have to run to you, to the leader of the House and to the Home Minister on more than one occasion to see that the Member of Parliament who belongs to our party is provided with minimum security? I don't mind your

### 13.00 hrs.

forming a Special Police Force, but you should not restrict yourself only to one or two categories of people and thus creating a feeling in the minds of the people that some people are more important than others. The difficulty is that only some people are more important people whose lives have some value and others life has no value. After all, one of the basic obligation of any Government is to provide security to all its people, to all the citizens throughout the length and breadth of the country. Therefore, I would like to know why this attempt is made to create a special class of people. I don't mind even leaving it to the Home Minister to decide in which case this protection is required. We have to have trust in the Home Minister of a country that he will arrange for the protection through the Special Protection Group to anybody he thinks necessary and who needs that protection.

Therefore, I would request the Government to enlarge the scope of the Bill so as to include others also, who need protection. On that basis, I would request the Government to consider this Bill once again.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):** Sir, I am not on the question whether protection is to be provided if there are categories of citizens in the country that require special protection. But, I go just a step beyond what my colleague and senior Member has said. I appeal to the Leader of the House and also to the Union Home Minister to please reflect on the phraseology of Clause 2 which

says "the former Prime Minister, assassinated Prime Minister and assassinated Ex-Prime Minister." What kind of phrase is that? Assassinated Prime Minister is already an ex-Prime Minister. How can then you have a third category of assassinated ex-Prime Minister? I don't know who has drafted it. So, please do reflect on it. I am not going into the merits of the case.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It means that the Prime Minister assassinated when he was not the Prime Minister.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** You just see at the categories, Sir. We don't want to become a laughing stock. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, the entire phraseology is very unhappy. Are you contemplating further assassinations? I can understand that some such requirement might be necessary but certainly the Union Home Ministry in its wisdom and with the army of Civil Servants that the Ministry has, they could have come forward with a happier drafting and a happier combination of words. We are going to become a laughing stock here.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum):** Sir, there could be cases of assassinated ex-Ministers also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Chatterjee. I hear you on economics, on industry and not on this.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Or, it can cover the would be assassinated Prime Ministers also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Dighe I think it is very simple and you don't have much to say on this.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central):** Sir, I will take only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this stage the only ground on which this Bill can be opposed is the legislative competence of the House and that is done only by Shri George Fernandes. As far as other hon. Members are concerned, they have spoken regarding the unhappy phraseology of this Bill or on the propriety of protecting only the assassinated Prime Ministers' families etc. Therefore my submission is that at this stage the other arguments are not relevant or need not be considered at all.

As far as the legislative competence is concerned, Mr. George Fernandes has not been able to support his contention in substantial manner. He has referred to Article 14 where equality before law has been mentioned. As you have rightly pointed out, reasonable classification is allowed as far as this Article 14 is concerned. If the Members of the assassinated Prime Ministers' families are also included in this definition for the purpose of giving special protection by Special Protection Group then, as far as this article is concerned, Article 14 is not at all hit. That way, why protection to the Prime Minister only? You may say that everybody is equal before the law—Equality before law—why classification? Why protection only for the Prime Minister? That may be the logical argument of my learned friends. Therefore, that argument does not hold good at all. Special classification can be made as far as the law is concerned and this Protection Group can be given.

Shri George Fernandes had also referred to Fundamental Duties. I do not know how they are relevant at all. The Fundamental Duties are duties of citizens. How do they hit this law? How does this law violate the provisions of the Fundamental Duties under Article 15(1)(a) which he referred to? He had also referred to Article 39(A), if I have understood him correctly. Article 39(A) absolutely refers to Equal justice and free legal aid. Are you referring to Article 39(A) or Article 39(a)?

As far as Article 39(a) is concerned, it has no application at all. It says: "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;"

That also has no relevance at all.

Therefore, so far as the legislative competence is concerned, the argument of the Opposition does not hold good at all.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just trying to understand what my learned friend, Shri George Fernandes had to say about the competence of this House to legislate on a matter. He himself admitted that already the Act is there in spite of the fact that some people had opposed at that time also...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Nobody opposed it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That is all right. But in spite of the opposition, the Bill was passed and it was enacted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There was no opposition to the enactment or to the passing of the law. People may have had reservations but there was unanimity in so far as the Prime Minister is concerned.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This time also, I expect the same kind of unanimity on the part of the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This country cannot afford Rs. 4.5 crores per annum for protecting each family members of ex-Prime Ministers. I will be very-very blunt on it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We are their neighbour, they have lot of power, they can shoot anyone.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I can well understand the contention of the Leader of the Opposition that a better phraseology should have been used. I can go deep into the matter and try to find out as to how best we can possibly modify the same. But I can say that this Bill has been brought about because of the threat perception that we see. If classification as such is required and if the Government were to come to the same conclusion that in the case of any ex-Prime Minister, if we have the similar kind of threat perception, certainly, at that time, we can consider as to whether any amendment in the Act is necessary. But as things stand today, the perception of the Government is that there is a real danger to the lives of the family members of the ex-Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and that is why this Bill was necessary. This is quite a reasonable restriction and the Court's exemptions are also admitted and that is why I would request Shri George Fernandes not to press for it.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members have made their points.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

13.10 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House now shall take up matters under rule 377. Shri P. C. Chacko.

- (i) **Need to issue 'title deeds' of their properties to the agriculturists of Kerala**

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur): A large number of agriculturists of Kerala occupying the forest land prior to 1977 are denied the titles of their properties. Their hard toil contributed a great deal to produce more agricultural produce and earn valuable foreign exchange by producing cash crops for export. Governments, both at the Centre and in the State, had promised time and again that the titles will be distributed. Kerala Government's request to Central Government to exempt these people from Central Forest Act Provisions has not been granted so far. Expeditious steps may be taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to issue title deeds to the farmers.

- (ii) **Need to open a TV centre at Nowrangpur in Koraput district Orissa**

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Nowrangpur Parliamentary Constituency in Koraput District is the second largest district in the country predominantly inhabited by backward people. The area is larger than some of the small States in the country and the population also is more than that of Meghalaya. The electronic media i.e. television centre, is the latest method to educate the people. There is no television centre in that constituency.

I, therefore, urge upon the Information and Broadcasting Minister to open a centre there early in the interest of the people there.

- (iii) **Need to review and reinforce the Tractor (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971**

[*Translation*]

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE (Kapadwanj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had issued the Tractor (Distribution and



Sale) Control Order on 1st September, 1971 with the objective of providing tractors to the farmers at reasonable rate, but the same was terminated on 29th January, 1988. The outcome of the termination was that the dealers' approach became arbitrary. When a farmer approaches the dealers for booking tractor, he is asked to make full payment in advance and he is not given any interest on his money till he gets the delivery of the tractor.

The farmers have to pay more interest and they have to mortgage their valuable land to get loans from the nationalised banks. For purchasing tractors they have to deposit money in advance and ironically interest is not given on this money and despite all this, they do not get the delivery of their tractors on their turn.

Through you, I urge the hon. Minister of Industries to review and reinforce the Tractor Control Order to provide justice to the poor farmers.

- (iv) **Need to expedite revamping of public sector fertiliser plant at Durgapur under Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.**

[English]

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MA-  
LIK (Durgapur): The public sector fertiliser plant at Durgapur under Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited was commissioned 18 years back during 1972-73. The technical know-how of this plant was obtained from Montecatini of Italy and detailed engineering was done indigenously for the first time in the country. The design itself was not proven as Montecatini had designed such plants for the first time, because of which the design, engineering and supplies had many deficiencies. With those inherent deficiencies the plant had faced trouble since inception and it would neither achieve desired production nor it could be run on a sustained basis. The problem of failure

of equipments were mainly due to continuous and mounting neglect by management of the plant. The Government of India appointed M/s. Haldor Topsoe of Denmark during 1987 and in 1988 made suitable recommendation for its rehabilitation through revamping. But no decisions have yet been taken by the Government till date.

Sir, in view of the above, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Ministry so that a positive investment decision is immediately taken without any further delay.

- (v) **Need to divert gas from Bombay High to southern states especially Tamil Nadu to be utilised in the field of Power and Industry**

DR. (SHRIMATI) K. S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): The production potential of gas in the Bombay High is around 61 million cubic meters per day (MCMPD). The maximum rated carrying capacity of Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline to the north from Bombay High is only 39.5 MCMPD.

The surplus gas of 21.6 MCMPD could be brought to southern States, especially, Tamil Nadu, through a pipeline for utilisation in the area of power and industry.

The State Government had suggested to the Government of India to constitute an Inter Ministerial Committee, in April, 1990. The report of the Committee and the decision of the Centre thereon are awaited.

If the surplus gas from Bombay High is made available early, Tamil Nadu Government can plan for setting up of new power generating stations and gas-based chemical complexes. I request the Government to take steps to speed up this project at the earliest.

(vi) **Need to write off loans given to the victims of 1984 riots**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India gave houses to the homeless victims of 1984 riots in Delhi and bank loans to rehabilitate them and also gave economic assistance to many for this purpose. Since at that time the victims of riots were in dire need of money, they took loans on the conditions laid down by the Government.

Now it has become very difficult for them to pay the interest on these loans. The matter of recovering principal amount with interest thereon from the riot victims was taken to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court on 7-11-89 issued directions to this effect that the amount given as loan should not be recovered till the new policy of recovering funds came into force. We demand from the Government that the loans taken by the poor people for trucks, taxis and running small shops at the time of 1984 riots, be written off along with interest thereon and the culprits of 1984 riots punished.

(vii) **Need to review the policy of opening of "Dealers" centres by State Bank of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta**

[*English*]

SHRI HANNON MOLLAH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the State Bank of India Foreign Department, Calcutta had been performing the Foreign Exchange Dealing & Cover operation since inception. But the management under the plea of decentralisation, shifted the jobs by opening Dealing Centres at other places, though the Department with centralised cover, expertise and latest Telecom Network, are in a far better position than others to quote competitive Foreign Exchange Rates to the clients. To maintain similar infrastructure at various places is sheer wastage of public money. The Government since 1960 shifted

so many jobs from Calcutta and further shiftings are on the anvil.

Instead of doing such thing, SBI could avoid wasteful expenditure by closing down other centres, abolishing the post of "Dealers" and bring back those jobs to Calcutta office, for efficient and centralised management.

I urge upon the Finance Minister to look into the matter and take appropriate action accordingly.

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92—*Contd.*

Ministry of Industry—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry for discussion. The time allotted for discussion was 8 hours and the time taken is 14 hours and 44 minutes. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee was on his legs. He may speak for a few minutes. After that, the hon. Prime Minister will reply to the debate.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I am acutely aware that time is unbounded. In every specific case it is rather limited, in some cases very serious. I therefore, request you that whenever I just seem to be irrelevant kindly pull me up. Otherwise I beg the permission of the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Industry to allow me to continue.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think you are asking for unlimited time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No, Sir.

The other day, I was referring to the first steps that are taken to reduce the scope of planning. I quoted a few figures. Perhaps, I would conclude that only by adding the figures of the Railways. In the case of Railways, the revised figure of plan investment was Rs. 4916 crores. This has been raised in the present

Budget to Rs. 5325 crores. I mentioned Railway for no other reason but that Railway is one sector which is considered to be quite labour intensive.

A very young friend of ours, Mr. Mukul Wasnik, stated that less governance means better governance. Unfortunately, we are unable to share that primitive view. Time, of course, was when the States and Governments were busy, excepting in one sense, with law and order. Then the advance of humanity is characterised by more and more Government functions building roads, even in the Moghul days or earlier, irrigation facilities from Government side. The Climax, of course, was in getting into industrial investments also when industries became quite important for our economic activity. If at all the governance has to be reduced, I will prefer that it is law and order which is to be reduced and not the welfare functions of the Government.

I will not go into the aspect how we do take pride in planning. The hon. Prime Minister will certainly understand that one of the ways the humanity distinguishes itself from the animal kingdom is in its ability to plan. It sets goals and tries to achieve them. So to try to give away or to reduce the area of planning cannot be considered a step for the advancement of humanity despite the experiences of the USSR.

In the Industrial Policy Resolution the goals have been stated. Among the goals, rapid industrialisation was one such goal. Why rapidity we all know. We wanted to achieve in decades what had been achieved in centuries in the West. Therefore, there was unanimity on that. That is only one part of it.

And also in terms of rapidity we have not succeeded, in the sense that we have not been able to achieve in decades what others have achieved in

centuries. As I mentioned in my Budget speech also, we have slided down in the rating on industrial development in the comity of nations. We were among the first ten countries in the world. We have slided to among the first fifteen countries of the world. I had mentioned at that time that our share in world trade was one per cent at the time of independence which has come down to 0.65 per cent in the present and which indicates that even the rapidity was not rapid enough. One of the reasons why we want to industrialise our country was that there would be a population shift in terms of employment and housing from agriculture, which can no longer bear the huge fraction of our population. In the last ten years, the population shift away from agriculture was almost stagnate. Industry was absorbing a population labour force of not more than 25 per cent. So, let us forget about the rapidity. We have to find out how we can really rapidly develop. One of the reasons for industrialisation was to provide employment. When we talk about the private sector, we allow ourselves to forget that private sector is rather jettisoned in terms of employment. I will just quote the figures. The Finance Minister is here, he knows. Hon. Prime Minister is here and he should also know. In 1983 the private organised large-scale sector employed 75.52 lakhs of people. In 1989 the employment in private sector has come down to—I underline—74.70 lakhs. This is when you talk about the private sector coming to maturity, coming of age. We should remember, employment has been mentioned as one of the goals of industrialisation. But, in the private sector what has happened? We also say that by industrialisation what we wanted was not only public sector—certainly public sector was one instrument—but basic industries, heavy industries. Let us remind ourselves about the argument. On the dawn of freedom, we felt inhibited that there was not a significant internal market. We have to expand that. One line of

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee] . . . attack was through land reforms. Land reforms we thought, would expand the market for industrial development. The other argument was emphasis on the basic non-consumer goods producing industries that will generate income, that will expand market on the basis of which rest of industrialisation would take place.

Steel industries are such heavy industries—certainly some of the hon. Members must be knowing about it—they generate income along with goods which are not consumed. Therefore, the consumer goods market expands. Now, what has happened in the last ten years. The surprising thing is that the highest growth was not in the investment goods industries. With 1980-81 as 100, the highest growth was in consumer durables. The index was 296. And for those people for whom we meant industrialisation, the poorer sections of the people, the ninety per cent of our population who are interested in consumer non-durables, the index was only 158—almost half of what we have done in durable consumer goods industry. Not only that, I will give you an example of effective employment also. We are producing washing machines. It costs about Rs. 10,000. Not only directly, indirectly also how employment is affected, let us try to ponder. With Rs. 10,000 in fixed deposit, one can earn Rs. 100 a month. With that Rs. 100 a month, any family can provide part time employment for washing clothes...(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not correct.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have said part time employment for washing clothes...(Interruptions). I am from Calcutta. I am not that rich to be living in Delhi or Bombay. I know that for part-time washing of clothes, women folk will ask for only Rs. 40 or Rs. 50.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Sir, If I might inform the hon. Mem-

ber. For the last two months we have been trying to get a part-time women washer and are willing to pay more than Rs. 100 per month. But we have not been able to get one.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am sorry, this is Delhi; this is not India. I am simply suggesting that let us imagine that if there are one lakh washing machines in the country, that means we are depriving approximately one lakh partial employment in the country. It is not only directly, indirectly also by producing this kind of goods, employment is affected. Similarly, one can take the example of dust cleaners. This kind of development has overtaken us in the course of last ten years...(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): We should do away with the type writers also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Yes, if you could.

Sir, when Pandit Nehru was alive and when the Second Five Year Plan was formulated, what was the approach? Were we not interested in technology? Of course, we were. We were interested in the highest technology in such areas only which either allowed us to export or where they are basically needed for further development in our country. In fact, we wanted the allocation of resources in small-scale and other sectors for our domestic consumption needs. We should base ourselves with whatever is availability and try to develop internally, may be slowly, with technology that we characterise as appropriate or intermediate technology. In fact, it is here that Nehru and Gandhiji made the idea of having a very strong industrialised country with the practice of highest technologies, combined with appropriate technological development, for meeting domestic consumption needs. We did not propose manufacture of washing machines. That was both anti-Nehru as

well as anti-Bapuji. Let us remind ourselves. It is at that point that we made them agree. But that has not happened. Today when we adopt this industrial path, we know that in setting up the goals, we have to have the means. What are the means? We can classify them in three ways. One is that there will be that fiscal instrument, there will be reduction in inequality in wealth and income among men and areas. So, there is that fiscal instrument. There are other instruments of control so that the private sector can be pushed. We are not opposed to private sector prosperity, not at all. If there is any such idea, that should be given up. But to propel them in certain direction, to achieve the goals, we have certain acts, control instruments. The Industries Development and Regulation Act, the MRTP Act etc. are some. Because of our experience of foreign capital domination, we have FERA also. The third instrument which was to guide our industrialisation to the proper path is the public sector. This Industrial Policy statement covers these areas and I am glad that it does so. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: How many more minutes you will take?

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantijl, you have already spoken for about 25 minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: How many more minutes would you permit me to speak? Let me try to conclude it.

Let me mention about the role of public sector. The criticism is from different angles. One is it is inefficient and loss-making. Why has it been permitted to enter into all kinds of areas—like food, oil and such other things. I want to submit this. If you talk in terms of efficiency in the economy, what prevents you from eliminating freight equalisation? You know it very well that freight equalisation adds to the cost. The average is always higher than the mini-

mum. If we want Indian industry to be competitive in the world trade—gradually if not suddenly—then you have to reduce this freight equalisation which in a foolish moment of our history we introduced, for certain other noble purposes of course. If efficiency is the criterion, why do you not look at that point and strive to achieve the goal?

The other thing is when you talk about losses, the public sector has to be looked as a whole and not in terms of individual units. We give fiscal concessions to attract private sector and big people into backward areas. Is it not a loss? Is it not a loss to the Budget? Therefore, even when it fails, in certain cases, public sector has to go there. A unit has to be established in a backward region which does not have infrastructure. It is for the public sector to do that, even if it is a losing concern. What we have to look at is not at the micro level only. We have to look at the subject as a whole. That is the role necessary for the public sector.

It is accused that why does it enter into producing oil for consumption. Is it for making profits? They have mentioned about the State Trading Corporation. Should we or should we not dismantle it? Should we or should we not intervene by producing Dhara oil? Should we or should we not enter into the market to produce certain kinds of commodities when the private sector is reaping profits out of them? Should we or should we not allow the public sector as a whole to enter into profitable areas so that its losses and loss-making units are covered? This macro approach has to be there. Those who denounce the public sector completely forget about that.

Sir, just one other point. It is said that private sector has come of maturity. The Hindustan Motors has been producing motor cars for forty years. Is it a point to prove that? We are not very happy with Maruti Udyog

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for so many reasons. But, please remember, it was the public sector Maruti Udyog Limited which brought in and pushed the other units, at least for some technological innovations. We know how much priority they give. We know that if the public sector is cut, technology will not come to the private sector, as also the market for the private sector: the need for the public sector is no less in the private sector. If the public sector spending is not there, the private sector will not flourish. That is the experience for the last 40 years. The pat and push was necessary. I do not have much time to go into the details. Already this morning during the Question Hour we have learnt how the abolition of controls will affect the small scale sector also. I will make a mention of the foreign capital now. About foreign capital, in China also they are doing the same, I know that. References have been made to them. There is only one difference. In China the condition of foreign capital investment is this—either they export more than they import plus the royalty that they send out or they are not allowed to. Can you do that? My question arises from that. Foreign capital has been asked for in the export trade also. (*Interruptions*)

Now, imagine the capacity that we have. Our Finance Minister bemoans Indian exporters who have sold goods outside. We cannot make them bring foreign exchange earned there to our country. It is far fetched, and we are expecting that if multinationals are allowed in our export trade, in our trading sector, we will be able to compel them. This is the difference we find when some talk about Chinese experience, comparison between the Indian and the Chinese experience, arises. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, naturally I cannot keep the Prime Minister waiting for some time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDERJIT: You want a return from the public sector. Is it not?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: As a whole, yes. I have absolutely no doubt that as a whole the public sector should be made profitable. Therefore, as a whole, the public sector should be allowed into the areas which are profit-making, they should not be left into the hands of the private sector only. I believe that it is the competition between the public sector and the private sector which is relevant for the internal private sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up.

Okay, Sir. I am completing with some references.

Sir, the problem of bureaucracy is there. Permanent Civil Service is something which our country is not able to avoid. The point is how to control it. This Civil Service can be controlled either by dismantling it or by allowing privatisation or by people's intervention.

SHRI INDERJIT: Or by cadres.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: But not cadres like you.

Sir, I now conclude by making a reference to the small scale sector. I wanted to give some facts about all things. It has been mentioned in the Industrial Policy. After all, don't we control the public sector financial institutions? It has been said so. This applies to small scale sector also. The public sector financial institutions apart from the minor amendments that private sector mutual funds be permitted as has been mentioned in the Budget, do you know what is the performance of the public sector financial institutions? We are investing in industrial minerals some Rs. 7000 crores. Private sector sick units have locked up more than Rs. 7,700 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I don't take much of your time, Sir. The fact is that the public sector financial institutions if they have done anything, they have propped up the top 20 business houses in our country and it is an economic law almost as J.M. Keynes has indicated in one of his celebrated books. If a poor man goes to a Bank, the Bank controls him and if a rich borrower goes to the Bank, the rich borrower controls the Bank. The financial institutions are controlled by them. You have opened the small scale sector for their entry; 24 per cent can be invested by the larger firms in the name of availability of credit. In the meantime, you have also allowed floating interest rate within the country. Are you not ashamed to claim that this would help the small scale sector? When banks or the financial institutions give loans, they look into the creditworthiness. If the Tatas go there, they get 10 per cent interest rate and if the small scale sector people go there, they are charged 20 per cent rate of interest. That is the rule of the market. When you throw everything open to the market, you forget that both the baby and the adult are present in the market. The MRTP Commission has not been allowed to function at all. We know that despite the presence of the MRTP, the top 20 industrial houses have grown enormously in the course of the last 10 or 15 years. Is it because of the Act? If it is so, let us have a second look into it. It is more so because of the Government's inclination. Who understands more about the operation of the licensing policy in the last 20 years, excepting us from West Bengal? Licences were denied even if the industrialists approached saying that the units would be established in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: You are elaborating too much. We are quite capable of understanding your point without elaboration. Please conclude now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am concluding now. We have the experience of Dalla Cement Factory in Uttar Pradesh. The Government wanted to hand it over to the private sector, but it did not succeed in it. The workers resisted; they gave their lives and the history will be decided in that fashion here also. The working people of this country would like that the public sector as an instrument for reaching towards the goal cannot be allowed to be liquidated. They will be on the streets if they cannot get it on the spot. Those who support you and those who say that liberalisation is excellent are individually approaching you and say that let there be liberalisation in the fields not where they are, but where the others are. Those who are supporting you today will sit on your neck tomorrow to say that you have done too much and you have neglected their interests. Even your expectations of funds from them will be lost in the process of these liberalisation efforts. What you are really doing is that you are trying to mortgage this country. It is not that you do not understand it. I do not question your patriotism also. But this liberalisation of the last 10 years almost leads you, as a part of your continuity, to change your patriotism to suit the needs of IMF. This is the criticism that we are trying to make. Is there a way out?

I say let us remind ourselves that even today the largest volume of goods are transported, not by railways but by bullock carts.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are to conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The domestic fuel comes not from atomic energy but from cow dung in the countryside. We are in that world.

When we talk of international relations, when you point out somewhat

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derisively to the experience of the Soviet Union, let me remind you of this, that if the world is still being united by any single force, it is the multi-nationals. You are integrating yourself with the multi-national power of the world who really command the resources of the world. 67 to 70 per cent of the industrial output is controlled by them.

Multi-nationals together control the world industrial output of more than 80 per cent. It is with them that you have to battle and not surrender, not get integrated. If you do that, if only you are ready to give battle, we are with you. If you are not prepared to do that, we wish you go to hell.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in what has turned out to be the longest, perhaps the longest ever, debate on the Demands of the Industries Ministry.

SHRI INDERJIT (DARJEELING): It has stretched too long.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes. It has been much too long and much too repetitive too. But then hon. Members are as much entitled to repeat one another as to bring up fresh points. So, my gratitude to all of them.

I shall not refer to each Member but I shall only confine my reply to certain points made on certain salient subjects which figure in the industrial policy and that, I think, should be enough to cover the entire debate.

For the rest, Members have also referred to certain specific industries, specific problems of industries, in their own areas. It is a legitimate point made by each one of them or many of them.

What I would propose is that we will go through the debate, go

through the speeches and each individual Member will be sent a note or a reply in regard to the specific points raised by him so that no Member need be under the impression that his own area or the specific difficulty pointed out by him, has been ignored at Government level. That is not the intention.

The first criticism, the first comment about the new policy, has been that either it has been dictated from outside by some one or it has deviated from the industrial policies of the past.

Now I would like to very respectfully submit that neither of these charges is true. The industrial policy directly emanates from the Congress manifesto which promised to the people exactly what the industrial policy has come to contain. The Party promised to tackle the problem through vigorous export promotion, effective import substitution and increasing productivity and efficiency in the economy, among other things. In the industrial sector particularly it promised to pursue a sound policy frame-work which would lead to encouragement of entrepreneurship, simplification of the regulatory system, bringing in new technology and increasing competitiveness for the benefit of the common man.

Now, Sir, even this Manifesto is not a sudden creation or a sudden development. It has emanated as a logical result from the long experience of forty years. The policy statements have come from time to time, from decade to decade, perhaps more than once in the same decade. Therefore, there is a continuity, there is a logical sequence to all the statements and it is not correct to say, I submit, that there is something abruptly brought into this policy which was not there earlier. This is only an elaboration. This has also derived from the experience of the past that in some areas if we have been hesitant, or, if we have gone only half-way and we have



not found the dividends that we expected, then it is necessary to go in the same direction a little faster and may pull out a few more obstacles, dismantle a few more difficulties which were coming in the way. So, it is, in general, an extension of the previous policies and nothing very new. So, to say that some one, from outside has been dictating this policy would be very wrong.

The other charge is that Pandit-ji's line, Pandit Nehru's industrial policy has been given up. This again, I have explained several times before and briefly I would say again, is not correct. This charge is far from true.

I would refer to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which laid down the foundation for a strong and diversified industrial base in the country and which continues to guide us in our industrial policies and procedures. It is a remarkable tribute to the vision of Pandit Nehru that the objectives laid down in that Resolution are as true and relevant today as they were in 1956. The basic objective in that policy was to speed up industrialisation in the country. Towards that end, it provided for industries of basic and strategic importance in the Indian Public Sector. Now, this is the most crucial thing. What was strategic at that time, what was basic at that time was included in the Public Sector. It was also clear that there were some sectors in which apart from the Government no one was prepared to do the investment of that order. It is very clear. We went round the world. Indira-ji spoke about this times without number. How did the Bhilai Steel Plan come? We wanted to build a Steel Plant with assistance from other countries. They said: "Why do you need a Steel Plant? You don't need a Steel Plant. Here, we are. We will supply you steel. But, we wanted to be self-reliant, we wanted a Steel Plant. We wanted these key industries, these basic industries and at that time no one other than the Soviet Union was prepared to oblige us. That was the reason we had to go in for the Steel Plant

because we could see that in their denials there was a design. It was not just a case of saying. "No, we can't afford it. We cannot give you." But it was a case of saying: "We will not give it to you".

There was a design behind that denial. That is why we were determined to go in for it. Now, times have changed. Today again it is possible for the Public Sector to go into areas where the Private Sector will not go.

**14.00 hrs.**

where it is very necessary to go and make investments of a large magnitude, the public sector will go and the policy very clearly lays down that it will do so. Today we are talking about the expansion of the public sector. But where is the money going to come from? The public sector has got an investment, I am told, of about rupees on lakh crore already. It has not really given the return which it was expected to in order to plough back in the expansion of the public sector. Now it is just not possible for the State, for the Government to find resources of that magnitude which could result in any appreciable expansion of the public sector. This is a stark reality today. So, we cannot say that the public sector is being jettisoned. We know that the public sector is important. We found that it was useful—and useful from many points of view. We are happy about the public sector and its performance, in certain areas. But in the most crucial area of paying for its own expansion, we are not happy about its performance at all. Therefore, we had to find today other avenues because whatever you produce in the public sector today is not going to be sufficient. How much do you produce? 36 or 37 per cent of the fertilizers in this country. The same is the case with steel; the same is the case with everything that is produced in the public sector. And unless you expand the public sector, for which there is no money, your needs will not be met.

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao]

It is that simple. Therefore, either we have to import or we have to diversify and entrust it to sectors where it is possible to produce goods in that magnitude. Therefore, it is more a pragmatic approach to the question. There is no theoretical approach. If it comes to efficiency, whether it is private or public, any inefficient industry will perish. It will not stand. Today we are in competition with the whole world. The engineering graduate of India is much better than a non-engineering graduate of India. But he has to compete with the engineers of other countries.

Industry in India has to compete with the industries in other countries. And if we think that we can live all alone in this country or can live in an isolated way, this, I think, is not correct, is not going to be possible. All other countries with centralised economies, are now relating to, and entering the world economy in a big way. We have already entered the world economy in a big way. We are already there as a part of the world economy. But we have to really gear ourselves in order to make a place for ourselves in the world economy. And this is the need of the hour. And that is why, we have to be competitive. That is why, we have to think of cost effectiveness. That is why we have to think of the latest technology.

Coming to technology, Nirmal Babu has told us something about appropriate technology. If you have a washing machine, how many people are you throwing out of employment? The only thing is, if you have a lakh of washing machine being made, to how many are you giving employment, on the other side? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : How many?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let us calculate. And what kind of employment are you giving, what kind of employment are you diversifying. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Those resources which are utilised for producing washing machine, could be utilised for other purposes. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is the point. If you take that as the criterion, then you will remain a country of maid-servants only. This is the point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is your idea...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: You are condemning our women folk to life of drudgery permanently. That is where diversification is necessary. That is why, we have not given them any education so far.

Let her be educated. She will refuse to do the washing, the moment you educate her. Today, we are talking of a society, which itself is fast changing. And if you do not admit that this change is coming, you will be overtaken by events. This is what I would like to say. It is very simple to say that "you are throwing people out of employment". But what kind of employment? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The production and growth rate of durable consumer goods have come down. I challenge you. Why? It cannot be sold. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The point raised by Nirmal Babu is totally different. We want to modernise; we want to be a modern society; we want to be a society in which every member has certain quality of life. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Production minus employment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : You are talking of only three per cent...

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I am not talking of three per cent. One example has come here. I am only trying to say something about a particular example. I am not talking of three per cent; I am not talking of thirty per cent. I am talking of an India, which wants to be equal to other nations. India does not want to be lagging behind for all time. India does not want to be backward for all time. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :** What section of people will use these washing machines? What about the 50 per cent of people of our country, who are living below the poverty line? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Shri Acharia, I would like to make it very clear that it will not be possible for anyone to keep Indian society backward for all time. Whatever the price to be paid, we will have to modernise; we will have to become competitive; we will have to rub shoulders with others. There is no other way. Let us be very clear about that. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** At the cost of the poor people! (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :** There is the highest number of unemployed in West Bengal. 187 big industries remain closed and about 7000 small and medium industries had been wound up (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :** That is because of your policy. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) :** For the sake of modernisation, the handloom sector will be abolished immediately and only hightech units will remain!

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** The handloom sector has never been

abolished. It will never be abolished. Going further have an eight spindle Ambar Charka which has come into the market now and it is going to be inaugurated in the next few days. (*Interruptions*). All these are going to coexist in this country and each one of them will be allowed to exist and flourish. This is the industrial policy. There is no question of allowing any of these to get extinct. There is going to be competition within each particular area. There is not going to be a competition between the big and small and the medium. That will not be allowed because that is the gist of the policy. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a running commentary!

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur):** I quite appreciate; he has said India will not remain backward. He has got his own perception of forwardness. I would like to know how much percentage of people of this country will have the benefit of the so called advance and the progress. What is his computation?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** An increasing number; an ever increasing percentage of this country will get the benefit. Their incomes will increase. Their lines will improve and that is the aim of the industrial policy. It is not true to say that this industrial policy is going to benefit only a small class. Those days have gone and it is not possible. The whole country will have to be buzzing with industry starting from the village and going upwards to the metropolis. There is no question of locating anything only in the metropolis, only in the cities.

I would like to give an example. Why are industries coming to India from outside? They are not coming for charity.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA**  
Cheap labour.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
They don't want to come for charity.  
They have certain facilities here.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: To  
exploit.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
No. We will not allow them to ex-  
ploit. There is no question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHAT-  
TERJEE: Because even the business  
of the top five percent of India is as  
big as that of France.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
All these old shibboleths will have  
to change. They have changed every-  
where and only you and I have been  
looking for them all these years. Let  
us look into ourselves. Let us look  
to our own possibilities and our own  
scope. There is no use of repeating  
old slogans. That is not going to  
help at all. We will have to think  
of our own conditions; we will have  
to think of what is good for India.  
That is important. What is contain-  
ed in this is going to be important  
in the sense that this is going to change  
the face of India and the industrial  
profile of India.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHAT-  
TERJEE: We are repeating old slo-  
gans and they are implementing the  
policies to disaster!

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
We have gone by a model. (*Interrup-  
tions*)

Let us understand. Let us admit  
old mistakes. Let us admit the dis-  
tortions. Only then we will make any  
progress. It is not possible to close  
our eyes to what has happened; close  
our eyes to what should have  
happened, but not happened; let us  
not be dogmatic—that is not the way  
of progress. We will have to be prag-  
matic; we will have to see where we  
have gone wrong and we will have to  
correct those things.

About the public sector I am clearly  
stating that there is very little scope  
for any expansion of the public  
sector in the areas in which it has been  
dominant so far. It will have to go  
into new areas, frontier areas of tech-  
nology where high investment and also  
high technology will be needed. If  
that is not done then our country will  
again become backward and remain  
backward.

It is true that the private sector does  
not go in advance. Private sector only  
follows and I agree with Nirmal Babu  
that the public sector is important even  
for the private sector. This we have  
been saying, this Rajiv Gandhi said,  
this Indira Gandhi said; this has been  
one of the accepted principles of the  
public sector itself; one of the reasons  
for which the public sector existed  
and will exist. Therefore there is no  
question of winding up or dismantling  
the public sector. It will go into new  
areas; it will go into pioneering areas;  
it will remain the pioneer of the in-  
dustry in this country.

About licencing policy I don't think  
there can be any objection to the re-  
moval of all the difficulties; the licen-  
cing procedure and so on and making  
industry and industrialisation easier  
than before. I don't think there can  
be any serious objection to this. This  
is because, again everyone has been  
complaining in Parliament, out of  
Parliament, everywhere about the kind  
of irritations that one has felt in start-  
ing an industry. Young men come,  
go from pillar to post, they go on  
bitterly complaining about all these  
things. Today if we are removing  
them, there is no need for anyone to  
complain. I would say that all the  
complaints will be a thing of the past.  
There will be some difficulties eman-  
ating from human nature. But at  
least the man-made barriers that we  
have made for various reasons will go.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHAT-  
TERJEE: So there will be no control!

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nirmalji, the hon. Prime Minister is addressing the House. He is not addressing you alone. So please don't respond to everything that he says.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** That is what I thought. He is not addressing either us or the country!

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** He wants to monopolise my attention because he was saying that he was obliging me by ending his speech!

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):** I am entirely in agreement with what the hon. Prime Minister said about unshackling all these processes, bureaucratic requirements, etc. But as he is proceeding on to another point I must intercede. There are three new innovations—the new trade policy, new fiscal policy and the new industrial policy. But the corresponding changes that ought to take place at a more holistic level: say for example in Customs or in the Reserve Bank approach or regulations; unless that is simultaneously done, Mr. Prime Minister Sir, the change that you want, the rapidity with which that change ought to come about, would in fact be defeated and if that change is defeated because the holistic change in approach and simultaneous harmonious change in all the laws that impede this change—and unless that is brought about by the Government, I think we will suffer. That is a thought that I would like to leave with you Sir.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** That thought is very much with us Sir; thanks to the hon. Member. We are now engaged in making all the consequential changes in the rules, regulations, abolitions; whatever has to be abolished and whatever has to be modified that is being done.

Only yesterday there was a proposal to more or less dismantle the DG S&D in one of its activities. We are looking into it. We take a few days

to see whether anything still remains to be retained in that. So, this kind of examination is going on in all these matters. On some, orders have already issued. I would not be able to give you the full list; but we are very much conscious of the fact that a policy without a follow-up in respect of the bureaucratic, rules, regulations, all the other follow-ups is really no policy and will not take us very far. That is being attended to; I would like to assure the House, on that score.

About multi-nationals, I really don't know why this fear of the multi-nationals is still haunting us. I would like to submit to the House that what we consider multi-nationals in the past as a big monster coming from outside is no longer a monster and we do not consider it to be a monster today. The Indian industry by any standards is able to withstand competition from anywhere, from any quarter. It has proved its mettle. It has proved its competitiveness.

So far as some of the areas are concerned, I can give you examples where our industries are in a position to stand competition with other industries. You will never be able to stand competition unless you have your own R & D. for the first time you can get technology from outside. But India cannot continue to get technology year after year. As they upgrade, you will have to upgrade on your own lines. This is the innovation which is possible under the new policy. This was not possible earlier because we were importing technology all the time. In the earlier stages we were importing finished products. Later on we started importing technology only. Now, the time has come when you cannot import technology on a continued basis. You will have to have your own technology upgradation within the country.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** That is why you are inviting MNCs!

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** We are inviting MNCs for the sake of

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao] taking their technology, for the sake of employment, for the sake of better competitiveness. This has happened before. In Indian industry, wherever we have got technology from outside, we have developed. We have made all efforts to develop our own R&D. And this is not adequate. I know that that process has to be intensified still. We have to have a much higher investment in technology, in R&D. Only then, we will be competitive. But there is hardly any alternative to it. This is what I would like to say. You just cannot have competitiveness in your technology and your own R&D for nothing. (*Interruptions*) It has to be done deliberately. It will have to be done everywhere. This is a continuous process.

So, let us understand that this is a new age. We are in a new era. We do not have the entire map of the future in front of us. We will have to be pathbreakers. We will have to be path-makers and stone-breakers, if necessary. We will have to go into new paths. In every village in this country with better tools for the artisans, with better facilities for those who are producing—the producers, the traditional producers of India—they will have to come to be the partners in the new industrialisation. It is not only about the big industries, it is not only about what is coming from outside but what grows from within. This is the important thing. If we have the small and the tiny sector, we want ancillarisation. If we do not have ancillarisation, the small sector will not flourish. The time has gone when we were using only the things made in the village. We used the chappals made in the village. We used the ropes made in the village. Today, the villager does not want to use that. Let us understand this. He goes to the Bata's shop. He goes for the nylon net. He goes for the nylon rope in the cities. So, everything is changing.

In this changing world, if you do not change the pattern of industrialisation, at every level, I am afraid the village society is not going to flourish

at all. So, industrialisation has to go right down to the villages. That is what I understand. As a villager, I understand that every village, new industries on the basis of better base, better technology, have to come in. (*Interruptions*)

A large industry will have to enlist the support of hundreds and thousands of people in order to exist. This is what is happening in large industries wherever we have them. It is not throwing people out of employment; it is getting people in.

Then, what about the services? It is not just the manufacturing sector. What about the services sector? If there is an industry, how many people get employment in services, in serving that industry? Now, this is an expanding activity, circle after circle each larger than the previous one. This is how it will expand. We do not have a ready-made map, as I said. But I can see that the result of this industrial policy is going to be good for the whole country.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: For the whole population?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes.

We are welcoming foreign direct investment. Why are we doing so? We have found that investment in this country, number one, is not adequate. Number two, it is not accompanied by technology. We have seen that during the last few years, direct investment from outside foreign investment has been dwindling. I can give you figures. But that is hardly necessary. That is a fact that has been proved, whereas foreign investment in other countries has been increasing. It has been increasing in Korea and it has been increasing in other developing countries like Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. All these countries are having a galloping increase in foreign investment. The only thing I cannot understand is why it should

be that in India, it should come down steeply and why we should be squeamish about inviting foreign investment. Nothing else is the reason except an inferiority complex. We seem to feel inferior to the others who are coming in or whom we are inviting. Sir, there is absolutely no need for such a complex. As I said, we have successfully competed with others and we will be able to compete in future also. And in any case, we have to formulate a policy not on the basis of inferiority complex but on the basis of certain national confidence. That is why, the policy has been formulated as it is and I would like the hon. Members to look into those aspects of the policy.

Sir, there have been some comments on the MRTP Companies also. Now, we had started the MRTP concept about 20 to 30 years back, may be from 1964 until now. What is the result now? We have tried to implement it in the only manner it can be implemented. Nobody told us that there is any other method of implementing it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The net result is that it is not implemented. Read the statement of any of the Chairman of the MRTP Commission and see the criticisms. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We had a very comprehensive law on MRTP. We implement it in the only manner the law asks us to implement. There has been no other way of doing it. The only thing is that this has not worked. Any pre-entry restrictions will not work and they will only stifle industry. They will not give any fillip to industry, if there are restrictions before you enter the industry. So, it has been decided, after the experience of the last 25 to 28 years that no pre-entry restrictions are desirable. We do away with those restrictions while we are very particular about unfair practices, restrictive practices being indulged in by those who are in those industries.

So, at that end, we have become more stringent and the policy has become more stringent. At the pre-entry stage, the policy has become liberal. This is a deliberate change in that policy and I am sure that it has been made after a full consideration of all the pros and cons. We expect that this policy will bring in greater freedom, greater and unfettered freedom to the growth of industry and that is what we want today. So, while we can have a difference of opinion on all these matters, I have not found any alternative. Yes, you have doubts on a particular line of action. Yet you have no alternative to suggest as to what is to be done in this. If this is not to be done what is to be done? That is what I have to ask him and I am sure, Sir, we have...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We have given you an alternative.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have seen all that. We have come to a stage, Mr. Speaker Sir, where this country cannot go ahead without alternatives. It cannot go on the negative aspect of everything being bad and no alternative for anything which we are criticising. This is not possible now. We will have to take risks. We will have to take a stand. We will have to go ahead according to our lights. If we falter, if there are mistakes, we will correct those mistakes.

There are many important areas in which certain points have been raised like 24 per cent investment in the small sector. Well, this is again an experiment. I would like to say that there is nothing final about it. If we find that the small sector or the tiny sector is being gobbled up by giving 24 per cent to the bigger ones then, I would like to assure the House that that will not be allowed. What we feel is, ancillarisation becomes much more easy by giving them a stake in the smaller sector. That was the idea for which this was done. But that is not final. If there is anything which

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tends to destroy the small sector, we can always change and bring it back to a stage where such things will not happen. As we go along we will have to make of innovations. The direction is one of liberalisation; the direction is one of encouraging growth; and the direction is one of creating wealth for the people; everywhere in this country.

One point on which all of us have to be careful. I agree on this point because we have to be a State which is not just oriented in making profits for the industry. We have to think of the workers, those who are the backbone of all industry in this country. And in any case, in a developing country like India, we cannot go on thinking of profits only. We will have to think basically of welfare of the people and on that score. I would like to make a very categorical statement that whether it is the Exit Policy or any other policy, we would not allow the interests of the workers to suffer in any way. On this, there will be no compromise.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** (Ulu-beria): Will you allow participation of workers in the management?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** There will be full encouragement to the participation of workers in the management. In fact, I have in front of me a proposal made by one of the labour leaders of this country, offering to take over one of the factories in Kanpur which was sick and which was running on losses. It would have been sold, or may be, it would have been liquidated. He said, "Please don't do it. The workers will run it." And we agreed to that. However, if the approach is, 'we will not allow the factory to close, but we will not run it and let the losses accumulate', then it is difficult.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** It is like handing over the dead body...  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** We have seen all these things. Please listen. If the attitude is, 'we will not run it, let the losses accumulate, we will not allow you to close down and the jobs will continue', then this kind of thing, even the workers will not tolerate tomorrow. I am telling you because ultimately, it goes to the loss of the workers themselves.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** It is a very good concept. We will be very happy if the workers are able to run it. But, will you give them facilities and finance? Will you commit to it on the floor of the House? I have got proposa! after proposal. You give us the finance and other help. I have got the nod from the hon. Finance Minister in the presence of the Prime Minister. Very well. On that basis, we accept it.  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** That is a matter which will have to be discussed with the workers and not in this Parliament. We would not have any intermediaries in our discussions with the workers.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** But you cannot feel the pulse of the workers.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** This is the most important dimension of the new Policy. On this I would like to say that there will be no compromise. Already we have had meetings with them. I think the Finance Minister had one or two meetings and I was present at one of the meetings. We agreed that all these difficulties that are coming up both in industrialisation and when industries close down or are threatened with a close-down the future of the workers and all such matters would have to be gone into. The Government will be very happy to talk to the trade union leaders of all States. They have agreed and I am very glad to say that this process has started in right earnest. This will not stop because ultimately,



industrialisation will have to take care of all the wings concerned. Because ultimately industrialisation will have to take care of all the wings concerned and we cannot go unilaterally leaving the interests of one of the wings behind. In this country that is not going to be possible.

Even in the question of technology, it is not a matter of unlimited technology being imported. This I have already made clear. Let us understand that the technology, which we use at the moment, also has certain social goals, and the stage at which we find our social progress. So, everything is inter-dependent. We will take all these factors in all their aspects and we will see that industrialisation according to the new policy, goes ahead on certain very healthy lines and will not be allowed to create any of the complications that were created so far.

Sir, I would like to say that whatever discussions we are having with other countries, both in respect of foreign investment and the transfer of technology or import of technology, these are going on on a friendly basis. I am not quite sure that we will succeed in everything are attempting because there are many imponderables in this process. But, I would say that the very first attempt that I would be doing is when I visit Germany after a few days. There has been a lot of enthusiasm on the other side. Certain hints have been given to us whereby I feel hopeful that in the case of industrialisation, investment and transfer of technology, we have a much better prospect now than we had expected in the past. I would like to say that the new policy has been hailed everywhere; within the country and outside the country. This cannot be accidental.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:**  
Hailed by whom?

**SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY**  
(Krishnagar): Why are you totally silent on the question of effective land

reforms to expand the internal market of this country?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
Sir, Nirmal Babu has just said, "You could stop me whenever I become irrelevant." I don't want to say the same thing to you by starting land reform discussion.

**SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY**  
I asked this question because land reforms will expand the internal market.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
I would like to be forgiven for not being tempted into that line because I will take hours and hours. I have some experience of land reforms myself.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Discussion is on Industry and not on land reforms.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
I think, I have covered the main points that have been raised. The only difficulty will some of our friends is that they are sceptical. There is no way I can remove their scepticism.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You yourself are saying that it is an experimental policy.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
It is not. It is not an experimental policy. Life itself is an experiment from that point of view. What I am saying is that we have to implement this policy in right earnest and it is the decision of the Government that we will implement it. As we go along, if there is any difficulty we will remove it. That is all. It is not a mere experiment. It is not a cast iron policy, which we, in some other places, are in the habit of having. It is not a Policy like that. It is a Policy with broad outlines; it is a Policy with a very clear direction, it is a Policy with certain objectives. Given all these factors, it is bound to succeed and we will make it succeed.

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I would like all the sections of the House, all the people of the country—the workers, the industrialists, the entrepreneurs, everybody—to understand that the Government policy is based on certain objectives that are useful, that will be found beneficial to the entire population of India and not to a particular section. This I would like to stress again and again and on this note Sir, I would like to thank all the Members once again for their participation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was just now referring to the worker's participation in management. In this regard, I would like to point out that a Bill regarding workers' participation in management is pending in the other House. We had brought that Bill, which was supported by all political parties including congress. *(Interruptious)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that Bill was brought with the consent of the Members of all political parties including Congress M.Ps and Trade union leaders. That bill is now pending in the other House. All of us were ready. Now I would like to know whether they are going to get that bill passed.

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall review that Bill once again. We shall get that Bill passed if every thing is correct in that. If there is some defect or lacuna, we shall remove it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please tell us as to by what time you will be able to do all this. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I hope, he will fix a time limit for looking into it, by omitting the bad and accepting the good. At least, look into it for some time.

Sir, on two aspects, I wanted clarification from the hon. Prime Minister.

Firstly, freight equalisation scheme. There have been reports, which have been mentioned I understand, and the Prime Minister is surely aware about them but he has not spoken about them. I would like to know what is the Government's thinking on this? It is a very vital issue concerning the country, specially, Eastern India.

Secondly, about small scale industries. It was raised in this House, this morning by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta. I hope you will not keep silence. Do not be afraid of the Prime Minister. He is a nice man.

MR. SPEAKER: No direct, open instigation, please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has specially raised the question of availability of raw materials consequent of the threatened policy of the control, particularly, of iron and steel material. I would like to know what is the Government's decision on this? Will small scale sector be left in the lurch and they will have to fight with the large scale industries for survival or there will be minimum protection for the small scale industries also?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Without going into specific details, I would say that the small scale industry has come to stay and we feel and we are confident that it will be allowed to stay and flourish. Whatever protection is needed from time to time will be given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about the freight equalisation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: On that particular aspect, we have not yet come to final decisions. We are still in the process of considering it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I would like to know the Prime Minister's reaction to two public statements which have appeared, which I am sure, he has seen and neither of them by the Leftists or the Communists. One is, Shri S. K. Birla, who happens to be the Chairman of the FICCI, has gone on record expressing his apprehension about the effect on our indigenous industries of this proposed entry of multi-national Corporations, with all the incentives and facilities that they are going to be given. Second is, the statement which has been issued by the Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) expressing the gravest apprehensions about the effect on our indigenous research and development and on our scientific research of this unrestricted import of technology which is going to be now visualised in this resolution.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I have just stated that there are limits to the import of technology and there are going to be limits to the import of technology in this country. We cannot exist, we cannot progress unless our own R&D is strengthened. But, if anyone says, we will not strengthen it, but you don't import anything from outside, that is not going to be logically correct. Therefore, we would say, while we give all encouragement—we will give much more encouragement than before to the R&D in this country—whether it is in one sector or the other, we would certainly like to be abreast with other countries of the world in technology, whether by import, if necessary, but, mostly by our own development within the country; that is the policy and that is going to be the policy.

And about one of our industrialists being apprehensive of the multinational corporations, I would not comment on an individual statement, but, generally, our observation has been that the industry in this country has not been resisting the entry of multinationals. In fact, they see quite a few benefits out of these multina-

tionals. In any case, we are keeping our eyes and ears open.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara): One of the main considerations in the past used to be that we used to lay stress on redressing regional imbalances which are important not only for economic development but also for our national unity as well. But, in spite of that, we have a phenomenon where industries rush to urban areas, metropolises and so on. But with the dismantling of the regulatory framework and the leverage that you had through the licensing system, obviously this will disappear and also slowly but perceptibly the fiscal concessions that used to be given to these industries will also disappear. And new entrepreneurs, whether foreign multinationals or the native monopolists or the industrialists would obviously choose a location which suits them if there is nothing to compel them to go to a backward area or to a region which is industrially backward which will have far-reaching consequences in terms not only of uneven development but also potential of migration to urban areas creating centres like Mexico City, or metropolis like Bombay City which already has become a nightmare. What is the reaction to this?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** We had a lot of restrictions, a lot of compulsions, although I do not consider that compulsion to go to backward areas. How many backward areas have got industrialised, I would like to know? So, we will have to take recourse to a new aspect of our policy. There is nothing to prevent anyone from giving incentives. If the States's Chief Ministers have been coming and asking for industries for their own States if there is a big industry, there are half a dozen letters from half a dozen Chief Ministers of States that is good; but sometimes they also come in competition. We will say, who is going to give me free land, free water; and they come with the offers. Why should it not be re-

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plicated in the case of districts? If the Zila Parishad of a district comes up with an offer, I am prepared to have a method by which their offer is considered. There is no reason why we should not go there. The only thing that has been happening is they start an industry, take a letter of intent in the name of a backward district, later on change it to a forward district by some subterfuge. This has been happening. Let us face it. A policy which we are following has not done well. Let us think of some other line. And the incentive that can be given in respect of a State can also be given in respect of a part of the State if there is a backward region; if there is an authority in that backward region, a district, a backward district. If the people of that district are prepared to give an offer that they can attract an industry there. I am sure it can be done. People have offered many things free. They have offered lands free. They have offered lands to this but we have not given them the initiative. The point today is that the State Government is acting on behalf of these Zilla Parishads. But tomorrow, if there is decentralisation, if there is a real decentralisation, this is what will happen. I am expecting this to happen because we find people coming from the Districts here saying "Please give a factory to our district. Ours is a backward district, but nobody gives." This is the point. Therefore, we will have to give initiative to the people at the district level in the backward areas. The State Government also will have to have this policy.

I am sure that in the new policy, there is enough scope for giving incentives for industries to go to the backward areas.

I do not think that they will be restricted only to cities. It is not correct to start with that assumption. I see quite a few possibilities of the industries being induced to go back to

backward areas. We will work out the details. We have discussed about it. While discussing the policy in fact, we raise this point: we dwelt into the pros and cons; we came to the conclusion that what we have been doing so far has not worked. Controlling the location of the industries by the licensing mechanism has not worked as we wanted it to work. Therefore, we will have to think of some developments.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:  
What is the new mechanism?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): In the development of industries, Khadi and Village Industries Commission was playing a vital role. It was also generating lot of jobs. In the new policy, what would be the role of Khadi and Village Industries Commission? Will it continue or are you going to have a prospective change in its functioning? Several industries were exclusively meant for that. What is the attitude of the Government towards Khadi and Village Industries Commission and its functioning?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
Sir, the Khadi Commission and its functioning will continue. In fact, we would like to go into the aspects how to improve the Khadi Commission and the Village Industries.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:  
Sir...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
Sir, how can a Minister seek a clarification from the Prime Minister?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:  
I want to know from the Prime Minister whether he is going to send a team of CPIM members to Moscow as they say that they do not appreciate our policy for studying the New Industrial Policy...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Sir, I would like to know the Prime Minister's reaction to this flippancy on the floor of the House... (Interruptions)

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO**: Sir, there is another forum to discuss this. Do not worry.

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

**MR. SPEAKER**: What is your point of order?

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: My point of order is this. It is a collective responsibility of the Cabinet. If the Minister wants any explanation, he can ask the Prime Minister in his Cabinet. This is not the forum where a Minister can ask any explanation or any information from the Prime Minister... (Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: Sir, I hope you will express your disapproval.

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: Sir, asking any information by the Minister from the Prime Minister is not proper and it is out of order. That is my point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER**: I uphold your point of order. The Ministers may not ask questions to each others. But if the Minister just wants to put a point to some other Members in a question form, perhaps that can be allowed; but that is also not very proper.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO**: Sir, I understand my Minister perfectly. It was not for an explanation. It was a little provocation... (Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: Sir, we are totally dissatisfied with the reply of the Prime Minister. He

has not dealt with basic questions that have been raised on the floor of the House. Sir, it is nothing but a sell out of this country. He has not dealt with important questions like small scale industries freight equalisation scheme and other basic questions that have been raised. There is no favourable response to the question of passing the Bill for labour participation in management. Therefore we protest against it and in protest we walk out.

14.56 hrs.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members then left the House).

**MR. SPEAKER**: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

**MR. SPEAKER**: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts in Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 51 to 54 relating to Ministry of Industry."

The motion was adopted.

**Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Industry for the years 1991-92 voted**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand for Grant by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3		4	
<b>Ministry of Industry</b>					
51	Department of Industrial De- velopment	73.47.00.000	6.00.000	73.48.00.000	6.00.000
52	Department of Heavy Industry	15.05.00.000	137.72.00.000	15.05.00.000	137.72.00.000
53	Department of Public Enterprises	71.00.000		70.00.000	
54	Department of Small Scale in- dustries & Agro and Rural In- dustries	157.74.00.000	141.43.00.000	157.74.00.000	141.43.00.000

14.57 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE  
IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMA-  
TION IN RESPECT OF JAMMU &  
KASHMIR**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-  
FAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I  
beg to move:

"That this House approves the con-  
tinuance in force of the Proclama-  
tion dated the 18th July, 1990 in  
respect of Jammu and Kashmir,  
issued under article 356 of the  
Constitution by the President, for  
a further period of six months  
with effect from the 3rd Septem-  
ber, 1991."

As the House is aware, in view of  
the then prevailing situation, in Jammu

and Kashmir, a Proclamation under  
article 356 of the Constitution in rela-  
tion to the State of Jammu & Kashmir  
was issued by the President on the  
18th July, 1990 on the recommenda-  
tion of the Governor. Earlier, on  
19-1-1990 the Governor, Jammu &  
Kashmir, assumed to himself the  
powers of the State Executive and  
Legislature placing the Legislative As-  
sembly of the State under suspension  
under the provisions of section 92 of  
the Constitution of Jammu & Kash-  
mir. A month later, on 19-2-1990, the  
State Assembly was dissolved by the  
Governor in exercise of his powers  
under the State Constitution.

As the law and order and security  
situation in the State of Jammu & Ka-  
shmir continued to be disturbed, app-  
roval of both the Houses of Parlia-  
ment was obtained for continuance in  
force of the Proclamation dated 18th

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the*  
*Chair*]

July, 1990 in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir for a further period of six months with effect from 3rd March, 1991. The current spell of President's rule in Jammu & Kashmir will expire on 2-9-1991.

The Governor of Jammu & Kashmir in his report dated 22nd July, 1991 addressed to the President of India has reported that the current security and political situation is such as would not permit carrying on the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution when the Proclamation currently in force expires on 2nd September, 1991. The Governor has informed that though the security forces have largely contained the situation on the ground by maintaining sustained pressure on subversive and secessionist elements and have achieved notable successes in accounting for a large number of militants including several top leaders in and 'area commanders' belonging to various militant organisations and in recovering huge quantities of arms and ammunition, the security situation remains difficult. A few thousand trained militants are active in the Kashmir valley with large number of arms, ammunition and explosives available to them and a few thousand are known to be waiting across the line of control. The agencies across the border have been trying to infiltrate as many of the trained Kashmiri youth as possible in a determined bid to escalate militant activities in the valley during the summer and autumn months before the passes become snow bound in the winter season and imparting more intensive training to them in sophisticated arms and also in guerrilla warfare and wireless communications.

15.00 hrs.

The Governor has further reported that there has been a change in the mood of the people and also in the

thinking among sections of the militants due to the growing realisation that secessionist objectives are not going to be achieved through armed violence and an increasing disenchantment with Pakistan for having used them for its own ends. The Governor has also reported that over 450 Pakistan trained militants surrendered with arms during the last 8 months. However, the people hesitate to come out openly against the militants because of the persisting fear of the gun.

The Governor has also reported that the change in the mood of the people, however, could also not get direction and momentum because of continuing political vacuum in the Valley with hardly any meaningful activity by leaders and cadres of mainstream political parties.

The Governor has summed up by saying that the situation remains grim and challenging. The terrorists have considerable capability to strike at the security forces and other targets. Of late, the terrorists have started striking at soft targets which had been left alone earlier as illustrated by the abduction of two Swedish engineers, the abduction and attack on a group of Israeli tourists and the kidnapping of IOC Executive Director, Shri K. Doraiswamy. The Governor is of the view that it is essential to maintain sustained pressure on the militants.

The Governor has further reported that restoration of political process leading to elections is not feasible in the near future. Further, the Delimitation Commission set up after 1981 census has yet to complete the work of fresh delimitation of constituencies. This work is likely to take a few more months.

In view of the just mentioned circumstances, the Governor has recommended that President's Rule in the State may be extended for a further period of six months with effect from 3-9-1991.

[Sh. S. B. Chavan]

According to the provisions of article 356 of the Constitution of India, as applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the President's Proclamation under article 356 may continue in the State for three years subject to six monthly approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration, there seems to be no alternative but to continue the President's Proclamation dated 18-7-1990. It is, therefore, proposed that the President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 3-9-1991.

In view of the position explained, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1991".

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,

for 'six months' substitute  
'three months'. (1)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the resolution moved by the Central Government to extend the President's Rule for another six months in Jammu-Kashmir.

Sir, everytime when such a resolution is brought in the House, it is said by the Central Government that the situation would improve during the six months and the period of the Pre-

sident's rule would not be extended any further. It is obvious from the report received from Jammu-Kashmir that anti-national forces are much more active there than before. The patriotic persons have been forced to flee from Kashmir valley. The Government could not provide them security there. So they have fled to Delhi and other cities of the country leaving behind their houses and properties. But Government adopted same neglecting attitude towards them. But when the persons migrated from Kashmir to Delhi, staged a Dharna in support of their demands, they were lathi-charged. What was their fault after all? Their fault is only that they consider the merger of Kashmir with India as final. They do not support terrorist forces there. That is why they have been displaced from there. There, the militants threaten them and here in Delhi the police resort to lathi-charge on them.

A newspaper report has published yesterday wherein inaction of our Government to counter the propaganda of Pakistan has been highlighted. Pakistan is making propaganda against our country in foreign countries also. In Kashmir valley also such cassettes are being shown in which the jawans of Indian army have been shown committing atrocities on women and children there. Those are all fake cassettes. I would give an example in this regard. In one such cassette an Indian Jawan is finding it difficult to mend his gun. And then there comes a child who helps him in it. The Radio and Television of Pakistan are making propaganda against us on a large scale but we are doing nothing through our electronic media. It is clearly said that our Radio news room is in Jammu and doordarshan news are broadcast from here. When no one accepts your authority there and you cannot provide security to the patriotic persons there, then why will they remain with you. Thousands of the militants intrude into our country after getting training in foreign countries. Last time when I raised



their issue, in the House then the Home Minister had asked for full information in that regard. I do not understand as to what for is C.I.D. there? Is it not true that many Government officials had gone to Pakistan for training and during that period they continued to receive their salaries? Did the C.I.D. not give any report to you? Is it not true that many officers still support those terrorists? Why do you hesitate in taking action against them when you have got report, and you can well identify those who are supporting anti-national forces. In your administration as well as in police there are some persons who support the terrorist forces. But you have your own criteria to define such things. When the men of National Conference are prepared to follow you, you call them patriots. Farooq Abdullah was a patriot as long as there was an understanding and agreement between him and you. But he became a traitor at the very moment, you joined hands with Gul Mohamad alongwith some members and formed Government with the support of Congress. Those people who were patriots till yesterday became traitor all of a sudden? Now once again Shri Farooq Abdullah has become patriot in your eyes. So, it will be harmful for the country if the Government takes decisions keeping its party's interests above the national interests. This sort of thing is detrimental to the country's interests.

Today, you want to hold a talk once again. But with whom? What political forces are there to talk to? You know well as to how the last elections were conducted there. The Governor in an interview has said that they propose to initiate a political process there. So would you like to take this House into confidence about the political process you are going to start and also about the efforts you are making to involve the people politically in finding the solution to that problem before taking approval of the House for extending the period of the President's rule there?

Whenever Punjab and Kashmir problems have come up for discussion in the House we have tried to emphasize one thing and I would like to remind you once again that do take political steps alongwith administrative steps. Make electronic media more active. You have your own Radio and television stations there, so you should arrange for giving good programmes to counter the propagandas being made by the Pakistan electronic media. A news item has recently appeared in the press reporting about a quarrel in jail of Jammu. The terrorists imprisoned in jail wanted to watch a serial on Pakistan television whereas the other prisoners wanted to see an Indian television programme. Why are your programmes not so good that they are liked by people of Jammu and Kashmir also. It will also not do if you doubt each and every one there. Our army and para-military forces are working there in very adverse conditions. Their behaviour with the general public depends much on the intensity of danger there.

We have got information through our patriotic partymen that thousands of well-trained terrorists equipped with weapons are infiltrating into the country. How will you check them? Have you made any action plan for that purpose? You cannot solve the Kashmir problem by increasing the term of President's Rule by another six months. You will have to make an action-plan under which on one side you should take stern action against the officers, howsoever big he may be, for associating with terrorists and on the other you do honour those who are patriots. The persons who are fighting at the risk of their life and property against the traitants should feel that the Government of India is with them.

I would like to say one thing more. The Bhartiya Janata Party is the only party which has been making the demand from the very beginning that Article 370 should be abolished. We know that you as well as our other

[Prof. Prem Dhumal]

friends will not agree to this demand today for certain political reasons. I would like to say that unless Article 370 is done away with the problem of Jammu-Kashmir cannot be solved. You yourself justify the Article 370 when you say that Kashmir has a different culture which should be preserved. Then, let us know which province of the country, does not have its own culture and which has not been preserved and protected in the absence of Article 370. So in this way we give ourselves a hint to them, a signal to them that they are special people, that they are different from us and they have not been fully merged with us, that is why we have Article 370 for them. I urge upon the Government to look at in the national perspective. At present, the situation of Jammu and Kashmir, is deteriorating day by day. During the Winter season last year, it was felt that the passes through which terrorists were sneaking had closed because of snowfall and we had a little hope that the terrorists will not intrude any more. That time, there was a period of a few months at your disposal, and you could have adopted such an attitude towards the terrorists who were here so that they could have changed their mind. Or they could have been subdued by force, but it could not be done. Snow began to melt and the number of extremists also began to increase and militants started pouring in. Now-a-days the number of such people is increasing day in and day out.

I want to tell you one thing that is agonising me. A short while ago, a Bill was presented in the House. We, Indians are being divided into two categories. Under one category, there are citizens for whom you will provide special facilities, for whom you can do anything and the second category comprises of the people whose lives have got no value at all. We are happy that you have got released Dgraisamy and prior to that former Home Minister's daughter who was also kidnapped, was released. May I know

at what cost they were released? Is it that the life of Shri Khera of H.M.T. had no value for the Government? Is it so, that the life of the Vice Chancellor of (Srinagar) Kashmir University who was killed had no significance for the Government? Many of our party workers have been assassinated there. Taploo was a great leader of Kashmir...*(Interruptions)*...Please listen. If you do not follow Hindi, you may please use the earphone...*(Interruptions)*...It shall have to be decided who are the people, who are the citizens who can be released from the extremists and who are the people who may be allowed to die. The question is that the life of an ordinary citizen of India costs less and the cost of any person the Government likes can be more. Was only a single person kidnapped?

[*English*]

I would like the Government to clarify on this issue and lay down certain guidelines. Let us know who are the persons for whom you are ready to sacrifice any number of people, for whom you will set free a number of terrorists, and there are other persons who can be sacrificed like goats and you don't bother. This is what I want to say.

[*Translation*]

Why is it so? If any Indian is kidnapped do you have the same feeling for him as for others? Why have we become selective? I would like to emphasize that the Government to make its policy clear about. A discussion was already held in the 9th Lak Sabha about the people who have been uprooted from there and have migrated to this place. You people were sitting on the opposition benches and we were supporting the National Front Government. Even at that time there were many senior leaders of yours who are not present in the Lok Sabha at present. They had said—the migrants of Jammu and Kashmir may be sent back and accommodated in tents. Later on I got the opportunity to speak. I had said that the Government

could not be able to provide security to them even in concrete houses, how could it provide security to Kashmiri migrants living in tents. That is why I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister if they get the impression that the Government does not bother at all for them who fight for the interest of the Country and are uprooted from their native places only because of their national feeling the Government one day will find itself isolated. It is immaterial whether these people belong to Kashmir or Punjab and are killed either in Punjab or in Kashmir. Nationalists will continue to work in the interest of the country only till the time they will have a faith on the Government that if there are some excesses committed on them, the Government in Delhi will stand by them and do justice for them. But if they will start feeling that there is none to bother for them, and if they go to the valley and the extremists will kill them and when they come to Delhi, the brave and bold police which does not provide security to anybody, will lathicharge on them and can kill them also, the nationalist forces will definitely step back and when the people will not support the Government, no Government can stand for long, be it any Government. You have already seen this fact in Russia, when people came out on the roads, such a so called big revolution proved a failure. When there is public participation, every step taken by the Government would definitely prove successful. The Government should especially try to gain the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, they should be assured that they are fighting for the country, and the Government will stand by them in all the odd circumstances. Even now, there are so many people in Jammu and Kashmir who are in majority but they are silent, because the Government does not provide them sufficient security. They are afraid of terrorists, so they are silent.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker,** Sir, there is no alternative left with you except the

extension of President's Rule for six months more. Therefore, my party supports this Bill for the extension of President's Rule there for six months more. All the same, I would like to say that perhaps the Congress Party would still be manoeuvring for securing maximum number of posts of Ministers if the State Assembly is to be revived. Please try to rise above the party politics, and party interest should not override the national interest. Please try to frame the policies in the national interest, then alone the problem of Jammu and Kashmir can be solved.

With these words, I conclude my speech while thanking you.

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I wish to bring it to the notice of the House that the time allotted for this discussion is one hour and 30 minutes. In this, the Congress Party gets 36 minutes, BJP gets 19 minutes, Janata Dal gets 9 minutes, CPI(M) gets six minutes, CPI gets two minutes, TDP gets two minutes, AIADMK gets 2 minutes, JMM gets one minute and Janata Party gets one minute. Then, the smaller parties would be accommodated, if they also want to participate in the debate. This is for your kind information.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister. The Kashmir valley is extremely sensitive and the political forces, unfortunately in that valley have either been totally isolated or they have simply left the valley leaving the Kashmir Muslims and the para-military forces or the Army to tackle each other in their own manner which they deem fit. This is the most unfortunate part of the situation today and until and unless some political process is initiated by the Government of India, I see no ray of light in the near future. Though there were some militant activities, the 1989 tourist season attrac-

[Sh. Digvijaya Singh]

ted the highest number of tourists to the valley. This is a matter of record and no one can deny it. But within one-and-a-half years, things have come to such a state that the valley has been totally devoid of tourists and the only industry which the valley had, had been taken away from the Kashmiris. The then elected Government of that State headed by Shri Farooq Abdullah was tackling the militant activities in the valley. I do not know how seriously and how effectively they were doing it, but, at least there was an elected Government in the valley which was acting as a buffer between the Government of India and the people of Kashmir. Unfortunately, the then Prime Minister Shri V. P. Singh, under the obvious pressure of our friends from the BJP, much to the annoyance of the then Chief Minister and in spite of his pleadings, thought it wise to appoint Shri Jagmohan as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

The message that went in the valley was that the Government of India wants to take the only course of confrontation with the people of Kashmir and thereby the Kashmiri Muslims, even moderate Kashmiri Muslims who were supporting the fight of the Farooq Abdullah in the National Conference against the militants, themselves felt isolated resulting in a total isolation of the Kashmiri Muslims from the Government of India.

Although some efforts were made when Mr. George Fernandes was appointed the Minister for Kashmir but, then, the responsibilities were not demarcated as they should have been and the then Home Minister Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed who has his own way of tackling the problem, who has his own vested interest involved in that Valley—I would go to the extent of saying they did not allow Mr. George Fernandes to function as an effective Minister for Jammu and Kashmir—with the result that that effort to initiate the political process again failed. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, as leader of opposition himself went to Srinagar along

with Mr. George Fernandes and he went to see that all possible cooperation was extended to the Government then. But unfortunately that process also did not get very far.

There is no doubt, under the present circumstances, our armed forces are doing a very effective job in a no win situation.

We have the para-military forces, the CRPF and the BSF in the Valley. But unfortunately I am very sorry to say that there are innumerable complaints of corruption and of torture by these para-military forces in the Valley. There are a number of complaints where people have been arrested, where moderates have been arrested and money extracted out of them under TADA. This must be enquired into. I am not saying that all complaints are correct but the complaints which have come to hon. Minister, through our own people in the Valley must be enquired into and the hon. Minister must visit Kashmir Valley or his representative, the Governor should be asked to initiate the political process and he should be specifically asked to enquire into all such complaints where women, children and innocent people have been either tortured or have been unnecessarily harassed.

The local administration in the higher echelons in the Secretariat is totally devoid of the Kashmiri Muslims or Kashmiri Hindus' involvement. Most of the Officers there in the senior hierarchy have no connection whatsoever with Jammu and Kashmir.

There are a number of senior officers, a number of officials, in the Jammu and Kashmir cadre. Their services must be taken and they must be taken into confidence. You cannot, by a single stroke, label all Jammu and Kashmir Hindus and Muslims, to be in hand and league with the militants. There are responsible people who should be taken into confidence.

It is unfortunate that hardly any Secretary to the Government, hardly any Head of the Department in Jammu and Kashmir, belongs to Jammu and Kashmir.

Until and unless you take these people into confidence, how can you win over the Kashmiri sentiments and how can you win over the ethnic Jammu and Kashmir people? This is of utmost importance.

The historical background leading to a situation today in Jammu and Kashmir cannot be ignored. We must remember that the Jammu and Kashmir itself could be easily divided into three parts: the Hindu dominating Jammu, the Buddhist dominated Leh and the Muslim dominated Valley. It was a compact unit because of the earlier historical reasons. But when the Maharaja of Kashmir decided to merge his erstwhile State into the Indian Union, the Kashmir Muslims could very well have thrown their lot with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. But, Sir, they did not do so. This must be at the back of our minds when we think of the Kashmir problem. How did those people of Kashmir Valley, who constituted 95 per cent Muslims not go with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan? In fact, they welcomed the Indian forces which went to their rescue. This is the crux of the matter which must not be ignored.

Sir, the ethnic Kashmiri Muslims have more association with the people of India than with the people of Pakistan because of historical reasons. There are a number of instances. The Sanskrit Centre of Learning was in Kashmir. Rajtarangini, which is one of the oldest documents we have with us in this country today, was written by a Kashmiri Brahmin. Therefore, all these factors cannot be ignored. If you want to rule Kashmir, you cannot ignore the sentiments of the Kashmiris. It is unfortunate

that the BJP is obsessed with Article 370 of the Constitution. You must realise under what circumstances Article 370 was brought in when we framed our Constitution. We must realise what was the political situation in our country then. It goes to the credit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who won over the sentiments of the Kashmiri Muslims. (*Interruptions*)

Please allow me to speak. I did not interrupt when you were speaking. I am prepared to take you on, on this issue any time. I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The understanding is that suppose the speaker were to yield, then anybody can put any question or ask for clarification. If he does not yield, then you cannot interrupt him.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The BJP is obsessed with Article 370 of the Constitution and by their utterances, they are unnecessarily alienating the Kashmiri Muslims. They must realise that the only link which the Kashmiri Muslims have with this country today is because of the protection that we have given to them under Article 370. The people of Kashmir have got the right to have Article 370 withdrawn. The Government of India does not have to play a part into that. It is the one Article in their Constitution about which the Government of India doesn't have to come before this Parliament for withdrawal etc. Simply, the elected Assembly of Kashmir is to pass a Resolution and the Article 370 can be withdrawn by a Presidential Proclamation. Everytime the Muslim-baiting BJP comes out with a statement against the Muslims, everytime you label them as anti-nationals, you are furthering the cause of Pakistan. You are throwing the Kashmiri Muslims into the lap of Pakistan. You must realise this fact.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho): You do not realise the feelings of the people of Kashmir.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Uma Bhartiji, I will let you know whenever we will sit and discuss it.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: I will also let you know.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, everytime the BJP raises the issue of Temple and Mosque, they are again throwing the Muslims a few notches back into Pakistan's lap. I would request my friends on the BJP side that they must act with compassion. They must act with a little thinking. They cannot be devoid of thinking. They must realise under what historical compulsions Article 370 was brought in. What will happen if Article 370 is withdrawn is that the only link which the Kashmir Valley has with the Government of India and with the people of India, would be snapped. You will be snapping that link. Sir, we cannot ignore the global happenings in this world today, in this fast changing world today. The Baltic States have declared themselves independent. In Europe, Yugoslavia is having problems. So, there is need to take a bold initiative. I would urge upon the Home Minister to take a bold initiative. Some kind of a solution has to be found and also some points have to be seen whether they could be brought about within the wider Indian Constitution and also see whether more powers could be given to the State of Kashmir or to other States in this country. This fragmentation process, which has started all over the world must be taken into account and we cannot be away from the real happenings which are taking place all over the world today.

We must realise the compulsions under which we are working, the parameters under which we are working and then only we can find a solution to the problem of Kashmir. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take a bold initiative, talk to the people, the moderates who are willing to talk to the Government of India. I urge upon the Home Minister to release all the political detainees who had no hands in the violence. I urge upon the Home Minister to talk to the people of Kashmir and involve more people of Kashmir in the administration process. Then only we can think and consider the solution of Kashmir problem.

With that, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are dealing with a very sensitive subject and during the last few weeks, we have debated the situation in Kashmir a number of times. I find that according to the Home Minister's statement, the security situation largely remains unchanged. It seems that it is not the writ of the Government but the writ of the terrorists, the militants, the secessionists and the infiltrators, that runs in the Valley. We have been told that there is a political vacuum. That is to say, the situation has not changed for the better. It has been changing for the worse.

During this period, we have heard a number of statements from the Home Minister himself, very pious statements of intention, very noble statement that guns shall not solve the problem. But I am afraid, the guns have been speaking louder than the words. And the structure of black laws that we installed in place,

remains in tact. And even the Governor Shri Saxena has been forced to admit that atrocities continue to be committed and that they cause a set back. We have many reports about corruption being rampant. In fact, people are detained and tortured, perhaps, in many cases, in order to make some monetary gains. And, therefore, I find it is not surprising that the situation in Kashmir is not changing in the direction we hope it would. There is no change of guards; there is no change of methods; there is no change of approach, and there is no change of administrative style.

The Home Minister will pardon my saying that it almost smacks of a colonial style. And, therefore, it is not surprising, Mr. Chairman, that there is no change in the alienation of the people, in the frustration and disappointment of the people, in the tension and fear that racks the valley and the violence that is rampant. And that is why, we find ourselves in a no-win-and no-hope situation. The Government, from time to time, for record, brings it out that they are thinking of initiating the political process. We hear sometimes or read sometimes about the Assembly being sought to be revived. How can a dead body be brought back to life? I cannot understand. How can a dead body, seated in a chair, run the country or run the State? That also, I cannot understand.

We are told, sometimes it hinted, that a discredited politician, who left the valley to its own devices and ran away, when he was most needed, is sought to be installed, if not as Chief Minister, as the Governor with a new set of Advisors. I say this will not work. This will not change the situation. This will not satisfy the people of Kashmir. This will not amount to revival of political process. And sometimes we hear about popular committees being installed. In fact, the President told us so. But that too, now nearly more than a month and a

half have elapsed and we do not even know about the composition of the Committees, who shall be on them; what purpose they shall serve; what function they shall perform. There seems to be complete bankruptcy of ideas. It seems as if the Government is totally confused. Only sometime back, we heard the hon. Prime Minister, preaching the gospel of pragmatism. But there seems to be no sign of pragmatism about Kashmir. All I see is a sign of confusion. Sometimes, Government speaks of building a national consensus. I can understand their compulsions. Not only because they are a minority Government but, because Kashmir is a sensitive subject. And any Government, whether a majority or a minority Government, has to take the country along. On a question, like Kashmir, the nation has to act with one mind and one heart. But again, I see total inaction. We proposed, time and time again on the floor of this House, let there be a meeting of political parties. I do not know why the Government shirks from calling for a meeting of the political parties to discuss this question. They have been talking about it. Why do they not interpose between the administration that distrusts the people and the people who distrust the administration? a layer of say ex-M.P.s or eminent persons of Kashmir, who can act as cushion as an interlocutor viable who can interpret one to the other. There is no movement at all. Therefore, but for making a statement of good intention or speaking of national consensus or repeating the old ripe phrases of reviving the political process or reviving the democratic process, we see no sign of rethinking in the Government. The Government also speaks of negotiations within the framework of the Constitution. That is welcome. But, has the Government done its home work? Has the Government made up its mind as to what it can offer? Is there any thinking about what needs to be done about Kashmir in the long term? Does the Government have any fresh vision on Kashmir? Because, the old is past and dead. The old cannot be

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

revived. Therefore, some new thinking is necessary and I do not see any sign at all of the Government applying its mind to working out a constitutional set up, a legal frame work under the sovereignty of India, within the frame work of our Constitution, which would go some distance at least, to satisfy the aspirations and interests of the people of the Kashmir valley. Sir, these three months or six months will not make any change. Months will lengthen into years and we shall be sinking deeper and deeper in this quagmire of violence of tensions from where we can hardly retrieve ourselves. We shall be wasting our energies, we shall be sapping our strength without achieving any durable results.

The Government have brought this Resolution at a time when we really have no option. We have to give them some time; otherwise there shall be a constitutional vacuum with effect from 3rd September. Whether it is three months or six months, I am afraid, we are nowhere near a solution. Unless we make a sincere efforts to regain the glorious period when the Kashmiri people had stood by us to defend the valley against the raiders, there will be no solution to this problem. We have to win the mind and heart of the people of Kashmir. We cannot just rule over their prostrate bodies—dead or alive. We shall be happy to give the Home Minister even six months if he wants it; but will he assure us that after six months or during these six months he will do his homework, build up a national consensus for a workable solution in order to bring peace to the valley, in order to quench the fire that is steadily consuming all of us?

With these words, I stand here to criticise the inadequate approach of the Government, the inadequate response of the Government to the situation in the valley and I hope the Home Minister shall enlighten the House about what he has in mind, what he

wants to do during these six months in order to win the hearts and minds of the people of Kashmir.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the situation is very grim and it is deteriorating to the worse. Already Pakistan has raised a war cry that it would help the terrorists by all possible means.

This Government has assumed power nearly two months back and already Kashmir problem has been discussed twice in this august House. I see no initiative on the part of the Government. At least the National Front Government appointed an all-Party committee. The members of that all-Party committee visited Kashmir; they talked to the different people, realised the situation and then they rendered advice to the Government. But from this Government we do not see any initiative. We are only taking recourse to old methods; that is showing the muscle. But people cannot be cowed down only by muscle power.

We should remember the past history. We know that Maharaja Hari Singh tried to declare Kashmir an independent kingdom. His Prime Minister Mr. Ramchandria Kak was his great accomplice. But Pakistan raided the Kashmir valley and the people of Kashmir under the heroic leadership of Sheikh Abdullah wanted to join India. Why did they join India? It is because India declared herself a secular State. That is why Article 370 was inserted in the Constitution. Kashmir wants to retain her identity. Today in the world we actually find in all federal set up the units want more power, more autonomy. Therefore I do not understand the hullabaloo over the deletion of Article 370. We know that in the North Eastern States, in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, there are many provisions such as inner line permits, etc. similar to that of Article 370. Then why this outcry over Article 370? It is Article 370 that has helped



the people of Kashmir to remain with us. The people of Kashmir, who are 85% Muslims are with us.

They realise that Kashmir would get justice within India. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to hold a dialogue with different political parties. They must appoint a committee to understand the real problems of Kashmir. Only by gun or only by draconian laws, the problems of Kashmir cannot be solved.

Not only this, I would also like to say that the area of insurgency should be limited, as far as possible, because Jammu and Ladakh are, more or less, peaceful. Therefore, political processes should be started in those two regions. There may be advisory councils. The Government should start talking to various political or regional parties.

Now I would like to mention about the Kashmiri refugees who have come out of the Valley. I want an assurance from the Government that these migrants would be helped by all possible means so that one day or the other, they might return to the Valley.

I request the Government to give an assurance to the HMT employees that agreements with them would be honoured. They are not getting their full pay. Therefore, those employees should be given full pay for their work.

I would also like to say that our propaganda machinery is very weak. I heard that in Kashmir, the All India Radio suspended its activities. I want to know whether those activities have been started or not. Not only this, the other day, one Labour Party MP visited Kashmir. He made some adverse comments which went against India. This shows that India's propaganda machinery is not adequate. It must be upgraded and it should also be adequate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SUDHIR ROY: With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is very much appreciated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not the matter of pleasure if we go on postponing the elections in J & K time and again, but keeping in view the condition prevailing there, no other alternative is left with us.

One thing, I would definitely say, that Pakistan is taking advantage of the time and is getting success by putting the Kashmir problem in its own way before the world. For example, Pakistan is trying to internationalise the Kashmir problem by taking it up in forums like Islamic Conference or Sub Commission of the United Nations and the Prime Minister of Pakistan is changing his idiom. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is achieving complete success in his objective. But the Government has failed to utilise the time properly; we have not yet decided our policy and direction towards the solution of the Kashmir problem. With the result we are facing losses because of our actions. I will give you just two examples. As I told earlier also, census was conducted throughout the country except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Just the day before yesterday, a bill regarding the Religious Places was introduced. It is clearly written in this Bill that it won't be applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such actions of the Government give a clear signal to Pakistan that when India is not willing to apply the Act on Jammu and Kashmir, and when it is not interested in conducting census there, it obviously means that Kashmir is not a part of India. I mean to say that we should formulate a concrete policy in

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

respect of Kashmir and consider it as a problem of national concern. We should not merely try to draw political mileage out of it. I do not want to repeat what is happening in Kashmir today. There is no authority of Government of India in Kashmir not even for name's sake. The state administration is in the grip of pro-Pakistani elements. I had given this example earlier also. Not even a single state Government official participated in the last Republic Day celebration. Pakistani flags are hoisted there on 14th August instead of 15th August (Independence Day) every year. That is the situation in Kashmir. Even Government Servants of Kashmir go to Pakistan to receive arms' training. I was not present a few days back when the Home Minister made a statement in the House that even Government officials go to Pakistan to get training. That is on record. I need not repeat it here. If you need proof, I can even give that. You can call Jagmohanji. He would give you complete list along with the names and other facts. This list is there with the Home Ministry.

Just now a mention was made of the media and Radio and T.V. I would like to add that Pakistani Radio and T.V. are adding fuel to fire by carrying propaganda of misinformation. The Indian T.V. and Radio have completely failed so far as propaganda among the masses is concerned as compared to the Pakistani T.V. and Radio. Therefore, I want to say that some effective and firm steps should be taken in this direction and try to popularise Indian TV and Radio among the Kashmiri masses so that they know the real facts.

I want to say one thing more. Just now a friend from the Congress said that we should hold a dialogue with the militants and liberate them. What message does he want to convey to them? If the para military forces and military forces on the border, who

are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country, come to know of this then why would they fight for the country anymore. Therefore, I would like to submit that we should not use such language...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have specifically said that I was not talking about the militants. I have said that there are other persons who are political prisoners and who are not connected with violence. I have talked only about such people.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know their number.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Whatever be their number.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Don't just talk in the air. You should request the Government. That is what I want to say. The Government gives a statement but in actual practice it is not implemented. There is difference between what it preaches and what it practices...*(Interruptions)* ...Last time also hon. Member Shri Ayub Khan had said that the Kashmiri migrants have come out of the valley on their own. The BJP has asked them to flee. I have come with these letters today...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhun): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had not said this. I had said that it was because of BJP that Shri Jagmohan had to resign. He was instrumental in the migration of Kashmiri Hindus. The situation in Kashmir is not bad. There is no ill will between Hindus and Muslims anywhere, neither in Kashmir nor anywhere else. This is just a self created conspiracy...*(Interruptions)*...BJP made a policy through Jagmohan to shift all Hindus from the valley. How could that be possible. The entire population was shifted from one place to other.

16.00 hrs.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** That is what I was saying. You said that BJP and Shri Jagmohan worked in collusion for the migration of Hindus from the valley. Does it not amount to adding insult to injury.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Everyone has got to be given a chance to say whatever he has to say. When a particular individual is speaking, it is not fair to interrupt, unless he yields.

**SHRI E. AHMED:** But what should we do when one hon. Member misquotes another hon. Member?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Misquoting is also not fair.

[Translation]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had named him, but he repeated what I was emphasizing. He had said that BJP in collusion with the Governor of Kashmir, Shri Jagmohan, had been instrumental in the migration of Kashmiri Hindus. (Interruptions) Muslim league can say it, but Congress should not say it. I would like the hon. Home Minister to clarify, whether he is of the same opinion. My submission is that is it not adding insult to injury. Lakhs of people have fled from the valley leaving their home and hearth. Can they do it on somebody's asking? If they had compromised with their honour and raised slogans in favour of Pakistan instead of India, they could have stayed in the Valley.

**SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu):** Kashmir is also integral part of India.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** You do not believe in it. If it was so why don't you agree to conduct a Census there. (Interruptions) I have been recently to Kashmir. The Congress Member and the Janata Dal

Member who spoke prior to me, did not say even a single word for the Kashmiri migrants. Over two and a half lakhs of Kashmiri migrants are here for the last two and a half years. They have been ruined and their family life has also been ruined. Over ten to twelve families are living in one room accommodation. Their plight is miserable. 3 to 4 families are living in one tent. Instead of alleviating their sufferings they are being ridiculed and it is being said that they have migrated because of a conspiracy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are living in inhuman conditions and about 3 days back a newspaper published from Delhi carried a detailed report on them. It has been reported that they are dying of sun stroke, snake bite and are living in a horrible condition.

I would like to conclude by saying one thing more. Just now a mention was made about Kashmiri Muslims. I am not against them. I would like to point out here that all Kashmiri Muslims are not supporters of Pakistan, but at the same time I would like to say that we should not ignore the problems of Jammu and Laddakh which are part of J&K. The way Government is handling the Kashmir situation it would worsen things in other regions.

Therefore, my submission is that we are now getting another 6 month's time before free elections are held there. So let us solve the problem sincerely. There is no doubt that free and fair elections have never been held in the Valley since 1952. History bears testimony to this and we are facing the consequences today. It is the result of that terrorists have been born. Shri Farooq Abdullah indulged in many irregularities during the last elections. Besides, taking effective steps to solve the Kashmir problem efforts must be made to do away with the injustice that is being committed against Jammu and Laddakh.

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

Not only this, free and fair elections should be held in the Valley as early as possible. Merely passing a Bill to this effect will not serve the purpose in any way and the Government should not just keep fingers crossed but act promptly and bring a concrete policy before the House within six months and solve the vexed problem. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the statutory Resolution moved by hon. Home Minister for extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir.

There is no other alternative available with the Government than to extend the President's Rule. There are no two opinion about the seriousness of the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. Law and order problem is very very grave. The problem of terrorism is there. Kidnapping of high officials, abduction, etc. has been the order of the day. Under such circumstances, admittedly, there cannot be free and fair elections. And, when we cannot hold free and fair elections in the near future, then there is no other alternative than to continue with the President's Rule there. But, I would like to know how long can we go on like this.

I am pained to observe that a death blow was dealt to democracy when in January-February, 1990 after promulgation of President's Rule, the Assembly was dissolved. I think the dissolution was made only on political consideration. But, the damage then made is now irreparable. Now, we are all saying to forget the past and improve the situation there. The major task before the Government is—not only before the Government but before the nation at large is—to address itself to this problem and bring about some improvement in the law and order situation. Our main task is to first create a cordial atmosphere there.

Several suggestions have been made. It is unfortunate that politics is not playing any role in the valley. No major political activities are taking place there. The political parties have to take initiative in bringing about an atmosphere of trust and confidence. In this connection, the suggestion to revive the dissolved Assembly should be examined. Revival of Assembly is not devoid of some plus points. It should be examined. If it is not found feasible, then there should be a Board of Advisors, consisting of non-officials who should be appointed for assisting the Governor there.

16.10 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

There is also another point regarding this. What sort of a person should be appointed as a Governor there? We are trying one after the other from Army, bureaucracy and so on. Whosoever he may be, he should try to understand the problems faced by the people or try to mix with the cross sections of the people. Then, we need not disturb him. If he does his duties as expected of him, then let him stay there.

In this connection also I would request the hon. Home Minister—of course he had stated on the floor of the House earlier about his proposed visit to Jammu and Kashmir—that his visit should materialise immediately. He should pay a visit to the Valley as early as possible. I am sure it will not be a flying visit. He should stay there and devote considerable time there and also try to mix with as many people as possible, from different walks of life, like the lawyers, the traders, the representatives of the cultural organisations etc. He should also assess the situation there. That should be followed with an all-Party meeting. Let there be a Conference of the representatives of all the Parties. Unless, a greater sense of belonging is created there, which is

needed, it is difficult to improve the situation.

Kashmir is an integral part of India. India's solidarity is never negotiable whatever the shadow Foreign Secretary of Great Britain Mr. Kaufman might say. He had made irresponsible, unwarranted observations here and there.

So, whatever is required, it should be done under the framework of our Constitution. A solution has to be found out in consultation with the Leaders of different parties, etc. of Jammu and Kashmir. A very cautious approach is required.

Now, I will come to economic benefits. Speedy relief should be given to the victims of violence unleashed by the terrorists and also by the irresponsible security forces. They are also causing a lot of damage. It is certain that the Valley cannot for ever be ruled by the bureaucratic regime, solely dependent on the security forces. With the help of military personnel and security forces, we cannot think of or for that matter nobody can think of ruling Jammu and Kashmir. At the same time, it is an accepted fact that extremism is often facilitated by blocking the normal political channels. This is exactly what seems to have been happening in the Valley.

Even today MUF has been set aside by an armed group operating under Pakistan's patronage. The problem is, as we know, that every time we get a reply from the hon. Home Minister that it is Pakistan which is instigating terrorism on a large scale from across the border. How long this should be going on, this training of youths, misguided youths and supply of sophisticated arms and ammunitions to them to create trouble here; and also this trouble is fomented, instigated from the other side of the

border? How long can we tolerate this?

The language that Pakistan can understand will have to be spoken by the Government of India. Mere raising our protests or lodging our protests will not do. Therefore, whatever language Pakistan can understand that language has to be spoken by the Government.

Again what we find, what we observe painfully is that disinformation campaign is going on all over the world about Kashmir that, violation of human rights is going on every day there and like that. So, effective measures should be taken to counter this by our Embassy; our Embassy should be suitably instructed, should be suitably equipped to also counter such disinformation campaign which is going on about India.

With these few suggestions, I would say that it is time that political initiative has to be taken and we have to reactivate political parties; and political parties again collectively should start work in this regard.

I am happy that at least Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, who spoke just before me—I do not know whether he has deliberately done it; I would like to congratulate him—he has not made a reference to Article 370. Of course, the first speaker did it; the first speaker from the BJP did that. (*Interruptions*) Even today if we look at the world we will find what is happening all over the world. The other day also Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, in his reply said something about it. Article 371 also is in operation in several States inside our country by way of establishment of several Autonomous Development Councils, etc. And in the historic background of all that happened in Jammu & Kashmir, if we still insist on abrogation of Article 370, then what should I say? (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me clarify as my name has been quoted. Even if my name had not been quoted I would say that Article 370...

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have congratulated you. I have not said anything else.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to give clarification as my name was quoted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. He is on a point of order.

[English]

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I am on a point of order. I think it is necessary for us to start adopting a method of courtesy. Normally, when you want to intervene, you ask a particular hon. Member who was speaking to yield. If Mr. Madan Lal Khurana could adopt it, we will be very much obliged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is love for Mr. Madan Lal Khurana.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Shri Kumaramangalam used to sit on this side what was his attitude.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: He used to jump in the well of the House frequently.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: He used to jump in the well of the House, but we never did it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let Mr. Panigrahi speak.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: He has mentioned my name. Let me clarify, Sir, I will take only one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: People are ready to do anything to get their name publicised and you are objecting when he is taking your name. Please let Panigrahi ji speak.

[English]

Your time is up.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I congratulate him. I am conscious about my time. I am afraid of your ringing the bell. The situations is grave there; and also it is not any partisan matter. Therefore, irrespective of political affiliations, all of us should sit together and address this problem and try to find out a solution. Sir, I request, through you, the honourable Home Minister to take the initiative in this direction.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had given an amendment and I would like to speak in support of that amendment and on this motion also. We do not have much expectations from the discussion on this motion because the Party which has brought about this Bill is making mistakes on two counts. One is and I have firm belief, that they cannot solve the Kashmir problem. They are ignoring the ground realities. Just now the hon. Home Minister made a statement. Though we did not get a copy of it but I was able to catch a few sentences when he was speaking. He said—

[English]

Security Forces have achieved notable successes in apprehending area commanders and so on. Then he says change in the mood of the people.

[*Translation*]

That means there is a definite change in the mood of Kashmiri people and that too favourable to India. The hon. Minister then said—

[*English*]

increasing disenchantment with Pakistan etc.

[*Translation*]

Then he said that the militants or insurgents are so baffled—I would say they are insurgents—

[*English*]

They are insurgents. There is insurgency.

[*Translation*]

if we ignore this aspect we would never be able to solve the problem.

[*English*]

They are striking at soft targets.

[*Translation*]

That means they are not ready for a war and in the end the hon. Minister said—

[*English*]

not possible to restore political process in the near future.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Minister knows what happened in Srinagar on 14-15 August? Leave aside what happened on that date. What happened last week in Srinagar? The journalists deputed there do not send the actual report. When I was incharge of the Kashmir Affairs for some days, I saw them from close quarters. I know they send the report from Jammu. Most of the

things are a figment of their imagination. They write to please a few big people sitting in Delhi. The journalists in Kashmir have been posted there to ensure the flow of information from various departments like the CBI etc. This is a great injustice to the people of Kashmir and the journalists have contributed in their own way. The real facts never come to light.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Home Minister deny that a 20,000 strong crowd was addressed by the Acting Commander-in-Chief of J.K.L.F. Javed Munir in the Jama Masjid in Srinagar last week? The Commander-in-Chief is in jail and that is why the Acting Chief addressed the congregation. That means the J.K.L.F. can address any mob in the Jama Masjid and ask them anything. Will the hon. Home Minister once again deny that after two days AL-Azhar Mujahideen also organised a strong gathering, which was to be addressed by the Chief of the organisation Mushtaq Zargar, but he could not attend and the congregation was addressed by his lieutenants on 14th August i.e. the Independence day of Pakistan. Mushtaq Zargar gave a grand display of arms on the main streets of Srinagar. A jeep with six stars took rounds of the streets along with his army. But here in the House the Government says—

[*English*]

There has been notable success in apprehending 'area Commanders'.

[*Translation*]

Is it not a fact that on the same day the Hizbul Mujahideen also displayed sophisticated arms and ammunitions in every street of Srinagar and thus showed of their strength. But if the hon. Minister says in the House that the militants are fleeing or yielding and that we have achieved notable success, I think we would not be able to express our views dispassionately and thus move in the direction

[Sh. George Fernandes]  
of solving the problem. Unfortunately, when the Government is not accepting the ground realities, it is becoming a matter of serious consequences.

Some of the speakers who spoke prior to me put all the blame on the Janata Dal Government and said that they were primarily responsible for this turmoil. We do not want to rake up a controversy, but we do not want to participate in this discussion like this. When we were discussing the terrorists and Anti Disruptive Activities Act one of the most learned and intellectual Members of the Congress Party Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar used a fantastic word in his speech. He used the word 'abortion' to describe the situation in Kashmir.

[English]

"The deterioration of the law and order situation in the State, to the point where the bulk of one entire community have more or less migrated from the State, where the rule of the gun prevails over the rule of law, started when there was an abortion of the political process..... a Governor to Kashmir, who immediately aborted the political process there and did not allow the political element, the nationalist element in the valley to interact with the people....."

[Translation]

This is the way Congress thinks. He further stated that the political elements, including Farooq Abdullah, whose name he repeated again and again, should co-operate with the Congress as if Congress can still improve the things in the valley. I do not have any complaint against him because by doing so I would be wasting time. When he speaks we feel that he speaks as an official spokesman of the Congress party. I would like the hon. Members of Congress to go through the book. I am having in my hand. This Book is written by Farooq Abdullah and its title is 'My Dismissal'. Whatever Dr. Farooq

Abdullah whom you are proposing to install as C.M. of J&K has written in his book. Please just listen to it. At least we should know the history. This book was published in 1985 in which Dr. Farooq Abdullah writes:

[English]

"The Congress and its allies, the Shah faction (Shah means Gul Mohd. Shah in Kashmir have not given up their description of me as anti-national and dangerous to the security of India. The Congress is directly responsible for my dismissal and the situation which prevails in Jammu & Kashmir today."

[Translation]

But things do not end here at all and further they talk of conspiracy.

[English]

conspiracy to displace him.

[English]

The Congress(I) and Mrs. Gandhi were unwilling to live with rival centres of power in the States. This becomes evident from their manipulations in Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh. From the time I formed my Government after the general elections in June, 1983, I lived from minute to minute for I knew that Delhi would topple me sooner or later; they were intent upon it.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):  
In 1985, Shri V. P. Singh was also responsible for the dismissal of the Ministry. Where is he now? (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, please tell him once for all that continuous interruption has no meaning.



[English]

Mr. Jagmohan came to Jammu and Kashmir having already heard the fairy tale of the political fiction from the Congress. You sent him because you were a fixer. You sent him to destabilise the Government, throw the Government out.....  
(Interruptions) You created a situation.

[Translation]

Regarding the appointment of a particular person as Governor, I quote Dr. Farooq Abdullah: just listen.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: It is irrelevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): He is giving the guidelines for their study on the Kashmir issue.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the ruling party turns a blind eye to facts, I am not talking of politics, but just presenting the facts: if you want to solve the Kashmir problem, you can not do so by ignoring the facts. If the mistakes are not realised how can the solution be found out...  
(Interruptions)...This is my objection, and you are repeating the same thing here.

[English]

The Principal actors in this show, were Arun Nehru, Makhn Lal Fotedar, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Arif Mohammed Khan, Mufti Mohammed Syed (PCC President), Moulvi Iftikhar Hussain Ansari (Leader of Congress Legislature Party), Pt. Mangat Ram Sharma (PCC General Secretary), Mr. D. D. Thakur and, of

course, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Shah. The cost which performed as directed, was presided over by Mrs. Gandhi who was the Director and Producer.

[Translation]

Sir, that is why I am putting before the House the complete details from where the Kashmir problem starts. Unless it is discussed in detail and we discuss only the incidents happened in 1989, it would be improper. Dr. Farooq Abdullah's elected Government came into power in 1984 and as per Dr. Abdullah, the conspiracy starts to dismiss his Govt. He is mentioning the names of the persons involved in it. I am not bothered to which party they belong to now. I am only concerned with the issue as to how we can solve the Kashmir problem. You cannot solve this problem unless you understand the facts. You dismissed the elected Govt. In 1984 Dr. Farooq Abdullah came on street to oppose tooth and nail everything at that time. He took in the stride all the allegations of being dubbed as Pakistani agent, traitor and antinational.

All the non-congress parties of India, sitting on opposition benches, without exception went there to express their support to Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who could not stand by his words. He told that he was called during 1983 and was asked to enter into an electoral alliance with Congress (I) and when he refused to do so, he was threatened that he had no alternative but to enter into an alliance with Congress.

[English]

"In March 1983 or so, they started talking of an electoral understanding for forthcoming elections. For that I went to Delhi for preliminary talks with Rajiv Gandhi and Krishan Chander Pant. When the plan was unfolded to me I left that such a major decision should not be taken by me alone but that the other leaders of the Party should be consulted. I wanted to consult the

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Working Committee of the National Conference.....”

Then they came to the conclusion that what they were offering was not adequate, what they were offering was not in the larger interests of the National Conference.

Further it says:

“That was the first breaking point. For this the Congress never forgave me for they wanted to win elections in Kashmir riding on our backs....The Congress in Kashmir is known for its tricks. They contrived to start a fire in their party Headquarters, the Congress Bhavan, putting the blame on us. Later when Mrs. Gandhi addressed a public meeting in Iqbal Park and the attendance was thin, the local congressmen were able to convince her that Farooq Abdullah and his partymen had prevented people from coming to her meeting....If the Congress can prove this I will quit politics.... We had absolutely no hand in it and I told her personally about it. Later when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi came to Srinagar and addressed a public meeting in Iqbal Park, my Government took precautions to avoid any unpleasant incident or violence. The police arrested a large number of Congressmen, on the spot with stones, knives, acid bottles and the like. They were later released on bail which were offered by well-known Congress workers I told this to Mrs. Gandhi and that such things were organised by her partymen to malign us before the people”..(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: What is the relevance of this...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: When all this happened at that time it was never objected to but why it is so now?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes, you will have to kindly wind up now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : But they have taken all my time are witness to this, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, always they have allowed you to continue...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will not take more time. It is a matter which relates to Kashmir and there are so many things which are causing damages; but I am summing up and will not quote much more.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have quoted quite extensively from the book.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I won't quote further and reserve these for the next time. My submission is specially to the educated ones that they should go through the book. One should restrict to ones own subject and his...(Interruptions).....I am not referring to any individual, but why are they feeling guilty. I am not pinpointing any individual. My submission is to the educated persons. Why are they feeling perturbed..... (Interruptions)..... How can the mistakes of 1984 be rectified? After 1984, Dr. Feroz Abdullah wrongly succumbed to your pressure. In 1983, he had the courage to oppose. In 1984 when his Government was dismissed, the whole of the opposition stood by him. Dr. Abdullah stood by the opposition, but since the day he entered into a contract with you under pressure, he lost the love and affection of the people of Kashmir which was

his asset earlier. Why this fact is being denied by you? Dr. Farooq Abdullah admits all this, but why are his agents refusing everything. Dr. Abdullah admits all this and says this was his Himalayan blunder, but after that during the election held in 1987 an accord was already signed. The objective was somehow to get power. So you contested the election held in 1987 by entering into an alliance with National Conference and.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Elections were rigged...*(Interruptions)*.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am quoting from the book of Dr. Farooq Abdullah. If you go to any street in Kashmir and talk to any old person, he will tell you that he has voted only two times one in 1977 when Morarji was Prime Minister and next time in 1984...*(Interruptions)*...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes. I think you have given a very adequate background. Now the Resolution is on the extension of the President's rule. I think the background is now becoming too elaborate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am concluding my speech now. I would like to say that such a wrong attitude taken by the Government cannot resolve this issue. I told you in the beginning that this issue of Kashmir cannot be solved if we show our helplessness and stand defected. This will not serve any purpose. We cannot deny the facts and historical situation of Kashmir which have created these circumstances and in the present context will not solve this problem. Therefore, I in response to the hon. Minister's proposal of extending the President's rule by six months requested that the time be limited to three months only so that the Government may show the courage of doing this as their partymen are repeating

both outside and inside the House that they would start political action and political process. According to their claim there is the only party in Kashmir which can form the Government there. So let them show the courage of holding elections there. Government should take away the control from the hands of the police.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, few days ago, the hon. Home Minister had told that he is going to Kashmir but he did not go there. He can give many reasons for that. But, is there any serious problem in the country, other than that of Kashmir. The hon. Home Minister should necessarily visit Kashmir. Much time has passed after this Government had taken charge. In the present situation, the Union Home Minister of India should definitely visit Kashmir.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Rao Ram Singh): The time allotted for the discussion on this Resolution was one-and-a-half hours. We have already exceeded it. If the House so desires, we can extend the time by another half-an-hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first suggestion is that the Home Minister should give priority to the Kashmir issue and he should go to Kashmir and talk to the people at all the three places i.e. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh in order to know the facts and circumstances there. And thereafter he should bring some solid proposals to this House.

Secondly, I would like to say about the civil Rights of the Kashmiri people. Today, there are two types of persons. One who are armed with guns and others who are innocent and victims of terrorism. If we put these two types of persons in same side and do not adopt a policy to distinguish

[Sh. George Fernandes]

between them, this problem cannot be solved. If you will not adopt any measure other than guns then how the people of Jammu-Kashmir will feel themselves Indian citizens. A measure of mutual discussion should be adopted by you.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Please tell, what solution you have.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will tell you when we come into power again. Now there is your Government, so you should do this. Should I show your Party's manifesto to you, in which everything is mentioned. Why do you ask me? ..... (*Interruptions*).....

Mr. Chairman. Sir, I would conclude my submission within six sentences. The Government should change its stand on the questions of Human Rights and Civil Liberty and should provide an opportunity to the people all over India associated with the cause of Civil Liberty to meet the people of Kashmir to understand their problems.

Third question is related to the Kashmiri Pandits. We never agreed to the Bhartiya Janata Party's stand in regard to the Article 370.

I would not like to speak regarding that as you will not allot me the time required for it. Those Pandits who are scattered in Delhi, Jammu and other parts of the country need relief today. The decisions taken in 1990 have not been implemented by this Government even after passing a quarter and one year. They have abandoned the process we had initiated regarding their problems. Today, when those Pandits come forward with their demands, they get nothing except lathis. We urge upon the Government to consider sympathetically the problems of the Kashmiri Pandits and to give them immediate special reliefs. As we consider Kashmir an integral

part of India, so it is necessary that we should not repress the people our integral part of the country. They should not be neglected to make them feel themselves alienated from us.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must apologise for the condition of my voice, but I trust our sound engineer will be able to reach out to the ears of our people what I am unable to do with my vocal chords. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister seeking the extension of the present Constitutional situation which prevails in Jammu and Kashmir by a further period of six months. In extending my support to the Home Minister on this Statutory Resolution, I would wish to urge upon him that the Congress Government which came into power and became responsible for the affairs in Kashmir is now about 65 days old, and in these 65 days we appear to have done nothing except continue not only the mistaken policies of our two predecessor governments, but also the personnel of our two predecessor governments and have not given any indication whatsoever about how we propose to change the situation as it prevails. (*Interruptions*)

I entirely agree with my friends, Sved Shahabuddin and George Fernandes—if you permit me the appellation my friend for George Fernandes—that the situation in the Kashmir Valley is not one that gives any kind of comfort or re-assurance to anybody in any part of this House. Mr. Fernandes is of the view that the situation that prevails in 1991 is on account of the actions that took place seven years ago. I have heard of the 'seven-year itch' in abortion and matrimony, but this is the first time I have heard about the seven-year itch in a governmental affair. The fact of the matter is that while we have been

greatly enlightened by what we have been told about the events of 1984 and 1985, and some passing aspersions to what happened in 1987, Mr. Fernandes has chosen to keep us completely in the dark about what happened in 1989 and 1990. In November 1989 when the Congress Party ceased to be responsible for the people of the Kashmir Valley, we had just been, as my friend Shri Digvijay Singh pointed out, through the most successful autumn tourist season that the Kashmir Valley had ever enjoyed. In November 1989, there was a popularly elected Assembly in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In the month of November 1989, there was a Governor installed in Srinagar, shifting between Srinagar and Jammu, who was regarded by the people of the valley and the people of the State as a model of how a constitutional Governor should function. There was, as George Fernandes reminded us in the debate on the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act, a militancy that was on; there was, in his own words, an insurgency that was on. But it was not an insurgency which was at the present level. It was an insurgency which certainly needed to be tackled, but it could not be described as an insurgency that had totally disrupted all normal life in the valley. We also had a situation in the valley, where there were nationalist political elements who had the courage to operate in the valley, unlike the Home Minister of Mr. George Fernandes's Government who, although he belongs to the valley, did not even have the courage to stand in his own constituency in the valley to get himself elected in the 1989 elections. (*Interruptions*) We had a large number of active nationalist politicians functioning in the area. What happened after that? In the three months that elapsed between the Government of India ceasing to be run by the Congress Party and Mr. George Fernandes's Government sending an all party delegation to Srinagar (which I had accompanied in a purely official capacity with the President of my party at

that time, even though I did not have the honour to be a member of that all party delegation as Mr. Fernandes was)—we found a radical change in the situation that obtained in the valley. There was no popularly elected Assembly. Why? Firstly, because the Government of India, through its Governor, had seen it fit to suspend that Assembly and then we had the constitutional monstrosity that a Governor who does not consult even his Prime Minister, let alone the Government of India, decides entirely off his own bat to convert a suspended Assembly into a dissolved Assembly. That is what I meant by a total abortion of the political process.

Sir, we also found a Government in Srinagar completely under siege, so much under siege that this brave Governor sitting in Srinagar decided that he would not go to the Airport to receive the Deputy Prime Minister of India because he did not have a car in which he could travel that distance. We had a situation in which the police officers running that State were so frightened that they refused to let the Leader of the Congress Party go and meet the ordinary people of Kashmir. And even the Minister of the Janata Dal Government who was with us had to escape in his usual *Scarlet Pimpernel* act, which all of us have got to know for too many years, to meet a few people. We had a situation in which that Governor of the State of Jammu and Kashmir refused to even name one single civilian organisation that would be in a position to meet the delegation inside its own hotel. We were in a situation where a complete military rule had been launched by the Government of V. P. Singh, George Fernandes and Mufti Mohammad Sayeed; where the total alienation of the people of Kashmir had begun; and where the Governor, who had at one time acted as the executor of the Congress will, had then so revealed himself in his true saffron colours as to go as the representative of the BJP and had totally alienated the entire Muslim opinion inside the

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

valley. We, then, had a situation where we returned saying, let us get together, let us begin a process of bringing Kashmir back emotionally, administratively and politically into the mainstream of Indian life.

The first great step that the V. P. Singh Government took in this regard was to name the gentleman whom I have had the *gustaki* to call my friend, George Fernandes, as the Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs. And that Government then aborted, I use that word again 'aborted', every effort made by my friend George to restore good sense. We then had a situation where a decision was taken (again, I was not an official Member of that meeting but I was asked to record the minutes, a facility which I have which George Fernandes gets irritated with because sometimes it is used against him in my writings)—I was the one who recorded the decision which Mr. V. P. Singh approved, that their Government was going to find out whether there was any legal way in which we could stop the dissolution of the Assembly and restore it at least to its suspended state. Another abortion—they did nothing about it. In the meanwhile, the excesses of the Governor whom the BJP had imposed upon Mr. George Fernandes reached such a pitch that in the month of May 1990, even they had to get rid of the man.

I now come to the present situation where I have five specific requests to make of the Home Minister while supporting this statutory resolution.

Number one, we do not have a politically sensitive person at the head of the Kashmir Administration. We have one policeman supported by two more policemen. This is wrong. It is a grave error made by the Janata Dal Government, continued by the Chandra Shekhar Government and which we are persisting in today.

I plead through you, Sir, to the Home Minister that with the utmost

urgency we should name as the Governor of Kashmir, somebody with deep political experience. Fortunately, in the two sets of elections that we have had in 1989 and 1991, so many of my distinguished older colleagues, some who back in 1957, shared a Chair along with George Fernandes in this House. I am only a new boy, I admit it, although George seems to think it is some sort of a sin on my part to be only a new boy here—I nevertheless say that since there are so many distinguished and experienced Members of this House, people who have held high office in the Government of India, who are today unemployed, why can we not find one of them to immediately take over the Governorship of Jammu and Kashmir so that after this disgraceful communal Governor we have had in Jagmohan and this policeman—or this set of three policemen—we have had during the last six months, we get a firm political hand steering the rudder of our ship of State.

Secondly, it is of the utmost importance that the Home Minister examine the possibility of trying to see whether the dissolved Assembly can be brought back to its suspended stage instead of being dismissed because, if that is possible, it can be held out as one, may be one, possible means of restoring the political process. I say this in consciousness of the fact that the life of that Assembly is due to expire in March 1992, anyway and if we are able to bring a dissolved Assembly to a suspended state and then to a reanimated state, we may be able to very quickly move through the dissolution of that House and into elections that can give us, once again, representatives of the people from the State.

The third request I would make of the Home Minister is that steps be taken immediately, by which I mean within the next week or so, to revive the dialogue that at one stage started between all the political parties to see

whether we can build up a national policy in regard to Jammu and Kashmir. When we started out in March 1990, I thought, as the junior-most and the one non-official Member who got into that Avro plane, that this was an impossible exercise but I was amazed that, as a result of sitting around that table in that snow-bound hotel in Kashmir, in Srinagar for a day, and the subsequent conversation that was held in Mr. V. P. Singh's drawing room (incidentally, that drawing-room was redecorated for a larger sum of money than the entire money that was spent for five years by the CPWD on Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's house, but that is a different matter)—

**17.00 hrs.**

Since it was possible to begin a dialogue, I thought that we could once again get ourselves back on that path. The fourth thing I would request of the Home Minister is that the nationalist political elements in the Kashmir Valley led by the same Dr. Farooq Abdullah should be activated and mobilised. Every time Dr. Farooq Abdullah joins that side, he becomes the hero of Shri George Fernandes and everytime he joins our side, he becomes the devil. Let the same Dr. Farooq Abdullah who, at least, has the virtue of knowing the people of Kashmir more than we people sitting on any side of this House, activate and mobilise those people. I particularly would like to take several names that Shri George Fernandes referred to including Moulvi Iftikaruddin Ansari. I would like to see how many of these people can be made a little bit more active instead of remaining mired in Nizamuddin as too many of them tend to do.

My final request to the hon. Home Minister is this that it is absolutely essential that the Administration in the Valley should start displaying a congress face, a human face. At the moment, what is happening with the Administration in August 1991 is indistinguishable from what it looked

like. let us say, in May 1991. We have to give it a human face and giving it a human face means taking up issues of human rights which our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, insisted upon so often and highlighted so much in our manifesto. There are certain aspects which we have to consider. The first aspect is that of human rights, the second aspect is economic development, the third aspect is social justice and the fourth one is the re-creation of those conditions in the Valley which, for the last 1000 years, have ensured that the Kashmir Pandits live in perfect harmony with the Kashmir Muslims. but which, for the last 1000 days, as a result of the kind of a communal Governor that the BJP imposed upon the Janata Dal, resulted in all of them quitting the Valley. As soon as they saw Shri Jagmohan's face, they quit the Valley.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you have made it clear from your remarks that the time for this debate is very limited, we have already passed the originally allotted time. However, the Chair has, in its wisdom, already allowed more than one speaker from several Parties to speak whereas some other Parties are just perhaps not going to get their turn, I do not know.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat): They should also get a chance to speak.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA**: That is what I am pleading for.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** (RAO RAM SINGH): You are very ably representing on their behalf.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA**: I don't represent anybody except my own Party. Since you have already said that the extension will be only for half-an-hour, I am having some

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta] apprehensions about the fate of my other colleagues here. Anyway, it is up to you to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is entirely up to the House to decide. The only thing is that the Home Minister has got to give his reply. We should complete before that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have only one week to go. There is only one week to go before the expiry of the President's rule period. Now, this motion has been brought before the House for consideration.

Sir, I am afraid the situation in Kashmir appears to be reaching a point of no return. Many Members here have already described what is going on there. There is no faintest glimmer of light visible at the end of the tunnel. What this motion proposes to do is nothing more than to continue this kind of state of affairs, this complete and utter deadlock which is really threatening the very integrity and unity of this country. As far as Pakistan is concerned, its motives are quite clear and mainly it is out to internationalise this issue, if it can. From the day 20 years ago when we were forced by circumstances to take certain action on behalf of the people of Bangladesh who were fighting for their liberation at that time, and we helped them to become independent, from that day, there has been a section of people in Pakistan particularly in the army, who have been determined to take their revenge for what was done, according to them, by breaking away East Bengal from the then Pakistan. They are determined on this issue and they are also politically seeking to internationalise. At least, Shri V. P. Singh's Government prevented Amnesty International from coming here. Amnesty International was so insistent and pressurising us so much to allow a team to come here to see for themselves what was going on. They were not allowed to come. But Mr.

Kaufman has been allowed. Mr. Kaufman has been allowed to go to Kashmir to meet umpteen people, to talk to them and to issue all kinds of statements. These are all part of the game to internationalise this Kashmir issue. And I am afraid that the longer this deadlock continues, the longer this unfortunate tragedy, I should say, continues in Kashmir, it will work to the disadvantage of India and not of Pakistan. It is in our interest, in our national interest, though it is a difficult task, sooner than later to try to take some moves, some measures which can break this continuing deadlock because we consider Kashmir to be a part of India, we consider the Kashmiri people to be Indians, we do not consider them to be anything else. But we know the soil of Kashmir can be retained, can be held by virtue of a gun—we have got the army there and we are not afraid of Pakistan in that sense—we can hold the soil of Kashmir, but what about the soul. What about the soul of Kashmir and the Kashmiri people? If that is lost to us, there is then the precious little comfort that we can get by saying that we are holding on to that area, geographically speaking. What is the situation now? So many Members have spoken about it. I am not speaking about the refugees. Lakhs of people have had to leave Kashmir. The overwhelming majority of them are, of course, the Hindus, Kashmiri pandits. There are also some Muslims. But you did not mention that many Muslim families were also having to leave Kashmir. They are having to leave Kashmir also and all these people are living in pitiable condition as refugees. That is up to the Government to look into that question which has been raised in this House many times in different forms as to how they can be provided with more human conditions of life, of compensation and various other things which they require. But now the people who remain in the Kashmir Valley, I should think, after this long period of violence and terror which has stocked the Valley, if some way could be



shown to them by which this struggle could be resolved by some peaceful means of settlement, I think, many people could be found in the Valley who would respond, although there is a fear of the bullet. It is a fact. But nevertheless there comes a time, it has come in Punjab also, when common people whose life has been dislocated, whose economy has been completely shattered, who are now not able to eke out a livelihood, they would welcome a move which would really appear to them to be sympathetic and human and which would be showing some way by which a settlement could be brought about. I am afraid, on this issue the Government of India appear to be completely bankrupt, completely bankrupt. They have nothing to offer except the continuation for another six months of the policy of bullet for bullet and gun for gun. Of course, you have to use the gun when people on the other side are committing violence. But is that the only way that you have got? That will not provide any solution ultimately. More and more we are committing our para-military forces and the army to this unpleasant job, the more the other side is escalating its violence, we are not able to prevent infiltration across the border. All these figures which I have given are of thousands of young men who have been sent across the border to get training there, to get arms there and come back again into the Valley. Their number has been going up all the times. It means, we are not capable of checking this infiltration and counter-infiltration across the border.

Why not? I do not know. We should be told, why our Army which is guarding the border, whose job is to guard the international border—we have one of the best armies in the world—are not able to check more effectively this constant infiltration of trained and armed youth from across the other side. It is going on. What is the solution? In military terms, there may not be any solution. In which ever way you look at it, the longer

this goes on, it will work to our disadvantage. The spectacle of an armed insurgency continuing in a part of India is something which internationally also, does not do us any credit, however much we may go on harping on the connivance and the help given to them by Pakistan. The fact remains that there is armed insurgency going on in the Kashmir valley and it has acquired a higher dimension now. They are able to launch counter attacks against our security forces; they are able to carry out ambushes; they have sophisticated weapons of every sort. Therefore, it is a kind of miniature war going on there. And here, I do not think that anybody relishes the prospect of our army being *willy nilly* used for policing purposes. This is something, which I think, perhaps even the Minister of Defence in another context has emphasised this fact. That is not for which the Army is meant for.

The army's job is to guard the borders of the country and to repulse any external aggressor, if he chooses to transgress the border. But the question in Kashmir is such that more and more, the army is used for policing purposes and that is not the job which the army should normally do. This cordoning of certain areas of Srinagar and other towns and then conducting house-to-house searches within the cordoned area, is not the job which the army should be asked to perform. But this is being done repeatedly and inevitably, these charges and allegations are coming about the excesses being committed; about the atrocities being carried out. They may be grossly exaggerated. I do not say that. All kinds of people are putting out stories. They may be exaggerated. But that does not mean that we should allow these things go unquestioned; that there should be no proper enquiry or investigation or action taken against any personnel—whether of the army or of the para-military forces, who may be guilty of committing excesses on the civilian population. If the civilian population is subjected to this kind of treat-

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta] ment, then, it only helps the militants more. It helps the militants, just as a propaganda about doing away now with Article 370. Shri Khurana, will help nobody but the militants and secessionists. It is the worst possible that you can do—demand at this moment. About this Article 370—we cannot go into the history now, and there is no time—remember the conditions in which it came; when there was a Hindu Maharaja who wanted to keep Kashmir independent and not to merge with India, it was the Muslim majority people of Kashmir led by Shri Sheik Abdullah, who stood for unity and not by Hindu Maharaja.

17.12 hrs. [SHRI SHARAD DIGHE  
in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): What Nehru ji had said? What Sarju Pandey said?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sarju Pandey is no more in this world. Why you are dragging him here? Leave these matters please.

[English]

There was a peculiar situation at that time and there was no other way to keep Kashmir with India except along with other things, to bring in this Article 370. And just now, if you start a Campaign in the country, as my BJP friends have started that Article 370 must be done away with, here and now—that was part of their election manifesto—and also on which they have housed passions among a large number of people, nothing would help the militants and secessionists more than to demand this at this moment of time, when a struggle is going on there.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: That time never came in 40 years?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Such day which you want will never come.

[English]

Until that time, when free and fair elections can be held this President's rule should continue. I am totally opposed to that. Such a day will also not come.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Who has said this? Don't mention anything which I have never said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have certainly said this.

[English]

The central problem in Kashmir, as I understand it, internally is the fact that there is a two hundred per cent bureaucratic administration which has no line of communication with the mass. The people have no line or channel by which they can communicate or even represent their grievances or do anything to this bureaucratic apex body which is sitting there ruling Kashmir in the name of our Government. This is not the way in which anything can change ever.

Therefore, as many friends have suggested—I am not going into all that again—you must think of some means by which some political initiative is taken to change this totally bureaucratic, military, police set up and give the people a feeling that there is an opening, a channel and a line of communication by which they can represent whatever they want to say, whatever their grievances are, to people who are receptive and who are willing to listen to them and who are willing to act on that basis.

It is astonishing that you have not even thought it fit to consult the political parties on these issues. Some consultation used to take place in those days. But that was cut short—aborted, as somebody said. But for

some time it was going on and the results were not negative; they were good. Everybody was sitting—from Shri Rajiv Gandhi to the BJP leaders, all of us were there and the Prime Minister was there. We used to exchange views, to put forward suggestions, listen to other people's suggestions. This is always a fruitful exercise. It is only through this kind of an exercise that some sort of consensus can be evolved.

But this Government, since coming to power, does not even express in so many words its intention of holding consultations with political parties, jointly, severally, as you like. If you don't want to call them jointly and sit round the table, call the leaders of the different political parties and hear them, listen to them, exchange views with them, seek their opinion, seek their advice. But nothing is being done.

I would remind you that among those militant groups which are there in the valley, as far as we understand it, not all of them are for merger with Pakistan. The Jamait-e-Islami stands for the merger of Kashmir with Pakistan. But for example, the J&K Liberation Front does not stand for merger with Pakistan at all. They say, yes we want to be free, independent—*independent of India, independent of Pakistan.* What do they want, we don't know. What exactly do they want? Is there any method, machinery by which they can be forced to spell out what they want? We do not know. There is an occupied area of Kashmir on the other side of the border, occupied by Pakistan where we are told all sorts of internal trouble are now taking place. Recently there have been disturbances there and all sorts of things are happening. But we have no line of communication with anybody.

I agree, Jamait-e-Islami is an organisation with which nobody can have any truck or any fruitful dialogue. There is no use trying also. But there are other people in the valley. How

to find them out? Will the Governor and his police advisors be able to communicate with them and give you any feed back? I doubt it very much. Therefore we must think of reorganising and restructuring this whole machinery which we have got there at present and which is getting a bad name and nothing else for ruling with the help of the gun and the bullet and committing all kinds of atrocities and excesses on the civilian population. This must be stopped.

Internationally also we are being discredited. Despite our best efforts, we will be discredited. Because the international media, as we know, are not well disposed at all towards India and the slightest things which happen here, the incidents are being blown out of proportion and magnified. People generally think that Kashmiri people are in revolt, the people don't want to stay with you. They don't want you. They want to be independent, they want to be free. As somebody said just now, such things are happening now in many parts of the world. How are you looking at it? Do you want to say, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania want to be independent? They have the right to be independent. We want to recognise their independence. When it comes to Kashmir, what happens about other people in the world who are witnessing what they consider to be a war of liberation by the people of Kashmir? Neither our media nor our propaganda, nor our method of administering that place, nothing is helping us in any way. Therefore, I would like to say that some example should also be shown who we view these excesses and atrocities. I am sure that among the para-military forces and military forces, there may be individuals. There are black sheep everywhere who may have been guilty of such type of excesses. They should be brought to book. It should be known to the public of Kashmir and this country that such people—wrongdoers—will not be allowed to go scot free and that they will be given

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

proper punishment and all that. That is not being done. That is not done in Punjab, I think, with deleterious consequences in Punjab also.

Secondly, I support the proposal made that the Governor should be a person who has not necessarily belonged erstwhile to either the police or the army. I do not know why this has become a kind of a *mantram* now that it must be somebody from the army or police. There are eminent public men who have long experience, who are matured people, who have faced many kinds of difficult and tricky situations. Why out of them you cannot select somebody who will command more confidence among the people than that kind of person. I have nothing personally against Mr. Saxena at all. That is not the point. But I heard him speak also at the last meeting of the National Development Council which was held some months ago in Madras. But what he said did not hold out much cause for optimism or hope either. He had a policeman's view of the situation. From that point of view, he may be a disciplinarian, he may be quite strict and all that. But that is not going to solve the problem now. Therefore, we must bring about some differentiation among the different strata of the Kashmiri population in the Valley. We should not regard them as one whole who are all committing some kind of confrontation and conflict with us. There are all kinds of people. There are all kinds of former leaders of Kashmir who may not be in Kashmir now—may be out, I do not know. I am not speaking about Mr. Farooq Abdullah. I think, Mr. Farooq Abdullah is a victim of many sins which were committed in his time when he was the Chief Minister. I have no doubt about that. But I do not support him for the way he abandoned his people in Kashmir and disappeared abroad. That National Conference of his father and himself was the strongest political force in the rural areas of Kashmir particularly. In

every village, there used to be a unit of the National Conference. They had their trained volunteers. They had their cadres who used to go around from house to house spreading their message. But if the leader disappears and goes abroad and remains abroad for months together and this kind of activity of the secessionists and the terrorists continues, how do you expect those people—the rank and file—to retain their morale? Gradually, gradually that National Conference organisation and its cadres have disintegrated. There may be many of them there still who can be revived. I do not know. I am not in a position to say. But the fact of the matter is that neither the Congress Party nor that National Conference nor any other of the parties here, has been able in this whole period to revive their activities, political activities, within the Valley.

We should also get together as political parties and consider what can be done in this respect. I do not believe that nothing can be done. Some beginning can be made and has to be made if this is considered to be a national problem cutting across all party barriers. Therefore, it is my request. Of course, we have no option but to support this motion. The President's Rule is going to expire on the 2nd of September. If this motion is not passed, if it is defeated, then what happens from the 3rd of September? We cannot contemplate that possibility at all. But this kind of habit or practice which has started at the last moment, at the frag-end a fresh motion for extension of President's Rule and then going on in the same old way, is only going to aggravate the crisis. That will be to India's disadvantage, not to our advantage. Therefore, I request the Minister to kindly give us some hope at least and some confidence that the Government is thinking of some other way, apart from the bullet and the gun, so that we may try to cooperate and see that some solution is found.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think I can now ask the Minister to reply if we want to end this debate at 6 PM.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, this is a national issue. We should be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But should we end the debate at 6 O'clock or not? If it is to end at 6 O'clock, then I must allow the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir I will not take more than 6 to 7 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: OK. You may speak.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I could appreciate the position of the Government because they have got no other alternative than to seek for the extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. I can appreciate alongwith other Members the constraint which the Government of India is facing today. But I want to take this opportunity to say the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has further deteriorated to a very great extent. There should not be any idea of complacency in the mind of the Government at the Centre. As a matter of fact, the writ of the Government does not run in Jammu and Kashmir. It is the militants of different affiliations who have got a complete sway of the life of the people of Srinagar and also other parts of Kashmir as well. Pakistan has always supported these militants and insurgents. And it is also being admitted by them officially that more than 10,000 Kashmiri militants have been given training, arms and ammunition of a very sophisticated nature. Pakistanis have also, as in the past, been trying to internationalise the issue. Sir, the Government has always been following one-track approach. The one-track approach has been only to deploy military strength and to cow down the people of Jammu and Kashmir. When the Janata Dal was in

the Government, I was very amused to find Mr. Chidambaram who always used to ask as to what is the policy or the Kashmir policy of the National Front Government. Now, equally I will ask him as to what is the coherent and comprehensive policy or the general approach or the coherent programme of the Government in regard to Kashmir. It has been a dismal failure on the part of the Government to evolve a coherent and comprehensive Kashmir policy. Sir, the policy, if there is any, is to apply gun, to deploy militants and not to recognise, I must say, the distinctive culture, the personality of Kashmiris, their language, their way of life and culture. You can conquer a territory. You may have a territorial quest over a part of Kashmir. But you cannot win the hearts and souls of the people of Kashmir. People of Kashmir are to be made to understand that they are a part of India and they have got recognition of their distinctive culture, their language and they have equal rights as citizens of India. As a matter of fact, Government of India's policy has been to deny their basic rights as citizens of India. May I know whether you are willing to revise your position fundamentally, basically to recognise the rights of the people of Kashmir and their sensitivities, when you are getting a chance of extending the period of Central rule there? Unless you have got your policy based on that understanding, unless you have got your policy based on the perception, I am very sorry to say that Kashmir may remain territorially a part of India, but its soul will not be with India. Do not take it otherwise, but I have to say this. As a matter of fact, they agreed to join India with great hopes but you have belied those hopes.

In this background, I want to say that though this time there is no suggestion for handing over Jammu & Kashmir to the military, on an earlier occasion, some of the BJP leaders publicly made it known that Kashmir should be handed over to military.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Who has said so?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Some of your leaders.

SHRI RAM NAIK: How can it be? I do not know whether you have read correctly. Can you kindly name at least one leader?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Your Vice-President Shri Krishan Lal. Anyway if you deny it, it is all right. That is what we want. You see, you are opposed to Article 370. You do not want the deployment of the military. You say that there is a need for political solution to the Kashmir problem. It is very good. But some of your leaders have been insisting that the Kashmir Valley should be handed over to the military. If you deny it, we will be happy...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: If you are saying that it is said that it should be handed over to the military, then the answer is 'yes'. But if you are saying that we want to hand it over to militants, then the answer is absolutely no.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Some of the leaders of the BJP have gone on record. I have mentioned one leader's name. I did not want to mention his name, but since you insisted, I mentioned his name. He said that Kashmir Valley should be handed over to military. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have been interrupted. Please allow me to speak. I should make my position clear. I am opposed to the idea of handing over the Valley to the military because military solution is simply not possible. Therefore there should be a political solution to the problem. With regard to this political solution, I think some have suggested

that the Assembly should be revived. I must say that that is not going to solve the problem. That may further complicate the issue. Therefore, the only option left with us is to the political forces, with the help of the political parties in Jammu and Kashmir. I think Government should take certain steps to allow the political forces to work there. Secondly, it is necessary to differentiate between one militant group from another. As per the information, we know that all militant groups are not for Pakistan. If you work out your strategy on the basis that every Kashmiri is a Pakistani or every Kashmiri wants to go to Pakistan, then it is a wrong perception.

A strategy based on that wrong perception is bound to fail. Even there are differences in approach among the various shades of militants and insurgents. There are basic reasons for insurgency. I have no time to explain the various reasons for the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir but I think the Government should understand it, realise it, examine it and evolve an appropriate strategy.

Finally, Sir, while concluding, I also support the demand for proper and adequate relief measures for the migrants of Kashmir; Hindus and Muslims both. We should not feel that Kashmir migrants are problems of Hindu migrants alone. There are other migrants also. Therefore, Government should formulate an appropriate policy for providing relief, succour and rehabilitation to the Kashmir migrants of both the communities who are passing their days in great distress.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have very clearly stated their views as to what should be done to solve the Jammu and Kashmir problem.

At the outset, I must admit that though I had made a statement that

I will go to Jammu and Kashmir, it was impossible for me to go out even for a single day as I was busy with both the Houses. I would like to repeat that I will definitely go to Jammu and Kashmir, meet a large number of people and try to find a solution of the problem. I must say that the Government has a definite policy so far as the State of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** What is that policy?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** You wait for a few minutes. I will explain it.

We have a definite policy with regard to Jammu and Kashmir and we do not propose that this kind of situation should be allowed to continue for a long time. It is neither in the interest of the country nor in the interest of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to allow this kind of situation to continue in that area. We don't believe that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are keen to declare the independence of Jammu and Kashmir. Under compulsion a large number of people are dragged from the State; taken across the border; given the training; given the weaponry and at the gun-point they are asked to go and hit a particular target. We could get this information that Pakistan is fully involved in this, from some of the people who have been caught. Though at international forum Pakistan is denying the fact that they have any hand in it, still there is no denying the fact that Pakistan is deeply involved in it and they are interested, as my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, to internationalise this issue and to create a kind of atmosphere by which international community should get a feeling that situation seems to be out of control so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

Simla Agreement was signed between Mr. Bhutto and Shrimati Indira Gandhi with a view to find bilateral

solution to the problem. There are forces which are trying to internationalise the whole thing and take advantage of the situation. They somehow want that this kind of unrest continues and the bureaucracy and the local people become hostile to the Government of India. We have to go deep into the matter and find out as to who are those people. Unfortunately, I must also admit the fact that the political parties existing in Jammu and Kashmir amount to nothing. Nobody seems to have gone into that area. Even for the party purposes also, nobody is prepared to go there. That is the situation. I have clearly stated that in my Statement which I had made in the beginning.

New efforts will have to be started and I am in full agreement that all the political parties will have to be involved. We will have a meeting of all the political parties and try to find out as to how best we can find a solution by which the people of Jammu and Kashmir are made to believe that they are part and parcel of India. They need not feel totally neglected and alienated.

Unfortunately the present position is that, the Government of India has been giving them huge amount of money, but whether it reaches the poorer sections or not is a matter which will have to be gone into greater depth. At least, my feeling is that, most of them have not got the benefit of the money which was given for the development of Jammu and Kashmir.

Two huge hydro-electric projects have been located in that area. We propose to take up small projects also. We would like to see that a number of projects are located in that area so that not only the problem of unemployment may be solved to some extent but they should get the feeling that like the projects that are located in other parts of the country, similarly, in Jammu and Kashmir also, there are certain projects which are being

[Sh. S. B. Chavan]

located. Let the young men get this feeling that there is total administration in that area. I will not go into the details as to who are the officers who have gone there and came back and submitted the Reports. These are matters which according to me are verifiable. The BJP Member Shri Khurana suggested that the information regarding the details can be obtained from one particular person. But he also happened to be a former Governor of that State.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** You are the Home Minister, you should get the details.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Yes. That is why. I am feeling rather sorry that Shri Khurana should have asked me to find out the evidence from a person who is no more a Governor there and he feels that he has got all the information with him which he must have supplied to me.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** He was your man.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Anyway, that point is not very much important at this stage. At this stage, I want to point out what are the grievances of the local people? I cannot deny the fact that local administration—even para-military forces and in certain cases even the Army—might have done something. I cannot possibly vouch that everybody is angel and he has not committed any mistake. After all, they are there. They have been doing their job under very difficult situation. They have done something and we do not believe that they cannot be held responsible. Certainly they are responsible. Even we do not find an evidence in that area. It is equally difficult. I am prepared to set up Committees at the State level and nominate people—ex-Members of Parliament, local representatives—if you can go there. We can set up a Committee in that area to advise the Governor and his other assistants also at the district level.

There was a similar Committee that was going into the grievances and tried to find out what is the truth and then advised the Governor as to what needs to be done.

I would request all the hon. Members to kindly use their good offices and give me the names of persons who are prepared to go and work on that Committee. My own apprehension is that even those people will not come and attend the meetings of the Committee. That is the situation in which we are living there.

So far as the exaggeration part is concerned, everybody is free to do and say anything. Shri George Fernandes says that he has a solution to the problem but he is going to give that benefit only when he comes to the Government.

Very fine. This is an approach that we have to have on a national issue. If you think that some concrete suggestions are there, you will not co-operate with the Government and try to give the solution if you have any. I am sure, when a meeting of all the political parties may be called, if not here, he will re-consider the whole thing, consider this not as a political or a partisan issue wherein a political mileage has to be gone but a national issue. Jammu & Kashmir is a very difficult area. In fact, on the Floor of this House, I would like to say anything more. It is bound to be an issue for which the solution will become an almost impossibility. Are we prepared to face that kind of a situation, or take the warning, try to find a solution and go deep into the matter?

Sometimes with the risk of life, you have to go there, try to find out if something is going wrong or not. We have to go there and take them with us so that they feel that they belong to the mainstream of our national life. In fact, this is the only ultimate goal that we have to achieve; we would like to bring them back to the mainstream so that they have a feeling of



participation; and also let them have a feeling that if any wrong is perpetrated, they cannot be left alone; there is a Government which can go over there and try to find out as to how best a solution can be found. This kind of a situation has to be found out.

If you are going to ask me after six months are you not going to come back to this House again, I cannot possibly say anything about it. It depends upon the situation. If we collectively try to find a solution, it is not difficult. It will be my endeavour to do my best. But, at the same time, if Mr. George Fernandes thinks that they have already given three months and those three months are over, what is the alternative that we have found after three months. I think he is not correct. Ultimately, the steps that we took within six months have helped us a lot. And I can assure you that we are, in fact, very much interested in following the policy which our late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had laid down for us; and we follow that path; and we will see that those policies are being implemented by the Government machinery and all the people who are there at the helm of affairs. If that policy is followed, I feel quite confident that nobody will be able to internationalise this issue and an amicable solution can be found out.

All other suggestions which you have given, whether the same thing should be revived or Dr. Farooq Abdullah should be brought or not, I think these are matters which ultimately are matters of details. It will depend upon the kind of a situation which develops there.

About Dr. Farooq Abdullah, he has quoted very extensively from his book. I never thought that Mr. George Fernandes was the follower of Dr. Farooq Abdullah. He has extensively quoted how he was doing and how the Congress was wrong. Now, I think, he will be in a position to sup-

port if I were to bring Dr. Farooq Abdullah and give me full co-operation for the success of the administration. I do not know whether he will be brought. But, at least, I got an idea from the kind of expression that you have used by extensively quoting from his book—I do not know whether it is your opinion or the opinion expressed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah—if by any chance Dr. Farooq Abdullah needs to be brought back, let him also try; because I do not find any other alternative under the situation; let all of us also try and see that normalcy is being brought about in that trouble-torn area and see that we are able to give a feeling of confidence to the local people; that will be the endeavour of the Government of India; and towards that goal, we are going to work; and that is why I have not given the details of the speeches. I have the full information with me. If the hon. Members are interested, I am prepared to give them point-by-point information about all the points that they have raised.

I am also prepared to go into the problems of the Kashmiri migrants who are either in Delhi or in Jammu. I quite see the point that they have to be given more facilities. But at the same time, do not create conditions by which a feeling will be created among them that they are almost now settled in this area and they cannot think of going back. In fact, one of the things we have to attempt is this. A kind of feeling will have to be created that there is a situation wherein if they have to go back, they will definitely get what they want. And I am sure, every section of this House will try to help the Government in order to create normalcy in that area.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a clarification from the Home Minister. The Home Minister has every now and then been saying that Pakistani elements are helping the terrorists. I would like to know from the Minister

[Sh. Ram Naik]

whether the Government is taking up this issue at the Home Ministers' level or Defence Ministers' level or Foreign Ministers' level of both the countries. And at what level the Government is taking up this issue? Is the Government attempting to handle this issue?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, we have taken up this issue at the diplomatic level. We are trying our level best to impress Pakistan and also other countries, who in fact have been helping them, to make them realise that ultimately these sophisticated weapons which are being supplied to Pakistan, are being used by the terrorists against India. Already we have taken up this issue at the diplomatic level. I am happy to say that both the Ambassadors, who were disturbed, have seen me and they also reported to me that they are trying their level best in impressing upon all those who are concerned that Pakistan is trying to internationalise this issue and asking them not to help Pakistan. To a considerable extent, they have succeeded in explaining the whole thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the amendment no. 1 moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1991."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1991-92—*Contd.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Ministry of Rural Development

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up together discussion and voting on (i) Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, (ii) Demand No. 38 relating to Ministry of Food and (iii) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Rural Development for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Ministry of Rural Development have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send separate slips for each Ministry to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

Three separate lists showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved in respect of these Ministries will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the lists he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officers at the Table without delay.

*Motion moved:*

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of

521 Demands for Grants  
(Gen.) 1991-92

BHADRA 4, 1913 (SAKA)

Demands for Grants 522  
(Gen.) 1991-92

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against

Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 38 and 69, relating to the Ministries of 1. Agriculture; 2. Food; and 3. Rural Development."

**Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture for the Year 1991-92 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	

**Ministry of Agriculture**

1	Agriculture	1731,23,00,000	2,24,00,000	405,43,00,000	9,56,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	47,47,00,000	60,06,00,000	90,65,00,000	111,90,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	182,00,00,000	..	182,00,00,000	..
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	102,62,00,000	24,45,00,000	119,47,00,000	29,03,00,000

**Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Food for the year 1991-92 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
2		3		4	

**Ministry of Food**

38	Ministry of Food	1374,87,00,000	68,20,00,000	1374,86,00,000	68,20,00,000
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**Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Rural Development for the year 1991-92 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>					
69	Ministry of Rural Development	1760.01.00,000	25,00,000	1761.03,00,000	25.00.000

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your point of order?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Sir, you have said that within 15 minutes, cut motions must be moved. Now only six minutes are left for closing the day.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The remaining minutes, next day!

*[Translation]*

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI** (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, First of all, I would like to know about the extent of time to which I may be allowed to speak.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Upto 6'0 clock.

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was property worth Rs. 3,453 crores when Britishers left our country. Now our country is in debt of Rs. 1250 crores. So we will have to consider deeply about our policies specially the agricultural policy, we have been adopting for the last 44 years, and should find the

reasons which have led us to this precarious situation. The men who played a vital role in determining the policies for the country just after the Independence were certainly filled with zeal for building India and they wanted that country should make a rapid progress so that it might be counted among the prosperous countries of the World. But they did not take Indian psychology into consideration as to how and which way India could progress better while they were determining national policies. I have come to know about one statement made by the then Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru regarding industries in a meeting of National Development Council in 1956. He had said that industries are the most important thing and the rest of things are mainly meant for making this fullest. But coming to the year 1963, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru began to realise a need for amending his approach regarding heavy industries and he felt that some changes should be made to make progress in other fields also. He himself said in a meeting of National Development Council in 1963 that "I accept this reality that agriculture is more important and if we neglect it, we shall not make a progress further even in the areas of industries also. It was very late when

he developed such thinking. As he had become old enough by that time and he did not live longer after he accepted this fact. Right from the beginning, it was not considered thoroughly as to what number of population is residing in villages and how many of them are rushing towards the towns. The way they are rushing towards towns from villages is very explosive one and it appears that if suitable arrangements are not made for retaining them into villages, the economic structure of the towns would fall down. In Europe and America, the migration of villager's to towns is considered a good sign because there he goes for a higher jobs. But in the country like India which is a poor country when the villagers rush towards towns does not prove that they are going there for becoming a Collector, S.P. or other

Higher Officer. Most of them coming to towns are unskilled labourers. Due to the influx of these people there is an increase of slums in towns. They lead a miserable life there. They work as labourers. I think the basis of our success regarding all our policies is the extent to which we become able to check their migration to towns from the villages. It is very amazing that their interest in agriculture.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech next time. The House stands adjourned to re-assembly tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.00 hrs. *The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 27, 1991/Bhadra 5, 1913 (Saka).*