

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol XXI contains Nos 31 to 40)

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LOKSABHA DEBATES

LOKSABHA

Tuesday, April 27, 1983, Vaisakha 7, 1915
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order cannot be
raised during Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: A
condolence meeting has been called at 4 O'clock
to mourn the death of a person. Such an
arrangement is there..... (Interruptions)

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Houses for Fishermen

*762. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:
SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated
any Centrally Sponsored scheme for construction
of houses for the fishermen with ancillary civic
amenities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the
states in which the scheme is likely to be
launched; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose
during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes,
Sir. The Government of India formulated a
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development
of Model Villages for Fishermen in 1966-67 and
the scheme is being continued now as a
component of the enlarged Centrally Sponsored
Scheme called "Welfare of fishermen". The
scheme aims at developing model fishermen
villages with a maximum of 100 houses,
appropriate number of tubewells, not exceeding
five and one community hall at a maximum total
cost of Rs. 37.5 lakh villages. The scheme is
open to all State/UTs. 135 villages have been
sanctioned since the inception of the scheme.

(c) The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 327 lakh. No
State-wise allocation of funds is made as the
releases depend on the request of the states/UTs
based on their programme for development of
villages, progress of implementation of the
scheme and provision of matching contribution
made in the respective State budget.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the criteria for giving the assistance for the fishermen and the guidelines given by the Union Government to the State Government in this regard.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the construction of houses in this scheme is a part of the development of model fishermen villages. The criteria are that each model fishermen village will have a minimum of 10 houses and a maximum of 100 houses. For every 20 houses there will be a drinking water tubewell. Each house will have a maximum ceiling of 35 sq. mts. at a cost of Rs. 35,000/- at the maximum; the cost of each tubewell will be Rs. 25,000/- and the community hall will be Rs. 1,25,000/-. The cost sharing will be 50-50 between the State and the Central Government. Within these parameters, the State Government will select the villages and also have flexibility depending on the local conditions.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government have got any complaint about the misuse of the assistance in Kerala, especially in Alleppy district where the genuine fishermen were sidelined. The Fisheries Department did not invite applications for assistance and this happened in my constituency, that is, in Alleppy district. I brought this matter to the attention of the concerned Minister also. I would like to know what the Central Government is going to do in this matter. Will the Government intervene in this matter and ensure that the deserving fishermen are given the assistance?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The selection of beneficiaries under this scheme, once the village is selected, is the responsibility of the State Government. We consider the State Governments to be fully responsible and they normally do it through their cooperative societies. Individual complaints can always be looked into and if there are genuine grievances they will be redressed.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I would like to know from the Minister whether he has come across complaints from the fishermen where the fishermen are not allowed to build houses on the coast because of the decision of the Ministry of Environment that within 500 metres, no construction should take place. Hotels and such other tourist centres are allowed.

The problem with the fishermen is, they should live on the sea coast, on the river line, if they have to make a livelihood. They are engaged in the task of fishing. If they are settled far away, then it will be very difficult for them to do fishing business. I would like to know from the Minister, as far as fishermen are concerned, will there be relaxation or whether the Minister will take up the issue with the Ministry of Environment to find a solution to this problem.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: It is true that there is a ban on regularisation of land holdings as well as construction of new houses of fishermen within the distance 500 metres from the water line as stated by the hon. Member. This is a fact. But actual fishermen settlements are already in existence for many years within this distance. The ban is for the construction of new houses and regularisation of holding and living *pattas*. I am personally aware of the conditions in my State where also, this is a genuine problem and pragmatic solution has to be found.

We shall certainly take up the matter. The conditions vary from the State to State. But there may be circumstances existing in individual locations, in individual States where exemptions from the environmental ban may be obtained.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I want to explain to the hon. Member, Shri Oscar Fernandes that it is not only coastal side that we have this restriction but also on the inland river-side. U.P. also has got this restriction. So, it is a question where it is applicable, where it is to be done. It will be done in the best interest of the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: A scheme of model villages for helping the fishermen has been formulated and fishermen live in such villages. Bihar has a large number of fishermen whose condition is miserable. I would like to know whether any scheme in this regard has been formulated for Bihar during the last two years. If at all there has been such a scheme, what is then the problem in implementing it?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Every State has been given, as requested by them. Bihar has been given three villages. As you are aware, Bihar has only inland fishery villages.

SHRI A.C. CHARLES: Traditional fishermen are of the most neglected sector of the weaker sections of the community. Kerala has got long coastal belt. In my constituency, Trivandrum, more than 40 kms of coastal belt is there. One feature is traditional fishermen are confined within a narrow belt of about 2,000 feet, not to speak of 500 metres. Lakhs of people are living there. During every monsoon their huts are being washed away. In Trivandrum, there are some voluntary agencies who have come forward to give houses for those who do not own houses.

May I know from the hon. Minister, as a special case, if voluntary agencies come to give financial assistance or all possible help for construction of houses for the traditional fishermen on the coastal belt, will the Government give priority to it and all possible assistance will be given by the Government of India for encouraging them so that the helpless section of the community may get the benefit of housing scheme.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: As per the approved pattern of scheme of the Eighth Plan, the housing scheme for fishermen, as earlier stated, is already incorporated in the model

village scheme. This is the direct grant for housing—50 per cent from Central Government and 50 per cent from the State. Of course, there are many possibilities. If some voluntary agencies come forward to donate part of the cost etc., it is for the individual State Government to do their thinking on the subject to 50 per cent Central Government grant being given, and if not being exceeded, it may be possible to look into each case on its merits. But this has to be recommended by the State Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK: In my Constituency, there is a vast stretch of sea shore Vasai, Palghar. We are experiencing one difficulty. While developing it, we find that a even a primary school or a small medical unit would not be constructed even after having been sanctioned by the Gram panchayat or zilla panchayat because of the rule of 500 metres. All fishermen stay on the sea-shore only. Has the Government considered the difficulty which has been faced by the fishermen?

MR. SPEAKER: That is replied.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Ultimately, the model village will only come if they are given the facilities at the sea-shore.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Oscar Fernandes has asked that question. The hon. Minister has replied the same question.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I congratulate the Agriculture Minister for introducing this novel scheme. Considering the requirements, the funds provided for this Scheme are grossly inadequate. It is only a little over Rs. 3 crores provided for the entire housing scheme.

Many such scheme were proposed by the Kerala Government. For example in my Constituency, Charakkad and Nattika beaches, housing schemes were proposed. The condition put forth by the Central Government is that matching contribution should be from the State Government's Budget. It is a fact that Many State Governments are not in a position to

provide funds for this scheme. Since the Central Government has introduced the scheme, I would request the Government to make it clear that the Central Government will go ahead with the scheme even where there is no State Government contribution because State Govt. share is coming in the form of infrastructure. Will the Central Government which has introduced this scheme, think of enhancing the amount provided for this purpose, so that the proposals from the State Government, wherever it is absolutely necessary, can be considered favourably?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The importance given by the Government of India to the development of fisheries and welfare of fishermen can be seen from the fact that the total outlay has been more than doubled in the Eighth Plan.

As far as this particular scheme which includes housing is concerned, whereas in 1991 the amount spent was Rs. 1.3 crores, in 1992-93 the amount was Rs. 8.4 crores, almost six times increase in the last two years. Of course, all the State Governments are asking for a higher contribution with reference to centrally-sponsored schemes. It is a question of the outlay that is available for us. The Agriculture Minister has asked for maximum outlay and has obtained this increase. Within the size of the outlay that is available, we are implementing certain schemes. So, there is no particular point in increasing the Central Government contribution because the same amount of money could then be spent in less number of projects. Therefore, we do not, at the moment, like to consider the proposal to enhance the Central Government percentage. Kerala has no cause for complaint because they have been given 19 villages. This is the third State which has been given the maximum number of villages after Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu which have been given 21, 20 villages respectively. If there are any other proposals including those from the hon. Member's Constituency, we shall only be too happy to consider them on merit.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gujarat has also got a long coastal belt. Nevertheless, the Central Government has also allocated a sum of Rs. 327 lakh to raise model fishery villages. I would like to know whether the Government of Gujarat had made any demand in the regard, and if there was a demand what was the amount of money provided to Gujarat.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Gujarat is one of the most highly developed fishery States and probably they do not need this type of assistance. They have asked for and they have got three model fishery villages for that State.

[Translation]

Procurement of Foodgrains

*763. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:**
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken assistance from various other agencies for procurement of foodgrains during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such agencies, State-wise;

(d) the rate of commission given to these agencies during the said period; and

(e) the criteria fixed by the Food Corporation of India for selecting such agencies?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Part (a). Yes, Sir.

Part (b). Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) is the Nodal agency of the Government of India to procure foodgrains (wheat, paddy and coarse grains) at support prices/procurement prices, as the case may be. This being a gigantic task, F.C.I. has to work in close collaboration with the State Governments and their procuring agencies.

Part (c). The names of the procurement agencies engaged for procurement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy and coarse grains) during the last

3 years are enclosed (Annexure No. I (A) to I (H)).

Part (d). No commission as such is paid by F.C.I. to the State Governments and/or their procuring agencies for procurement of foodgrains for the Central Pool. However, F.C.I. pays to the agencies the cost of foodgrains procured by them for the Central Pool at the minimum support price/procurement price fixed by Government of India and incidental charges. Statements showing the rates of incidental charges for wheat, paddy and rice for 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are attached (Annexures No. II (A) to II (I)).

Part (e). The agencies for procurement of foodgrains are selected in consultation with the State Governments concerned, keeping in view inter-alia the infrastructure available with the agencies.

STATEMENT

Annexure I (A)

Agencies involved in procurement of Wheat under Price Support Operations during Rabi 1990-91

1	Punjab	1	Punjab State Food Department
		2	F C I
		3	Punjab State Marketing Federation
		4	Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation
2	Haryana	1	Haryana State Food Department
		2	F C I
		3	State Marketing & Cooperative Federation (HAFED)
3	U P	1	U P State Food Department
		2	F C I
		3	Provincial Cooperative Federation
		4	U P Consumers Cooperative Federation
		5	Agro Industries Corporation
4	MP	1	F C I

2 Nagrik Apoorvi Nigam (NAN)

5 Rajasthan

1

F C I

2 Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation *

3 Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sahkan Samiti *

(* = These two agencies are acting as sub-agents of F C I)

6 Bihar

1

F C I

2 Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies (BSFS)

7 Delhi

1

F C I

8 Gujarat

1

F C I

2 Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation

STATEMENT

Annuxure - I (B)

Agencies involved in procurement of Wheat under Price Support Operations during Fyab 1991-92

1	Punjab	1	Punjab State Food Department
		2.	F.C.I
		3.	Punjab State Marketing Federation
		4.	Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation
2.	Haryana	1.	Haryana State Food Department
		2	F.C.I.
		3	State Marketing & Cooperative Federation (HAFED)
		4.	Haryana Warehousing Corporation
		5	Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation
3.	U.P	1.	U.P. State Food Department
		2.	F.C.I.
		3.	Provincial Cooperative Federation
		4.	U.P. Consumers Cooperative Federation

5 Agro Industries Corporation

4. M.P. 1 F.C.I.

2. Nagrik Apoori Nigam (NAN)

5. Rajasthan 1 F.C.I.

2 Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation *

3. Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti *

(*= These two agencies are acting as sub-agents of F.C.I.)

6. Bihar 1. F.C.I.

2. Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies (BSFS)

7. Delhi 1 F.C.I.

8. Gujarat 1. F.C.I.

2. Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation

Annuxure - I (C)

STATEMENT*Agencies involved in procurement of Wheat under Price Support Operations during Rabi 1992-93*

1	Punjab	1	Punjab State Food Department
		2	F C I
		3	Punjab State Marketing Federation
		4	Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation
2	Haryana	1	Haryana State Food Department
		2	F C I
		3	State Marketing & Cooperative Federation (HAFED)
		4	Haryana Warehousing Corporation
		5	Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation
		6	CONFED
3	U P	1	U P State Food Department
		2	F C I
		3	Provincial Cooperative Federation

4 U.P. Consumers Cooperative Federation

5 C.W.C.

6 NAFED

1 F.C.I.

4 M.P.

2 Nagrik Apoorvi Nigam (NAN)

3 MARKFED

5 Rajasthan

1 F.C.I.

2 Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation *

3 Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sahkan Samiti *

4 C.W.C.

5 NAFED

(* = These two agencies are acting as sub agents of F.C.I.)

6 Bihar

1 F.C.I.

2 C.W.C.

3 NAFED

7 Delhi

1 F.C.I.

8 Gujarat

1 F.C.I.

2 Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation

STATEMENT

Annexure - I (D)

Agencies involved in procurement of Wheat under Price Support Operations during Rabi 1993-94 (Provisional)

1	Punjab	1	Punjab State Food Department	
		2	Food Corporation of India	(F C I)
		3	Punjab State Marketing Federation	(MARKFED)
		4	Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation	(PUNSUP)
	Haryana	1	Haryana State Food Department	
		2	Food Corporation of India	(F C I.)
		3	State Marketing & Cooperative Federation	(HAFED)
		4	Haryana Warehousing Corporation	(HWC)
		5	Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation	
		6	CONSUMER FEDERATION	(CONFED)
3	U P	1	U P State Food Department	
		2	Food Corporation of India	(F C I.)
		3	Provincial Cooperative Federation	(PCF)

Annexure - I (E)

Agencies entrusted with Procurement of Paddy under Price Support Scheme 1990-91 KHARIF

State	Agency
1 Punjab	(1) FCI (2) State Govt. (3) State Marketing Federation (4) Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation
2 Haryana	(1) FCI (2) State Government (3) Haryana State Marketing Federation
3 Rajasthan	FCI (exclusively)
4 Delhi	FCI (exclusively)
5 Jammu and Kashmir	FCI through JAKFED
6 Uttar Pradesh	(1) FCI (2) Co-op Societies (3) UPCSC
7 Madhya Pradesh	(1) Marketing Federation (2) FCI
8 Andhra Pradesh	FCI (exclusively)
9 UT of Pondicherry	(1) FCI (2) Co-operatives
10 Assam	FCI through TRIFED
11 West Bengal	FCI (exclusively)
12 Orissa	(1) FCI (2) Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation
13 Bihar	State Food Corporation/FCI
14 Arunachal Pradesh	FCI (exclusively)
15 Gujarat	Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd
16 Maharashtra	State Civil Supplies Corporation/ Co-operatives

4.	M.P.	1.	U.P. Consumers Cooperative Federation	(CWC)
5.			Central Warehousing Corporation	
		1.	Food Corporation of India	(F.C.I.)
		2.	Nagrik Apoorvi Nigam	(NAN)
		3.	Marketing Federation	(MARKFED)
5.	Rajasthan	1.	Food Corporation of India	(F.C.I.)
		2.	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation *	(RSWC)
		3.	Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti *	(RIKVSS)
			(* = These two agencies are acting as sub-agents of F.C.I.)	
6.	Bihar	1.	Food Corporation of India	(F.C.I.)
		2.	Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies	(BSFS)
7.	Delhi	1.	Food Corporation of India	(F.C.I.)
8.	Gujarat	1.	Food Corporation of India	(F.C.I.)
		2.	Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.	(GUJCOMF)

Annexure - I (F)

Agencies entrusted with Procurement of Paddy under Price Support Scheme 1991-92 KHARIF

State	Agency
1. Punjab	(1) FCI (2) State Govt. (3) State Marketing Federation (4) Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation
2. Haryana	(1) FCI (2) Haryana State Marketing Federation
3. Rajasthan	FCI (exclusively)
4. Delhi	FCI (exclusively)
5. Jammu and Kashmir	JAKFED
6. Uttar Pradesh	(1) FCI (2) State Government (3) Pradeshik Sahkan Sangh (U.P.C.F.) (4) UP State Food & Essential Commodity Corporation (5) U.P. Agro Industries Corporation
7. Madhya Pradesh	(1) Marketing Federation (2) FCI
8. Andhra Pradesh	FCI (exclusively)
9. UT of Pondicherry	(1) FCI (2) Co-operatives
10. Assam (Prov.)	FCI / State Federation
11. West Bengal	FCI (exclusively)
12. Orissa	(1) FCI (2) Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation
13. Bihar (Prov.)	State Food Corporation/FCI
14. Arunachal Pradesh	FCI TRIFED
15. Gujarat	Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.
16. Maharashtra	(1) Tribal Development Corpn. (In tribal areas) (2) The Maharashtra State Co-op Mktg. Fed. Ltd (in area other than tribal areas).

Annexure - I (G)

Agencies entrusted with Procurement of Paddy under Price Support Scheme 1992-93 KHARIF

State	Agencies
1. Punjab**	(1) FCI (2) State Govt (3) State Marketing Federation (4) Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation
2. Haryana **	(1) FCI (2) Haryana State Marketing Federation
3. Rajasthan	FCI (exclusively)
4. Delhi	FCI (exclusively)
5. Jammu and Kashmir	JAKFED
6. Uttar Pradesh	(1) FCI (2) State Government (3) Pradeshik Sahkari Sangh (U.P.C.F.) (4) U.P. Agro Industries Corporation
7. Madhya Pradesh	(1) Marketing Federation (2) FCI
8. Andhra Pradesh	FCI (exclusively)
9. UT of Pondicherry	(1) FCI (2) Co-operatives
10. Assam	State Federation
11. West Bengal	FCI (exclusively)
12. Orissa	(1) FCI (2) Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation
13. Bihar (Prov.)	State Food Corporation/FCI
14. Anunachal Pradesh	FCI TRIFED
15. Gujarat	Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.
16. Maharashtra	(1) Tribal Development Corpn. (In tribal areas) (2) The Maharashtra State Co-op Mktg. Fed. Ltd. (In areas other than tribal areas).

** The Kharif marketing season has been pre-poned to start from 1st Sept 1992 as per Govt. of India instructions.

Annexure - I (H)

Agencies Undertaking Procurement of Coarse Grains during the Last three years

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Punjab	FCI	FCI	FCI
2. Haryana	FCI	FCI	FCI
3. U.P.	FCI	FCI	FCI
4. Rajasthan	i) FCI ii) RIKVSS as agent of FCI	Same as on 90-91	Same as on 90-91
5. Delhi	FCI	FCI	FCI
6. Maharashtra	State Govt. on behalf of FCI	Same as on 90-91	Same as on 90-91
7. M.P.	M.P. NAN as agent of FCI	Same as on 90-91	Same as on 90-91
8. Karnataka	Karnataka State Govt./Karnataka State Civil Supply Corpn on behalf of FCI	Same as on 1990-91	Same as on 90-91
9. Gujarat	FCI through GUJCOMOL	Same as on 90-91	Same as on 90-91

Annexure-I (A)

Procurement Incidental Charges for Wheat 1990-91

Qty. Lakh Tonnes
Rate Rs. per Qtl.

Region	All India			Punjab			Haryana		
	Weighted	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	Others	
Quantity	102.16	31.50	70.66	25.12	37.47	4.61	17.84		
Charges	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Mandi charges	9.30	10.36	8.44	10.81	10.4	10.80	9.30	
2	Mandi Labour Charges	1.92	1.16	2.26	1.09	2.68	1.57	2.35	
3.	Forwarding charges	0.35	0.37	0.34	0.4	0.55	-	-	
4.	Storage charges	1.82	-	2.63	-	3.74	-	2.34	
5.	Internal Movt.	4.90	7.32	3.82	8.15	2.85	4.33	3.25	
6.	Interest charges	5.43	-	7.85	-	10.83	-	6.85	
7.	Admn. charges	4.11	-	5.94	-	8.09	-	3.20	

Qty. Lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs. per Qtl

Region	All India			Punjab			Haryana		
	Weighted	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I	Others	F.C.I	Others	F.C.I	Others
Quantity	102.16	31.50	70.66	25.12	37.47	4.61	17.84		
Charges	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8.	Purchase Tax	9.35	8.44	9.76	8.60	10.73	8.60	9.24	
9	Guarante Fee	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.04	-	-	
10.	Gunny Cost	12.58	13.86	12.02	14.01	12.63	12.97	12.64	
11	Arrears relating to previous years	4.99	-	7.22	-	5.01	-	14.05	
	Total	54.50	41.51	60.30	43.12	67.69	38.27	63.22	

N.B. The rate of purchase tax in Punjab for others includes the payment of Rs. 10.23 crores relating to 1989-90 and Rs. 51.21 crores for 1990-91 made due to amendment in sales tax act enacted by Punjab Government.

Typing Contd.

Region	Uttar Pradesh		Rajasthan		Himachal Pradesh		
	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	
Quantity	1.23	14.53	0.54	0.81	4.81	0.01	
Charges	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Mandi charges	1.57	2.09	6.02	6.45	-	5.60
2.	Mandi Labour	0.70	1.08	1.91	2.00	-	-
3.	Forwarding charges	0.16	0.20	-	0.55	-	-
4.	Storage charges	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
5.	Internal Movt.	3.22	7.02	3.66	4.00	-	1.60
6.	Interest charges	-	1.85	-	-	-	-
7.	Admn. charges	-	3.92	-	2.86	-	-
8.	Purchase Tax	8.18	8.46	-	-	-	-
9.	Guarante Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Gunny Cost	12.92	9.74	15.53	15.52	-	5.80
11.	Arrears relating to previous years	-	4.94	-	-	-	-
Total	26.75	39.55	27.12	31.38	-	-	13.00

Annexure -III(B)

Procurement Incidental Charges for Wheat 1991-92 (Actuals)

Qty Lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs. per Qtl.

Region	Weighted	All India		Punjab		Haryana		Uttar Pradesh		Rajasthan		
		F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	F.C.I.	Others	
Quantity	84.94	21.42	63.52	19.88	39.96	1.45	19.95	0.65	3.56	0.03	0.05	
Charges	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Mandi charges	10.23	11.24	9.90	11.26	10.75	11.34	9.30	5.03	3.75	2.81	2.81
2.	Mandi Labour	2.73	1.40	3.18	1.34	3.33	2.16	3.00	2.90	2.50	1.71	-
3.	Forwarding charges	0.53	0.28	0.60	0.31	0.95	-	-	0.38	0.20	-	-
4.	Storage charges	2.10	-	2.80	-	3.00	-	2.87	-	0.25	-	-
5.	Internal Movt.	6.03	9.47	4.87	9.92	5.50	3.47	3.61	3.71	4.60	8.98	4.00
6.	Interest charges	6.60	-	8.83	-	9.23	-	9.07	-	3.05	-	1.67
7.	Admn. charges	5.23	-	6.99	-	8.77	-	4.12	-	3.17	-	2.98

Qty Lakh Tonnes
Rate Rs per Qlt

Region	Rate Rs per Qlt												
	All India		Punjab		Haryana		Uttar Pradesh		Rajasthan		Others		
	Weighted	FCI	Others	FCI	Others	FCI	Others	FCI	Others	FCI	Others	FCI	Others
Quantity	84.94	21.42	63.52	19.88	39.96	1.45	19.95	0.65	3.56	0.03	0.05		
Charges	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
8	Purchase Tax	8.04	3.67	9.51	3.14	9.67	9.01	8.91	15.40	9.11	-	-	-
9	Guarante Fee	0.19	-	0.25	0.10	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Gunny Cost	14.25	15.78	13.73	15.82	14.05	15.35	13.57	13.00	11.06	15.99	16.30	
11	Arrears relating to previous years	13.02	-	17.43	-	13.00	-	28.97	-	2.11	-	-	
Total		68.95	41.84	78.09	41.89	78.85	41.35	83.42	40.42	40.00	29.50	27.76	

'Annexure - II (C)-

Procurement Incidental Charges for Wheat 1992-93 (RE)

Qty. Lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs. per Qtl.

Region	All India						Punjab			Haryana		
	Weighted	F.C.I		Others		F.C.I	Others		F.C.I	Others		
		Quantity	Rate	Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	Mandi charges	12.06	12.35	11.95	12.50	12.50	12.70	12.70				
2.	Mandi-labour charges	2.66	1.43	3.11	1.35	3.35	1.90	3.25				
3.	Forwarding charges	0.15	0.52	0.03	0.55	-	0.25	-				
4.	Storage charges	1.94	-	2.65	-	3.00	-	2.58				
5.	Internal Movt.	6.04	8.08	5.30	8.50	5.50	4.50	4.25				
6.	Interest charges	8.74	-	11.92	-	12.93	-	12.24				
7	Admn. charges	4.94	-	6.73	-	7.22	-	6.63				
8.	Purchase Tax	9.99	9.98	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00				
9.	Gunny Cost	15.66	14.98	15.90	15.00	16.00	15.00	16.00				
	Total	62.18	47.34	67.59	47.90	70.50	44.35	67.65				

Region	Uttar Pradesh			Rajasthan			Madhya Pradesh		
	F.C.I.	Others		F.C.I.	Others		F.C.I.	Others	
Quantity	0.18	4.78		0.22				134 MT	
Charges	Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate	Rate
1	2	10	11	12	13		14		15
1.	Mandi charges	6.12	6.12	4.00					1.66
2.	Mandi Labour charges	0.90	1.05	4.36					0.32
3.	Forwarding charges	0.25	0.20						2.10
4.	Storage charges		0.50						0.53
5.	Internal Movt.	3.70	7.00	7.00					1.00
6.	Interest charges		4.33						12.59
7.	Admn. charges		3.80						
8.	Purchase Tax	9.60	10.00	8.25					7.50
9.	Gunny Cost	14.50	15.00	14.00					12.00
	Total	35.07	48.00	37.63	0.00				37.70

Annexure - II (D)

Procurement Incidental Charges for Paddy 1990-91

Qty. Lakh Tonnes
Rate Rs. Per Cwt.

Region	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Assam	
Description	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mandi charges	10.64	11.04	11.82	2.63	1.90	-	8.11
2.	Mandi labour charges	1.64	1.63	2.53	1.50	0.95	-	-
3.	Forwarding charges	0.53	0.56	-	-	0.38	-	-
4.	Internal Movt.	7.25	7.66	2.11	1.75	4.91	-	1.00
5.	Purchase Tax	5.81	5.83	4.01	-	7.71	-	-
6.	Gunny	17.99	18.18	17.59	15.04	15.10	9.53	10.71
	Total	43.86	44.90	38.06	20.92	30.95	9.53	19.81

Annexure II (E)

Procurement Incidental Charges for Paddy 1991-92

Qty Lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs Per Qtl

Region	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Assam
Quantity	15.92	15.12	0.51	0.06	0.22	0.01
Description	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mandi charges	12.25	13.20	-	2.35	10.19
2	Mandi labour charges	2.02	1.89	5.05	4.71	-
3	Forwarding charges	0.68	0.71	-	-	-
4	Internal Movt	9.18	9.38	3.45	10.03	44.60
5	Purchase Tax	13.18	13.38	11.17	8.61	-
6	Gunny	17.87	17.73	20.23	21.52	14.30
Total	55.02	55.34	53.10	19.37	47.22	69.00

Annexure - II (F)

Procurement Incidental Charges for Paddy 1992-93

Qty Lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs Per Qil

Region	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Pondicherry	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Arunachal Pradesh,	
Quantity	17.13	16.00	1.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	
Description	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Mandi charges	14.20	14.25	14.48	2.75	4.95	8.40	8.40	8.40
2. Mandi labour charges	2.25	2.20	3.00	1.55	2.90	2.50	3.00	3.00
3. Forwarding charges	0.66	0.70	-	0.05	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
4. Internal Movt.	9.01	9.40	3.50	5.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
5. Purchase Tax	11.55	11.60	11.60	10.80	9.24	-	-	-
6. Gunny	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46
Total	55.13	55.61	50.04	38.11	37.95	31.76	33.26	33.26

Annexure-II (G)

Procurement incidental Charges for Rice 1990-91

Region	Qty in lakh Tonnes								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rate Rs. Per Qlt								
	All India	Punjab	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Delhi	West Bengal		
1. Forwarding Ch	95.53	27.41	9.42	13.23	0.28	0.05	1.13		
2. Internal. movt.	2.06	2.24	1.87	-	2.12	3.08	2.56		
3. Storage Charges	0.81	0.25	1.39	1.36	0.28	-	0.10		
4. Interest charges	Neg.	-	-	0.02	-	-	-		
5. Admn. charges	0.27	-	-	1.92	-	-	-		
6. Purchas Tax	1.45	1.13	1.20	3.87	-	-	1.00		
7. Gunny Cost	2.16	Neg	0.30	11.84	-	-	3.33		
8. Arrear relating to previous years	13.84	13.79	14.62	9.12	9.46	10.28	14.13		
Total	3.07	4.24	0.03	13.29	0.11	-	-		
	23.66	21.65	19.41	41.42	11.97	1.46	21.12		

Region		Orissa	Assam	A P	Karnataka	M P	Manarashtra	Tamir Nadu
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quantity		2 55	0 06	34 21	1 58	5 59	0 02	Neg
1	Forwarding Ch	5 23	3 08	2 44	2 73	2 36	0 01	1 56
2	Internal movt	0 30	0 55	1 09	0 07	0 30	2 00	-
3	Storage Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Interest charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Admn charges	1 00	-	1 00	-	1 20	-	-
6	Purchas Tax	0 23	-	-	-	7 75	0 45	-
7	Gunny Cost	15 03	6 80	15 23	14 78	14 93	12 20	17 19
8	Arrear relating to previous years	-	-	-	-	-	34 45	-
Total		21 79	9 93	19 76	17 58	26 54	49 11	18 75

Annexure-II (H)

Procurement incidental Charges for Rice 1991-92

Qty in lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs Per Qtl

Region	Rate Rs Per Qtl								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Quantity	All India	Punjab	Haryana	U P	Rajasthan	Delhi	West Bengal	
		83.19	33.32	9.00	8.84	0.22	0.05	0.73	
1. Forwarding Chr.	2.58	2.58	3.23	1.85	-	2.41	3.58	-	
2. Internal movt	1.18	1.18	0.23	1.90	3.43	0.43	-	2.64	
3. Storage Charges	Neg	Neg	-	-	Neg	-	-	Neg	
4. Interest charges	0.25	0.25	0.03	-	2.21	-	-	-	
5. Admn. charges	1.51	1.51	1.23	1.16	4.49	-	-	1.00	
6. Purchas Tax	2.42	2.42	0.01	0.63	16.89	-	-	3.58	
7. Gunny Cost	14.51	14.51	15.90	14.07	9.41	13.71	14.00	13.42	
8. Arrear relating to previous years	3.88	3.88	6.62	0.19	11.20	-	-	-	
9. Sticking charges	Neg.	Neg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2623	2623	27.25	19.80	47.83	16.55	17.58	20.84	

	Region	Orissa	Assam	A P	Karnataka	M.P	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Quantity	2 64	0.06	22 18	1 13	4.64	0.38	Neg
1.	Forwarding Ch	4 43	1 80	2 74	3.23	2 83	0.02	2.00
2.	Internal movt	1 50	1 10	1 54	0 14	0 35	3.06	-
3.	Storage Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Interest charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Admn. charges	1 00	-	1.00	-	1 99	-	-
6.	Purchas Tax	0 28	-	-	-	9 25	0 07	-
7.	Gunny Cost	13 96	2 05	14 93	14 22	13 94	14 42	15 50
8.	Arrear relating to previous years	-	-	0.03	-	Neg	0.80	-
9.	Stitching charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	21.17	4.95	20.24	17 59	26 36	18.37	17.50

Annexure-II (t)

Procurement incidental Charges for Rice 1992-93 (RE)

Qty in lakh Tonnes

Rate Rs Per Qtl

Sl No	Region	All India	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			U.P	Haryana	Punjab	Rajasthan	Delhr	West Bengal	
1	Quantity	89.43	37.42	9.03	8.06	0.30	2.60	3.00	
1	Forwarding Ch	4.13	5.60	2.60	3.00	2.60	2.60	3.00	
2	Internal movt	1.43	1.50	1.65	1.55	0.40	-	0.50	
3	Storage Charges	0.16	-	-	1.80	-	-	-	
4	Interest charges	0.23	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	
5	Admn charges	1.17	0.75	1.25	4.00	-	-	1.00	
6	Purchas Tax	2.96	-	-	18.00	-	-	4.57	
7.	Gunny Cost	14.90	14.75	14.75	13.80	14.80	14.75	13.80	
	Total	24.98	22.60	20.25	44.65	17.80	17.35	22.87	

Typing Contd.

Region	Assam	Orissa	A.P.	Karnataka	M.P.	Maharashtra	Pondicherry	Gujarat	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Quantity	0.09	2.48	23.09	1.72	4.75	0.77	0.01	0.04
1.	Forwarding Ch	2.80	3.50	3.25	3.10	3.10	2.60	3.00	2.60
2.	Internal. movt	2.00	1.00	1.55	0.20	0.50	3.00	0.20	3.00
3.	Storage Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Interest charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Admn. charges	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.20	-	-
6.	Purchas Tax	-	19.00	-	-	13.80	0.70	-	0.70
7.	Gunny Cost	14.45	14.10	15.80	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85
	Total	19.25	38.60	21.60	18.15	33.25	21.15	18.05	21.15

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI Mr Speaker, Sir, in connection with the reply given by the hon Minister I would like to know the actual procurement of food grains made last year by the Food Corporation of India in different States of the country including Bihar, and I would also like to know the targets that the Government has set for procurement of food grains in the ensuing year

Mr Speaker, Sir I would like to draw your attention to the large scale corruption rampant in the Food Corporation of India in the name of handling charges Last years wheat was purchased at the rate of Rs 280 per quintal and the same was sold at the rate of Rs 325 per quintal There is a difference of Rs 45 and moreover subsidy is also given to the Food Corporation of India

MR SPEAKER What has been sought to know through the question is regarding procurement agencies You should ask about that alone

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI The news regarding malpractices being committed in handling charges very often appear in Newspapers

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER Please come to the point

(*Interruptions*)

I will disallow this kind of a question I am warning you Please come to the point

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI I am coming to the point itself

Mr Speaker, Sir, complaints of distribution of adulteration of rejected food grains do also

keep pouring in I would like to know whether any attention has ever been paid to such complaints and whether any investigation into such complaints has been made and I would also like to know whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation

SHRI KALP NATH RAI Mr Speaker Sir there are two functions of the Food Corporation of India Its first function is to purchase food grains at the prices fixed by the Agricultural Price Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture and secondly it makes it available to the public through the public distribution system

The question asked by the hon Member is not concerned with the main question I would therefore, like to submit that he should restrict himself to the main question only

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI Mr Speaker Sir per quintal rate of food grains has been shown in the state-wise details of the agencies Now I would like to know the amount of food grain procured from different states including Bihar during previous years, and I would also like to know the procurement target of the next year

SHRI KALP NATH RAI Mr Speaker Sir a target has been set to purchase 100 lakh tonne of wheat Purchase of food grains by the Food Corporation of India is done through the agencies of State Governments and moreover the Food Corporation of India has its nodal agencies through which it purchases food grains The State Governments do purchasing through marketing federations, co-operative federations, NEFED etc Food grains are not purchased from the deficit states Bihar is a deficit state so wheat or rice is not purchased from that State Food grains are purchased from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh etc which are surplus States

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI Mr Speaker, Sir, there has been no categorical reply regarding procurement

SHRI KALP NATH RAI I have already said

that the target of the Government is to purchase 100 lakh tonne of wheat and 100 lakh tonne of rice ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, the hon. Minister, in part (c) of his reply to the question, has stated:

"The names of the procurement agencies engaged for procurement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy and coarse grains) during the last three years are enclosed"

The hon. Minister has further replied that the F. C. I. and the State Civil Supplies Corporation are the procuring agencies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the solid fact that procurement is taking place in Orissa in Sambalpur, Balasore and Bolangir.

I would like to know whether he has received any memorandum or a personal letter saying that FCI officials are charging Rs. 5 per quintal at the time of procurement from the agents and after that they are receiving Rs. 7 at the time of distribution through the public distribution system not in the case of rice alone but rats are different for wheat and sugar. If it is a fact, I would like to know whether the Minister will instruct his Department to have a strict enquiry by which the correct figures will be known and more procurement can take place.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has sent a complaint about Sambhalpur. I have given orders to look into the matter and as soon as the report is received, I will inform the hon. Member.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are people who are starving as they do not get food to sustain themselves but on the other hand thousands of foodgrains rot and go waste. I would like to know as to whether

Government propose to make any arrangement so that foodgrains may be saved from going to waste.

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Food Corporation of India procures foodgrains from those states only where there is surplus wheat or any other foodgrain and in the states also foodgrains are procured from those districts where there is surplus of it. At several places the situation is that the number of procurement centres in the state is same as that of districts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we would issue any special directions to the states in this regard that the target set for procurement of foodgrains should be achieved as last year the procurement of foodgrains was 10 lakh tonnes less than the target. These figures show that his year the target of procurement of foodgrains is 100 lakh tonnes. I would like to know whether the Government will issue directions to the states to achieve the target and to introduce mobile procurement vans as several states have done so, far achieving the target of procurement so that last year's mistake may not be repeated and procurement target of foodgrains may be achieved.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nine thousand and five hundred procurement centres have been opened for procurements of foodgrains. I would like to tell Shri Mohan Singh that the procurement of rice and wheat will be more than the target. The Government will consider the suggestions given by him.

SHRI SHYAM B. JARI MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a list of all the agencies in his reply through which the Government's making procurement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that the agencies deputed by the Government for procurement of foodgrains are not giving adequate prices to the farmers and these agencies have appointed sub-agents for the purpose and

they procure foodgrains at lower rates from the farmers and then sell to these agencies. Has the hon. Minister information about it? If so, what are the steps taken by the Government to stop this practice?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the supplementary asked by the hon. Member and today in the morning the Minister of Agriculture informed me on telephone about such complaints from several places. I have directed the Food Corporation of India and the Secretary—Food in the morning itself that they should see it that no such malpractice takes place.

[English]

Capital Formation in Agriculture

*764 **DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA**
SRHIBOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the comparative growth rate of capital formation in agriculture in the sixties, seventies, eighties and nineties, and

(b) the steps being taken to remove wide inter-regional differences in productivity and production of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) The average growth of gross capital formation in agriculture was 6.6%, 6.8% and (-) 1.5% respectively during sixties, seventies and eighties. The average growth during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was 2.8%.

(b) To increase crop productivity and reduce inter-regional differences, Government of India is implementing a number of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Programmes in various identified regions.

[Translation]

DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply of my question the hon. Minister has stated that the average growth rate is 6.6, 6.8, 1.5 respectively and then he has mentioned an increase of 2.8 per cent in it. In fact it is not increase in the growth rate rather it is decrease. The expected growth in the production of foodgrains could not take place. Last year a lot of discussion took place in this House that why 10 lakh tonnes of wheat was imported and why that the production of wheat was not increased. Has the Government made any such review as to how much per cent this growth rate should be increased so that the country may become self-reliant in the field of foodgrains?

MR. SPEAKER It is a very good question.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM In reply to the original question I had accepted that there had been decrease in overall capital formation. The Government is considering seriously in this regard and is making efforts to increase it. So far as the country's self-reliance in the field of foodgrains is concerned there has been an increase in the plan allocations after 80's. There has also been an increase in the Eight Five Year Plan and increase in 1991-92 plan allocation and it will fulfil this deficit.

DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Reply to the second part of my question has also not been given properly. My question was as to what efforts had been made to do away the regional imbalances in productivity and production? The imbalances between the states is due to three main reasons, i.e., drought, flood and lack of irrigation facilities. There is an irrigation project named as 'Jaldhara'. The National Development Council has approved 105 schemes out of 117 schemes. Similarly the states have sent 1760 projects which have been approved by States Irrigation Development Committees. The delay in the implementation of these schemes is due to non-availability of financial aid by the Central Government.

MR SPEAKER The first supplementary was good but you are deviating in the second one

DR MAHADEEPAKSINGH SHAKYA I am coming to that point These projects have been started to remove these imbalances and to enhance the production but states are unable to complete these due to lack of funds I would like to ask as to whether you are ready to bear this burden to complete schemes so that the country may become self-reliant

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) Mr Speaker, Sir the hon Member has asked two supplementaries and if we try to understand it in detail then we will come to know that how far we have reached and how much progress we have made From the figures given it seems that the investment has decreased or there is less capital formation but if we seen another aspect of it then we will find that there is progress in our plan, if it was not so then we would have not achieved the target of 118 crore tonnes If we are able to increase it 3 per cent more than we will be ahead of that target You have pointed about the region to region imbalances I want to assure you that we are very much concerned about this issue and want to remove it because if we have to meet the requirement of food grains in the coming years or after 2000 AD we will have to think over it The pace with which the population is increasing we will have to admit this fact I would like to tell you about the steps you have suggested that there are problems Many new schemes are introduced but first of all we have to complete the on-going projects Therefore our main stress is on completing the projects in hand Unless the problem of irrigation is not solved we have to depend on rain water The Government is taking steps for that All these things are in our mind I would like to tell you

[*English*]

Steps taken to improve the productivity of various food grains in different states

[*Translation*]

What we want to do in it

[*English*]

Expansion of area under high yielding variety

[*Translation*]

The Government would like to provide increased use of quality seeds efficient use of fertilizers and efficient use of irrigation water and for this purpose and we would like to provide 50 per cent grants Production can be increased ten times by drift irrigation and sprinkling irrigation and the Government want to provide subsidy for the purpose The Government wants to make all possible efforts for adequate plant protection and is opening Krishi Vigyan Kendras, which impart training to the farmers Along with it, the Government wants to re-organise the sector through transfer of technology You are saying that the Union Government will bear all financial burden to remove the regional imbalance, which is not possible All the financial burden is borne jointly Both will have to do something State Government will bear some part of it and the major share will be borne by the Central Government and we have done that We have approved the schemes have made plan allocation also which is 22 per cent higher than the last year

SHRI NITISH KUMAR Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has not stated anything specific in his reply about removing regional imbalances in the agriculture sector The target for food grains production by the turn of the century is fixed at 240 metric tonnes This target is difficult to achieve till regional imbalances are removed Through you I would like to know from the Government whether any policy has been formulated to increase productivity and agricultural production in the agriculturally backward Eastern region of the country?

SHRI BALARAM JAKHAR Mr Speaker,

Sir, I would like to impress upon Shri Nitish Kumar the need of extending help by his State in this regard. Without State's help nothing can be achieved. Only the State can implement effectively any scheme. The Centre will give all the assistance but power, irrigation and other facilities are to be made available by the State. Wherever these were made available results had been quite encouraging. I have great expectations from Bihar and as long as there is hope everything is fine. I urge Shri Nitish Kumar to make the power available by his state. Not a single MW power could be generated in the State. There everything is in bad shape. The Centre has invested Rs. 60 crores in the project for production and for maize and rice a sum of Rs. 25 crores and 80 crores respectively has been allocated. For national pulse development Rs. 25.5 crores have been allocated. I am in favour of making available all the facilities for the speedy development of the State. This is my desire. You please do all this so that your state may prosper and make progress.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the capital formation in agriculture is highly necessary in the interest of higher production in the country. The capital formation is very poor in our country.

In view of this will the Government consider to consolidate the land holdings and coordinate the land holders so that the goal of capital formation can be achieved in the field of agriculture. If the reply is in affirmative what steps have been taken by the Government towards this end?

SHRI BALARAM JAKHAR: The capital formation is naturally due to money and the income. You might like to appreciate that the only thing is to put money in the pocket of farmers. If the income of the farmers increases they naturally will invest that into agriculture and that is why during the last one and a half year. you would notice, that the increase in the procurement

price, i.e. support price, which I have given was the highest ever in the record. That is why I want to put money into that.

Secondly, about the consolidation of the project which is very important too. I have put that in my agricultural policy also. That is one of the major factors and that is why I am giving subsidy to my farmers like for a small tractor, Rs. 30,000 worth one tractor. This way they can get together with their land of 4 acres or 5 acres or 10 acres and can make a plot of 30 or 40 acres so that they can produce something more. Make available all the ingredients which are needed on technology front fertilizer and other things like good seeds and can help their income grow, that is why, I would say that consolidation is must.

Now according to the present law what we have done so far and the progeny is whoever the inheritors are it gets divided. So, naturally it can only be on a cooperative basis or only on a friendly joint venture basis.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that farmers income can go up only if agricultural productivity increases. There is a need to go in for levelling of cultivable land for increasing agricultural production so as to remove regional imbalances. The farmers in agriculturally prosper areas take full advantage of all the schemes, but the farmers in the backward areas lag behind as they are not in a position to invest 50 per cent of their income for irrigation purposes. I would like to categorically know whether the Government will ponder over giving special facilities to the poor farmers of the backward regions so that they may take full benefits of the ongoing schemes?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, I did not find a single affluent farmer all over the country. I know my region which produces maximum food grains in the country. A region comprising Haryana, Punjab, district Kangra, Teshil Una

and Chandigarh used to produce a surplus of 33,000 tonnes of foodgrains. Now the same area (*Interruptions*) No, only the people have made it prosper.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I am referring to poor and backward areas.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The people of the State and the Government have collectively made it possible and no one alone can do much on its own. It all depends on the State Government as to how do they implement the schemes and how do they in this direction? How much love do they have for the country and how much they are committed to the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I am particularly talking about the responsibility of the Centre. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the Eastern Region. A Committee, S.R. Sen Committee, was set up by the Reserve Bank of India and the report is available with the Agriculture Ministry. They have identified some areas, like Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, and Eastern Uttar Pradesh as the main areas for which special attention has to be paid by the Government of India and the respective State Governments. In view of the recommendations of the S.R. Committee report, what exactly is the Government of India proposing to do in those areas to enhance the productivity and also enhance the production of foodgrains?

The position of irrigation in Orissa is that the average is 16 per cent, the lowest according to the all India average. The utilisation of fertilizer per capita is also the lowest in Orissa when compared to the all India average. In view of that sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation are far-reaching measures. Their immediate requirement of the area is infrastructure for irrigation. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in the context of the Sen Committee

recommendations, what exactly is the Government of India going to do for those areas?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: May I inform the House that this Sen Committee was set up in 1966 and that no meeting was held for six years? I called for a meeting. I invited the Chief Ministers and I do not think that they appreciated my gesture. They did not consider it important to attend the meeting; but they sent their Agriculture Ministers. But I worked with them and formulated certain proposals. I feel that they should have appreciated the importance and tried to implement the measures we have suggested.

[*Translation*]

Fish Farms/Hatcheries

*765. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fish farms/hatcheries set up under the National Programme for Fish Seed Production during each of the last two years; State-wise;

(b) the amount provided by the Union Government for this purpose, State-wise particularly which are under President's Rule; and

(c) the production of fish seeds in these farms in regard to "FRY" State-Wise?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No additional fish seed farm project was taken up under the National Programme for Fish Seed Production during the last two years as the scheme was transferred to the States.

(b) Rs 14.36 lakh to Jammu & Kashmir and Rs 2.18 lakh Tamil Nadu were released during 1991-92 for completion of the projects sanctioned earlier. No budget provision was made in 1992-93 for the purpose.

(c) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the assistance given by the Centre to Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu and whether any other State has also sent requests to the Central Government for providing assistance? In view of these requests, how much assistance has been given to the States? What steps does the Government propose to take to set up hatcheries for promoting prawn farming?

[English]

SHRIS KRISHNA KUMAR Assistance for fresh water seed production, under the National Seed Programme has been given by the Central Government to 14 States which are basically inland fishery States. They include Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc. I do not want to read the entire list.

As far as the brackish water fisheries are concerned, assistance has been given by the Central Government through the brackish water fish development agencies. Thirty-four such agencies had been set up in the country. Also a World Bank is being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

As regards shrimp seed, about which the hon. Member has mentioned, 22 hatcheries, nine Government sector hatcheries, three public sector hatcheries, and 10 private sector hatcheries have been set up in different States.

[Translation]

SHRI DILLEPBHAI SANGHANI Mr

Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the proposals for setting up fish farms/hatcheries were sent to the Centre by the State Government and what were the nature of their demands.

[English]

SHRIS KRISHNA KUMAR Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, some of the centrally sponsored schemes were eliminated from the Central list of such and transferred to the State Government as per the report of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. S. Bajaj, Secretary, Planning Commission. In this move three centrally sponsored schemes in the fisheries sector including this particular programme to which the question refers to had been transferred in 1989-90 though the report was given in 1985. Where the schemes were sanctioned earlier and some money was due, only the balance of the funds are provided in the central Plan now. The schemes are being implemented by the State Governments.

Bogus Ration Cards

*766 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the serious problem of bogus ration cards in the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the problem has been studied in depth by the Union Government for proper diagnosis and remedial action, and

(d) if so, the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). The Government is aware of the problem of bogus ration cards/units in circulation in the public Distribution System (pds). While the Central Government is responsible for making bulk allocation of PDS commodities to the States/UTs, the State Governments are responsible for actual implementation of the PDS. All decisions relating to operational matters are taken by State Governments/UT Administrations. State Government Officers undertake regular checks/visits, inspection and also surprise checks/visit to fair price shops to prevent malpractices in the distribution of PDS, the State Government/UT Administrations have reported that more than 9 million bogus ration cards have been eliminated since September, 1991. The Central Government has been emphasising the need to take up weeding out of bogus ration cards on a regular basis by all State Governments/UT Administrations.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. I would like to bring to the notice of the august House and to the Hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that in my opinion 30 per cent of the foodgrains subsidy goes away due to malpractices. Again and again, for the last two years I have been trying to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Today I have got a real opportunity.

Sir, I had already spoken on this subject during the Budget discussion. Sir, the hon. Minister has said that nine million bogus ration cards have been eliminated. Not only there are bogus ration cards but there are many aother things also. The labourers, work for six months and then go for harvesting. During the remaining six months also, their ration cards are also utilised. Naturally they are turned out to be bogus cards. There are many other ways in which the

unutilised cards are being misutilised. This is a very important question. The hon. Ministers should look into very seriously.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how many bogus cards in Goa for the last two or three years have been detected. Secondly, are the Vigilance Committees, which are formed or to be formed, in operation? The Vigilance Committees are important and they should be panchayat-wise. The leader of that particular Panchayat should be taken into confidence. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these Vigilance Committees are in operation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): The question of bogus cards is a very serious issue. But the issue of ration card is the main responsibility of the State Government. Again and again, the Central Government is advising the State Governments that they have to make a serious drive to eliminate the bogus cards. There are mainly two types of bogus cards. First is existence of non-existing units in the otherwise valid cards. That is one of major items. The other is bogus cards in the name of fictitious persons. The Central Government with the cooperation of all the State Governments is making serious efforts to find out a large number of bogus cards.

Regarding the other thing, we have not yet received a detailed report from Goa.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: The hon. Minister has not replied to my question. I am asking particularly of Goa.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not expected to have these details. It is the responsibility of the State Government. You can understand it.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: The matter is very very serious. If you appoint a Cell and inspect Goa, which I know well, it will be an eye opener for the whole of India

to show how the malpractices are going on everywhere. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that he is going to request the State Government to do it. Please come out with a question.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: This cannot be left alone to the State Government. The Central Government has to investigate the matter independently by themselves. The Central Government will recover thousands of times more money than what is spent for investigation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government takes keen interest in this matter and appoint a Cell.

MR. SPEAKER: This is his second supplementary. You can reply straightway.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: We can find out bogus cards only by way of door to door verification. The Central Government will certainly advise to all the State Governments to make serious efforts to find out a large number of bogus. I will convey them the concern expressed by the hon. Members of this House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am certain that no one in the House remembers, not even the Minister when the rationing system was originally introduced. Its origins are lost in the mist of time and the result is that in most places that I know of, the ration cards are not being updated. It is not only a question of having bogus cards or cards being issued in the name of fictitious persons but the cards not being updated periodically. For example, other documents have got a prescribed life. The ration card as such has no prescribed life, as far as I know. The result is that in some States the ration cards are as old as 15 years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has sent out any guidelines to the State Governments that the ration cards should be periodically - say every five years or ten years re-issued on the basis of a fresh enumeration and a fresh survey.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The issue of ration cards is State responsibility. I agree with you that in many States they have not updated this list. So, we will certainly request the State Governments to make serious efforts to update this list of ration cards.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: The problem of ration cards is a very serious one. I was referring to the State of Assam. The margin of profit given to the fair price shop holder is very little. Whenever any fair price shop holder is asked how do they manage, their reply is that the Department of Supply of the Government give them scope to have bogus ration cards so that they can earn something. Every fair price shop holder is having not less than 100 bogus ration cards and this is done in collaboration with the Government officers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that this is being done in collaboration with the administration and whether the Government is going to take any action or not.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, there are complaints that there is some kind of collaboration with officials and F.P.S. owners in certain areas. But we cannot have sweeping remarks on that. But certainly this aspect will also be discussed by us with the State Governments. We are now making more elaborate arrangements to find out about this aspect of bogus ration cards.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, yesterday in zero hour also I raised this issue about refusal of issuance of ration cards to the linguistic minorities settled in Delhi. When they go for taking ration cards, the authorities insist on the production of certificates from the landlords and naturally the landlords refuse to give such certificate to them as they do not accept the tenancy. Therefore, these people are facing a lot of difficulties in getting ration cards. Without ration cards they cannot get the LPG connections also.

Therefore, I felt that if a certificate is issued by

the employer or by the Government department where these people are working or by the elected representatives, such certificates should be accepted by considering their applications with regard to issuance of ration cards. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to issue suitable guidelines for the issue of ration cards to the linguistic minorities living in Delhi. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: He has just appealed. He has not asked for anything.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, whether he will issue instructions or not?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, it is a matter concerning all southern States. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, the eligibility condition for issuing ration cards in each State is decided by the state Government or the Union Territory. But even then we will request the Union Territory of Delhi to examine this case also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, undoubtedly the problem of bogus ration cards has become a serious one but I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that responsibility for making rationed items available to the genuine ration card holders rests with the Government. Is the hon. Minister aware that during the last 3 months 300 PDS shops have been closed down in Delhi alone. Newspapers daily report about the hardships being faced by thousands of citizens of Delhi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what alternative arrangements have been made to make available ration to the poor.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: So far nobody has

brought this matter to my notice. We will examine it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL: Reply has not come on such a serious issue. The Central Government's seat is in Delhi and Delhi is directly administered by the Centre. All the newspapers are giving such reports in as many as 5 columns. The hon. Minister is saying that he is not aware of the closing down of 300 PDS shops and nor he is aware of the plight of thousands of people of Delhi. It is not clear how is he in the dark.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the problem of issuance of fresh ration cards, I would like to submit to the Government that in January, 1990 we decided to issue ration cards to all the residents of Jhuggi jhowpris who apply for the same by 15th March 1990. My colleague rightly stated that people in Delhi are facing great difficulty in getting ration cards issued especially those who have come from Bihar and remote of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is regarding bogus ration cards.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There is not much of a difference between the issue of bogus and genuine ration cards. The Government has a responsibility to detect and cancel bogus ration cards and also to issue ration cards to genuine persons. Is the Government prepared to categorically announce that ration cards to all the poor in Delhi will be issued?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, I share the concern expressed by hon. Member about genuine people not getting the ration cards. But the difficulty is issue of ration cards is a State subject. We can only advise the State Governments to verify all the complaints. But I assure you that I will request all the State Governments, especially

Delhi Administration to verify these compliants
There are complinats about genuine people not
getting ration cards If the compliants are
genuine we will try to find out a solution

[*Translation*]

SHRIMADANLALKHURANA Mr Speaker
Sir the issue of bogus ration cards is being
debate upon in the House Is it a fact that though
the population of Delhi as per 1991 census is
around 92 00 000 but ration card had been issued
our more than 1 20 crore units? If so whether
these bogus ration cards will be cancelled by
launcing a special compaign? What measures
the Government propose to take to remove
difficulties being faced by the people living in
jhuggi jhompnis and migrants from South India
in procuring ration cards?

SHRI A K ANTONY The Government will
make a special study about Delhi (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[*English*]

Analytical Study of Accidents

*761 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any analytical/scientific study
has been made by the Research Designs and
Standards Organisation or by any Railway
experts regarding the causes of the rise in train
accidents

(b) if so the outcome of the study and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent accidents
in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K
JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) A number of studies have been
undertaken by the RDSO and the Railways
Analysis of causes of train accidents is a
continuous process By the gradual
implementation of the recommendations of these
studeis the number of accidents have come
down from 717 in 1985-86 to 524 in 1992-93 i.e
by 27 per cent

Some of the steps taken to avoid accidents
are as under

- (i) Induction of technical devices to aid the
human element
- (ii) Continuing emphasis on renewal and
rehabilitation of overaged assets
particularly o track bridges and rolling
stock
- (iii) Improvement in quality of out-turn from
the workshops
- (iv) Intensive inspections of telecom gears
maintanance depots of coaches wagons
and locomotives
- (v) Monitoring the performance of the staff
of the critical safety categories as
drivers gurads station masters etc
- (vi) Intensive training including
psychological checks of staff in
operational categories
- (vii) Surprise checks against carriage of
inflammable/explosive material in
passenger trains
- (viii) Provision of whistle boards speed
breakers and road signs at the
approaches of unmanned level
crossings and improving visibility for
road users and train drivers

- (ix) Educative campaigns through public media including Doordarshan and Radio to educate road users on the precautions to be taken at level crossings.

- (x) Joint checks in coordination with the State Govts. to enforce provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Mahila Samakhya

*767 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
SHRISHRAVA KUMAR PATEL

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Mahila Samakhya, an innovative project to educate women to achieve equality as outlined in the National Policy on education, 1986 has run into problems,

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c) The Mahila Samakhya Project continues to be implemented effectively and true to its objectives of education for women's equality as outlined in National Policy on education, 1986

[Translation]

FCI Godowns

*768 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more godowns by Food Corporation of India,

(b) if so, the details thereof, statewise,

(c) the total number of godowns constructed during 1992-93 Statewise, and

(d) the number of godowns proposed to be constructed during 1993-94 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATHRAI)

(a) and (b) The storage capacity already available for storage of foodgrains is considered adequate on a macro level basis. However to meet the future requirements for storage of foodgrains and also to provide storage facilities in remote, hilly and inaccessible areas, the DCI proposes to construct additional capacity of 10 lakh tonnes during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A statement showing the tentative additional storage capacity proposed to be constructed, State-wise, by the Food Corporation of India is at Statement-I

(c) Statement II is annexed

(d) Statement III annexed

Statement - I

Storage Construction Programme of FCI during 8th Five Year Plan (Tentative)

(Fig 000 tonnes)

Capacity proposed by FCI

3

Sl No	State UT	Capacity proposed by FCI
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	-
2	Assam	5 00
3	Andhra Pradesh	195 00
4	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-
5	Bihar	40 00
6	Delhi	55 00
7	Gujarat	50 00
8	Himachal Pradesh	13 34
9	Haryana	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20 00
11	Kerala	60 00

(Fig. '000 tonnes)

Si.No	State/UT	Capacity proposed by FCI
1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	115.00
13.	Manipur	2.50
14.	Meghalaya	12.50
15.	Mizoram	10.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23.40
17.	Maharashtra	60.00
18.	Nagaland	10.00
19.	Orissa	45.00
20.	Punjab	-
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	40.00
23.	Tripura	12.92
24.	Rajasthan	57.91
25.	Uttar Pradesh	94.31
26.	West Bengal	78.34
		<u>1000.22</u>

STATEMENT - II

Total number of godowns constructed by Food Corporation of India during 1992-93 Statewise

Sl No	Centre	Capacity in MT
1	2	3
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1	Gudivada	25 000
2	Samalkot	20 000
3	Dowleshwaram Ph I	10 000
4	Khammam	10 000
5	Ongole	5 000
6	Bhimavaram	15 000
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
7	Salem	15 000
	<i>Karnataka</i>	
8	Hubli	15 000

Sl No	Centre	Capacity in MT
1	2	3
	Maharashtra	
9	Sholapur	5,000
	Rajasthan	
10	Barmer	5,000
11	Baran	2,500
12	Hanumangarh	5,000
13	Srivijay Nagar	3,740
14	Keshorapatnam	6,670
15	Chandena	5,000
	Uttar Pradesh	
16	Partappur	19,580
17	Varanasi	1,820
18	Mathura	2,240
19	Bulandshahr	840

Sl.No	Centre	Capacity in MT
1	2	3
20	Moradabad	5,000
21	Koetkalan	4,830
22	Parsakhora	5,000
23	Delhi	
	Ghevra	5,000
	Total	1 92,220 MT

STATEMENT - III

Number of Godowns proposed to be constructed by Food Corporation of India during 1993-94

Sl No	Centre	Capacity in M T	
		2	3
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Gudivada		5 000
2	Dowleswaratn Ph II (Rajahmundry)		10,000
Karnataka			
3	Hubli		15 000
4	Bellary		25 000
Kerala			
5	Mulanakunathukavu		5 000
Maharashtra			
6	Aurangabad		5 000
7	Ratnagin		5,000
Gujarat			
8	Rajkot		10 000

Sl.No.	Centre	Capacity in M. T.
1	2	3
9.	Valsad	5,000
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
10.	Dhantari	3,340
11.	Meghnagar	5,000
	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
12.	Hamirpur	1,670
13.	Kulu	1,670
	<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	
14.	Kargil	2,500
15.	Poonch	2,500
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
16.	Dhankuni	5,000
	<i>Orissa</i>	
17.	Rayagadda	5,000

Sl No	Centre	Capacity in M T
1	2	3
18	Badampahar Arunachal Pradesh	10 000
19	Passighat Mizoram	2 500
20	Lawangtalai	3 340
21	Arzawal	5 000
22	Bhairabi	5 000
Total		1 37,520

*[English]***Retail Outlets and Procurement Centres**

*769 SHRIMATICHANDRA PRABHAURS
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation to establish retail outlets and procurement outlets of Horticultural Producers Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society Limited' (HOPCOMS),

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation during 1992-93, and

(c) the number of such retail outlets and procurement centres proposed to be set up during the current year in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) Yes, Sir, The Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance for the society amounting to Rs 450.57 lakh for expansion of fruit and vegetable marketing activities including setting up of 175 retail outlets and 25 procurement centres at a cost of Rs.236.275 lakh. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) after a spot appraisal approved the total project cost at Rs 448.00 lakh which included the components for setting up 165 retail outlets and 21 procurement centres costing Rs 246.00 lakh

(b) During the year 1992-93, the NCDC released a sum of Rs 146.77 lakh for the project in addition to the earlier released of Rs 114.48 lakh upto end of 1991-92

(c) The HOPCOMS, Bangalore expects to open 43 retail outlets and 7 procurement centres during 1993-94 in addition to 122 retail outlets and 1 procurement centre already opened under the project

*[Translation]***Natural Calamities in Madhya Pradesh**

*770 SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the areas in Madhya Pradesh affected by various natural calamities during each of the last three years,

(b) the details of the loss caused as a result thereof year-wise,

(c) the financial assistance sought and the amount actually provided to the State, year-wise,

(d) whether any Central team has visited the State to review the situation and recommended relief measures,

(e) if so the details thereof and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) to (f) According to the reports received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh various parts of the State were affected by natural calamities like drought, floods and hailstorms during the last three years i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93. The extent of loss caused due to these calamities year-wise is given in the enclosed statement

The State Government had submitted Memoranda to the Central Government seeking financial assistance to the tune of Rs 214.48 crores during 1990-91, Rs.294.51 crores during 1991-92 and Rs 157.36 crores during 1992-93. The Central Government released its full share of Rs 27.75 crores to the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of the State during each of these years i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

A Central Team visited the State in April, 1992 to review the situation caused by the drought of 1991-92. On the basis of the recommendation of the Team, the second quarterly instalment of Central share of CRF for the year 1992-93 amounting to Rs. 6.9375 crores was released in June, 1992. Subsequently, the third and fourth quarterly instalments for the year 1992-93 of Central share of CRF amounting to Rs. 6.9375 crores each was also released in July, 1992 and November, 1992.

Another Central Team visited the drought affected areas of Surguja district of the State in March, 1993. On the basis of the recommendation of this team as also considering the situation caused by the hailstorm which hit the State in February/March 1993 two quarterly instalments of Central share of CRF for the year 1993-94 due in the months of April 1993 and July, 1993 amounting to Rs. 6.9375 crores each were released in April, 1993.

Statement

Extent of Damage Due to Natural Calamities in Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91 to 1992-93

Sl No	Item	1990-91					1991-92					1992-93				
		Drought	Flood	Hailstorm	Drought	Flood	Drought	Flood	Hailstorm	Drought	Flood	Drought	Flood	Hailstorm		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Value Rs in crores					
1	No of Distt affected	21	7	6	28	22	19	12	6	34						
2	Crop damaged (Estimated value)	237 55	2 89	0 80	29 60	5 17	11 10	16 28	2 88	64 58	(Area)					
3	Loss to public properties (Estimated value)	—	4 28	—	—	0 21	—	—	30 09	—						
4	No of human lives lost	—	70	—	—	29	—	—	23	8						
5	No of cattle lives lost	—	2364	42	—	666	35	—	3923	193						

[English]

Allocation for Sports

*771 DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the allocation made to different States under the special scheme for sports activities in tribal areas during each of the last three years, State-wise, and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to promote sports activities among the backward tribes during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) No State-wise allocation is being made to different states for the promotion of sports among the backward tribes in the country. However, in some of the centres under the Special Area Games (SAG) scheme, Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) scheme, Sports Hostel scheme and National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme, the Sports Authority of India is helping in scouting and training of talented tribal boys and girls. Further, under the scheme of grants for creation of sports infrastructure, central assistance for projects in tribal area is provided at the higher rate of 75 per cent of the project cost subject to certain prescribed ceilings.

[Translation]

Amendment in Indian Forest Act, 1927

*772 SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927,

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

(c) the details of the proposed amendments thereon,

(d) whether the draft of the revised legislation has been circulated among the State Governments for their view before taking up the process of finalising the legislation

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Government received by the Government so far, and

(f) the time by which the legislation is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b) Indian Forest Act, 1927 is the principal legislation which regulates the management of forests by the States. In some states the Act has been brought into force as it is while some of the states have enacted their own Acts which in essence are the adopted versions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Since its adoption forestry has undergone many conceptual changes leading to the new National Forest Policy in 1988. Consequently need has been felt for a revised and more comprehensive legislation which would take into account the new National Forest Policy and the emerging imperatives of Conservation of Forests and Wildlife and preservation of nation's bio-diversity.

(c) Broadly speaking, the new provisions/amendments proposed fall into three categories,

(1) Amendments to the existing provisions with a view to make them more effective

(2) Incorporation of provisions which already exist in some of the states either by way of amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or by virtue of new Acts enacted by the States

(3) New provisions which are required to give effect to the pronouncements made in the National Forest Policy, 1988

(d) A draft of the revised legislation has been circulated among the State Governments for their views before taking up the process of finalising the legislation

(e) Comments have been received from the States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh Lakshdweep, Pondicherry and West Bengal

While the State of Arunachal Pradesh has suggested delegating more power to the State Governments, the States of Goa, Gujarat, Hayana Mizoram Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh and the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshdweep & Pondicherry have agreed with the proposed draft act. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal, while broadly agreeing with the draft Act, have suggested certain amendments

(f) The draft Bill would have to be reviewed in the light of the comments from the State Governments as well as considered through joint and collective consultations in Inter-State Council. It is therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate any definite time frame for its finalisation

[English]

Cost of Freight Operations

*773 PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a study to devise ways and means for reducing the cost of freight through rail transport,

(b) if so the details thereof and the steps being taken for better use of railway wagons to bring down capital cost,

(c) whether a large number of wagons are

used as storage facilities by the transporters, and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve economic functioning of freight movement by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) and (b) Efforts to devise ways and means for achieving economy in Railway working, including freight operations, is an ongoing exercise on the Railways. One of the Corporate objectives of the Railways is 15 per cent reduction in cost of transport by 2000 AD. Amongst other, the strategies planned to be adopted are improvement in productivity of assets, technology upgradation, investment optimisation, reducing fuel consumption, material costs, etc

(c) and (d) Every effort is made to discourage rail users from detaining Railway wagons. For early release of wagons and quick movement of freight traffic, demurrage charges are levied on wagons detained beyond normal free time. Penal demurrage charges are also levied in case of abnormal delays. These charges have been enhanced recently.

[Translation]

Noise Pollution

*774 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the permissible limit of noise pollution,

(b) the level of noise pollution reached in metropolitan cities, especially in Delhi,

(c) whether the incidence of noise related ailments has shown a marked increase over the last few years in Delhi, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Permissible limit of noise prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for industrial commercial, residential and silence zones is 75, 65, 55 and 50 dB (A) for day time and 70, 55, 45 and 40 dB(A) for night time, respectively.

(b) A survey conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board in various metropolitan cities in the country reveals that ambient noise levels at some of the heavy traffic intersections have been found to exceed the prescribed standards. In Delhi, the important intersections having excessive noise level are the following: ITO, Kashmere Gate, Kingsway Camp and Moolchand.

(c) No such information is available with Government.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to control noise pollution includes:

- (i) Noise limits have been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment to be adopted at the manufacturing stage. Noise limits for appliances and equipment are to be met by 1993.
- (ii) Code of practice for controlling noise pollution from sources other than industries and automobiles, has been evolved by the central Pollution Control Board. The areas include: public address system, aircraft operation and bursting of crackers.
- (iii) Other measure to control noise include - declaration of silence zones, regulating the use of loudspeakers, restrictions and use of loud horns in vehicles, regulating the movement of

heavy vehicles and segregating industries from residential areas.

[English]

ISI Certification for Soaps

*775. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI G. DEVERAYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists in the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have revealed that there is not a single toilet soap in the market that has been tested for safety and quality by BIS;

(b) if so, whether the use of various toilet soaps is causing skin diseases;

(c) whether the Government propose to take concrete steps to make ISI certification compulsory for toilet soaps in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) In a Paper on "Safety Evaluation of Toilet Soaps, Bathing Bars and Synthetic Detergents" presented by a BIS Scientist at the Seminar on "Toxicology-Status, trends and Prospects" organised by Shnram Institute for Industrial Research on 31st March 1993 at New Delhi it was stated that so far no third party testing and certification of toilet soaps for their quality and safety under the Scheme of ECO Mark has been done.

(b) No such report has been received.

(c) and (d) Health Ministry have initiated steps to include toilet soap and certain other soaps in Schedule 'S' to the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1954, which stipulates that products listed

in the schedule shall conform to the Indian Standard specifications laid down from time to time by the BIS

Fair Price Shops

*776 SHRIG MADEGOWDA
SHRIC P MUDALAGIRIYAPPA

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops being run by the Women's Organisation State wise

(b) whether the Government have reserved certain percentage of licences for allotment of Fair Price Shops to women cooperatives scheduled castes and scheduled tribes unemployed graduates ex servicemen and physically handicapped and

(c) if so the details thereof category wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A K ANTONY) (a) to (c) The Operational responsibility for implementing the Public Distribution System (PDS) is that of the State Governments and UT Administrations. Decisions relating to allocation of Fair Price Shops (FPS) including the question of reservations and preferences to specific categories of persons/organisations are taken by them. The Central Government had requested State Governments to consider preferential allotment or reservation of certain percentage of FPS to SC/ST ex servicemen and women including cooperatives run by such categories

of people. Record on the number of FPS run by such persons/organisations preferential allotment and reservation of percentage to such categories is not available

Railway Routes in Far-off Areas

*777 SHRIN J RATHVA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a high level Committee constituted in 1984 has selected certain railway routes in 1989 for extension in the far-off areas

(b) if so the details thereof and the names of routes selected by the Committee for further extension

(c) the number of new areas included by the Government in the Eighth Five Year Plan as per the recommendation of the Committee

(d) the steps being taken by the Government regarding remaining new areas

(e) the funds provided for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K JAFF RSHARIEF) (a) A high level committee was constituted in 1987 for expansion of railway network. This Committee submitted its report in the year 1989

(b) The new lines proposed by the Committee as required to handle traffic in the year 2000 2001 are as under

	<i>Name of the Proposed line</i>	<i>Length</i>
1	Koderma to Manipur	520Kms
2	Bhimsen (short of Kanpur) to Kanpur Kasganj MG line by construction of a flyover	20 Kms

	<i>Name of the Proposed line</i>	<i>Length</i>
3	Kasganj-Aligarh-Patwal-Rohtak	300 Kms
4	Rewari-Alwar (parallel BG)	74 kms
5	Balharshah-Bibinagar	290 kms
6	Nadikude-Venkatagiri	346 kms
7	Godhra-Dahod-Indore and Dewas-Maksi	316 kms
8	Konkan Railway Project	836 kms
9	Jaipur-Phulera (parallel BG)	55 kms
10	Bhildi-Viramgam	145 kms
	Total	2902 kms

(c) Of these, the following routes have been taken up in the 8th Five Year Plan -

	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Length</i>
1	Rewari-Alwar	74 kms (as per of Gauge Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad)
2	Godhra Dahod-Indore and Dewas Maksi	316 kms
3	Konkan Railway Project	836 kms (Recommended length is 760 kms)
4	Jaipur Phulera (parallel BG)	55 kms (instead of parallel BG conversion of one line has been undertaken)
5	Bhildi Viramgam	145 kms (new line not required in view of Delhi Ahmedabad Gauge Conversion)

(d) The Government has taken up a massive gauge conversion programme which will develop alternative routes and generate considerable additional capacity as a result of which some of the lines recommended by the Committee will no longer be required since this committee has recommended lines only on consideration of capacity generation to meet the required level of traffic to be handled by the year 2000. However keeping in view the resource availability the remaining lines for which need will be felt will

be considered in the coming years while formulating the Annual Plans

(e) Funds are provided annually by the Planning Commission for construction of new lines and are of the order of Rs. 200 crores per year. Out of these funds all on going new lines projects have to be progressed priority being given to those required urgently on operational strategic consideration and those nearing completion

(f) This is an on going process in which the progress and completion will depend on the available funds

Ticketless Travel

*778 SHRI RAM NAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount recovered from the ticketless travellers and from the local commuters of the Central and Western Railways in Bombay during each of the last three years,

(b) the total amount collected under the scheme by utilisation of staff, other than checking staff, on voluntary basis there,

(c) whether the above scheme has been recently discontinued by both the Railways, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Railway dues amounting to Rs 2 10 crores, 2,53 crores and 2 68 crores were recovered from passengers travelling without proper ticket in the suburban sections of Bombay during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively

(b) Volunteers from railway staff utilised for ticket checking work realised Rs 45 90 lakhs 59 60 lakhs and 66 27 lakhs during 1990-91 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively

(c) and (d) The scheme has been

discontinued on Western Railway with effect from 1 1 1993 after creation of sufficient number of additional posts of ticket checking staff. The scheme is still in vogue on Central Railway

Youth Activities/programmes

*779 SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the details of youth activities/programmes proposed to be undertaken during the current year in each State and

(b) the amount allocated therefor during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) Government does not undertake youth programmes on a state-wise basis. Government has its ongoing schemes for promotion of Youth development activities in the country (as per the enclosed statement) which are implemented by various Government and Non-Government agencies. The Department releases funds to these agencies in accordance with certain guidelines on the basis of viable proposals received. Funds are not marked on a state-wise basis by the Department. However in case of National Service Scheme the funds are allocated to State/UT on the basis of NSS Volunteers, strength allocated to them on year to year basis. During 1993-94 the funds allocated to each State/UT on NSS Programmes are at the enclosed Statement II

Statement - I

Sl No	Name of Schemes
1	2
1	National Service Scheme
2	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
3	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations
4	Promotion of Adventure Activities
5	Establishment and Development of Mountaineering Institutes
6	Scouting & Guiding
7	National Service Volunteers Schemes
8	National Integration Programme
9	Exhibition for Youth
10	Youth Hostels
11	Youth Clubs
12	Programme of Training of Youth
13	National Youth Awards
14	Special Scheme for Promotion of Activities among the Youth of Backward Tribes
15	National Institute of Youth Development
16	Evaluation
17	Youth Development Centres
18	Award for Outstanding Youth Clubs

STATEMENT II

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Funds allocated in 1993-94	
		1	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,02,667	
2	Gujarat	77,00,000	
3	Haryana	57,75,000	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	14,11,666	
5	Jammu & Kashmir	11,00,000	
6	Karnataka	1,02,66,667	
7	Kerala	79,61,800	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	79,56,666	
9	Manipur	5,77,500	
10.	Maharashtra	1,05,23,333	
11.	Mizoram	8,98,333	
12.	Orissa	89,83,333	
13.	Punjab	96,25,000	
14.	Rajasthan	51,33,333	

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds allocated in 1993-94
1	2	3
15.	Sikkim	3,85,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	1,79,66,666
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,28,33,333
18.	West Bengal	38,50,000
19.	Chandigarh	8,03,000
20.	Pondicherry	5,77,500
21.	Andhra Pradesh	99,45,833
22.	Assam	16,27,500
23.	Bihar	42,49,583
24.	Goa	5,42,500
25.	Meghalaya	4,52,083
26.	Nagaland	1,80,833
27.	Tripura	5,42,500
28.	Andaman & Nicobar	55,000
29.	UT to Delhi	72,60,000
30.	Lakshadweep	66,000
	Total	13,93,52,629

ICDS Scheme

***780. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has now become the world's largest nutrition programme;

(b) if so, the number of children expected to be brought under the purview of the scheme in different States during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent under this programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is one of the largest nutrition programmes in the World. Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 3068 projects have been sanctioned all over the country. As on 31.3.83, 155 lakh children upto the age of 6 years were being provided services in 2412 reporting ICDS projects. It is expected that an additional 51 lakh children would be provided services when all the sanctioned projects get operationalised. Plans of further expansion during the remaining period of Eighth Five year Plan would be prepared on an yearly basis.

(c) During the Eighth Five Year Plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 1749.84 Crores under Central Plan for this Scheme.

Energy Output

6776. SHRI GUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy input in farming is increasing rapidly and the output going down;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made for increasing energy output which is essential in

sustainable agriculture;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give impetus to explore other sources of renewable energy easily available in villages for the development of farming community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Energy input as well as output in farming are increasing over years. However, the rate of increase of input and output varies.

(b) and (c). Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Production of Principal Crops, data on input and output are being collected and analysed on a regular basis which provide a useful basis for planning for increasing output on sustainable basis.

(d) The Government have been providing high priority to use of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy including use of bio-technology, bio-fertilizers, solar energy, wind mill etc., in the farming sector.

[*Translation*]

Suicide Committed by Students in I.I.Ts.

6777. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of students committed suicide for different reasons in various Engineering Colleges and I.I.Ts.

(b) if so, the names of the institutions and colleges in which such incidents have taken place during each of the last three years and the reasons therefore separately; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Financial assistance for Purchasing of Bulldozers and Tractors

6778. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought foreign assistance for purchasing of bulldozers and tractors for agricultural use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the proposals were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the present status of those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a proposal for import of 112 nos. of crawler tractors, 140 nos. of heavy duty mould board plough and 7 nos. of low bed trailers at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.26 crores under Japanese assistance.

(c) The proposal was received in August, 1989. It was examined and not posed for Japanese assistance on technical grounds. M.P. Govt. was informed of decision in March, 1991.

Issue of Duplicate Monthly Passes

6779. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether duplicate monthly passes were issued from the Kalyan Railway Station ticket window in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved in this fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) Some fake monthly season tickets were detected in Maharashtra, in December 1990 at Thane Station, not at Kalyan.

(b) During a surprise check conducted at Thane Booking Office on 20.12.1990, the vigilance team had caught/rehanded an outsider Shri Shamim Ahmed Fazal Ahmed with 146 1st class fake season tickets.

(c) An FIR was lodged with GRP .outpost Thane on 20.12.90 against Shri Shamim Ahmed Fazal Ahmed and GRP, Kalyan registered a criminal case against him. After conducting a raid at the suspect's residence and recovery of incriminating material prosecution has been launched against Shri Ahmed. The case is subjudice.

Discontentment Among Indian Forest Service

6780. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Government have received any report in regard to the discontentment in Maharashtra Cadre of Indian Forest Service;

(b) if so, the reasons for such discontentment;

(c) whether the management of forests in the State is adversely affected due to this discontentment; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to remove the discontentment early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). A few representations had been received from some IFS officers of Maharashtra Cadre in the matter of postings and promotions. These are attended to by the State Government in the normal course of cadre management. There is, however, no report of any general discontent among the IFS Officers of Maharashtra State or of the management of the Forests being in any way affected because of it.

Demonstration by MCD School Teachers

6781. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools have been demonstrating at Town Hall since 26th March, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and grievances; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information furnished by MCD, the teachers sat on dharna in Town Hall from 26.3.93 to 2.4.93. Their main demands are as shown in the attached Statement.

(c) The Commissioner, MCD had a meeting with the teachers to discuss their grievances. He ordered that a committee be constituted to look into the grievances. A committee has since

been constituted and the first meeting of the committee was held on 16.4.93. The MCD proposes to hold a further meeting of the committee to enable remedial steps on genuine grievances of the teachers.

STATEMENT

Salary should be paid on 1st of every month.

Immediate implementation of Senior Scale and Selection Scale to teachers.

Statement of Account of provident Fund and Group Insurance Schemes be provided annually.

Payment of death Retirement Benefits/ Retirement Benefits within one month. Immediate compassionate appointments.

Zone level increases in the posts of LDC.

Appointment of Education Officer from within the teaching cadres.

Grant of Selection Scale and Senior Scale and promotion to Library Staff on time bound basis.

Strength of students in a section be restricted to thirty.

Appointment of son/daughter of a teacher on completion of 20 years of service or 45 years of age.

Formulation of transfer policy.

Appointment of an officer for welfare and security of SC/ST teachers.

Increases in General Fund and science Fund.

Immediate promotion as per rules.

Increase in Teacher's Welfare fund.

which is being utilized as manure;

Furnishing of Department instruction in each schools/library.

(c) whether the Government have formulated any plan for optimum utilization of the above products; and

Non-Payment of Salaries to Teaching Staff

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

6782. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Although no systematic survey has been conducted, yet it is estimated that the potential availability of rural and urban compost production is approximately 830 million tonnes and 21 million tonnes, respectively.

(a) whether a large number of teaching and non-teaching staff of Universities in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other States are facing hardships because of non-payment of their salaries.

(b) Nearly 30-33 per cent of the available organic wastes are being utilised for the production of manure.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

(c) and (d). Use of organic resources as a complementary source of plant nutrients is being propagated for the Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizers and State Governments advised to tap all the conceivable mineral resources in the country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, salaries to the staff in Central Universities are paid on time. In so far as State Universities are concerned, it is for the respective State Governments, which have established these Universities, to ensure that salaries to the staff in these Universities are paid on time.

Development Programme in Collaboration with Commonwealth Youth Programme

6784. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Production of Manure

6783. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development projects had been taken up in collaboration with the Commonwealth Youth Programme by the National Service Scheme, during 1991-92; and

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to find out total quantity of excreta of cattle and human and other such waste products which can be utilized as manure every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(b) the percentage of the above products

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL

WASNIK): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The NSS unit of Rajarshi Government College, Alwar, Rajasthan in collaboration with Commonwealth Youth Programme, Asia Centre, Chandigarh has taken up a project of all round development of Rawandera village in Alwar Distt (Rajasthan) which is an adopted village. Under the project the works undertaken are desilting and deepening of village tank, construction of check-dams, tree plantation, and construction and development of a primary school. The budget estimate of the project is Rs 2 70 lakhs. CYP, Asia Centre, Chandigarh has provided Rs 2 lakhs for this project so far which is incurred on purchases of raw materials and hiring of skilled workers. The NSS unit of Rajarshi Govt. College is providing the voluntary

manual labour. The project will be completed in 1993-94.

Post-Matric Scholarships

6785 SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of post-matric scholarships awarded during the last three years to the students from non-Hindi-speaking States, State-wise and Course-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): The available information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State/U. T	Statement					Courses
			No. of scholarships allotted during					
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
A. Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education)								
(These are applicable for all States/UTs)								
1.	National Scholarship Scheme	A & N Island	8	9	9	9	a) Pre-University Courses & IA.I.Sc/I Year of 3 years	
		Andhra Pradesh	2622	3019	3019	3019	BA/B.Sc/B.Com etc courses	
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	10	10	10	BA/B.Sc/B.Com	
		Assam	946	1089	1089	1089	B.Archeolog etc	
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	6	6	6	(II & III year) courses	
		Goa	43	50	50	50	BE/B.Tech/MBBS/LLB/B.Ed/ Diploma Professional & Engineering Studies.	
		Gujarat	1743	2007	2007	2007	Degree in Homoeopathic course.	
		Chandigarh	75	86	86	86	B.D.S. course	
		J & K	288	332	332	332	MAM.Sc/LL.M/MEd. MBA.	
		Karnataka	1699	1956	1956	1956	P.G. Diploma in Tourism	

Sl No	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State/UT	No of scholarships allotted during					Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Lakshadweep	Kerala	1	1342	1545	1545		h) Diploma in Hotel Management course/Honnoeopathy	
	Maharashtra		3315	3817	3817		i) Master of Labour Welfare	
	Meghalaya		66	76	76		j) Master of Social Welfare	
	Manipur		78	90	90		k) P G Diploma in Banking	
	Mizoram		0	10	10		l) M C a Course	
	Nagaland		33	38	38		m) P G Diploma in Journalism	
	Onssa		1237	1424	1424		n) P G Diploma in Computer Application	
Pondicherry	27		31	31			o) P G Diploma in Computer Application	
	Punjab		729	839	839			
	Sikkim		0	2	2		p) P G Programme in Management	
	Tamil Nadu		2108	2427	2427		q) Master in Personal Management & Industrial	

Sl No	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State U T	No of scholarships allotted during				Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	Relation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Tribura	96	111	111			
		West Bengal	2758	3176	3176	r)	P.G. Course in Automobile Engineering
		Daman & Diu	4	5	5		
2	Scheme of Scholarship at Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas	Generally Category	3 Scholarship/Community Development Block	4 scholarships/Community Development Block	4 scholarships/Community Development Block		For Classes XI & XII
		Children of land-less labourers	2 scholarships/Community Development Block	2 scholarships/Community Development Block	2 scholarships/Community Development Block		-do-
		Scheduled Castes Children	2 scholarships/Community Development Block & 1 additional scholarships C.D.B. having 20% or more SC population	2 scholarships/Community Development Block & 1 additional scholarship/ C.D.B. having 20% or more SC population	2 scholarships/Community Development Block & 1 additional scholarship/ C.D.B. having 20% or more SC population		-do-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State/UT	No. of scholarships allotted during					Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Scheduled Tribes Children	3 scholarships/ Tribal Community Development Block	3 scholarships/ Tribal Community Development Block	3 scholarships/ Tribal Community Development Block	3 scholarships/ Tribal Community Development Block		
3	Scheme of Research Scholarships to Products of Traditional Institutions engaged in the study of classical languages other than Sanskrit i.e., Arabic & Persian	Kerala Andhra Pradesh West Bengal	1 — —	— 1 —	— 1 1	— — —	Research Work -do- -do-	
4.	Scheme of Scholarships to students from Non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi	Andhra Pradesh Assam 135 Jammu & Kashmir Karnataka Kerala	480 89 135 23 325 239	480 89 135 23 325 239	480 89 135 23 325 239	480 89 135 23 325 239	a) Pre-University, Intermediate 1 year of 3 years degree course and equivalent course. b) B.A. (Pass & Honours) II & III year of 3 years degree course c) M.A., M.Litt., and equivalent courses	
	Gujarat							

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State/U.T	No. of scholarships allotted during				Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Maharashtra	255	255	255	courses and Hindi Teachers Training	
		Manipur	10	10	10		
		Meghalaya	10	10	10	d) Ph.D.	
		Nagaland	5	5	5		
		Orissa	110	110	110		
		Punjab	68	68	68		
		Sikkim	5	5	5		
		Tamil Nadu	455	455	455		
		Tripura	15	15	15		
		West Bengal	239	239	239		
		Andaman & Nicobar	5	5	5		
		Chandigarh	5	5	5		
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	5	5		

Sl No	Name of the scheme	Name of Non Hindi speaking State U T	No of scholarships allotted during				Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Arunachal Pradesh		3	3		
		Goa	5	5	5		
		Lakshadweep	3	3	3		
		Mizoram	5	5	3		
		Pondicherry	6	6	6		
		Guwahati Project (*)	48	63	63		
B Ministry of Welfare							
5	Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Andhra Pradesh	152512	132515	160405	A Medical/Engineering B Sc (Ag) B V Sc & Higher Technical & professional studies like degree & P G course in Agriculture & Veterinary Science	
		Assam	43355	41542	62919		
		Daman & Diu	97	124	180		
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	426	568	595		
		Gujarat	108781	112752	124038	B Degree & Diploma level courses in Indian	

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State/U.T.	No. of scholarships allotted during				Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Goa	129	146	153	Medicine, B.A. M & S and comparable course in Ayurvedic/Unani/Tibbia & Homoeopathic system of medicine.	
		Jammu & Kashmir	1968	2433	2867	Diploma and comparable courses in Engg. Technology, Arch etc.	
		Kerala	35773	46399	50984	Certificate courses in Engg. technology, Arch. & Medicine etc.	
		Karnataka	86536	86250	94970	Diploma/Certificate course in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Sanitary Inspectors Course, Courses for Flural Services, Sub-Officers Course at the National Fire Service	
		Meghalaya				College, Nagpur, Degree P.G. Diploma & P.G. course in teachers training like B.Ed. etc.	
		Maharashtra	181918	204709	222494		
		Manipur	8002	8252	9081		
		Nagaland	13323	13608	16403		
		Orissa	35248	36510	37955		
		Pondicherry	704	1241	1300		
		Punjab	16013	16923	18013		
		Sikkim	173	175	365		

Sl No	Name of the scheme	Name of Non-Hindi speaking State/UT	No of scholarships allotted during					Courses
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Tamil Nadu	83564	113353	109030		D	
		Trpura	7131	7221	7494		General courses upto Graduate level (II year and on wards)	
		West Bengal	91145	99793	109483		E	
		Mizoram	-	8361	9872		Class XI & XII in 10+2 system etc 1 year of general level graduate courses	
		Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	220			
		Guwahati Project (*)	48	63	63			
(*) Against Guwahati Project, awards given to students of Assam and other North Eastern States are included								
C Indian Council of Agricultural Research								
6	Post-Matric Scholarships	Kerala	8	8	-		Agriculture, Veterinary, Agricultural Engineering, Home Science, Horticulture, Fisheries, Dairy Technology, Sericulture, Banking & Marketing, Forestry	
		Tamil Nadu	3	4	2			
	Orissa	11'	9	-	-			
		Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-			
		Karnataka	3	38	15			
		West Bengal	9	13	6			
		Assam	2	2	-			

[*Translation*]**Science Education in Madhya Pradesh**

6786. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any special programme under the scheme "Improvement of Science Education" in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed and the achievements made during the last two years under this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Improvement of Science Education in Schools', does not envisage introduction of special programmes in States/UTs. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs as and when suitable projects formulated in accordance with the norms of the

Scheme are received from them. As such, no state-wise targets are fixed.

No proposal conforming to norms of the Scheme and procedural requirement for release of funds was received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last two years

[*English*]**Allocation for Project Elephant**

6787 SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state that total amount earmarked in Eighth Plan under the Project Elephant and State-wise allocation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): An amount of Rs. 6.25 crores has been allocated for Eighth Five Year Plan under the Project Elephant Scheme. State-wise allocations are made on year to year basis depending on the approved programmes of the State Governments

A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was released to various states during 1992-93 as under

S.No.	State	Amount released (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00
3.	Assam	22.00
4.	Bihar	13.50
5.	Karnataka	34.18
6.	Kerala	14.02
7.	Meghalaya	13.90
8.	Tamil Nadu	14.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19.40
10.	West Bengal	45.50
Total		200.00

**Coastal Zone Management Plan for
Puri-Konark Sea Beach**

6788 SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received the Coastal Zone Management Plan from the Government of Orissa in regard to the Puri-Konark sea beach,

(b) if so, the salient features of the said plan, and

(c) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Maize Cultivation

6789 PROF ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to bring more areas under maize cultivation,

(b) if so, the States where additional areas are likely to be brought under maize cultivation, and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given to the farmers to undertake maize cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme proposed to bring more areas under maize cultivation. However, a Central Sector Scheme on Special Foodgrains Production Programmes (SFPP) for Maize & Millets is in operation in important maize growing States viz Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to increase the production and productivity of maize in the country and to encourage maize production during rabi season in potential areas wherever it is feasible.

(c) Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for critical inputs like distribution of certified seeds, herbicides, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, improved farm implements and conducting the field demonstrations, training to farmers etc.

Train Between Kharagpur and Sealdah

6791 PROF SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no direct train between Kharagpur and Sealdah,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to start any direct train-link in near future,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) There is no direct train between Kharagpur and Sealdah

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) Operationally not feasible

Fair Price Shops in ITDP areas

6792 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops opened in the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas as on March, 31, 1993 under the Revamped Public Distribution System;

(b) the number out of them opened in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more such Fair Price Shops in madhya pradesh during 1993-94; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) areas form part of the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) areas from part of the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) from 1.1.1992. The State Governments/UT Administrations have reported that 10433 additional fair price shops have been opened till 31.3.1993 in the RPDS areas out of which the number of fair price shops opened in Madhya Pradesh under RPDS is 1276. Decisions relating to opening of fair price shops are taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations keeping in view the needs of the consumers and the economic viability of the fair price shops.

Clearance to Damaged Wagons

6793. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons and coaches involved in accidents are lying off the track at stations and sections for more than two months;

(b) the total cost of these wagons/coaches; and

(c) the measures taken to clear such damaged

wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) 130 coaches and 1710 wagons (Vehicle Units).

(b) Estimated scrap value of these coaches and wagons is Rs. 550 lakhs.

(c) Salvage and disposal of accident damaged rolling stock is a continuous process. Programme for salvage is prepared depending upon availability of traffic block for crane operation. Irreparable Rolling Stock to the extent possible are auctioned off at site subject to availability of road access and suitable offers.

Export of H.P.S. Groundnut

6794. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of H.P.S. groundnut crops in Saurashtra region during 1992-93;

(b) whether the Government propose to export H.P.S. groundnuts to Japan, Russia and Gulf countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for providing adequate support price to H.P.S. groundnut growers and to protect their interest in the marketing of the produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No separate target has been fixed for H.P.S. groundnut in Saurashtra Region.

(b) and (c). During 1992-93, the target for export of H.P.S. groundnut had been fixed at 22,000 MT by the Ministry of Commerce. Country-wise targets had not been fixed.

(d) The minimum support price of groundnut in shell had been increased from Rs.645 per quintal in 1991-92 to Rs.750 in 1992-93. Apart from declaring a minimum support price (MSP), market to ensure remunerative price to Oilseed growers.

Draught in Palamau Tiger Reserve

6795 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report in regard to acute shortage of water in Palamau Tiger Reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to this problem tigers and other animals of the Palamau Tiger Reserve are migrating of the neighbouring jungles through corridors;

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet this problem properly, and

(e) the additional financial assistance, if any sought by the State Government for this purpose and the amount actually released?

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

(b) All the water sources have gone almost dry because of acute draught conditions.

(c) No such report has been received from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As against the additional demand of Rs.8.50 lakhs sought by the State Government to augment the water supply, an amount of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been released under project Tiger Scheme.

Kuth Crop

6796. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kuth Crop (locally known as *Saussaurea Lappa*) which serves as base for French, German and Japanese perfumes faces extinction; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the preservation and cultivation of Kuth Crop in view of its wide application in perfume industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Kuth (*Saussaurea Lappa*) is commercially grown in Lahaul and Spiti, District of Himachal Pradesh, and does not face extinction. Hence there is no urgent need for its preservation. However, Central Government is implementing a scheme for the Development of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, under which assistance has been provided to Dr Y.S. Parmar, University of Horticulture & Forestry in Himachal Pradesh for production and distribution of quality planting material, establishment of herbal gardens and nursery centres for aromatic and medicinal plants under which Kuth may be included

Hindustan Samachar Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

6797. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for withholding election of the Board of Directors of M/s. Hindustan Samachar Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi since August, 1982;

(b) the reasons for allowing the Board of Directors to continue after expiry of its term in 1982; and

(c) when, the election of new Board of Directors is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Due to persistent irregularities in the working and financial conditions of the society, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, exercising the powers of Central Registrar, issued a show-cause notice on 20.3.86 for liquidation of the society. The society challenged show-cause notice in the High Court at Delhi and the Court granted a stay on 20.4.87. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi withdrew the show-cause notice to initiate other suitable action under the provisions of Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. An enquiry under the provisions of the said Act was instituted. In pursuance of the findings of the enquiry, a show-cause notice was issued on 17.1.91 for suppression of the Board of the society. Due to pendency of the case and stay against the winding up proceeding of the society, the Board of Directors of the society was not removed.

(c) Appropriate action in this regard will be taken after the vacation of the stay, for which the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi has filed an application in the High Court.

Pollution By H-Acid in Udaipur

6798. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to assess the damage caused by H-Acid pollution in Udaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating financial socio-economic and agricultural losses;

(c) the steps taken to recover these losses; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against

the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Two studies have been conducted independently by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur and Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi to assess the magnitude of pollution caused by H-acid, factors responsible for the occurrence of the problem and to suggest remedial measures to restore the environmental quality in the affected areas.

(b) and (c). The studies did not cover the financial, socio-economic and agricultural losses.

(d) The Government has taken the following action against the defaulters:

(i) The production of H-Acid has been stopped after the closure of the polluting units.

(ii) The State Governments has arranged for the drinking water supply to the affected villages.

(iii) Toxic sludge in low-lying areas has been scooped; part of which has been detoxified and disposed of in secured pits. Arrangements are also being made to isolate toxic constituents of the rest of the sludge for its disposal.

Vaccine for Rinderpest

6799. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has sought Government clearance to test a new genetically-engineered American Vaccine for Rinderpest disease which causes high mortality among cattle in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal from the National Dairy Development Board for the import of a limited quantity of recombinant Rinderpest vaccine for trial purposes was cleared from technical angle by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the proposal is being examined from environmental angle by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Educational Facilities to Migrant Students

6800. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of students migrated from Kashmir Valley are unable to pursue their studies;

(b) if so, the details of Educational facilities provided by the Government to these students to complete their courses of studies undertaken; and

(c) the number of students benefited during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE. (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The children of Kashmiri migrants were admitted in various Kendriya Vidyalayas as a special category over and above the normal class strength. Since the concentration of such children was heavy in Jammu, the second shift was introduced to cater to the educational needs of such children.

The year-wise details of admissions granted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is given below:-

Session	Number admitted
1990-91	5012
1991-92	525
1992-93	297

There are six Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kashmir Valley. Parents of some students of such institutions requested the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for transfer of their children to Navodaya Vidyalayas located outside the valley. All these requests have been accommodated by the Samiti.

[Translation]

Ban on Mining in Forest Land

6801. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of illegal mining in forest land have been reported from Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban on mining in forest land to save the forests in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received against alleged illegal mining being done in some forest areas in Bihar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, prior approval of the Central Government is required before any forest land can be diverted for non forestry purposes including for mining for which formal proposal is required to be sent by the State/UT Government in the prescribed proforma. Final decision on the proposal is taken after careful examination of all the relevant information including likely adverse effect of the project on the environment including on Flora and Fauna

[English]

Subsidy to Farm as for Fish/Prawn Culture

6002 SHRISOBHANADREESWARARAO VADDE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the details of the guidelines providing a subsidy to the farmers who have taken up brackish water fish/prawn culture

(b) whether the subsidy is applicable only to the farmers who have obtained loans from the commercial banks

(c) whether the Government propose to issue new instructions to the State Governments to ensure payment of subsidy to the farmers who have taken brackish water fish/prawn culture and provisions for loans to the farmers in this regard

(d) if so the details thereof and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) Under the centrally sponsored Scheme called Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation gives

subsidy for brackish water fish/prawn farming as per the yardstick furnished below -

(i) A maximum subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per Ha per beneficiary for development of brackish water farms and first crop inputs through Brackish-water Fish Farmers Development Agencies, who are registered as farmers under such agencies

(ii) A maximum subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per ha per beneficiary for construction of new semi-intensive shrimp farms of maximum land holding of 10 ha to all categories of farmers

(iii) Subsidy limited a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for setting up of small/back yard shrimp hatcheries

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce also provides subsidy to the farmers who have taken up brackish water fish/prawn culture under the following pattern -

- 1 25 percent capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 per ha and Rs. 1,50,000 per beneficiary. The maximum area of subsidy per beneficiary is 10 ha. The scheme is applicable only to such prawn farmers registered with the authority and who were not availing such benefits under other programmes
- 2 After selection of farmers and survey of the land a bankable project report is prepared and recommended to the scheduled bank for the loan component. When the loan is sanctioned by the bank the beneficiary has to complete construction work under the supervision of the staff of the Authority and the subsidy is released by the Authority to the bank against the loan availed by the beneficiaries on satisfactory completion of the work.

(b) to (d) Even though subsidy is normally linked with bank loan, a provision exists under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for payment of subsidy to the farmers for construction of brackish-water fish farms, even if the remaining portion of capital cost is met from their own sources without bank loan. However, State Governments have been instructed to monitor sanction of loans for fishermen taking up brackishwater fish/prawn culture and facilitate sanction thereof.

(e) Question does not arise

Reorganisation of Crops Directorate

6804 SHRITEJ SINGH RAO BHONSLE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the composition, terms and conditions of the Committee for studying reorganisation of the Crops Directorate,

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far, and

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (c) No standing Committee has been studying reorganisation of the Crops Development Directorates. Therefore, the question of the Committee's recommendations or incurring any expenditure thereon does not arise. However, a small Departmental working Group under the Chairmanship of the then Special Secretary was constituted to work out proposals on reorganisation of the Commodity Development Directorates and no final decision has been arrived, yet, on reorganisation proposals.

Overbridge Near Dindigul Junction

6805 SHRI C SREENIVASAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of overbridge near the Dindigul railway junction,

(b) whether the work is behind schedule,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether any target date has been fixed for the completion of this overbridge, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) to (e) Work included in Railways Works Programme 1990-91, was dropped in 1992-93, due to lack of response from State Governments.

Tur Dal

6806 SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Tur dal produced in Gulbarga (Karnataka) was infested with disease resulting in loss of huge crops recently,

(b) if so, whether there is any testing and research laboratory for Tur dal at Gulbarga,

(c) if not, where such laboratory is located,

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended for setting up of a Regional Testing and Research laboratory for Tur dal at Gulbarga,

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to set up a Regional Testing Laboratory in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S

(b) No, Sir.

(c) University of Agricultural Sciences Hebbal, Bangalore is responsible for agricultural Sciences Hebbal, Bangalore is responsible for agricultural research for Gulbarga District.

(d) to (f). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has no proposal to set up any regional testing and research laboratory for tur dal at Gulbarga. The work of testing is being carried out in the laboratories of State Agricultural Universities of Karnataka.

Overbridge at Auvaneeswaram (Southern Railways)

6807. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala or from other local bodies to construct a new bridge at Auvaneeswaram on Quilon-Madras metre gauge line,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

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

Pollution in Gujarat

6808. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received certain complaints in regard to severe industrial pollution in various districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) According to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, no complaints of severe industrial pollution in various districts of Gujarat have been received. Complaints have been received by the Central Government regarding pollution caused by oil mills, a chemical factory and coke producing unit in Jamnagar District.

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

Paddy Stocked in Jagannath Temple

6809. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in 'Statesman' dated April 2, 1993 that heaps of paddy stocked for hundreds of years have been found by A.S.I. in Jagannath Temple at Puri;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposes made so far in repair work of Garbha Griha and other places of the temple; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India has noticed the presence of a thicker layer of paddy in the second floor of the Garbhagnha of Jagnnath Temple Puri but the exact period when the paddy was placed inside has not been established

(c) Besides replacing the damaged corbelled and other stones with new ones the work of drilling grouting & pinning the interior walls of the main Shikhara in the ground and 1st floors is nearing completion while similar work in the 11nd floor is in progress. In addition the fabrication of a stainless steel space frame below the corbelled roof in the ground floor of the main Shikhara is in progress.

Externally the work of deplastering on the southern, western and eastern sides has been completed upto over 30 meters in height and the work of water-tightening the joints and structural repairs are also in progress simultaneously.

(d) The conservation work inside the ground and first floors of the main Shikhara is scheduled to be completed by the end of May 1993.

Conservation of Jalna-Mudkhed Section

6810 SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether conversion work from metre gauge to broad gauge line on Patch-Jalna section to Mudkhed in Nanded district of Maharashtra is going on

(b) if so the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the conversion work so as to complete

it as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) and (b) There are two gauge conversion works sanctioned in this area (1) Manmad-Parbhani-Parlivaingnath, and (2) Parbhani-Adilabad

Manmad-Jalna & Parbhani-Parlivaingnath have been completed. Jalna-Purna is targeted for completion in 1993-94. Mudkhed-Adilabad in 1994-95 and Mudkhed-Purna in 1995-96.

(c) The work is progressing as per programme and adequate funds are being to ensure completion as per schedule.

[Translation]

Renovation of Temples

6811 SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the ancient temples at Bateshwar near Agra are not being maintained properly

(b) if so the reasons therefor

(c) whether the Government propose to renovate these temples by bringing them under the Archaeological Survey of India to increase the tourism potential in this historical area

(d) whether the Government also propose to handover the maintenance of Saunpur a famous Jain pilgrimage centre to the Archaeological Survey of India and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) and (b)

Ancient temples at Bateshwar near Agra are not under Central protection. As such the Central Government is not responsible for their maintenance.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Doubling of Railway Line from Bareilly to Howrah

6812 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to double the existing railway line from Bareilly to Howrah, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) and (b) The existing Bareilly-Howrah line is already doubled except between Utratia and Zafarbad, where doubling is not required as there are lines available between these points via Fazabad, via Sultanpur and via Unchahar/Pratapgarh.

[English]

Indira Gandhi National Open University

6813 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Indira Gandhi Mukta Vishwa Vidyalyaya Ki Panksha mein Sirf 44 Chhatra Uttiran" appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated March 30 1993,

(b) if so, the facts thereof,

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, the students have to complete 96 credits to qualify for the Bachelor's Degree Programme. For this they are required to submit 72 assignments and complete 12 major subjects. As per IGNOU requirement To complete BA in 3 years, a student has to spend a minimum of 3 study hours a day and not less than 960 hours in a year. Since this is not possible for part-time students the University allows 8 years to complete the programme. The University allows the students to complete the exams as well as submit the assignments at their own pace and according to their convenience. A large number of these students are without any formal qualification and will take considerable time to complete BA or B Com.

The news item pertains to the first batch of students of 1988-89 who took their examination in December, 1991 and supplementary in June 1992. 55 students have completed the programme in the minimum period of 3 years. The University offers a large number of programmes besides the B A and B Com Degree programmes. In the coming convocation 4435 candidates are qualifying for the award of degrees, diplomas and certificates. 339 candidates are qualifying in the MBA Degree alone.

SCs/STs Employees in FCI

6814 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS
SHRI ASHTBHUJA PRASAD
SHUKLA

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA
PATIL:
SHRIS N. VEKARIA:
DR R MALLU:

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRIKALPNATHRAI):
(a) Percentage of employees belonging to SC/
ST in the Food Corporation of India is enclosed
as Statement.

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to
state:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(a) the percentage of employees belonging to
the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
working in the Offices of the Food Corporation of
India in each State and Union Territory, category-
wise;

(c) and (d). Backlog vacancies in Category-
I have already been advertised and interviews
are in progress. As regards Category-II posts,
respective Zonal managers are being directed to
initiate immediate steps for filling up of existing
backlog vacancies.

(b) whether there is any backlog in the reserved
quota;

(c) if so, the time by which these posts are
likely to be filled; and

As for clearance of the backlog in Category-
III & IV, the FCI has appointed a High Level
Committee consisting of Zonal Managers for
reviewing the existing sanctioned strength and
revising the staff norms. After receipt of the
report of the Committee, the FCI will take a view
to fill the backlog vacancies.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

STATEMENT

South Zone Name of Region	Category-I		Category-II		Category-III		Category-IV		Category-IV/(Safaiwala)	
	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	20.00	0.05	22.00	4.40	22.50	3.25	32.80	2.50	2.50	(Includes Safaiwala)
Kerala	25.00	-	10.08	3.90	7.60	1.90	18.90	3.70	"	"
Karnataka	11.76	-	10.30	1.00	15.86	3.47	50.95	2.74	"	"
Tamil Nadu	31.26	12.54	28.31	1.16	31.17	0.67	44.04	6.02	"	"
(includes ZO/ RO/P.O. Madras)										
West Zone										
Name of Region										
Mahaarashtra	16.36	-	18.47	0.63	14.08	3.08	26.29	4.35	84.0	-
(includes ZO/RO/ PO-ombay)										
Goa	-	-	16.66	14.89	14.89	-	5.88	-	-	-
Gujarat	18.75	-	13.22	0.82	14.99	3.89	18.78	7.47	100.00	-
Madhya Pradesh	3.44	6.89	6.25	0.89	10.20	6.36	14.76	636	86.34	-

South Zone	Category-I		Category-II		Category-III		Category-IV		Category-V (Safaiwala)	
Name of Region	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Zone										
Name of Region										
Jaipur (Raj)	30.43	-	8.28	2.36	18.81	10.78	15.30	7.30	52.5	7.5
Shimla (H.P.)	40.00	20.00	20.00	-	11.25	12.50	18.18	2.89	-	-
Delhi	29.57		14.94	2.29	18.74	5.81	22.22	0.90	100.0	-
Punjab	7.50	2.5	14.18	-	27.93	0.32	45.27	0.31	96.25	-
Haryana	26.80	-	5.85		19.25	1.06	27.30	-	100.0	-
Lucknow (U.P.)	23.63	-	17.71	0.70	19.37	0.57	23.26	1.28	94.5	-
Jammu	25.00		33.33		10.00					
ZO (North)	2.38		6.66		7.83	2.61	4.83	12.38	100.0	
East Zone										
Name of Region										
West Bengal	18.66	2.66	18.64	0.27	15.18	1.57	9.53	3.43	(including Safaiwala)	

SouthZone Name of Region	Category-I		Category-II		Category-III		Category-IV		Category-IV(Safaiwala)	
	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST	%SC	%ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(includes ZO/RO/JM (PO))										
Bihar	16.00	4.00	15.50	1.55	11.56	3.33	14.10	4.07	"	"
Orissa	18.75	6.25	13.33	6.66	16.21	7.39	29.07	13.62	"	"
NEF ZONE										
Name of Regopm										
ZO (Guwahati)	14.3	14.3	17.00	-	11.11	4.93	26.66	13.33	"	"
Assam	5.66	2.00	12.66	6.31	7.33	7.76	9.00	9.32	"	"
NEF	7.14	-	6.66	35.55	14.13	18.32	8.43	35.74		
Headquarters	11.44	1.20	5.92	0.80	12.61	2.18	22.65	4.68	100.00	-

Damage to Soyabean Crops

6815 SHRIRAMESHWAR PATIDAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Soyabean crop in Madhya Pradesh was recently damaged due to the use of a pesticide manufactured by a reputed company,

(b) if so, whether the Government have investigated into the alleged damage of crops,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate the losses thus caused to farmers and prevent such damages in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIS KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The details are given below

(i)	Area of Soyabean crop treated with Diuron	766 0 ha
(ii)	Net area of Soyabean crop affected	255 2 ha
(iii)	No of farmers affected	277

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate the losses caused to the farmers due to damages to Soyabean crop by Diuron and preventive measures are as under

- (i) All 277 farmers affected due to Diuron have been compensated to the tune of Rs 17 60 lakhs by the concerned firm

as per information given by Madhya Pradesh Government

(ii) The Directors of Agriculture of all States/UTs have been directed to advise soyabean growers not to use Diuron in soyabean crop for weed control

(iii) The Association of Pesticide Industries have also been directed to advise their members not to promote the use of Diuron in soyabean crop

(iv) The Registration-holders of Diuron have also been directed not to promote the use of Diuron for weed control in soyabean crop

(v) Registration Committee has decided to recall the Registration Certificate of the firm to lay down a condition not to promote the use of Diuron on soyabean crop

Manmad - Nardana Railway Line

6816 SHRI Z M KAHANDOLE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand for Manmad-Malegaon-Dhule-Nardana railway line by the people of the area,

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has proposed to undertake this project and to bear the expenses for the earth work required on this track, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) No concrete proposal has been

received from Government of Maharashtra so far

**Kottagudhem-Kovvur Railway Line
(A.P.)**

6817 SHRIRAMAKRISHNAKONATHALA
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government had conducted any feasibility survey few years back for construction of new railway line between Kottagudhem and Kovvur in Andhra Pradesh,

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

(c) the steps being taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA)

(a) and (b) The survey of new BG line between Kovvur Bhadrachellam (Kottagudhem) was carried out by South Central Railway in 1971. The cost of the 149 kms new line was then assessed at Rs 10.38 crores with a rate of return of 3.8 per cent. As the survey had revealed the project to be of unremunerative the project could not be taken up.

(c) Due to constraint of resources it is not feasible to take up this work.

[*Translation*]

**Environmental Protection of Govind
Ballabh Pant Sagar**

6818 SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) The total area covered by the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir,

(b) the names of the thermal power plants set up and the number of Coal mines of N C L

operating in this area presently, and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to protect the environment of the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir covers an area of about 450 Kms²

(b) Five thermal power plants, namely Singrauli STTPP, VINDHYACHAL STTPP, Rihand STTPP, Anpara Power Station and Renuagar Power Station, have been set up. At present, 11 coal mines of N C L are operating in the area.

(c) The project authorities are required to treat the liquid effluents to conform to the stipulated standards as laid down by the statutory authorities before discharging the treated effluents into the reservoir.

[*English*]

Basic Amenities at Stations in Delhi

6819 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the basic amenities at the New Delhi, Old Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin railway stations are inadequate to meet the demands of the railway commuters,

(b) if so, whether the Government have surveyed these railway stations to identify the bottlenecks in the basic amenities, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when all the basic facilities are proposed to be provided at these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA)

(a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Expansion of Wheels and Axle Plant,
Yelahanka**

6820 SHRI G MADEGOWDA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Wheel and Axle Plant, Yelahanka has formulated any expansion programme to augment its production,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of the proposed expansion project,

(c) whether the project had been approved by the Government,

(d) the progress made so far in this regard and the time by which the expansion work is likely to be completed, and

(e) the total number of wheels and axles to be produced on account of the expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The capacity for wheel manufacture is being increased. The anticipated cost of the project is Rs 31 89 Crores

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The expenditure upto 31-3-1993 is Rs 5 73 Crores. The full augmented capacity is likely to be available by 1996-97

(e) The capacity of wheel manufacture is proposed to be augmented from 77000 wheels to 95000 wheels per year. The capacity of axle manufacture would remain unchanged

[Translation]

**Imported Machines in Delhi Milk
scheme**

6821 SHRINITISH KUMAR

SHRI MANJAY LAL.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has imported a number of machines during the last three years,

(b) if so, the name of the countries from where machines have been imported during the said period indicating the names of machines and value thereof,

(c) whether several machines out of them are not being utilised,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and purpose of their installation in Delhi Milk Scheme, and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the proper utilisation and maintenance of machines installed in Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) No machines were imported by Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years

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

Halt of Sarvodaya Express at Gangapur

6822 SHRI KUNJEE LAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sarvodaya Express has been provided a halt at Gangapur city,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide a halt to this train at the above city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA)

(a) Sarvodaya Express trains do not stop at Gangapur city.

(b) and (c). This was examined and stoppage is not found commercially justified.

Corruption in Undertakings/ Organisations

6823. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRILAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about corruption prevailing in Undertakings and Organisations under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately;

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials during the last three years, year-wise or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the other efforts made by the Government to check such malpractices in these undertakings and organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). This Ministry has received a few complaints about corruption in Undertakings and organisations under its control. The complaints pertain to misuse of government money, purchase in excess of requirement, haste in making imports, issue of certificates without proper investigations etc. All these cases are under investigation with the concerned authorities.

(d) Vigilance Divisions are functioning in all these Organisations. Close watch on the conduct

of officers/official working in these Undertakings/Organisations is kept. On thorough investigation, if the officer/official is found involved in corruption or other malpractices, suitable punishment is awarded as per service rules governing the Undertaking/Organisation.

[English]

Class Project in Uttar Pradesh

6825. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Educational Technology and Class project have been implemented in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Under Educational Technology Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh following activities are being assisted:

(a) Assistance to State Institute of Educational Technology, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh for production of TV Programmes for educational telecasts in the State;

(b) Distribution of Radio-cum-Cassette Players in Primary schools; 1

(c) Meeting 75 per cent of the cost of Colour TVs with a total cost ceiling of Rs. 13,000/- in upper primary schools.

The State Institute of Educational

Technology, Lucknow continued to produce educational TV films during 1991-92 and the school telecasts through Doordarshan Network in Uttar Pradesh continued throughout the year. An amount of Rs.39.06 lakhs was sanctioned to the Institute during the year 1991-92.

As regards items (b) and (c) an amount of Rs.3.26 crores was sanctioned to the State Government during 1991-92 for purchase of 14,400 Radio-cum-Cassette Players and 2000 CTVs. The State Government continued to implement these aspects of scheme with the funds made available to them during 1991-92.

2. CLASS PROJECT:

No new schools have been added under this project after the year 1989-90 anywhere in the country. The project is, however, under implementation in schools selected until that year. accordingly, the project continued to be implemented in 276 Secondary/Senior secondary Schools in the state of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92.

Computer Centres in Uttar Pradesh

6826. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Computer centres set up for imparting of vocational courses in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number out of them actually functioning;

(c) the reasons for not functioning of the remaining centres; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, there is no provision for setting up of Computer Centres. Grants are, however, provided under this scheme to the State Governments for introduction of vocational courses in various subjects including computer based vocational courses at +2 level in schools.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

[*Translator*].

Construction of Stadia

6827. SHRI SATYA DEOSINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the number of stadia constructed with the central assistance at various places in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more new stadia in the State; and

(c) if so, the details along with the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) 43 Stadia have been constructed with Central assistance at various places in U.P.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of 19 Stadia sanctioned for Central assistance with locations thereof are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT*List of Proposed stadia Centrally assisted and not Completed*

S No	Project with location	Approved Central assistance (Rs in lakhs)
1	Indoor and Outdoor Stadium at Naini, Allahabad	10 00
2	Stadium at Banda	0 50
3	Stadium at Gopeshwar Chamoli District	5 00
4	Indoor Hall at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy, Mysore	22 50
5	Stadium at Ghaziabad	1 00
6	Sports Complex at NOIDA	20 00
7	Indoor Stadium at NOIDA	5 00
8	Stadium at Kanpur	5 00
9	Sports Complex at Uttar Pradesh Sports College, Lucknow	20 00
10	Table Tennis Hall at Manipal	5 00
11	Multipurpose Hall at Lucknow	5 00
12	Stadium at Mirzapur	5 00
13	Stadium at Haldwani (Nainital)	1 00
14	SPDA Centre at Kashipur (Nainital)	44 56
	Multipurpose Hall at Pratapgarh	5 00
16	SPDA Centre at Rai Bareilly	30 00
17	Stadium at Saharanpur	1 00
18	Sports Complex at Amethi	50 00
19	Multipurpose Hall at Unnao	5 00

Multinational Companies in Dairying

Maharashtra,

6828 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage multinational companies to enter in the field of Dairying,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the Government have studied its impact on the Indian National Cooperative Dairy Federation, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) There is no restriction on entry of multinationals in the dairy sector. However, the Milk and Milk Products Order issued by the Government on 9th June, 1992 provides for preferential treatment to cooperatives in registration of dairy units handling milk in excess of 10,000 litres per day or milk products containing milk solids in excess of 500 tonnes per year

(c) Government have not studied its impact on National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India

(d) Does not arise

Co-Operative Farming in Maharashtra

6829 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Co-operative Organisations working at present in agricultural sector in

(b) the scheme-wise allocation made to these Co-operative Organisations by the Union Government during the last three Five Year Plans, and

(c) the details of their achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) There were 324 Farmers Cooperative Societies as on 30.6.1991 in Maharashtra

(b) There is no scheme for assisting Cooperative Farming Societies by the Union Government

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Private Dairies

6830 SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to allow private dairies in the areas which are at present served by cooperative dairies

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and

(c) the areas where cooperative dairies are functioning have been identified throughout the country especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (c) There is no restriction in registration of private dairies where cooperative dairies are already functioning, under the Milk and Milk Product Order issued on 9th June, 1992 by the Government under the provisions of Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) The Milk and Milk Product Order

1992, however, does provide that in registration, preferential treatment to cooperative sector shall be kept in view.

Guruvayoor - Trichur Railway Line

6831. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Guruvayoor-Trichur railway line has been completed;

(b) if so, the total cost of this project; and

(c) when this railway line is likely to be operational for passenger/freight traffic?

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

(b) Rs. 25.40 crores.

(c) By end of April, 1993.

JNU Scholars

6832. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI CHANDRJEET YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Official apathy hits JNU Cholars" appearing in the Pioneer dated March 29, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

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

CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, the press report suffers from factual inaccuracies. The bulk of M.Phil./Ph.D results are announced within reasonable time of receipt of dissertation/thesis. Delays may occur in some cases where examiners holding eminent positions are not able to evaluate reports within the prescribed time are unable to make themselves available for viva-voce because of their pre-occupations. However, every care is taken to see that the results are announced well in time to avoid hardship to the students.

[Translation]

Jamalpur Workshop

6834. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated during 1992-93 for the modernisation of Jamalpur Railway Workshop;

(b) whether the amount allocated for this purpose has been utilised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the purpose for which the above amount has been spent; and

(e) the details of the works done in the workshop during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Rs. 10.43 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The estimate for this project is under detailed examination and expenditure will be incurred after its finalisation.

(e) Nil

*[English]***Pirtala Halt Station**

6835 SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the earnings per annum, of Pirtala halt station on th Scaldah-Lalgola section of the Eastern Railway during the last three years,

(b) whether the density of passenger traffic and the earnings warrant conversion of that halt station into a full-fledged station,

(c) if so whether the Government propose to take any step in this regard, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) The earnings of Pirtala halt were rs 2 39,142/-, Rs 2,22 256/- and Rs 2 98,505/- in the years 1990 1991 and 1992 respectively

(b) The present level of traffic and earnings thereof do not merit its conversion as a full-fledged station

(c) and (d) Do not arise

*[Translation]***Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project**

6836 SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project is still pending with the Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the present position of the project in regard to its clearance,

(d) whether the terms and conditions stipulated by the Government have already been met by the project Authorities,

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to clear the project early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) to (c) A proposal for diversion of 5704 332 ha forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project in Bastar district has been received from Madhya Pradesh State Government After examination of the proposal, it has been decided to constitute a committee for indepth analysis of the project including the social aspects

(d) and (e) Do not arise at this stage, as no decision on the proposal has been taken so far under the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980

(f) As and when report from the above mentioned committees received proposal shall be processed expeditiously for decision

*[English]***Consumption of Sandalwood**

6837 SHRI P MUDAL GIRIYAPPA Will the minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the estimated domestic consumption of sandalwood during each of the last three years,

(b) whether regular consumption of dead sandalwood is a threat to environment,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The estimated average domestic consumption of Sandalwood in the last three years have been around 500 M.T. per annum.

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Doubling of new Bongaigaon-Guwahati Railway Line

6838. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling of railway line from New Bongaigaon to Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A new line is under construction from Jogihopa to Guwahati via the south bank of the Brahmaputra. Since Bongaigaon to Jogihopa is already linked by Rail, this line will become an additional line between Bongaigaon and Guwahati and will serve the purpose of doubling.

Canning Station

6839. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Eastern Railway's annual programme for

current year to improve and expand the various facilities at Canning Railway Station so as to attract more tourists to the area;

(b) the details of renovation work to be undertaken on this station in view of its being an important centre of tourism; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) with a view to provide more facilities, works for provision of additional platform shed at a cost of Rs.2.78 lakh and water cooler at a cost of Rs.0.81 lakh have been taken up. These works were sanctioned in 1992-93 and 1991-92 respectively.

(c) Amenities already provided at Canning Station are adequate for the existing level of passenger/tourist traffic.

[Translation]

Complaint Against Station Superintendents

6840. SHRI N.J.RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Station Superintendents in various railways zones covering against whom complaints have been received during the last two years;

(b) the number of cases in which the investigation has been completed;

(c) the action taken so far against the guilty persons; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that Station Superintendents/Station Masters pay due respect to all passengers including Members of parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house

(d) Instructions already exist to the Station Superintendents and Station Masters to pay due respect to Members of Parliament and all passengers

[English]

Production of Isabgol

6841 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total area under cultivation of Isabgol and productivity per acre

(b) whether the entire production is taken through monopoly network by the multinational company proctor and Gamble,

(c) if so, the price per kilogram paid to farmers for the last three years,

(d) whether any case of unfair practice adopted by the Proctor and Gamble affecting the interest of farming community has come to the notice of the Government, and

(e) if so the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard to protect the interest of farmers and to increase the production of Isabgol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Education to all Citizens

6842 SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government proposed to impart education to all the citizens above the age group of 6 years,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether any targeted time limit has been fixed for the purpose,

(d) if so, the year by which the education is likely to be provided to every citizen of the country, and

(e) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA) (a) to (e) The National Policy on Education as revised in 1992, resolved that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is to be provided to all children upto 14 years of age before we enter the 21st Century Towards this end the Programme of Action 1992 which was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 19th August, 1992 stresses on the following measures

(i) Microplanning through a process of community participation and effective decentralisation of educational management to the village level,

(ii) Shifting the emphasis on retention and attainments by monitoring the number of children completing Class V and Class VIII and devising programme to ensure that the Minimum Levels of Learning are achieved by all children completing a stage of education,

(iii) Expansion of facilities and improvement of primary and Upper primary schools by expanding the scope of Operation Blackboard

- (iv) Diversification and improvement of programme of non-formal education for children who will remain outside the formal school system,
- (v) Strengthening of pre-school components of Early Childhood Care and education, and
- (vi) Improving and expanding programmes for teacher education by providing network of centres for in-service and continuing education of school teachers

The NPE gives very high priority to Adult Education also. The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by 1995. The dominant strategy under the Mission is the total Literacy Campaign. So far 189 districts have been covered under the Total Literacy Campaign and 66 districts under the Post Literacy Campaigns.

Upgradation of Navyug Schools

6843 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received representations for upgradation of the existing N D M C Jr Navyug Schools in the capital, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Due to paucity of space in the schools for construction of additional class rooms, a decision has been taken by NDMC not to upgrade Jr Navyug Schools this year. But the students passing out of class VIII will be accommodated in the Navyug schools at Sarojini Nagar and Peshwa Road.

Contribution of Foodgrains to Central Pool

6844 DR K D JESWANI Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States which are regularly contributing foodgrains to the Central Pool, and

(b) the contributions made during 1991-92, and 1992-93 so far Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATHRAI)

(a) Punjab, Harayan, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Union territory of Chandigarh are the regular contributors of foodgrains to the Central Pool.

(b) A statement showing State-wise quantities of foodgrains procured during the 1991-92 and 1992-93 marketing seasons is attached.

Statement

State-wise procurement of rice, wheat and grains during 1991-92 and 1992-93 marketing seasons for Central (In 000' tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Rice*		wheat		Coarsegrains		
	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (P)	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (P)	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (P)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	(upto 21 4 93)						(upto 21 4 93)
Andhra Pradesh	2261	2371	-	-	-	3	
Arunachal Pradesh	Neg	Neg	-	-	-	-	
Assam	6	8	-	-	-	-	
Haryana	919	902	1834	1372	-	1	
Karnataka	115	91	-	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	404	612	-	Neg	-	6	
Maharashtra	52	60	-	-	-	737	
Orissa	266	316	-	-	-	-	
Punjab	4249	4869	5543	4489	-	-	

State/Union Territory	(in 000' tonnes)						
	Rice*			wheat		Coarsegrains	
	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (P)	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (P)	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (P)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	(upto 21 4 93) (upto 21 4 93)
Rajasthan	20	21	7	22	-	-	
Uttar Pradesh	831	1186	368	497	-	-	
West Bengal	79	152	-	-	-	-	
Chandigarh	24	29	-	-	-	-	
Delhi	5	6	-	-	-	-	
Pondicherry	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Total	9236	10628	7752	6380	-	-	747

* Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)

P Figures are provisional

Neg. Negligible below 500 tonnes

⊕ Includes 397 thousand tonnes of black and discoloured jowar
Marketing Year - Rice & Coarsegrains - (October-September)
Wheat - (April - March)

Diversión of Kerosene

6845 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Large scale diversion of FPS Kerosene oil detected" appearing in the Indian Express dated the December, 24 1992,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (c) Yes Sir Delhi Administration has reported that two tank lorries were apprehended in December, 1992 for diverting 30,000 litres of kerosene oil it has also been reported that the lorries were seized, FIRs were lodged and the drivers were arrested in both the cases The State Government/UT Administrations have been delegated powers under relevant legislations to take action against such malpractices

[Translation]

Oil Mills in Madhya Pradesh

6846 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of some oil mills in the State

(b) if so the location-wise details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED)

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Engineering Colleges

6847 KUMARI VIMLA VERMA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges opened in the rural areas during the Seventh Plan, the location thereof State wise, and

(b) the funds earmarked for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) Information is being collected

(b) During the Eighth Five Year Plan the State Plan outlays on Technical Education aggregate to Rs 1804.66 crores Government Engineering Colleges would have to be set up from out of these outlays

Consumer Courts

6848 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether consumer courts enjoy the powers and privileges of First class magistrate,

(b) whether the warrants issued by the Consumer Courts are less effective than the warrants issued by First Class Magistrate; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Under Section 13 (4) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 the District Forum has the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit in respect of the following matters; namely:-

- (i) the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any defendant or witness and examining the witness on oath;
- (ii) the discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;
- (iii) the reception of evidence on affidavits;
- (iv) the requisitioning of the report of the concerned analysis or test from the appropriate laboratory or from any other relevant source;
- (v) issuing of any commission for the examination of any witness; and
- (vi) any other matter which may be prescribed.

The method of securing attendance by way of a warrant is same in consumer Civil courts as in the case of criminal courts.

[English]

Problems of visually handicapped students

6849. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the problems of dearth of text-books and reading materials being faced by the visually handicapped students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): At present, there are 14 Braille Presses in the country which are printing books in different regional languages. As these presses are using old production technology, they are not able to meet the requirement of text-books in Braille for the entire nation.

The details of steps being taken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to increase the availability of reading material for visually handicapped students are as follows:-

- (i) Promotion of the latest technology for production of text-books in Braille.
- ii) To facilitate purchase of braille text-books the Government provides financial assistance upto Rs. 400.00 per year to the students under the Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children.
- iii) Financial support has been provided to the Resource and Development Centre of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Education, Coimbatore for the installation of computerized braille facilities for the production and supply of text-books.
- iv) Education Secretaries in the States have been advised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training to send requirements of braille text books to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Education, Coimbatore.

- v) Rolling fund has been sanctioned for the production and supply of braille text-books by the University Grants Commission to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalyaya College of Education

on receipt of Utilisation Certificate from Government of Kerala

(d) Does not rise

[*Translation*]

Sports Complexes in Kerala

6850 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had submitted any proposal for financial assistance for the construction of sports complexes,

(b) if so, whether it has been approved,

(c) the funds sanctioned therefor, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) (a) Of the proposals for sports infrastructure development in Kerala, following two proposals for construction of sports complexes have been received from the Government of Kerala,

(i) Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Complex at Quilon

(ii) Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Complex at Trissur

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Rs 44 lakhs have been sanctioned from each of the two SPDAs. In case of SPDA Quilon, the entire amount of Rs 44 lakhs has been released. In case of SPDA Trissur Rs 10 lakhs have been released. The balance will be released

Financial Assistance for Mobile Vans

6851 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra for the purchase of mobile vans under the Revamped Public Distribution System during 1991-92 and 1992-93,

(b) the number of mobile vans purchased during the said period, and

(c) the amount demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for this purpose during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra was given financial assistance of Rs 30 lakhs and Rs 60 lakhs for purchase of 12 and 15 mobile vans respectively in 1991-92 and 1992-93. No proposal has been received from Maharashtra Government during 1993-94. As per reports received from Maharashtra Government, 11 vans have been purchased by them out of the assistance for 1991-92.

[*English*]

Passenger Facilities at Kalwa Terminal

6852 SHRI RAM KAPSE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received representations for providing additional passenger facilities at Kalwa Terminal (central Railway) in Thane District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Computerisation of Railway Sectors

6853. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of the Railways for introduction of computerisation in different sectors;

(b) the sector-wise progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the coming years in this regard and the time by which the process is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA)

(a) to (c) The details, progress made and the steps proposed to be taken in the coming years are as under-

i) PASSENGER RESERVATION

Computerised reservation systems have been installed in 43 major cities and work is in progress in 13 locations. Extension of the scheme to about 11 more stations/towns has also been approved. With these stations 80 per cent of reservation workload would be computerised

ii) FREIGHT OPERATIONS

It is planned to computerise freight Operations

on Indian Railways. Work has commenced on Northern Railway

iii) PREPARATION OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS

Work on six stations is in progress. Work on 10 more loading points has been approved

iv) OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Personnel Computers are being used in various departments of Indian Railways

v) PERSONNEL & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Work has been implemented/under implementation on 27 Divisions. Work in respect of 7 more Divisions has been approved

vi) WORKSHOP MANAGEMENT

The scheme has been implemented in 14 workshops and further extension of this facility in six more workshops has been approved

vii) INVENTORY CONTROL & PURCHASE FUNCTIONS

The scheme has been implemented in 18 States Depots and further extension at three more Stores Depots has been approved

viii) UNRESERVED TICKETING

Computerisation of ticketing has been implemented/under implementation in New Delhi, Guwahati & Bangalore. The scheme is proposed to be extended to a few other cities

ix) CLAIMS INFORMATION

The scheme has been implemented/under implementation in 6 Railway Headquarters

x) **HOSPITAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

The scheme has been implemented/under implementation in 5 Railway Hospitals

Compensation is a continuing activity New locations/applications will be added every year depending on availability of funds

[Translation]

Stoppage of Gomti Express at Firozabad

6854 SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand to provide a stoppage of Gomti Express at Firozabad, and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Examined but not found feasible

[English]

Loan From UTI

6855 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a short term loan from the Unit Trust of India (UTI),

(b) if so, the amount of loan taken from the UTI,

(c) the rate of interest to be charged by the UTI on this loan amount

(d) the period for which this loan has been

taken by the Railways; and

(e) the purpose for which this loan is to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) to (e) No, Sir

However, Indian Railway Finance Corporation, a public sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Railways, secured a temporary bridging loan of Rs 417 crores from UTI in March, 1993 as it could not secure funds through public borrowings owing to adverse money market conditions. Out of this, an amount of Rs 305.60 crores has already been paid back by the Corporation to the UTI and the balance amount is likely to be repaid by September, 1993. The loan carries an interest rate of 18 per cent per annum.

Investment in teak and Horticulture Species

6856 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated any action plan to study the claims made by the big industrial groups in regard to the investments in teak trees and horticulture species, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b) There are no teak plantation of 20 years of age which have had the inputs suggested by the promoters in their prospectus, to facilitate a precise finding about the yield claimed by them. However, prima facie the results of even best teak forests as available from forest yield tables show that the volume of timber yields projected by plantation promoters are on the high side.

Admission of SC/ST in I.I.Ts.

**6858. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:**

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates who secured admission in B.Tech. course in the I.I.Ts. during 1992; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, out of them admitted on merit basis against the reserved quota, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The number of SC & ST candidates who secured admission in B.Tech. course in I.I.Ts. during 1992 was 156 and 24, respectively. Out of them 89 SC and 12 ST students were admitted on merit basis.

Private Foreign Investment

**6859. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have been permitted to attract more private foreign investment and loans;

(b) if so, whether a separate subsidiary with the Indian Railway Finance Corporation has been created for this purpose.

(c) if so, whether a number of NRIs are keen to invest in Railway projects;

(d) if so, the extent to which the Railways have started tapping foreign markets in this regard; and

(e) the details of agreements reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) No, Sir.

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

International Tiger Forum

6860. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an International Tiger Forum in the light of observations and suggestions made at the International Symposium on project Tiger held in New Delhi.

(b) if so, the composition and functions thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken in that direction?

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

(b) and (c). The setting up of Global Tiger Forum is in proposal formulation stage.

Production of Garlic

6861. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of the Garlic in various States during the last three years State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to declare minimum support price of Garlic;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production and export of Garlic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The March and Wholesale prices of garlic in the major States/centres during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	State/Centre				
	Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad Nizamabad		Tamil Nadu Madras	Maharashtra Bombay	Delhi Delhi
1991	N.A.	710	945	900	900
1992	850	380	607	800	900
1993	700	490	678	900	725

NA : Not Available

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to set-up the production of garlic, it is proposed to undertake a programme for the development of garlic under the Central Sector Integrated Programme for the development of spices during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Various measures contemplated under the programme include production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, field demonstrations and distribution of minikits of garlic.

For increasing the export of garlic, the Government has adopted a liberal export policy on exports of agriculture related products wherein various incentives have been provided to exporters. The Spice Board is also engaged in the expansion of export of garlic through various promotional measures which include, inter alia, imparting training on quality upgradation; strengthening market base in existing markets and indentifying new markets; providing financial assistance for export promotion in

branded spices in consumer packs in overseas markets; and sponsoring of sales cum-study missions to markets abroad.

Vacant Posts of Lecturers

6862. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of lecturers are lying vacant in various colleges in Uttar Pradesh for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill up the vacant posts; and

(e) the time by which all the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) to (e)
 According to the information furnished by UGC, the system of higher education is a decentralised one with each University being autonomous and, therefore, responsible for self-regulation. In addition, there is some coordination mechanism at State level for common matters concerning all State Universities. State Governments also control and regulate the administration and management of Government Colleges.

While UGC collects and maintains statistics concerning higher education, it has no administrative or direct supervisory authority over the Universities and Colleges. The Commission does not maintain data about the day to day functioning and management of colleges including the number of vacancies in the faculty positions in these colleges. It is for the State Governments and Private Managements to fill up the vacant posts without any delay.

[Translation]

Close Circuit Television Sets

6863 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN
 SINGH

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to instal close circuit television sets at major railway stations,

(b) if so, the names of stations where televisions sets have been installed/proposed to be installed during 1992-93 and 1993-94, zone-wise, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA)
 (a) and (b) A statement is attached

(c) Does not arise

STATEMENT

Railway	Stations having Close Circuit Television sets	Stations where Close Circuit Television sets are proposed to be installed
1	2	3
Central	Jabalpur, Nasik Road, Sholapur	-
Eastern	Howrah, Sealdah, Naihati (Suburban Station) Ballygunj, Barrackpore Kanchrapara, Panaghat	Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Malda Town, Bardhaman,
Northern	-	-
N E	Lucknow Jn	-
N F	Guwahati, New Jalpaigun	Kathar
Southern	Trichur, Ernakulam Coimbatore, Palghat, Madras Central, Madras Egmore Madurai Bangalore City, Tiruchirappalli, Trivandrum Central, Ernakulam Jn, Ernakulam Town	Madras Beach, Tambaram, Mangalore (Work in progress, Tirunelveli, Virudunagar, Dindigul, Palani, Colliour, Cannanore, Erode, Salem, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai
S C	Secunderabad, Kazipet Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Trunpathi, Hubli	Tenali, Nellore, Kacheguda, Nanded, Aurangabad, Guntakal, Cuddapah, Kolhapur, Miraj, Vasco Da Gama
S E	-	-
Western	Jaipur	-

[English]

Unutilized Equipment in IIT

6865. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several equipments worth lakhs of rupees are lying unused in the research Department of I.I.T., Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not utilising these equipments; and

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

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

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

Minor Forest Produce

6866. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARARAO VADDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the centrally sponsored scheme for raising forest produce including medicinal plants;

(b) the amount spent under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the work undertaken by the Government

under the scheme during above period, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the tribals of Madhya Pradesh depend mainly on the income derived from these small forest produce and medicinal plants; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate financial and technical assistance to the State for development of these medicinal plants and small forest produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The main objective of the Scheme is raising plantations of Minor Forest Produce, including medicinal plants, and augmenting production thereof, like bamboos, cane, oilseed and fruit etc., specially in the tribal areas.

(b) and (c). Details of the amount spent and the area covered under the Scheme by the State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The dependence of the people including the tribals in Madhya Pradesh on the income from small forest produce and medicinal plants is determined by various factors like the nature and extent of the forest, the species mix, distance of forest from habitations, market conditions etc. This dependence is substantial in the case of tribals who live within the forests areas or in the immediate vicinity of forest areas.

(e) Central assistance is being provided for project proposals submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh within the cost norms of the scheme.

STATEMENT

(Rs in lakhs)

(Area in hectore)

S No	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Physical Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	30,000	—	60,670	1,630,000	72,030	1,111,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,820	117,000	5,000	1,90,000	9,940	1,97,000
3	Assam	4,750	—	0,964	92,000	13,970	462,000
4	Bihar	47,125	500,000	26,875	900,000	43,000	1,00,000
5	Goa	20,000	—	—	—	2,125	50,000
6	Gujarat	40,000	425,000	54,200	1,000,000	47,690	874,000
7	Haryana	—	623,000	31,150	800,000	32,000	640,000
8	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	22,500	—
9	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	10,000	61,500	10,750	349,000
10	Karnataka	—	95,000	37,860	393,000	22,790	1,103,000
11	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Area in hectore)

S.No.	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Physical Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.000		10.000	377.000	42.540	1609.000
13.	Maharashtra			8.000	325.000	27.300	325.000
14.	Manipur	20.000	1250.000	23.600		32.500	2500.000
15.	Meghalaya	51.150	1725.000	63.310	2481.000	56.770	
16.	Mizoram	12.400	170.000	22.250	522.000	26.500	550.000
17.	Nagaland	5.000		57.520	630.000	16.000	1030.000
18.	Orissa	60.000	1966.000	70.790	1145.000	74.060	1700.000
19.	Punjab			28.000	400.000	65.000	1100.000
20.	Rajasthan	37.500	750.000	37.500	750.000	18.110	
21.	Sikkim	16.500	250.000	23.250	300.000	36.250	400.000
22.	Tamil Nadu		465.000	26.180	520.000	26.230	680.000

S No	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Physical Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Tripura	9 000	246 000	10 000	323 000	12 740	250 000
24	Uttar Pradesh						
25	West Bengal	60 750	994 000	42 880	1218 000	61 510	1195 000
	Total	441 995	9633 000	649 999	14257 500	772 305	16155 000

* As on 31 3 1993

Assistance for Cultural Heritage

6667, SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to organisation/institutions and individuals for preservation, expansion, development and promotion of tribal culture in each state, particularly in North-Eastern States during the last two years, years-wise; and

(b) the details of utilisation of the said assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Department of Culture operates a modest scheme titled Financial Assistance for promotion and dissemination of tribal and Folk art and Culture. During the year 1991-92, the Department of Culture provided assistance under the above scheme to individuals/institutions to the extent of Rs.27,83,820/- covering various states. Particularly in the North-Eastern states the individuals/institutions were assisted to the extent of Rs.1,27,500/- in the State of Manipur and Rs.7,500/- in the State of Nagaland. During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.27,97,148/- was released as assistance to various institutions/individuals among different states. Particularly in the North-Eastern states individuals/institutions were given assistance in the following manner:-

Manipur	Rs.1,47,000/-
Nagaland	30,000/-
Arunachal Pradesh	30,000/-

(b) The various individuals and institutions have been granted the assistance for utilisation for the purposes of preservation, expansion,

development and promotion of tribal culture as per their individual projects submitted to the Department.

Surplus Railway Land

6868. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lease out surplus railway land to private parties;

(b) if so, the total surplus land and the areas identified as surplus zone-wise;

(c) the terms and conditions for leasing out surplus land; and

(d) the total area of such land already leased out so far and the zone-wise details thereof?

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

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

High-Tech Communications Network

6869. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for adoption of high-tech communication network in Railways during the Eighth plan;

(b) if so, the details of the plan formulated/to be implemented in various zones/divisions in general and for central railway in particular; and

(c) the implications of the proposal, the expenditure to be incurred thereon and the time schedule for implementation of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Technological upgradation of telecommunication network in Railways is a continuing process. Specific projects are taken up keeping in view the urgency and availability

of resources. A beginning has already been made with the introduction of modern telecommunication systems such as optical fibre, digital microwave and digital electronic telephone exchanges in the Railway telecommunication network. A statement giving details of work already sanctioned which are in progress is attached.

STATEMENT

Details of major Telecommunication works costing more than Rs 10 crores each

Sl/No	Name of work	Railway	Estimated cost	Implications	Target Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
(in crores)					
1	Bhusaval-Manmad Replacement of control communication cable by Fibre Optic cable	Central	18.9	Replacement of old wornout cable will improve the reliability of vital control communications for train operations on this important trunk route	June '96
2	Bombay Bhusaval- Replacement of obsolete microwave communication	Central	23.54	The Existing Microwave system is wornout and obsolete. Replacement of this will improve the communication systems between the zonal headquarters and divisional headquarters in addition to providing vital back-up facility for operational circuits on this section	March '96
3	Howrah-Burdwan control communication circuit through wireless (Phase IV)	Eastern	18.8	Replacement of existing wornout copper cable by wireless medium in this theft prone section will improve the reliability of the vital train operation circuits	June '95
4	Sealdah South Control Communication in lieu of the P & T Cables	Eastern	24.08	Replacement of the existing wornout copper cable by wireless medium in this theft prone section will improve the reliability of the vital train operation circuits	March '94
5	Pradhankanta-Khana control communication through wireless (Phase III)	Eastern	26.16	Replacement of the existing wornout copper cable by wireless medium in this theft prone section will improve the reliability of the vital train operation circuits	December '93

Sl No	Name of work	Railway	Estimated cost	Implications	Target Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(in crores)				
6	Howrah-Mughalsarai-control communication through wires (Phase V) (Section Howrah-Burdwan Main Line)	Eastern	24.23	Replacement of the existing wornout copper cable by wireless medium in this theft prone section will improve the reliability of the vital train operation circuits	June '95
7	Delhi-Mughalsarai-Train to mobile radio communication	Northern	15.35	provision of mobile radio communication between driver guard and control office will improve the operational efficiency and safety of train operation on this section	June '93
8	Mughalsarai-Allahabad- Replacement of Control cable by Fibre Optic cable	Northern	16.2	Replacement of the existing wornout copper cable will improve the efficiency of vital train operation circuits	Dec '94
9	Tundla-Mughalsarai- Replacement of micro wave link	Northern	30.84	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	March '94
10	Gorakhpur-Katihar- Replacement of micro wave radio system	North Eastern	17.25	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	Dec '95

Sl No	Name of work	Railway	Estimated cost	Implications	Target Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Madras-Mysore Replacement of obsolete microwave system	Southern	23.86	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	March 94
12	Palghat-Erode-Dasam- patti- Replacement of microwave system	Southern	14.82	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	Dec 95
13	Vijayawada-Arkonam Replacement of micro- wave system	S C Rly	18.52	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	March 95
14	Bilaspur-Anuppur Katni- Replacement of microwave system	S E Rly	16.7	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back up facility to the operational circuits	March 95

(in crores)

Sl No	Name of work	Railway	Estimated cost	Implications	Target Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
(in crores)					
15	Tata-Chakradharpur Replacement of DOT owned control communi- cation cable by fibre optic cable	S E Rly	14.02	Replacement of the existing wornout copper cable will improve the reliability of the vital train operation circuits on this busy section	March'95
16	Mahaxmi-Ahmedabad- Replacement of microwave system	Western Rly	22.49	Replacement of the existing obsolete microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	March'95
17	Vadodara-Raitam- Replacement of microwave system	Western rly	11.5	Replacement of the existing wornout microwave communication system will improve the communication between various operational centres in addition to providing vital back-up facility to the operational circuits	March'95
18	Freight operations information system- Telecom segment	Northm Rly	146.0	The telecommunication network will meet integrated communication needs of Northern Railway including freight computerisation	Dec 95

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)

6870. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) has been set up by the Government;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof; and

(c) the other participating countries in this Research network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No such network has been set up by the Government.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Piling up of Export-items at Railway Station, Amritsar

6871. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of export items destined for Pakistan and Afghanistan have been piled up at Amritsar Railway station as reported in the Statesman dated December 23, 1992:

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear these stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The movement of export items for Pakistan from Amritsar station is done by 4607 Indo-Pak Express which was cancelled for a few

days in December 1992 due to civil disturbances. This train is now being run bi-weekly and the position is satisfactory.

Sunderbans Tiger Reserve

6872. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for the development of Sunderban Tiger Reserve during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the capital outlay involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The annual plan of operation for the year 1993-94 for Sunderban Tiger Reserve has not yet been received from the State Government. However, the works under the centrally sponsored schemes 'Project Tiger' and 'Eco development around National Parks and Sanctuaries including Project Tiger areas' are likely to continue during the current year.

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

Loss of Foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh

6873. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Fodd Corporation of India have stipulated any loss of foodgrains stored in their godowns;

(b) if so, the details of loss of foodgrains suffered and value thereof during each of the last three years in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the quantities of foodgrains stored in godowns of Andhra Pradesh during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI)

(a) to (c) Storage losses occur due to various factors such as moisture loss, metabolic loss period of storage infestation type of storage structure, climatic conditions use of hook by labour etc. The storage losses in foodgrains by FCI in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are as under

Year	Quantity (MTs)	Value (Rs lakhs)
1989-90	3243	120.97
1990-91	8830	315.32
1991-92	21521	836.76

(d) The stocks of foodgrains stored as on 31st March in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given below. However, the quantity of foodgrains handled during the year was much higher as indicated.

(in lakh MT)

Year	Stocks as on 31st March	year	stocks handled
1990	10.08	1989-90	28.42
1991	22.07	1990-91	32.68
1992	8.85	1991-92	46.02

Utilisation of Sandalwood Stock

6874 SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have a large quantity of Sandalwood

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to utilise that accumulated stock of Sandalwood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b) The annual production of Sandalwood in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu is 800 MT, 150 MT and 1000 MT respectively.

(c) The State Government holds public auction for sale and also supplies to the Handicrafts Development Corporation, Pharmaceutical

Corporation and other agencies to utilise the stock of Sandalwood.

Railway Hospitals

6875 SHRI N. J. RATHVA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to instal modern equipments in the hospitals of Northern Railways for the various tests of blood and heart diseases,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the names of the hospitals in which these equipments would be installed and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon

(c) whether the Government also propose to provide such facilities in the Railways hospitals located in Gujarat,

(d) if so, names of Hospitals in Gujarat, where such facilities are proposed to be provided and

the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, hospitalwise; and

(e) the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):
(a) and (b). No specific decision has been taken regarding provision of any specific in any particular Railway Hospitals. However, as a part

of normal update depending on requirement railway hospitals are being modernised with latest sophisticated equipments including laboratory equipments for testing of blood and heart disease in a phased manner subject to availability of funds.

(b) The details about the hospitals on Northern Railway which would be provided with modern equipemnt are as under:

STATEMENT

Name of hospital	Facility	Estimated cost
1	2	3
i) Central Hospital, New Delhi	Auto Computerised Haemecological Cell Counter	Rs. 7 lakhs
ii) Divisional Hospital, Lucknow	Blood Cell counter (8 to 10 parameter)	Rs. 7 lakhs
iii) Divisional Hospital, Jodhpur.	Semi Auto Analyser	Rs. 2.84 lakhs
iv) Central Hospital, New Delhi	Cardiac Maniforing System	Rs. 4.89 lakhs

(d) The following Railway hospitals in Gujrat State would be provided with the modern equipment as mentioned below by the end of 1993.

Sl.No	Name of item	Name of Hospital	Cost of item (exclgd. taxes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ultra sound system with Echo Cardiography with Echo-channel the cardiac doppler.	Pratap Nagar Hospital Vadodra	Rs. 9,10,000/-
2.	Multichannel Central Monitor	"	Rs. 1,58,000/-
3.	Semi-Auto Analyser (Supplied)	"	Rs. 1,60,000/-
4.	Defibrillator with monitor	"	Rs. 9,10,000/-
5.	Diegnostic Ultrasound	"	Rs. 1,60,000/-

Sl No	Name of item	Name of Hospital	Cost of item (exclgd taxes)
1	2	3	4
7	Semi Auto Analyser	Bhavnagar Para Hospital	Rs 1,60,000/-
8	Central Cardiac Monitor		Rs 78,000/-
9	Tread Mill		Rs 63,000/-
10	Ultrasound Unit	"	Rs 9,10,100/-

(e) The items are likely to be procured and installed by the end of 1993

Hailstorms in Uttar Pradesh

6876 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh affected by the recent hailstorms,

(b) the estimated loss caused as a result thereof

(c) the financial assistance sought and the amount actually provided to the State,

(d) whether any central team has visited the State to review the situation and recommended relief measures

(e) if so the details thereof, and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 18 districts namely, Deoria, Mirzapur, Farukhabad, Maharajganj, Pratapgarh, Nalaun, Jhansi, Banda, Kanpur, Dehat Unnao, Allahabad, Almorah, Merrut, Ballia, Lalitpur, Khen Mathura and Bijm have been affected due to hailstorms which occurred in the months of February-march 1993. Based on the Preliminary assessment of the State Govt, the extent of damage is as under

i)	Human lives lost	2
ii)	No of cattle lost	53
iii)	Damage to crops in varying degrees from 5 per cent to 100 per cent	
iv)	No Of houses damaged	
	Fully	-
	Partially	4614

(c) and (d) Govt of Uttar Pradesh has not sought any financial assistance from Government of India over and above the funds made available in the State Calamity Relief Fund. As such no Central Team has been deputed to the State to review the situation

(e) and (f) Do not arise

Training of Women in Agriculture

6877 DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have established a national centre during 1992-93 for training of women in Agriculture

(b) if so the schemes drawn up by the said centre during 1993-94

(c) whether the rural women who are willing to work in the field of Agriculture would be given training in that national centre and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) No Sir but a National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture is proposed to be set-up during the Eighth Five Year Plan which will organise advance training courses for the research and extension personnel who are dealing with women in agriculture

(b) to (d) does not arise

Sex Education

6878 SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce sex Education at school and college level,

- (b) if so, the details thereof,
- (c) whether the University Grants Commission has sent any guidelines to the State Governments in that direction,
- (d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto,
- (e) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon,
- (f) whether any seminar in this regard has been organised by the NCERT, in Delhi recently, and
- (g) if so the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) to (e) Some components of Sex Education, such as human reproduction, have already been incorporated in the NCERT text books of Life Sciences, especially at the Secondary and Senior Secondary levels Under the National Population Education Project, which is being implemented by the NCERT, attempts have been made to integrate contents and ideas related to population Education into the syllabi and text books and instructional materials

According to the information furnished by UGC introduction of new subjects of topics at the Colleges level is considered by the Universities themselves The desirability of Sex Education at college level, except in medical courses is not well established in the context of Indian society The UGC has not framed any guidelines in the matter However, the academia themselves will debate the issue and take appropriate steps in the sphere of higher education

(f) and (g) A 2-day National Seminar was organised by NCERT on April 12-13, 1993, on

'Adolescent Education' The recommendations of the seminar are awaited

Coach Repair Factory at Bhopal

6879 SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

- (a) the total investment made in the establishment of Coach Repair Factory at Bhopal,
- (b) the broad outline of the nature of work to be taken up in this factory, its total present capacities and also the capacity after its completion,

(c) whether the project has been completed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed, and

(d) the total work done by this factory during 1991-92 and 1992-93 under the present working capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C LENKA)
(a) Rs 64.87 crores approximately

(b) The workshop is planned to undertake mid-life rehabilitation of Broad Gauge coaches Its present capacity is 100 coaches per annum The capacity after its completion would be 500 coaches per year

(c) No, Sir The project is likely to be completed by June, 1993

(d) The total work of mid-life rehabilitation done in this workshop during 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 78 coaches and 104 coaches, respectively

Research Activities

6880 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to raise funds by commercial research,

(b) if so, whether any concrete formula for the commercialisation of various research activities has been formulated by ICAR,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) to what extent it will be helpful for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIS KRISHNA KUMAR)

(a) No Sir ICAR has not taken any such decision

(b) to (d) Does not arise

Rented Godowns of FCI in Andhra Pradesh

6881 PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken godowns/warehouses on rent basis from the Central Warehousing Corporation and private entrepreneurs in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years,

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise,

(c) the terms and conditions of the rent payable during the above period,

(d) whether there is any discrepancy in the rents paid by the FCI for different premises and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATHRAI)

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir A statement showing the storage capacity hired by the Food Corporation of India from CWC and private parties in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise for the last 3 years is attached.

(c) The CWC godowns are operated by CWC staff and are hired either (a) on actual utilisation basis from month to month or (b) on reservation of a specific capacity reserved irrespective of utilisation. In the case of private party godowns (operated by FCI) the entire capacity is hired for a specific period by Field Offices as per powers delegated to them

(d) and (e) The rents of godowns hired by FCI vary from place to place and from time depending upon various factors such as location of godowns, type of construction, proximity to the market, infrastructural facilities, demand and supply at a given time and the like. The rate of rent paid to Central Warehousing Corporation are generally higher than those of private partners as it includes administrative and preservation charges, etc

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of District	As on 31.3.1990		As on 31.3.1991		As on 31.3.1992		(in '000' tonnes)
		CWC	Private	CWC	Private	CWC	Private	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Guntur	113.39	10.00	123.30	10.00	94.42	11.02	
2.	East Godavari	0.12	-	41.30	15.72	17.72	5.53	
3.	Krishna Canal	84.66	-	183.57	-	99.91	-	
4.	Kurnool	18.85	5.84	20.18	5.84	25.83	1.76	
5.	Cuddappah	13.00	-	15.00	-	10.00	-	
6.	Nalgonda	30.12	2.60	56.30	5.00	43.25	3.80	
7.	Chittoor	8.00	20.00	17.00	20.00	14.00	-	
8.	Nellore	35.00	10.84	45.00	20.84	26.62	10.84	
9.	Nizamabad	22.49	2.50	60.42	2.50	40.50	5.00	
10.	Srikakulam	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.50	

Sl No	Name of District	As on 31 3 1990		As on 31 3 1991		As on 31 3 1992	
		CWC	Private	CWC	Private	CWC	Private
		1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Medak	1 50	-	21 50	-	15 95	-
12	Rangareddy	1 50	-	3 18	3 87	-	-
13	Mehboob Nagar	10 00	3 34	29 00	7 79	20 00	3 55
14	Visakhapatnam	5 00	-	20 00	-	-	10 76
15	Vizayanagram	-	6 91	-	6 91	-	-
16	Kareem Nagar	10 00	-	24 10	-	11 07	-
17	Warangal	3 00	2 50	22 00	10 00	8 85	10 00
18	West Godawan	10 00	-	52 83	16 96	13 61	0 16
19	Prakasham	-	-	54 25	-	0 47	-
Total		369 10	67 03	788 93	127 93	442 20	64 92

Samjhauta Express

6882. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Samjhauta Express between India and Pakistan had been cancelled during December, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore it; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 4607/4608 Indo-Pak express, popularly called Samjhauta Express, was cancelled for a few days in December 92 to civil disturbances.

(c) and (d). It has already been restored as a bi-weekly service.

Hand Pumps at Stations

6883. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has recently been taken by the Northern Railway to instal hand pumps on the platforms of all the stations of the zone to remove the problem of drinking water being faced by the stations in the remote areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to instal hand pumps on the platforms of such railway stations of Gujarat also particularly in those station which are in bckward and tribal areas;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). With a view to remove the hardships of passengers in getting drinking water at stations (including those in backward and tribal areas) where other sources of water supply are not available, it was decided to provide hand pumps (where feasible). During 1992-93, 110 hand pumps were provided at stations in the State of Gujarat. The work at remaining stations will be completed by March, 1994.

Pink City Express

6884. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have any proposal to link Pink City Express with major cities in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):

(a) to (c). Major cities of Rajasthan like Alwar & Jaipur are connected by Pink City Express. A part of the train also connects Ajmer, Udaipur & Chittaurgarh.

There is no proposal for any further extension due to resources and operational constraints.

[Translation]

Surplus Railway land along tracks

6885. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRISATYA DEO SINGH

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARANSINGH,

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether large area of the railways land adjoining railway tracks is lying unutilised,

(b) if so, the total estimated area of such land and whether the Government have formulated any scheme to utilise this land for agricultural purposes, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA)

(a) Yes, Sir. However, this land has been kept vacant for maintenance and safety of railway assets and for future development works.

(b) About 61,000 hectare. There is no scheme to utilise this land for agricultural purposes.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Production and Consumption of Rice

6886 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the per capita production and consumption of rice in top ten developing countries and in India

during the last three years, and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of rice in India in collaboration with other developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND
NETAM) (a) Statement indicating the average per capita production of rice during 1989, 1990 & 1991 as well as average per capita production and supply of rice during 1984-86 in top ten developing countries and in India is annexed

(b) For increasing the production/productivity in the irrigated ecology, efforts are underway for raising the genetic yield ceiling through development of hybrid rice suited to our conditions. Collaboration has been developed for experts visit advice from countries like China and IRRI, Philippines under ICAR-UNDP Project in Development and use of Hybrid rice technology.

For maximising the production and productivity of eastern India Research thrust is being given through Asian Development Bank Funded Research Consortium for Rainfed Ecologies of IRRI, Philippines.

For stabilizing yield in different rice ecosystems, collaborative programme has been developed with Natural Resources Institute, U.K. in selected locations in the country for utilizing Pheromone disruption technique in monitoring and control of yellow stem borer, leading to reduced losses in endemic areas.

STATEMENT

Per capita production & Supply of Rice in top 10 Development Countries and in India

(Kg/Year)

Country	Per Capita Production					
	1989	1990	1991	1984-1986 (average)	1984-1986 (average)	1984-1986 (average)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1. India	132	131	127	119	119	98
2. China	163	168	162	166	166	148
3. Indonesia	247	245	236	234	234	198
4. Bangladesh	243	232	241	223	223	209
5. Thailand	367	311	355	381	381	209
6. Vietnam	291	288	285	N.A	N.A	N.A
7. Philippines	155	149	151	159	159	143
8. Brazil	75	49	62	70	70	60
9. Korea Republic	191	181	173	190	190	188
10. Korea DPR	253	243	230	284	284	204
11. Pakistan	41	40	39	47	47	32

[Translation]

Employment on Compassionate Ground

6887. SHRI N.J.RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom employment has been provided on compassionate grounds in Gujarat (Western Railway) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether several such cases are still pending and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA):

(a) 1990-91 464

1991-92 386

1992-93 484

(b) Yes, Sir. There are 192 such cases.

(c) It will difficult to fix any time limit as the same depends upon several factors like occurrence of suitable vacancy, wards becoming major, etc.

[English]

Damage to Railway property

6888. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been huge damage and loss to Railway property by recent economic blockade by Jharkhand activities in the South Eastern Railway Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the Railway property in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA):

(a) Damage to Railway property during the recent economic blockade by Jharkhand activists on South Eastern Railway is estimated at Rs.41 lakhs approximately.

(b) The cases of damage to railway property include 14 cases of bomb explosion, 4 cases of derailment, 2 cases of fish plate removal and one case of fire.

(c) This being a law and order problem, close liaison is maintained with the State Police authorities to deal with the situation and to prevent damage to Railway property. Guarding of vulnerable points and vital installations, patrolling of track, armed picketing in between two stations by the side of railway lines round the clock are undertaken. In addition, pilot engines under armed guards are sent ahead of important trains. Patrolling by trollies, motor trollies and tower wagons is also taken up extensively.

Work on Konkan Railway Project

6889. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Konkan railway project on the controversial section between Mayem and Balli in Goa sector has suddenly been suspended;

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

(c) the steps taken to resume the work early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

K C LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A suggestion was received for an alternative alignment which was projected as much cheaper. The work was temporarily stopped to enable examination of this alternative vis-a-vis the existing Konkan railway alignment.

(c) A decision will be taken shortly by the Government after considering merits and implications of the alternative.

Timber Quota

6890 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR
SHRI RAMCHANDRAGHANGARE
DR K S SOUNDARAM

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of timber sanctioned for the

plywood and other wood-based industries during last year and for 1993-94, State-wise

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned extra quota of timber in 1992-93 and 1993-94 to certain companies,

(c) if so, the number of such companies, State-wise,

(d) the effect of such extra quota of timber on the forest wealth, and

(e) the steps taken to ensure minimum exploitation of forest wealth for its conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMALNATH) (a) Allotment of timber to the plywood and other wood-based industries has been done by the following States/ Union Territories as per the quantities shown against them -

State/U T	Quantity	
	1992-93	1993-94
Arunachal Pradesh	80323	80323 (proposed)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	61000	61000 (proposed)
Maharashtra	6400 Teak 6800 Non-teak	6400 Teak (proposed) 6800 Non-Teak (proposed)
West Bengal	2030	Nil

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) Question does not arise

(e) Extraction of timber is done as per working plan prescriptions strictly on silvicultural principles and all precautions are taken for conservation and regeneration of worked over forest areas.

Conversion of Phulera Jodhpur Railway Line

6891 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has a proposal for the conversion of the rail link between

Phulera and Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the expected time by which the conversion work is to be started;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the target date fixed for the completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work is already in progress.

(c) Rs. 127 crores.

(d) By 31.3.94.

Programme for Traction of Trains

6892. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme for the traction field of Railway/AC EMU Trains/High power locomotives and for railway signalling has been evolved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where the said programme is being implemented or proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of some of important items of the programme being implemented or proposed to be implemented are as under-

(i) Indian Railways have decided to electrify the high density routes on programme basis in a phased manner. It is proposed

to electricity at an average rate of 700 Route kilometer (RKM) per year during VIII Plan. So far 11288 REM have been certified and presently work is in progress for electrification of 3842 RKM.

(ii) Introduction of Min Line 10' 8" wide Broad Gauge (BG) AC EMU as a trial measure on asansol-bardhaman Section of Eastern Railway.

(iii) Development of chopper control equipment in Direct Current EMU rakes for extended trials in Bombay area.

(iv) Manufacture of 5000 Horse Power (HP) WAG7 class of locomotives at Chittaranjan locomotives Works (clw), Chittaranjan to increase the throughput on congested routes.

(v) procurement of energy efficient and virtually maintenance free, 6000HP electric locomotives with 3-phase drive alongwith simultaneous transfer of technology and production of the same at clw.

(vi) Inhouse, development of microprocessor based control system for thyristor locomotives by Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO), Lucknow.

(vii) Development of signalling systems using State-of-Art electronic technologic viz. axle counters, being installed on various Zonal Railways, solid state interlocking being installed at one station each on Northern Railway and Central Railway for field trials and fibre optic signalling system is under development jointly by Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Electronic Corporation of India, Hyderabad and Research Design and Standards Organisation, Lucknow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the air-crash that occurred yesterday, I would like to submit that the working of the Civil Aviation Ministry for the last one or two years has been such that the lives of passengers who travel in aircrafts are always in danger. Almost everyday there is either an incident of hijacking or aircrafts. This air service is for Delhi, Udaipur, Jaipur, Aurangabad and Bombay and the entire arrangements of the Civil Aviation, the infrastructure and the technical know-how is very poor, thus creating a great risk to the lives of people travelling in the aircraft. Once I also got an opportunity to travel by that plane and I reached Bombay with the plane having a number of halts at various places and also with a fear that an untoward incident may take place any moment. That is why I find that dedication to work in our citizens is very poor. They are not at all concerned about human element. The main cause of the air crash that took place has been that the plane has to land and take off again and again at various places. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This service is meant primarily for tourism.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: My submission is that the infrastructure is not so efficient and thus it involves the high risk both at the time of landing as well as taking off. When the aircraft takes off, the machinery is under maximum pressure and both the engines have to be used, similarly maximum resistance has to be maintained when the plane lands. Therefore, the infrastructure will have to be mobilised to check these incidents which have become quite frequent. It is such a serious happening that, in my opinion, there is only one way that the Government and the concerned Minister should resign immediately, only then the working of the ministry is likely to

improve because the concerned Minister, his staff and other officers are much bothered about their facilities rather other officers are much bothered about their facilities rather than discharging their duties with dedication. Strict vigilance is required to keep such a sensitive machinery as that of an aircraft in proper functioning order so as ensure the safety and facilitate the journey of the passengers.

Therefore, my submission to you is that the aircrafts flying on long routes having halts at various places face the highest risk. Because whatever technicians are available in mid way cities like udaipur etc., can manage to replace only a selected parts of the machinery while the competent technicians are available only in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras etc. The technicians in smaller cities are not able to locate the fault in the machinery. Therefore, I am confident that had the plane not four not have met with the accident. This type of planes should not be manufactured. (*Interruptions*)

otherwise such a plane is going to prove disastrous to us.

Mr. Sepeaker, Sir, the situation with regard to providing compensation to the civtims is also very regrettable. For, the persons who die in train accidents, get lesser amount than those who die in air crash. All the citizens of India should be treated equally.

So far as this air crsh is concerned, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to resign with immediate effect, so that the coming Minister may work efficiently. (*Interruptions*)

Further I would like to know as to when the Government would make a statement in the House to provide necessary information in this regard.

[*English*]

MR.SPEAKER: Is there going to be any statement on the aircraft accident at

Aurangabad?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the Minister has gone to the accident site. I checked up with him and he had indicated that he would make a suo motu statement on the accident.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rang up Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad at least twice or thrice yesterday because one of my guests from Aurangabad had gone to Kota and he wanted to know whether there was any casualty from his area. But everytime the reply from his house was that the hon. Minister was not at home and that no information was available regarding the casualties.

MR. SPEAKER: A special counter has been opened at the airport and the required information can be gathered from that place. The hon. Minister does not have the information.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a very serious matter, the police employees are on strike in Kashmir and they, equipped with weapons, demonstrated outside the office of UNO.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise this matter because the Government had declared to open a new chapter in Kashmir. Governor as well as the advisor were replaced. Arrangements were planned to bring back the former Chief Minister and an announcement was made to restore the situation as that prevailed in the 1953, which the opening of this new chapter, the situation in Kashmir has become similar to that which prevailed in 1989. Mr. Speaker, Sir, contradictory statements made with regard to Kashmir recently have created disturbance again in the valley and the terrorists have become

active. Its other effect has been that the terrorists have extended their activities outside the valley, in Jammu region too, and the people from Doda area have started migrating to other places. About 200 Hindu families have already migrated within a very short period. If this process continues, the people outside the Kashmir valley will also start migrating and the situation would become out of control, I would like the hon. Minister to make a statement on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to raise another point in regard to.

[*English*]

The Consultative Committee constituted under the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1992.

[*Translation*]

It is a very serious matter. A Consultative Committee comprising of ten Members of Parliament viz. Shri Saifuddin Choudhary, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Mirdha, Shri Dignvijay Singh, myself etc., was constituted on 10th November. But not a single meeting of that committee has been held till date. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating, the hon. Minister may please make a statement with regard to it and furnish information about the meeting of the Consultative Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a 20 Members delegation including the hon. Prime Minister went to Kashmir valley on 27th, 28th October. This delegation was to go to Jammu and Ladakh too. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the outcome of the visit of this 20 Member delegation was that the Members having various opinions on the situation prevailing in Kashmir became unanimous and took certain unanimous decisions which, *inter alia*, included the opinion that keeping in view the prevailing situation in Kashmir, elections could

not be held. An all party team should be sent there, a meeting of Consultative Committee should be held and statement should be made in the House.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): I want to draw the attention of the Government about the case of Scheduled Caste Christians. These Scheduled Caste Christians consisting of more than 10 million members who are residing in all parts of India are victims of caste apartheid. The discriminations goes against the ideals of human rights, secularism and equal justice. In the year 1990, a Bill was brought forward by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the then Welfare Minister wherein the Constitutional Order was amended to include neo Buddhists. At that time, I remember, 60 amendments from different Members of the House belonging to different parties were brought in asking the Government to include those SC converted Christians also in the Amendment Order. Hon. Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji promised to bring another Bill. However, that was only a dream.

In the year 1991, about 290 Members have signed a memorandum and submitted to the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao requesting for equal justice to the Scheduled Caste Christians. It is very unfortunate that the Constitutional (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 wanted that the Scheduled Castes should belong to only the religion. Those communities originally belonging to Scheduled Caste who have been converted into Christianity lose their statutory right. From year to year, assurances have been given that a Bill will be brought forward to include SC Christians also in the Constitutional Order of 1950. But till today nothing has been done on this. Ten million people are anxiously waiting to get equal, social justice.

I request the Government, through you, that a Bill should be brought forward in this Session of Parliament to satisfy these 10 million Christians.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): We support this demand and we want response from the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 100 coal mines in Bihar have been closed, but their pitheads have not been sealed. Illegal mining and smuggling are going on there in full swing. I would, therefore, like to demand that those coal mines should again be started, so that one lakh persons can be provided employment there. (Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

RE: SETTING UP OF NATIONAL RURAL BANK OF INDIA

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Baran): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of employees of regional rural banks are sitting on dharna.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have just inaugurated it. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Their demand is that a National Rural bank of India should be set up. The regional rural banks are running in deficit, but they are not to be blamed for it. The money deposited by the villagers in regional rural banks is deposited in their sponsor banks. These sponsor banks get the benefit of it, but the regional rural banks do not get anything. Earlier, it was decided that 35 percent of the amount total advances to be made by regional rural bank, will be given by the sponsor bank, but this is not being done. On one hand, the sponsor bank is taking the benefit of the deposits, while on the other hand, it is not fulfilling its commitment. The regional rural banks have limited areas, but their work is of a very vast nature.

12.15 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The money is deposited by small depositors while these banks are required to help the farmers and workers. That is why, these banks are running in loss. So, they are demanding that a National Rural Bank should be set up to ensure better management. I would like to request the Government through you, that a bill regarding setting up of National Rural Bank should be introduced in this session itself, so that the credit system prevalent in the villages can be strengthened.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): A Committee has to be constituted for this purpose. I recommend for setting up of National Rural Bank of India. It is pending with the government for the last many years. Government is not taking decision. Thousands of rural bank employees are now in Dharan in Constitution club. Just now they raised Dharan. Thousands from all over India are there and they are demanding that National Rural Bank of India should be constituted and, for this purpose, a Bill be brought in this Session because the Committee which was constituted for this purpose has recommended this. The Rural Bank is doing very good work for the rural artisans and rural poor peasants. This organisation should be strengthened and restructured and National Rural Bank of India should be constituted and a Bill be brought in this Session for this purpose.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I have given notice exactly on this.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): We had met the then prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh twice in connection with the

problems of the employees of rural banks. Later, we met Shri Narsimha Rao also. Both the times. Both the Prime Ministers had assured about taking immediate steps for setting up a national rural bank. Not only this, but every time we met Shri Manmohan Singh, he gave assurance to us in this regard. So thousand of employees are working in the rural areas and every time they come here to stage a demonstration. They are sitting outside the Parliament House on dharna today also. The Government is not conscious to this problem. The rural banks are working efficiently in the villages. So, we would like to demand that a Bill should be brought in this session for setting up of a national rural bank, so that this problem can be solved for ever.

[*English*]

SHRINIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I want just to add a few points for the consideration of the Ministry. The point is we have specialised banks for export and import. We have specialised banks for housing. We have specialised banks for industry. But very strangely, there is resistance about a specialised bank for the rural sector. It is this that has to be considered. That is number one.

The argument seems to be that rural sector, by and large, being the priority sector and the priority sector lending rates being low, a National Rural Bank will not be able to make profit in this activity. That is not true, because the stipulation for all commercial banks is that 40 per cent of their credit should go to the priority sector and, as you know, in the rural areas, nowadays, we are encouraging industries to be established and the National Rural Bank in the rural areas can advance credit beyond 40 per cent to these industries which are coming up there and that would be a source of profit compared to these other commercial banks.

The third aspect is that in the commercial banks, particularly in the urban areas, there is a

large amount of current account. Savings Bank account is very small. The Savings Bank Accounts in the rural banks would have a very large quantum in terms of deposits. For that, they pay interest of only 5.5 per cent or 6 per cent. Therefore, even if they lend to the Priority Sector, they will be able to garner a good deal of money. In any case, they are sitting on a dharna. It is not good for our country that the employees of the Banking Sector should give up their responsibility for the day and come here and sit on a dharna. Therefore, it is possible to negotiate. We draw the attention of the authorities to this issue. Let them negotiate. There are a few weeks to go for this Session. Let them come forward with a Bill for establishing this National Rural Bank of India.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Mothihan). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this assurance was given last time also. The position in rural banks have come to such a pass that its employees are forced to sit on Dharna here. Their demand is that a national rural bank should be set up. The Government perhaps is considering to bring a bill in the current session only, so that the problems faced by the employees of rural banks can be solved. This will also help in the development of industries in the rural areas. So, I would request the Government that it should pay immediate attention towards setting up of a national rural bank.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to add two more points in it. Firstly, I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government on the report submitted by the Reserve Bank of India in regard to setting up of a national Rural Bank. Secondly, the Finance Minister had also assured in the House that the issue was under consideration and an early decision would be taken, but it is regretful that no decision was taken till now and the employees of rural banks are on strike today and sitting on Dharna. More than 80 thousand employees are demanding that the Government should take an early decision about their future and the proposed

bill should be brought at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The setting up of a National Rural Bank is not only the demand of the employees of the Rural Bank but also it is a demand of the common, rural people. All the Members of Parliament who come from the rural areas probably support this issue cutting across the party lines.

The National Rural Bank has been made an instrument of exploitation by the Commercial Banks. They are exploiting the rural people. They are getting the deposits from the rural areas and passing the money on to the Commercial Banks investing in some other areas. But the money is not being invested in the rural areas. That is the main issue. That is why it is not a demand of the employees alone. It is a demand of the rural people that there should be a bank for them and their money, their deposits at least should be invested for their development. But this money goes to the urban areas; the benefit goes to the urban areas. That is why all of us demand that there should be a National Rural Bank. The Government should immediately come forward with a Bill as far as this issue is concerned.

SHRIF. C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I support the opinion expressed by Shri Srikanta Jena. Rural Banks have become a part of the Indian rural economy. It is a promise of this Government that a National Bank would be set up. But, unfortunately, a new argument is being advanced now saying that this National Rural Bank will not be viable and it should be merged with the nationalised banks. It is most unfortunate. The Rural Bank has got a separate identity; personality. It is a separate entity. It is meant for catering to the rural economy. The Central Government has made a study and the report is very clear and the Finance Minister has also made this promise in this House and outside. Once the National Rural Bank is merged with other nationalised banks, it cannot perform the

functions expected of it. So, the rural banks have to be integrated into a National Rural Bank. Any delay from the Government's side is unpardonable. Unfortunately, the employees are now pushed to a war-path. I agree with the hon. Members who have expressed in favour of this. We want an assurance from the Government. This is an important matter on which there is near unanimity. So, we want this Government to come out early with decisions so that the National Rural Bank is made a reality. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mohan Singhji, are you speaking about bank agitation?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The entire House is one on this *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is a confusion, sometimes Chair will err. It is not fair. If calmness is maintained, the Chair may not be allowed to commit any mistake. There was a mistake and probably everybody is fully aware of it.

[*Translation*]

Are you speaking about bank agitation, Mohan Singhji?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have another chance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozpur): I have given notice about the railway system there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those who got the opportunity to speak on the bank agitation, they feel that the Government should respond immediately. Those who could not air their opinion, they want to speak one or two sentences.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): We want to know the Government's response.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But still there are some hands. I think, it is not fair to shut their mouth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): I support the early formation of the National Rural Bank of India. We have already met the prime Minister., we have had a series of meetings with the Finance Minister. A committee was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India. They have already submitted the report. The National Rural Bank should be formed because it is losing Rs. 1 crore per day. Also the deposits which are there with the regional rural banks are all going to the sponsor banks for which the interest being paid by the nationalised bank is very less. It is only eight per cent whereas the deposits of the regional rural bank is about Rs. 800 crores. Early formation of the National Rural Bank of India will also help the people from rural areas because the credit will come from the regional rural banks to the people in the rural sector. In demand that in this session itself, the Government should come with a Bill for early formation of the Bank.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I want to highlight one additional fact. It is a problem of the very small industrial units which are working in the rural areas of the country. All the small industrial units are being benefited banks have branches in the rural areas, they never give loans to small industrial units. They have limited their loans up to 15 per cent to the agricultural sector.

There are several lakhs of small industrial units all over the country. I strongly plead for their proper working. According to the Credit Deposit Ratio, only the Rural Banks can help these smaller units. As it has been unanimously recommended by most of the Members of this

House, I plead that a Bill should be brought forward for giving life to the National Rural Bank of India and all steps should be taken in this direction

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) The Minister should respond to this

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER May I request the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to respond on this? They want to know about the Government's opinion on the agitation that is going on at the behest of the employees. They want to know about the Government's opinion on this matter.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) Employees of what?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Would you like to say something on this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA The Minister of Finance is here; he should respond.

SHRI AHMED (Manjeri) All sections of the House are agitated over this issue and the Minister says, 'Employees of What?' The Chair should direct the hon. Minister to come out with a statement on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA Offhand, I will not be able to react to this situation. We will collect the facts and then we will react to it when necessary. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR Sir, the Banking Minister is here. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER He is not the Banking Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the house towards a grave issue.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA The Minister for Banking has come now. He should respond to it, that is, about a separate National Rural Bank of India.

[Translation]

The hon. Minister should make a statement in this regard. This House unanimously demands that a National Rural Bank of India should be set up. All parties are agreed on this issue. We have met him several times on this issue. The entire House demands that the hon. Minister should inform the House about the action being taken by the Government in regard to this issue. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) Two days back, during the Question-Hour, I had replied to the same question. The hon. Members have again asked me this question. My reply is the same as was given earlier.

We have referred this matter to RBI for seeking their opinion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA How many months have passed?

DR ABRAR AHMED Today you want to know, the position. I am telling you the same. *(Interruptions)* I shall not divulge the matter for which you are coercing me. We have referred this issue to the RBI for eliciting its opinion. Soon after receiving its opinion, the Government

will start taking action.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The Finance Minister has said that RBI's functioning is all wrong. RBI is a bogus organisation according to the Finance Minister. All the difficulties of this country, according to Shri Manmohan Singh, are due to the Reserve Bank of India of which he was the Governor.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): You ask RBI to hand it over to the Government.

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: We are expediting it. This case has been referred to the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In how many days the opinion from the R.B.I. is likely to be received?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: You should not expect me to oblige you. But if you want to know the reality, I would like to submit that we have referred it to the Reserve Bank of India to give its opinion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA: The entire House is in favour of the bill introduced during the current session.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is now taking shelter behind RBI.

12.33 hrs.

**RE: LATHI CHARGE IN DELHI ON
STUDENTS OF ALIGARH MUSLIM
UNIVERSITY**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a very serious matter. This matter relates to the Aligarh Muslim University. The House as well as you know that due to the death of two students the situation has been tense there. Students were opened fire direct killing two of them. Therefore, the Government stated that they were going to hold judicial enquiry into it. We have demanded it time and again in the House. Yesterday also. Government promised to take action against those police personnel who were found guilty in Kashmir. In this context you have at least transferred an S.S.P. But we have repeatedly demanded that as long as the S.P. and D.M. are there, the enquiry cannot be conducted properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday a demonstration was held by the students in front of the residence of the hon. Prime Minister in support of their demands. When they were marching ahead peacefully they were beaten up very badly. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arjun Singh is sitting here. Through you, I want to request him to give reply to it. (*Interruptions*) I know that you can do it. This issue relates to students. Yesterday, students went to the residence of the hon. Prime Minister where they were assaulted very ruthlessly. We met about 25 students at night and came back at 12 O'Clock. And I would like to inform the House that the Chairman, of the Action Committee Dr. S.M. Sarwar Hussain, who is also the convener of the Action Committee, was beaten up badly. Syed Abrar Chiko, the former Secretary, also received head injuries. The leg of Dr. Abdulla Mannan was broken. Mohammed Israr has been admitted in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. His hand has broken completely. Mohammad Salim was boarded on a van and taken away. He asked the police to arrest him but he was taken away on a van instead. He was not put into jail, he was rather beaten on the way and deserted in injured condition. Shri M.P. Reddy, the Vice President of the All India Institute of Medical Science has also been injured. Dr. Solanki is also injured. Dr. M.M. Anwar Hussain, President, Aligarh University is lying injured.

Dr. Aijj is lying injured. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, would therefore, like to know through you whether there is any rule of law or a jungle raj; is prevailing, if the police wanted to arrest them, it would have done so. But why did the police instead of arresting them broke the legs and hands of the students, and subjected them to inhuman torture. This is not the case of Aligarh Muslim University alone. We have always found that whenever any boy or a child meets an accident, the angry people stop the vehicle and burn it down. But it is very distressing that officers started opening fire from their revolvers on the students and when students approached them with their demands they started beating them. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not an issue of minorities alone. Be it the Aligarh University, the Delhi University, the Hawahar Lai Nehru University, the Jamia Millia University, the S.F.I., P.U.I.S.F.I., P.S.U., A.S.F.I., the Yuva Janata dal, the B.M.S., Artist Group, the Delit Sena or the Chhatra Janata Dal, all have the same demand. It is not the case of one university alone. If the government wants this agitation to spread all over the country then it will break out like fire, it will spread like anything. But the manner in which students of University are being beaten up indiscriminaty is not proper at all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Rajesh Pilot had also visited the site and assured that the culprits will be brought to book. But all such persons have been promoted on high posts instead. The S.H.O. has been promoted there. I want to urge upon you that the treatment of Government with students is very shameful. If the Government have any iota of humanity or shame left, it should take action and transfer the S.P. and the D.M. forthwith. This is what we demand from the Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue is being raised time and again in the House. The Government has not been able to find out any solution. Today, this issue is being raised here for the third time.

Therefore, the Government should take action on it and find out a solution. *(Interruptions)*
[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. *(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have agreed to call the names of the members whose names are listed before me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, excuse me. Kindly take your seats. Today we have bank agitations in our country. We had discussions on that and many Hon. Members participated in that debate. This is the second one but there are some subject on which hon. Members are not heard at all. They are not allowed to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true that it is a senos matter and you have drawn the attention of the Government. The Government has heard it

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow your own brothers to speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will the Minister like to react? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): This cannot continue like this. we demand the explanation from the Government *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Water Resources. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. By this method can we solve the problem. If more than half-a-dozen members stand up and speak like this can we solve the problem?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly resume

seats.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Water Resources.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is on his legs, please take your seats now.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Respected Sir, *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue is related to my constituency. I, therefore, should be given an opportunity to speak. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She belongs to that constituency. Let her have a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the hon. Minister Shri Rajesh Pilot had gone there, Shri Farooq.. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members wanted the Government to reply, but are not allowing them to reply. This is not fair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: The statement being made here is quite contrary to what happened in the Aligarh Muslim University

..*(Interruptions)* The statement of Shri Farooqui has been published. He has suggested to change the constitution. He has added that it is not wrong to knock the door of even U.N.O. in this connection. This kind of statement is being made by a Vice-Chancellor. In order to mislead the students, he has written letters that he has accomplished such and such tasks. *(Interruptions)* He has not made any promise at all. But I would like to point out what he has suggested... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

The police will not enter the university campus without the prior approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

[Translation]

This Vice-Chancellor has written to students that he has got it does from Delhi which is wrong. Shri Rajesh Pilot has not given any word. There are 5 or 6 such points which I am quoting.

[English]

The traffic on Anup Shahar Road will be regulated by the Aligarh Muslim University. In other words, this part of the Anup Shahar Road will be treated as a part of the University Road.

[Translation]

Now efforts are being made to close the main road which leads to Anup Shahar. The third point.

[English]

Those students who died in the accident of seven-eight night will be paid compensation of more than Rs 2 lakh each.

[Translation]

This all has been sent in writing by Shri Farooqui. It is totally false. Shri Rajesh Pilot should make a statement clarifying as to whether he had made any promise or not.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER NOW the hon Minister would like to respond to your request (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM The University has become a den of Kashmir militants (*Interruptions*) A conspiracy is being hatched to get the sales tax office building vacated (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASHRAF ALI FATMI (Darbhanga) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, why are you not giving me an opportunity to speak I have also given the notice (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It is not fair to have exchange of words in this fashion (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two aspects of the Aligarh issue One is that Shri Rajesh Pilot had made a statement on what happened in Aligarh That can be discussed and all the points of view can be expressed But it has another aspect also which has been raised by some of my colleagues That is not related to Aligarh, it is related to Delhi The students of Aligarh came to Delhi for demonstration They were lathi-charged It has been said that there were some other persons with those students

This is Parliament The Government should make a statement regarding the lathi-charge on the demonstrators who were demonstrating in front of the Prime Minister's house The Government should clear its position in this regard I would request that this question should

not be made a communal or political issue We are going to have a discussion on the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the issue of Aligarh can be raised in detail during the same discussion You can ask the Government to make a statement regarding the lathi-charge on the students in Delhi This can pacify the matter (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI E AHAMED (Manjeri) Sir, what Shri Vajpayee has said that it shall not be treated as a communal issue is more applicable to the Members of his own Party because even the Member from Aligarh has mentioned in her statement the Vice-Chancellor, Mr Farooqui in a different colour That was wrong That is why we say that we shall not take it as a communal issue but as students and national issue (*Interruptions*) I agree with Shri Vajpayee when he said that these issues should not be treated on communal angle

Sir, the Aligarh University students have put forward only just and necessary demands that a road, which is passing through the University should be closed This should be done in the best interests of the University as well as the students

Another demand of them is the transfer of officers including the police officials, who were responsible for the unjustified firing

Sir, the treatment meted out to the students of the Aligarh University before the Prime Minister's residence is deplorable We should condemn such high handedness and also atrocities committed on the Aligarh University students (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) Mr Deputy speaker, Sir during the last few days we also have raised this question in the Parliament and put up some demands of the students before it Nine Members

of Parliament have met the President and submitted the Chapter of demands of the university students before him. The Government has not taken any action so far on those demands. It has made the students very much agitated. Recently, I have office of the President of India which states that letter containing the Chapter of demands of the students has been sent to Shri Arjun Singh. I would like to know as to why the Government has not taken any action of the basic four or five demands of the students. Why the healthy atmosphere for opening the University is not being created? Why the assurance given by Shri Rajesh Pilot and Shri Chavan to the students that the action will be taken against the D.M. and the S.S.P. is not being fulfilled. The purpose of Constituting the enquiry committee will be served only offer taking action against them. If the D.M. and the S.S.P. will continue to function as it is, there can not be a proper enquiry about their misbehaviour with the students. The lathi-charge made on the students yesterday in front of the P.M.'s residence was an unprecedented one.

[English]

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, actually today we are concerned about what happened yesterday before the residence of the Prime Minister. The students of the Aligarh University came to Delhi and they gave prior permission to the police. They were supported by many nationally recognised students any youth organisations. They had their demands. They demand a Parliamentary Inquiry into what happened at Aligarh University; suspension of D.M., SSP., etc. These are their demands. Some allegations have been made against the Vice Chancellor also. I do not know whether they are true or not. But students are demanding the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor. So it cannot be said that the students are linked up with the vice-Chancellor.

Now the point is that in Delhi after giving prior intimation to the police, the students who are the future of our country, came here to raise certain

demands before the house of Prime Minister. Why should they be beaten up? Is this a civilised Government? Are we living in a democracy or living in a police raj? Why are the police intolerant? Do they know how to behave with the students who come to make their demands? I want to know, who is the officer responsible for this. Did they come with guns? Did they open fire on the police? I want to know as to why even democrated agitations cannot be conducted in Delhi. This is a vital question and an answer has to be given by the Government in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to strongly condemn the barbarous lathi charge made on the students in front of the Prime Minister's residence yesterday. The Human Resources Development Minister is sitting here. I would like to know from him, as to what action has been taken by his department for easing tension among the students in Aligarh. Will he give an assurance that the action will be taken against the officers responsible for this lathi-charge? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This should not be a debate. After all, it is the duty of the House to bring the matter to the notice of the Government. The hon. Minister is on his legs to answer it. My difficulty is that there are so many names. For example, Shri Narayan wants to say something. Shri Era Anbarasu wants to say something else. For the past three-four days, there are hon. Members who want to raise some problems in their constituencies. It is unfortunate that they are not being given a fair opportunity. It is our duty to respond to the weaker sections in the House, who have got feeble voice. The hon. Minister is on his legs.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I have nothing to say on the incident at Aligarh because the judicial enquiry has been ordered and it is not proper for

anyone to make any moments on what happened there. Yesterday, evening, the students from the Aligarh University met me and narrated the events that took place. I requested them that since this is not a matter in which I can directly intervene, they should seek an appointment and meet Shri Rajesh Pilot and have a dialogue with him. I have invited them this evening that after they have talked to Shri Rajesh Pilot, they may come and tell me. Once they come and tell me today, I will definitely take up the matter with Shri Rajesh Pilot myself because whatever may be the case, I do not think, the students should be prevented from saying what they want to say to anybody here.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Water Resources regarding the acute shortage of drinking water in Madras City.

In the year 1976, Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced the Telugu Ganga Project in the Manna Beach, Madras. The problem of drinking water scarcity is very acute since 1976. The city's water reservoirs at Poondy, Red Hills and Cholavaram were constructed by the British way back in the beginning of century when the population in the city was hardly less than a lakh. The water availability in Madras City has not increased since then, though the population of Madras had now swell to 75 lakhs.

Even the state Government has not taken serious steps in renovating the existing reservoirs for the storage of water during rainy season, because of the glaring negligence sufficient water could not be stored in these reservoirs. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is his opinion. Why are you so much wounded?

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: What is this? This is not the way, I should be allowed to speak. Then you speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Should any matter pertaining to Tamil Nadu be taken up after 6 'O

Clock? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The per capita water availability at Madras city is the lowest in the world. Now the situation has become so grave that the people of Madras city cannot have bath even for weeks together. The city will have normal supply of water once in 10 years only if the cyclone hits directly Madras city otherwise the city will have to go without water for more than 8 months in a year. The shortage of drinking water has been a chronic problem of citizens of Madras for the last 25 years. Both the Central and State Governments have not done anything concrete to solve this problem (*Interruptions*)

What do you say now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu, is it over?

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, cutting across party lines I want to put the facts before the House. This is a public problem.

Both the Central and State Government have not done anything concrete to solve this problem. The Centre has not given clearance for the Telugu-Ganga project on flimsy grounds. I would urge the Centre to give clearance to the project and ensure World Bank funds flow to the project on priority basis, and to take up with the Andhra Pradesh Government for the supply of 15 TMC of water as agreed upon.

I understand that the World Bank has sought a feasibility report from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for supply 15 TMC water to Madras for providing loan. But I reliably learn that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not sent the report. Hence, I urge the Government of India to intervene in this matter and to direct the Government of Andhra Pradesh to expedite the submission of the feasibility report and also to release at least about Rs. 250 crores immediately pending sanction of the World Bank loan for the implementation of the project.

I also caution the Central Government that any further delay will only complicate the matter. I demand the Central Government to expedite the clearance of the Telugu-Ganga project before the end of the session failing which all Tamil Nadu M.Ps. will be constrained to stage a dhama inside the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, with your permission, first I have to make certain observations by way of reply on the issue raised by Shri Anbarasu. (*Interruptions*) He has made certain charges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no Shri Narayanan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: You can make your point. The reply will be given by the Minister, not by ADMK.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: In that case I should be give opportunity to speak on the points said by him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu told certain difficulties that the people are facing regarding drinking water. Whatever you have done, you can tell it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: I have to make clear the real picture.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Why?

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): You are not the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri

Krishnaswamy, please take your seat. I request Shri Anbarasu also to resume his seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: You have made your point. (*Interruptions*) On this issue... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are deliberately violating the principles of the House. It is really very unfortunate. Firstly, there are people who wanted to speak for the past 4-5 days and they have not been given an opportunity. Now, Shri Anbarasu told the difficulties that the people are facing. He has charged the State Government, he has charged the Central Government also. He requested both the Governments to rush to the people's help. That is all. Therefore, you need not say that he has made some allegation against the Government.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: On this issue we want to clarify.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASWAMY (Periyakulam): The entire expression is misleading. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us be fair.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: Sir, the drinking water problem.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Why should you reply?

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASWAMY: Let him reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: In that case I should be given a chance to reply.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: I have to explain my stand. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: By this process we are definitely denying opportunity to the hon

Members who have given notice under rules.

This is not fair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request Shri Ramaswamy and Shri Rajendran to take their seats.

SHRI P.G.NARAYANAN: Sir, on this issue I have to say something. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: You need not reply. Only the Minister can reply. *(Interruptions)* If he replies, I should be given a chance. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am very much compelled to go to the next subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, this is not parliamentary procedure.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to resume their seats.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Sir, I have got a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Asokaraj, in the zero Hour there is no point of order, you are aware of it. Secondly, he has not made any allegation against the Tamil Nadu Government. Why do you feel he has wounded you?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, on this issue of scarcity, am I not entitled to speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly have your seats. My request is, kindly hear what he says.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Then I am also entitled to speak after him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a question of question and reply. No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu, even before you, Mr. Narayanan has raised his hand, he also wanted to say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Era Anbarasu has made an allegation regarding the problem facing under the Tamil Nadu Government and he has also said that the Central Government also should rush to the help of the people. Therefore, no allegations are made. Therefore, whatever you want to say, you say it, but don't make any allegations. Don't put it in the way of reply.

SHRI P.G.NARAYANAN: No reply. *(Interruptions)*. On this issue I have to say *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you presume it is reply? It is not a reply. No, no. You are also violating the rules, I am sorry. He is not giving any reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unnecessarily you are mistaking him. Please don't mistake him unnecessarily. Has he no chance to speak on the floor of the House if it is within the rules?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a reply

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN. Sir, the drinking water problem in Madras City is a long standing problem. During the DMK rule, they proposed

Veeranam project which has miserably failed During the Emergency Madam Indira Gandhi announced the Telugu Ganga Project but it was not implemented by the Congress Government of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra During the MGR's regime we have advanced sufficient amount to Andhra Pradesh Government The present Tamil Nadu Government is taking all necessary and effective steps to combat this water problem (*Interruptions*) Sir there had been failure of monsoon in the catchment area adjoining the Madras City Hence there had not been enough storage I admit in the tanks New our Government made elaborate arrangement to get water from Neyveli through rail transport We are doing our best in the area of distribution Sir rain and water is not in the province of State Government or Central Government So I request the Congress Members to pray for enough rain in Tamil Nadu especially in Madras City In this connection I would request Shri Narasimha Rao Government to implement the Cauvery Tribunal award immediately which will help to solve the drinking water problem and help irrigation throughout Tamil Nadu

Sir I want to raise another important matter Regarding the postponement of Ranipet Assembly election (*Interruptions*)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It does not go on record Now papers Laid on the Table Shri Arvind Netamji

**(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA)
Sir kindly see that it does not go on record It cannot go on record

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It does not go on record I have already told

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded

13 06 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd Bhopal for 1991-92 and statements for delay in laying these Reports

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act 1956
 - (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the Working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal for the year 1990 91
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal for the year 1990 91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon
- (I Placed in the library See No LT 3912/93)
- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal for the year 1991 92
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal for the year 1991 92

317 <i>Papers Laid</i>	VAISAKHA 7 1915 (SAKA)	<i>Papers Laid</i> 318
<p>alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon</p>		<p>31st March, 1992 (Revenue Receipts - Indirect Taxes)</p>
		(Placed in Library See No LT-3915/93)
<p>(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above</p>		<p>(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No 7 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March 1992 (Posts and Telecommunications)</p>
<p>(Placed in the Library See No LT-3913/93)</p>		(Placed in the Library See No LT-3916/93)
<p>Standards of weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules 1993.</p>		<p>(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No 1 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Civil)</p>
<p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1993, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification NO G S R 252 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1993, under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976</p>		<p>(Placed in the Library See No LT-3917/93)</p>
<p>(Placed in the Library, See No LT-3914/93)</p>		<p>(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the year 1991-92, (Hindi and English versions)</p>
<p>Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No.4 of 1993) for the year ended 31.3.92 etc.</p>		<p>(Placed in Library, See No LT-3918/93)</p>
<p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY) I beg to lay on the Table-</p>		<p>(3) A copy of the Union Government, Appropriation Accounts (Telecommunication Services) for the year 1991-92, (Hindi and English versions)</p>
<p>(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution -</p>		<p>(Placed in the Library See No LT-3919/93)</p>
<p>(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No 4 of 1993) for the year ended the</p>		<p>(4) A copy of the Union Government, Finance Accounts for the year 1991-92, (Hindi and English versions)</p>
		(Placed in the Library See No LT-3920/93)
		<p>(5) A copy of the Union government, Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the</p>

[Sh. M.V. Chandrasekhara Murthy]

year 1991-92, (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in the Library See No LT-3921/93)

Review on the working of and Annual report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Department Corporation Ltd. Hyderabad: For 1st October 1986 to 31 March 1988 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the period from the 1st October, 1986 to the 31st March, 1988.
 - (ii) Annual report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the period from the 1st October, 1986 to the 31st March, 1988, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in the Library See No. LT-3922/93)
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in the Library, See No. LT-3923/93)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1986-87, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in the Library, See No. LT-3924/93)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in the Library, See No. LT-3925/93)

- (2) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in the Library, See No. LT-3922-3925/93)

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No.10 of 1992) - (commercial) - State Farma Corporation of India Limited under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

(Placed in the Library, See No. Lt-3926/93)

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for 1990-91 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): lbg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Schools of planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (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-3927/93)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the government on the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 1990-91.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-3928/93)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, new Delhi, for the year 1991-92, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for the year 1991-92

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above

(Placed in Library See No. LT-3929/93)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1990-91

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1990-91. together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1990-91.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions)

showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above

(Placed in Library See No LT-3930/93)

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92

(10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above

[Placed in Library See No LT-3931/93]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year of 1991-92

(12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above

[Placed in the Library See No LT-3932/93]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National

Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92

(14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above

(Placed in Library, See No LT-3933/93)

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum Calcutta, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited accounts

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above

(Placed in Library, See No LT-3934/93)

13.06 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-Fifth Report and Forty-Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (Lucknow)
Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi

and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee

13.07¹/₂ hrs.

(1) Forty-Fifth Report on Avoidable extra expenditure on import of sugar

(2) Forty-Sixth Report on Action Taken on Third Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Non-materialisation of the Scheme for construction of staff quarters

13.07 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES
Sixteenth Report
Nineteenth Report
Twentieth Report
and
Minutes

[English]

SHRI K PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports and the Minutes of the sittings relating thereto (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes -

- 1) Sixteenth Report of Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs-Banking Division)-Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- 2) Nineteenth Report on Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Civil Aviation)-Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Airports Authority
- 3) Twentieth Report on Ministry of Steel-Reservations for the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
First Report

[English]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (Lucknow) Sir I beg to present the first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (1993-94) of the Ministry of External Affairs

13.08 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS

First Report

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDAS (Udupi) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the First Report of the Department Related Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (1993-94) of the Department of Space

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Chedi Paswan

SHRI CHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir my name is 'Chedi Paswan and not 'Chedi Paswan'

13.08¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

**Seventh and Eighth Reports and
Minutes.**

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) Sir I beg to present the Seventh and Eighth Report and the Minutes of the sittings relating there to

[Sh. Chhedri Paswan]

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*)

13.09 hrs.

At this Stage, Shri P.G. Narayanan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Narayanan, kindly go to your seats. The zero Hour is not taken with seriousness. If you were to be here, it cannot be recorded. So, kindly go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Shri P.G. Narayanan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly take your seats. Shri Arjun Singh to make a statement now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, we are walking out in protest because we are not given an opportunity to speak.

13.10 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P.G. Narayanan and some other hon. Members left the House.

13.11 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[*English*]

Setting up of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise with pleasure to

announce the setting up of a National Credit Fund for Women, called the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. This proposal has been under the consideration of the Government for some time and I am happy to state that we have now finalised the matter.

Institutional credit is known to be an important tool for social change. Unfortunately, however, access to such credit has usually been quite limited for the poor, particularly for poor women. Usually these women in the formal sector need repeated doses of credit through informal grass root mechanisms at minimum transaction costs. Since the formal banking structure is not always geared to respond to this need, it was decided to set up the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. I am confident that this Kosh will meet the long-standing demand for better funding of the credit needs of poor women in the informal sector. The Kosh will be extending credit to non-governmental organisations established in the field of credit and allied activities and these NGOs, in turn, will be extending credit to poor women at the grass roots level. The Kosh will formulate suitable criteria for NGOs to be eligible to receive credit assistance under this scheme. I am happy to announce that we have kept the credit structure on par with other soft lending schemes of the Government. The ultimate beneficiaries will be getting this ensure that the Government remains an activist partner in the economic empowerment of women. I am happy to announce that an amount of Rs.31 crores has been released in the year 1992-93 for this Kosh. This amount of Rs. 31 crores is expected to generate substantial lending during the next five to six years to benefit poor women. The Kosh has been set up as a registered society with a General Body and a Governing Board to manage its affairs. The Government Board will have representatives from Government Departments, Ministries, NGOs and professionals and experts in the field of credit. The Kosh will provide for the creation of a risk fund, will extend credit education and ensure Group Insurance cover for the loanee women. The Kosh will commence its operations shortly.

Setting up of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

Sir, I commend this endeavour to this august House

13.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser) Will the people belonging to all the section be kept in the newly constituted Board

SHRI ARJUN SINGH He should be my endeavour

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATYA (Ujjain) How much provision has been made for it?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH Rs 31 crores

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) While welcoming this entire measure, may I enquire from the Minister when we are likely to have the implementation of the Indira Mahila Yojana without which I think we are going to be very piecemeal in our approach to the development of women

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (North Bombay) This declaration is worth welcoming. We would like to have a two and a half hour discussion on the subject as to how the cooperation of women can be had

If the minister is ready to have a discussion on it, it would be a better course

SHRI ARJUN SINGH I am ready for any type of discussion. It is for the hon. Speaker to decide whether a discussion should be held or not

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now matters under Rule 377 Shri Shraavan Kumar Patel

(i) **Need to take steps for immediate conversion at Jabalpur-Gondia-Chandelpur railway line.**

[*English*]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur) Sir, the conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia-Chandelpur line has been approved by the Government in two phases - the first phases in the Eighth Plan is between Chandelpur and Gondia and later between Jabalpur and Gondia

In the Railway Consultative Committee meetings and through several letters, I have been impressing upon the Minister of Railways that the conversion work should be taken up simultaneously from both sides, that is from Chandelpur to Gondia on one side which I understand has already started and from Jabalpur to Gondia on the other side. This would generate employment opportunities to the tribals of Madhya Pradesh and would fulfil a long-cherished dream of lakhs of people of Jabalpur region, as this conversion will open corridor between the South and the North and thereby help millions of tribals and backward people to join the mainstream of economic development

I, therefore, urge upon the minister of Railways to ensure that the conversion work for both sides, i.e. Chandelpur to Gondia and from Jabalpur towards Gondia is taken up simultaneously and expeditiously

(ii) **Need to ensure electrification of every ward in the tribal villages by Rural Electricity Corporation.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a village which has been given electric connection by the Rural

[Sh Manku Ram Sodi]

Electrification Corporation under the Tribal Sub Plan has been declared as electrified. There are a number of wards in a village located at distant places and the local panchayat has been entrusted the responsibility of electrifying the remaining wards. There is no source of income with Tribal Panchayats. It is not possible for the panchayats to perform the job of providing electric connection to the remaining wards of the village. This situation is creating a sense of jealousy among the people.

The Central Government is therefore requested to approve the scheme of electrification of every ward by the R E C in the Tribal Sub plan areas. In the existing system of providing electric connection, there is no likelihood of providing electric connection to every house of tribal villages under this Sub plan even in the next fifty years.

(iii) Need to provide Financial Assistance for ongoing Irrigation Projects of Orissa.

[English]

DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) The irrigation projects in Orissa, particularly the on-going projects, have been facing severe financial crunch. Besides Suvamarekha inter-State multi-purpose project, there are four major irrigation projects namely, Upper Indravati, Rangali, Upper Kolab and Potteru which have been approved since 1978, 1973, 1975 and 1973. Till today, these projects have not been completed. There are 12 on-going irrigation projects including Hanharjore, Harbhanga, Upper Jonk, Badanalla and Dev Baghua which have been approved since 1978, 1979, 1981, 1992, 1978 respectively. These projects have the irrigation potential to cater to the need of the entire State. But the State Government is not in a position to bear more than Rs 300 crores for these projects and with amount these projects cannot be completed. So, it is very necessary to obtain

funds from World Bank to bear the cost of these projects. The State Government has made an estimate of Rs 5300 crores for these projects. In the interest of a backward State like Orissa which is faced with drought, flood, cyclone or some natural calamity or the other every year, it is necessary to clear the proposal of the State Government and request for World Bank assistance to get early sanction of Rs 5300 crores.

I request that funds desired by the Government of Orissa for the on-going major and medium irrigation projects be arranged by the Centre from the World Bank during the current financial year.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The approved portion of the text will only be recorded.

(iv) Need to discontinue levy of toll tax in respect of bridges where construction cost has already been recovered.

[Translation]

SHRIMOCHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the amount spent on the construction of bridges on rivers is recovered through toll tax and more over the recovery of toll tax is also justified. But there are many bridges in respect of which the construction cost has been recovered along with interest so it is not justified to continue charging toll tax on them. There are hundreds of bridges whose construction cost had been recovered even 10 or 20 years ago but even then the toll tax is being recovered on those bridges. Every year contracts for those bridges are being awarded. Thus the recovery of toll tax causes the common people to suffer. The Central Government is therefore, requested to discontinue the levy of toll tax in respect of the bridges where construction cost has already been recovered. I would like to request the State Governments as well as the Central Government to take action in this matter urgently.

(v) Need to open Degree College and Navodaya Vidyalayas at certain places in Kanpur dehat district in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kanpur Dehat in U.P. is a newly created district which is very backward. It is completely backward in the field of education. Although it has a population of nearly 30 lakh, six Tehsils, 7 Town Area Committees, 167 Nyay Panchayats and 1430 Gramsabhas, yet there is no degree college, Higher Secondary Schools, Girls Schools, Montessori school and hostel.

We, therefore, request the Central Government to open two degree colleges, three Central Schools in Bilhour, Sara and Ghatampur respectively and two Navodaya Vidyalayas in Rasulabad and Chaubaipur respectively.

(vi) Need to take steps for commissioning a 3000 line C-Dot Exchange at Puri, Orissa

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, one 2000-Line Remote Line Unit (RLU) was scheduled for commissioning at Puri in Orissa for which order was placed by the department of Telecommunications, New Delhi. Subsequently, it was assessed that 2000-Line Remote Line Unit will be insufficient and there will be frequent technical problems if RLU is commissioned at Puri as the distance between Puri and the Main E-10B, Exchange at Bhubaneswar will be approximately 60 kms. Therefore, subsequently, a 3000-Line C-DOT exchange was proposed for installation at Puri. Accordingly, project estimate was sanctioned by CGMT, Orissa in April, 1992. So far, the building work for installing this exchange has been completed and equipment is yet to be received from M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Limited. The target date for installation is over.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps for commissioning of the Exchange.

(vii) Need to protect the interests of workers employed in Jamalpur Workshop, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHAMANDA MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition of 131 year old Jamalpur Railway Workshop which was famous for its quality work and efficiency throughout the country, has been deteriorating day by day. The labourers are being retrenched due to reduction in capacity. The efficient and skilled labourers of this Workshop have produced a number of highly sophisticated equipments and spare parts of machineries and reduced our dependence on foreign countries to a great extent.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government that

1. The charge of those 335 components which have been manufactured in the workshop should be handed over to them.
2. The number of box wagons should be increased.
3. Wagon repair work should be increased and wagons should be entrusted.
4. The manufacture of coaches and wagons should be undertaken.
5. The spare parts and components of the imported D.M.U. trains should again be produced in the workshop.
6. The existing vacancies of 6000 labourers should be filled up.

(viii) **Need to supply adequate quantity of kerosene to Ranchi in Bihar**

SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to inform you that there is acute shortage of kerosene oil in my parliamentary constituency Ranchi. This is a tribal dominated area and is quiet backward. The residents of this place use kerosene oil for all purpose including marriages, irrigation etc. The residents of urban areas use kerosene for cooking purposes. Due to heavy cut in supply of kerosene affected from January, the people are facing a lot of difficulties. The short supply of kerosene is causing a lot of inconvenience to the students because they are unable to undertake their studies as well as marriages ceremonies are also being affected.

I, therefore, urge the Government to make arrangements for the adequate supply of kerosene oil to Ranchi.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*)

14.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1993-94

[English]

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall

now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

As has already been announced by the hon. Speaker yesterday, the Members willing to send their cut motions will send them within 15 minutes, indicating the Serial Number of the cut motions that they would like to move.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to the best of my recollection, the last debate on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence was held in September 1991. That is amongst the other reasons underlying the crucial importance of this particular discussion.

I submit, Sir, that to better examine this very important Demand for Grant, we have firstly to identify the yardstick against which we are judging this Demand. Secondly, you have to attempt to specify some of the very special circumstances of today that confront the nation; and it is only against these two that we ought to, thereafter,

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 payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second Column thereof against Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Defence for the year 1993-94 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 30th March, 1993		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
Ministry of Defence					
16	Ministry of Defence	286,06,00,000	13,64,00,000	1330,30,00,000	68,21,00,000
17	Defence Pensions	396,45,00,000		1982,22,00,000	
18	Defence Services Army	1624,74,00,000		8123,67,00,000	
19	Defence Services Navy	182,81,00,000		984,06,00,000	
20	Defence Services Air Force	520,99,00,000		2604,92,00,000	
21	Defence Ordnance Factories	354,47,00,000		114,25,00,000	
22	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		915,61,00,000		4578,09,00,000

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Jaswant Singh thirdly examine the present Demand for Grant as indeed some of the long term trends of Defence expenditure that we have been following and the consequences of those Defence expenditures

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I am mindful of the time constrain and I would only set out what would be the ideal way to assess this very important Demand for Grant I will endeavour to do so, but in the process of doing so and being mindful of the time that is available for this debate, I shall necessarily have to abridge my submission and take great many things as self-evident Wherever I do so however, I will specify and not state what is either contained in the Report of the Ministry of Defence or has been stated somewhere else or is likely to be taken up elsewhere

I do submit that as a proper yardstick of assessment particularly in the Ministry of Defence, as indeed also in the Ministry of External affairs, we can only judge the functioning either of the Ministry of Defence or of the Ministry of External Affairs against stated and given objectives That is where my fundamental difficulty lies the second yardstick is that in examining the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence one ought to try and not to examine an individual year's Grant The attempt should be to identify a longer term perspective but because the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence is to be examined in detail, on an year to year basis that exercise too, of course, is important But in an important debate like this, the yardstick must be long term Now, Sir, what is my difficulty against these two stated yardsticks?

Firstly briefly I will have to resubmit what I have said in this House There is no articulated Defence Policy that the nation has Whenever this has been asked of the Government the Government has said that the tasks allotted to the three service headquarters are the policies of the Government I submit, Sir, that a distinction

has to be made between a task and a policy Quite often the task of the Service Headquarters is really a self-adopted task and that self-adopted task moves from the service headquarter upwards to the Defence Ministry and flows down back on to the service Headquarters as the Governments directie I submit, Sir, that this aspect which I am pointing out that there is no document specifying or detailing the Defence Policy of the country is a matter of concern, a concern that has been voiced earlier also

Very briefly I wish to submit that there is then an absence of a sense of history, of strategic thought perhaps because of which an absence of timely decision making Let me point out why I submit, Sir, about the sense of history Since 1947 the nation is engaged in many conflicts Official history of only the 1948 conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has been released so far The official history not even of 1965 ops, leave alone of 1971 ops, leave alone the operations undertaken as OPS Pawan, has been released by the Defence Ministry There is a point in this Unless an official history is released the lessons of those particular operations cannot and will not devolve down The lessons will not be learnt and if the lessons are not learnt, a proper historical sense will also not develop And, in the absence of a proper historical sense there will be absence of appropriate strategic thought I do not wish to elaborate this point because the point speaks for itself There is then no formal examination of policy If there was a policy that existed, the formal examination of it would follow, because we engage at least in this annual exercise once a year But, in reality there has been any formal examination for example of the OPS Pawan? What are the lessons learnt out of OP Pawan and whether those lessons have devolved down to the three service headquarters and down to the unit level because OP Pawan was an exercise which has left many lessons I would be reverting to that in a minute

When I say no examination of policy, I have to go no further than to cite the hon Prime Minister Very recently while addressing the

Naval Commander's Conference it was reported that he mentioned the need for the establishment of an institution whether through Committee or otherwise but that the Defence Ministry ought to have an examination of this policy at the turn of this century. It is a different matter whether the hon. Prime Minister was really giving voice to a stray thought or he was giving voice to a formal statement of policy but if there existed a formal methodology for examination of policy, certainly for the hon. Defence Minister such a thing would not have arisen. Why do I say that there is no examination of the policy? It is because the figures speak for themselves.

I was discussing this with some friends the other day. Between 1980 and 1993 that is today, to the best of my ability to calculate and recollect properly there have been 13 Defence Ministers. I would be very happy to be proven wrong on this figure. For five and a half years in that period from 1980 to 1993 there was no Defence Ministers. I would be very happy again if I am proven wrong.

With very high regard for the great experience that the hon. Prime Minister brings to his office and with such distinction but I do submit in all humility that even the hon. Prime Minister with all the experience that he has cannot do justice to the Ministry of Defence if he holds it simultaneously with other responsibilities.

In these 13 years, from 1980 to 1993 we have had 13 Defence Ministers for five and a half years there was no Defence Minister and I do submit that policy examination is amongst many other things which will in consequence suffer.

I need hardly point out that in these 13 years there have been roughly six Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Staff and six Defence Secretaries. But somewhere roughly on an average I find that the Defence Minister's tenure is about eight to nine months and the Chief's tenure is two and the Defence Secretary's tenure is about two. This is not a sufficient tenure for the factor of continuity that the Defence Ministry must have because I

started as a yardstick that the we must examine in the long term.

Why do I say long term? To me of course it is self-evident but it is best illustrated if I point out what is not being done. The Defence Seventh Five Year Plan was approved and it had already run three years of its life. Having run three years of its life the Defence Seventh Five Year Plan was then approved by the then Government with a clear definition that this Defence Five Year Plan is approved without any financial commitment. When I point out long term when I say that decision making is important then this certainly is not decision making. You approve a Defence Five Year Plan you approve it three years after it is run and then you say that this is without any financial commitment. What is the fate of the Defence Eighth Five Year Plan? To the best of my knowledge it is to run from 1990 to 1995. To the best of my knowledge the Defence Eighth Five Year Plan is yet not approved because if it is approved we do not know what its financial allocations are. And where are those financial allocations? What is the size of the Defence Eighth Five Year Plan further what were the actual achievements against the stated objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are the two yardsticks against which I have said, we have to examine the present Defence Budget. But I had also said that I would attempt to list not all but certainly some which to my mind are the especial circumstances of today.

What are these? I call them the factors of compound uncertainties. The special circumstances today are the factors of compound uncertainty and the first uncertainty is about the nature of conflict which the Defence Ministry will have to contend with. But if it is true that conventional conflict what we have been examining it and our understanding of it has receded somewhat as a possibility then it is also true it has not entirely eliminated as a possibility. But what compounds the situation is that the nature of conflict creates difficulties for proper planning in the Ministry of Defence. Is it going to be open conflict? Is it going to be

unstated open conflict, a proxy war of low intensity or medium intensity? Or, is it going to be a combination of all these that the Defence Ministry will have to contend with? That is why I say that this factor of uncertainty about the nature of conflict is a factor that the Defence Ministry has to understand. It is not an easy assessment that the Defence Ministry has to undertake. But that really begs a question because if it is not an easy assessment, it is also not an assessment which the Defence Ministry cannot or need not undertake.

Sir, there is the second factor of compound uncertainty, which is the uncertainty about our security environment. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence has listed some of these. Very briefly, Sir, let me share my views with the honourable Prime Minister.

The end of the cold war is not the end of regional conflicts. And if the end of the cold war is not the end of regional conflicts, then therefore, defence preparedness given the complex nature of today's conflict, must continue. But there is a difficulty here and that difficulty is that the relative immobility or the relative predictability of response of the two blocs is gone. When the globe was divided into a system of blocs, then relative discipline prevailed but that is now not available as a factor of planning. This compounds the difficulties of the Defence Ministry. But at the same time it underlines the importance of something, that has to be done.

The third which is so obvious is that our neighbourhood is turbulent. But in the turbulence of our neighbourhood, there are two worries which the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry has perhaps not emphasised to the extent that I would have liked to have seen. Here I treat Afghanistan as a separate category. The continuing turbulence in Afghanistan has security consequences for India. I will not elaborate this further. The present phase that we are witnessing in some of the Central Asian Republics of former USSR their real status upon the demise of the former Soviet Union has consequences for the

nation's security. And because the linkages of Indian history with Central Asia are so ancient I do not have to even begin to identify how our security is directly affected by developments whether in Afghanistan or in Central Asia. There is another worry. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence has listed that, I am worried about the re-armament programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is possible that the Islamic Republic of Iran is undertaking its present re-armament programme to equip some of the losses of the Iraq Iran war. But as the major buyer of military hardware to day and given the historical linkages between India and Iran, I am worried about the path of military preparedness, on which Iran is set. And I am also worried about the fact of international Islamic fundamentalism.

I have one more worry, which is that the People's Republic of China has extended its trade and other relations with Myanmar. The influence of the People's Republic of China in Myanmar today is not what it was even three years back. The People's Republic of China, to my knowledge, Sir, is negotiating with Myanmar for the long term leasing of port outlets into the Bay of Bengal from the Government of Myanmar. I would, therefore, be very grateful if the Government of India share what information they have in this regard with me because I do not think that an access of the peoples republic of China on to the bay of Bengal from a long term lease that they acquired through the Government of Myanmar is necessarily of benefit or consonant with the security interests of India.

There is another factor of uncertainty and that does not affect the matter of today's debate that uncertainty is about the internal and economic situation of the country. And the economic has a direct consequences on the Demands of grants of the Ministry of Defence. Then, the uncertainty about the production and supply of military hardware. I do not wish to elaborate this point because it is self-evident, yet dependence on the former Soviet Union, the drying up of those sources, the connected difficulties all these are real concerns. Here I

would leave a request with the hon Prime Minister in his role and function and responsibilities as the Defence Minister Do not engage in confidence building only through public relations There are some very real difficulties with the three point formula that President Yeltsin has presented to the country and whether it is to tell his factories to expedite the supplies when the factories are not really ready, or when all the supplies are not really concentrated in the Republic of Russia or to go in for production here in the country which as a time lag of its own or to go in for production out of the country in a third country these are all worthy of examination certainly But to the extent that the critical shortages of arms that we have, I do not think confidence is really built only through public relations There is then a question which I treat as the security issue The factor of unresolved nuclear uncertainty In the face of all round and no doubt unconscious but to me very unhappy degradation of our conventional forces in the face of a nuclear peoples republic of China, of a self-declaredly nuclear Pakistan, a nuclear Central Asia Kazakhstan we do stand exposed and I am compelled to voice this uncertainty because of just three illustrations Now, I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to who deals with the nuclear question? To the best of my knowledge the Ministry of External Affairs deals with the aspects of disarmament The Department of Atomic Energy deals with nuclear power The Ministry of Defence has nothing to do with the nuclear question Then, who deals with this question? the IDSA or the BJP and why do I point out this because there is a relevance to this?

The point I am making is that a reputed columnist writing in a journal of some repute in the U S A has cited what is he called the 1990 nuclear crisis What were the facts? About the moved into the months of March, April 1990, three infantry divisions were moved into the State of Jammu and Kashmir because the situation there had deteriorated One division was moved to the best of my recollection to the State of Punjab because Punjab mented

consideration of that kind then and the armoured had been moved to Mahajan ranges to the best of my recollection for field firing or training

15.00 hrs.

Pakistan completed misguided the situation missed it then And this is how it was described by that journal of United states of America a certain chain of events then took place the United States Deputy Security Adviser the then U S Ambassador to Pakistan and the then Head of CIA, Mr Gates, said that nuclear weapons had been loaded on to the F 16s in Pakistan pilots were at the ready and it was only a question of asking them to take off This has been in part rebutted at places It has not yet been reputed authoritatively by the Government of India I put it like this because it is a matter of very deep concern about the security preparedness of the country

When I recollect very well that a very eminent scientist a very eminent man who was the then Minister of State for Defence Dr Raja Ramanna who to the best of my knowledge spoke in the other House in the middle of May and he conveyed his distress at the developments but he also suggested what would be the response of the Government of India should such a path be adopted by Pakistan

I do not want to be flippant about this matter The hon the Prime Minister has suggested a certain course of action It is not in consonance with what Dr Raja Ramanna had said then What has happened? Where has this divide come from?

15.02 hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*)

Why do I emphasise this I emphasise this because this matter has to be thought through This is a matter that can not be taken lightly This is not a matter that I refer to only because a certain U S journal has referred to it or a journalist

of some repute has referred to it. It is because it has the stamp of authority of certain functionaries of the Government of U.S.A. and which has not yet been denied officially, to the best of my knowledge, even by the Government of U.S.A. That is why it is necessary for the Government to come out authoritatively to think over this issue.

Here again I am not being flippant. With all due regard for the seniority and years of experience, if I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that if seven tonnes of RDX can land on the coast of Maharashtra, what is to prevent some mad man in the near future to land a one-tonne nuclear device also on the coast of Maharashtra?

That kind of nuclear profligacy, that kind of nuclear uncertainty today does prevail in the country's neighbourhood. That is why I emphasise this factor as a factor of uncertainty. I request the Government to think over this. It is after these yardsticks and these factors of uncertainty and security apparatus that I come to the factor of declining defence expenditure.

I am examining not just the Defence budget of 1993-94. I will really relate to just say roughly four to five years back, upto 1988-89. Here is a submission that I make that as a percentage of Central Government expenditure our Defence budget has declined from 16.3 per cent that it was in 1988-89 to about 13 per cent that it is today in 1993-94. Admittedly the Budget is higher in quantum terms. The total money available to the Ministry of Defence is more? But as a percentage of the total expenditure of the Central Government it has declined. I think that is percentage that worries me. Why does it worry me? Because, of course, as percentage of GDP also it has declined simultaneously from 2.8 per cent roughly. I do not have this year's figures to 2.1 in 1992-93 from 2.8 per cent in 1988-89. Now I am worried about this decline. If this decline was on account of reduced manpower, great efficiency, reduced security threats to the nation, better security climate, greater economising, one would be happy. Who can

possibly advocate the continued high expenditure on defence when there are critical shortages in the country like health, drinking water or roads? All these are critical factors. I am not suggesting that a constantly ascending defence expenditure ought to be the aim of any Government in this country. Not at all. But I am for it that when we are declining from 16.3 per cent to 3 per cent in the last four or five years, this is against virtually a global trend because here again, I rely on figures that read and attempt to educate myself a best this runs counter to all the expenditure in the whole of Asia, it runs counter, of course, to our principal neighbours, but it runs counter also to the Budget of the people's Republic of China, which has gone up by 12.5 per cent. Now, if India is the only country which is experiencing a declining graph in defence expenditure and that declining graph runs counter to a trend that we are witnessing certainly in Asia and certainly in our neighbourhood and if all other factors have remained constant, security, force levels, manpower, expenditure, modernisation, if all these factors even if they had remained constant, Sir, even then the decline would worry me and I would request the Government of India and the honourable the Prime Minister to explain this because here again I could be well corrected. Why do I say this? For example, pay and allowances. If I combine pay and allowances and stores and let me just take the Army. The pay and allowances of the Army in the 1993-94 Budget are Rs 4,598 crores. This amount of Rs 4,598 crores is pay and allowances, and stores expenditure is Rs 3,267 crores. The total of these two put together is a total of Rs 7,865 by my simple arithmetic. Now pay and allowances, Sir, I am only talking in the context of the Army include auxiliary forces and civilian and stores expenditure incidentally includes petrol oil lubricants, it includes ordnance store, it includes provisions, vehicles and related stores pertaining to maintenance. Now, if these two, Sir, pay and allowances and stores expenditure only of the Army are taken into account, that Rs 7,865 crores, that is roughly almost 75 per cent of the total allocation for the Army. It is a very great worry for me. It is worry about whose

aspects, I do not have to explain certainly not the implications of it to the hon Prime Minister. Look at the capital expenditure. I do not want to again go into detailed examinations of the capital expenditure because capital expenditure in other terms is the nation's investment for the future of its security because capital expenditure is synonymous with modernisation. I am very worried about Indian Navy. I am very worried about it. Because I have some of my handwritten figures here. I would be happy if I were corrected because it is only my own efforts. The actual bill for 1988-89 on capital expenditure capital expenditure just for the sake of my understanding, not because the other Members do not already know this, but, Sir, for my own understanding, the capital expenditure bill really comes out of the capital equipment that arrives because the equipment is worked out with credits etc. In 1988-89 the Navy had a capital expenditure of Rs 1026 crores. In 1993-94 it is Rs 1069 crores from Rs 1026 crores to Rs 1069 crores, the increase from 1988-89, not from last year, is only 4.19 percent. On capital intensive service like the Navy you default on capital expenditure and unfortunately in capital expenditure it is, not like purchasing groceries, one cannot enter the shop and purchase a tablet of soap of one's own preference. Capital expenditure outlays are always long-term outlays. I am worried about the Navy's figures of capital outlay because someone has to pay somewhere. If you have altered the role and the concept of the Indian Navy, then we have a right to know and the nation has a right to know. If the inflow is not there, the Ministry of Defence cannot place orders, the Ministry of Defence cannot place orders because the budgetary allocations are not there. Vessels are not built overnight and if vessels are not built overnight, then capital outlay should be increased for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

Sir, while participating in the General Debate on the General Budget, I had made some broad observations on the Defence Budget. This Defence Budget barely meets the essentials. It is not a Budget for development. It is a Budget which will barely maintain the *status quo*. It is in

this evolving situation of uncertainties that the Ministry of Defence addressed itself to a mere maintenance of the *status quo*. This, I submit, can only be done at the cost of national security. I have a second observation to make and I would request the hon Prime Minister to explain this point in the Ministry of Defence as a whole, all our services have today arrived at a situation wherein the inflow of the capital equipment is declining, but the budgetary outflow of capital expenditure as a whole is going up, because we are going to pay for the vast acquisition of capital equipment. The flow of capital equipment is declining but capital expenditure is ascending. It is the hitus. When seen in the light of what I have pointed out just now that as worried some I would like to give just two examples. If the main battle tank is to be introduced into the Indian Army, then the Ministry of Defence must be able to order for those tanks, it must be able to place orders and it must be able to place sufficient orders so that the pre-production trials are conducted to some satisfaction. If the orders are to be placed now, the moneys have to be found so that the tanks will become available to the Army when we intend them to become available.

Now, I have one more difficulty with this Defence Budget. I recognise that all Budgets cannot possibly be made with all kinds of contingencies, but there are some significant provisions that have not been made in this Budget. I submit that even a routine rise of costs to the Ministry of Defence on account of what the Government has itself done in other respects, such as railway freight hike, the possibility of hike in petroleum prices etc., have not been included in this Defence Budget. This is a very big and strategic lacuna in this Defence Budget. The question of oil exists, this lacuna exists in the General Budget itself and if it exists in the General Budget itself, then it devolves and falls on the Defence Budget also. This is a major weakness that some of the provisions of increased prices, which are the consequences of what the Government's right hand is doing, have not been provided in the Budget of the Ministry of Defence.

There is no provision to the best of my knowledge and I would be happy to be corrected by the hon. the Prime Minister. I could have faltered in the exactness of my figure but from the rough calculation, that I have made the cost to the Ministry of Defence due to the unified exchange rate is going to be anywhere between Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1400 crores of additional expenditure. If it was the Government's decision to have a unified exchange rate, surely the Government could have provided for an additional Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1400 crores in the Ministry of Defence Budget so that this gap does not remain uncovered. By my calculation, at least Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1400 crores are unprovided for in the Budget of the Ministry of Defence.

I submit what are the consequences of this. The consequences are that you cannot cut in the Defence Budget yet keep placing simultaneously, more demands on the services and still maintaining the same Army, the same Navy and the same Air force. Something has to give and in our case, what has given, I say, with utmost seriousness is the combat effectiveness of our Armed Forces.

Very briefly I will conclude by submitting that my single greatest worry is the state of preparedness and combat effectiveness of our Armed forces.

All great nations, I have subscribed to this all my life—I am not saying so because I am uttering something militarists, but I do passionately believe that all great nations have to have great military traditions. It is an integral of the nation core of being. In the evolution of great military traditions, it is the function of the Government of the day to ensure that the combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces is maintained. What are the constituents of combat effectiveness? It is the state of equipment, state of training and the amount of welfare that you provide to your officers and other ranks, above all, it is the state of morale. I submit with all humility that profligate employment of the Armed Forces combined with constant *ad hocism* has eroded our combat

effectiveness. I again submit that Operation Pawan is a grim reminder of the lessons of 1962 which we are again not learning, which we are not recounting and that it is also a warning. I will not elaborate either of these two points.

But I do submit there are three or four things which I leave with the hon. the Prime Minister as suggestions or thoughts. It is for him to consider, a man very senior to me both in years, experience and in the great many decades of service that he brings to public life of our country. But if I submit these things to him, I am not submitting them in any combative form I am submitting these as distillation of my worries. Please reduce in the Ministry of Defence the time lag between decision-making and its implementation. Mr. Prime Minister, you cannot do it yourself. The Ministry of Defence is not a part time job. If I cited earlier the statistics, it is not to be little the hon. the Prime Minister as an individual but it is only to emphasise the importance of the job.

Secondly, I submit, do not appoint committees, commissions, enquiries, the findings of which you do not wish or intend to implement. Here, I am directly pointing to a committee that was appointed under the chairmanship of my good friend, a former Minister of State for Defence, Shri Arun Singh. That was the intention of the Government, not to implement what Arun Singh Committee has done. Do not repeat such exercise.

I have just one or two important questions to ask. I do wish to know who is responsible for the defence of the country. If we ask the Ministry of Defence, they will say that Service Headquarters are responsible. I am not being flippant or reactions when I ask this question, who is responsible for the defence of the country? By a process that we are witnessing today, if I were to ask this question, the question is thrown back at the doors of the Service Headquarters and it will bounce back.

I leave another thought with the Prime Minister. We are possibly the only democracy

in the World where the Chiefs of the Staff of the three Services, are not part of the Government. Of course, I am not going into the history of how this came about but we are possibly the only democracy where the three Service Chiefs are not part of the Government at all. Please reflect on this and rectify it.

I leave for the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister a fifth point, a plan of action for the Ministry of Defence. I appeal to my colleagues in Parliament that it is time that Parliament reflected upon demanding of the Government, whichever Government is in office, whoever is holding the responsibility, the Parliament must ask of that Government, a certification and a demand is to be placed on that Government, that the Government certifies to the Parliament about the combat worthiness of the armed forces. I make this demand in all seriousness, as something that this Parliament ought to adopt and expect of this Government. The Parliament is to demand of this Government, irrespective of which Government is in power, and such certification ought not to be provided by the Government unless they have themselves very deeply and very exhaustively examined what lies in such a certification.

My next two suggestions are repetitions but they bear repetition. Please reflect again upon the decision-making processes in the Ministry of Defence and streamline them.

Thirdly, please think about your nuclear policy and straighten it out.

Fourthly, in the uncertain days of today, there is no stinginess that we can afford so far as defence RD is concerned. Defence RD is your investment in self-reliance and in your future. Do not be stingy with that.

My final recommendation is that the time has come for the Government to reflect very deeply and to examine very closely the entire manpower policy, the Force levels that we are presently following and to come to the right

conclusion after examining these.

I conclude by sharing a thought. It is a Rajasthani quote. That when we in Rajasthan draw the sword out of its sheath, we do not draw it flippantly. In the same light, as a Rajasthani, I would like to share with the Prime Minister, a thought about our three Services, about our armed forces:

Do not blunt the sword of State,
Do not draw it from the sheath
unless you wish to employ it,
Do not wave it empty in the air,
Do not sheath it without its reward.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour). I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Defence Services-Army be reduced to Rs. 1."

/Failure to have a smaller standing army along with a target reserve / (4)

"That the demand under the Head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1 "

/Failure to encourage domestic production of arms and discourage purchase from abroad./ (5)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Services Army be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to effect appropriate economy as per recommendations made./ (24)

/Failure to develop the Main Battle Tank 'Arjun' to production stage./ (25)

/Failure to develop the Light Combat Aircraft for the Indian Air Force./ (26)

/Failure to build and maintain a strong Territorial Army./ (27)

/Failure to build adequate and strong training Institutes for the defence personnel./ (28)

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"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re 1 "

/Failure to build an adequate and strong medical service for the army personnel /(29)

/Failure to stop malpractices in Defence deals /(6)

/Failure to establish and practice a progressive and enlightened research personnel policy /(30)

That the Demand under the Head Defence services-army be reduced to Re 1 "

/Failure to build a proper monitoring structure for the various military works /(31)

/Failure to recruit persons from the backward classes and minority communities in defence services /(7)

Failure to use National cadet Corp to impart military training to a substantial number of youth / (32)

That the Demand under the Head Capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re 1 "

That the demand under the Head Defence Services-Navy be reduced to Re 1

/Failure to stop import of defence articles thereby reducing the employment potential of the country /(8)

/Failure to formulate and apply a proper training policy in the Indian Navy /(33)

/Failure to stop foreign multinational from entering the sphere of defence production thereby endangering the indigenous industries /(9)

/Failure to institute proper inventory management system in the Indian Navy /(34)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) I beg to move

/Failure to formulate a proper weapon acquisition policy /(35)

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re 1 "

"That the demand under the Head Defence Services-Air Force be reduced to Re 1

/Failure to stop malpractices in defence deals /(10)

/Failure to develop advanced Jet Training facility /(36)

/Failure to modernise and expand the defence production units with a view to generating more employment opportunities /(11)

/Failure to acquire the proper electronic surveillance system /(37)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ujubera) I beg to move

/Failure to formulate and apply proper inventory management and control system in Indian Air Force /(38)

That the demand under the Head ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100 "

/Failure to institute proper induction and promotion system in the Indian Air Force /(39)

Need to increase indigenous defence production and to reduce import to achieve self-reliance in defence /(22)

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishnagar) I beg to move

Need to reject joint Naval exercise with US

PROF RAS SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) I beg to move

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be Reduced to Re 1 ”

Failure to make effective efforts for making atom bomb in order to make the Indian Army sophisticated, powerful and self-dependent in all respect /(40)

Failure to protect the interest of ex-servicemen /(41)

Failure to stop malpractices in the purchase of arms aircrafts and other necessary items from various countries for defence needs of the country /(42)

Failure to make the nation self-dependent in field of defence production and research /(43)

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100

Need to provide all the necessary facilities to the army personnel especially those posted in border areas /(44)

Need to impart compulsory military training to all the able bodied youths of the country and to introduce N C C scheme in schools and colleges /(45)

Need to check widespread malpractices and irregularities in recruitment melas organised by the defence forces /(46)

Need to strengthen Air force and Navy by ensuring allround development /(47)

Need to check pilgerage of arms and ammunition from the Ordnance factory /(48)

Need to avoid use of Army for civil purposes to curb communal disturbances and maintain

law and order /(49)

Need to raise again the Ajmer Regiment and the Merkada Battalion in the Indian Army /(50)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) Sir I rise to support the demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry

At the beginning, I do not share the pessimistic formulation of Shri Jaswant Singhji when he talked about the combat effectiveness of the armed forces

I am certain that the Government has taken all necessary steps to ensure the security of this great nation and also provided the wherewithal for armed forces to cater for any sort of threat that might emerge in the near future a policy in the long-term perspective

Sir, the world has undergone a drastic change in the post cold-war era, one did expect that the international situation, the security environment will be conducive to bringing permanent solution by formulating a collective security system under the United Nations. But the situation that has developed after the breakdown of the Soviet Union has brought about a situation, a security environment full of uncertainty and instability. This is mainly because of two reasons. The first reason is the lack of multi-polarity in the present world order wherein one military super power has emerged which is capable of dictating terms the world over. The second is that after the breakdown of the Soviet Union, there is the rise in national and ethnic sectarian conflicts in the erstwhile Soviet Union wherein the large stockpiles of arms have been dumped, there is a brain drain and there is the emerging danger of transfer of nuclear technology to powers which can afford to buy that sort of technology. Thus in the short term and long term, the international security environment will be governed by two factors. One factor is purely the economic factor. The battle for market has been started. As the time passes by, this battle will become more vicious. Therein emerges the danger of the

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developed countries going in for arms-twisting tactics in regard to the lesser developed countries to open their market. On the basis of this environment, the future alignments - various alignments - may be decided.

The second factor is the rise of fundamentalism. So, these two factors gain primacy at that point of time wherein the various alignments would be decided because, today, there is nothin which is in black and white. Everything is full of grey areas. As far as India is concerned, the collapse of the soveit Union has created a serious situation for our country so far as defence is concerned. So, on both these counts, whether economic or on the fundamentalism, there is a great cause of concern

The United States has initiated an initiative as far as disarmament in conventional arms is concerned. The five Permanent Members of the Security Council met and decided that there should be control in arms transfer. But the actions have not shown their sincerity. The passage of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly established the global arms register which requires all the Members of the United Nations to report their arms transfers and also to cater for the future reporting of procurement through production.

But what is essential in all these initiatives is the sincerity of the nation in reporting. But after these initiatives were taken by the Permanent Members of the Security Council, after the Iraq War, the United States had transferred 19 billion dollars of arms to 17 middle East countries. And also it extended guarantees to the Import Export Bank for arms transfer. So the actions of the United States do not go long with what the United States preaches. Also, the United States' President Mr Clinton has emphasised the arming of the Indian Ocean. This is a cause of great concern to the South Asian countries, the Middle East and basically the third world. This

is one factor which we will have to cater to when we own threat perception, on design of our Defence policy.

The second factor is Pakistan and its design. There was a talk of Operation Topak in 1984 under General Zia-ul-Haq and the basic concept of Operation topak though it was called an imaginary operation, but actions have been taken subsequent to the so-called formulation of that Operation Topak and what has happened in India today goes to prove that there is lot of truth in this Operation and its plan. Pakistan's basic design, basic foreign policy objective, the basic military strategy when it was designed, Pakistan opted for low cost option like the Britisher's rule of 150 years of dividing Hindus and Muslims and later creating Pakistan, was also Pakistan's design a create a permanent drift in this nation. Unfortunately, political parties in this country, namely, the Bharatiya Janata Party, RSS family has fallen under this trap. And I would say that Pakistan and the Bharatiya Janata Party together are leading this country to doom. (Interruptions)

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Do not equate BJP with Pakistan. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT: BJP's name should not be linked with Pakistan. There is no other nationalistic organisation like the BJP. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is sufficient. Now go on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: The Bharatiya Janata Party has cleverly practised pseudo-nationalism. When they talk of pseudo-secularism, what I find is that they are preaching pseudo-nationalism. Unfortunately, you may not be realising what you are doing. But your actions have helped Pakistan. Till 1987, the

situation in Jammu and Kashmir was not communal at all. But after you brought about this hydra of Ram-Janmabhoom-Babri Masjid issue (*Interruptions*)

Political considerations are fundamental to defence policy. That is why I have slightly disgressed. But what I would say is that you provide Pakistan with a time-bomb. Pakistan utilised it very cleverly in Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan succeeded in communalising the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI CHETAN P S CHAUHAN (Amroha) All this started only in 1971 when they fought a war and when India defeated Pakistan (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) It is not correct (*Interruptions*). There is nothing unparliamentary. You cannot tell a Member as to what he should speak and should not. You cannot stop a Member from saying what he wants to say (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI K D JESWANI You should also ask your Member to speak with restraint (*Interruptions*).

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT Mr Chanman, Sir, we are holding a discussion about the defence of the country. The hon Prime Minister is very much present here. You may please take the trouble of asking him as to how can we keep quiet in the matter that is regarding the defence of the country (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT We are talking about that only. I am talking about the policy of

Pakistan (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) Speak in such a good manner that we should also feel like thumping the desk.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT I will do even that. Basically I am speaking about the Pakistan's foreign policy objectives and Pakistan's strategy and that is where Pakistan has succeeded, that where, thanks to our country and fomenting terrorism in the entire nation. It succeeded as far as Punjab is concerned and Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. But Pakistan's next design is to foment minority terrorism in this country. And that is where, we come to the Bombay blasts. So Pakistan has cleverly utilised the macro-terrorism. It promoted drug trade consciously. From 1984 to 1986, the turnover from drugs trade in Pakistan was 3.2 billion dollars. This, of course, is unofficial account. The drugs trade was promoted by Pakistan, which came via the Pakistan border and an international drug chain was kept when the western sea border of India was utilised to transfer drugs to the gulf and thereon to the final destinations in Europe and the United States. And this drug money was used to fund Punjab terrorists and that is why, for the last one and a half years, when Maharashtra Government took firm action against the terrorists in Bombay - Rs 220 crore worth of drugs were apprehended and 1,200 cases were launched against the narcotic traders, drug runners and Punjab terrorists - and that is what has resulted in the Bombay blasts because people like Dawood Ibrahim were set up in places like Gulf by Pakistan. And unfortunately, these people could get hold on some of these institutions of the State, where the underworld ruled the Bombay. And thanks, during the last one and a half years to the policy of our Government, the underworld is on the run in Bombay and this has resulted in what we have recently experienced. So, this is a sort of strategy which Pakistan is attempting

One is the external threat against which we have to safeguard the border and the second is the internal threat. The Armed Forces have been

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given both these tasks of guarding the country against external and internal threats. And that is why when there is lot of talk about the use of Army in the internal security operations, I disagree with others. I agree that Army should be utilised as a last resort. But when required, it should be utilised and utilised effectively. And I do not think that it has any debilitating effect on the Armed Forces. It is the fallacy which is used as a propaganda issue. So there is no harm as far as I am concerned in using Army when it is required. Of course there are some other measures required to be taken to ensure that Army is not called again and again.

On the other frontier we have got China. China has got whatever designs that are available, but the reality is that India and China have to come together at a point in history if we have to survive because India and China together constitute the largest section of humanity. India and China together constitute a large amount of natural resources. We must resolve our problem and the problem is a minor problem. That is the boundary problem. This boundary problem can be resolved amicably. I am fully confident that by the initiatives taken by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, this boundary problem can be resolved. But, here I would like to request our hon. Prime Minister that whatever way we venture to do, we must take decision should be unanimous. Otherwise, what has happened in 1958 and 1959 would be bound to happen again. If we go through the speeches of those stalwarts, in Parliament of 1959 and 1960 you will find that they propagated that they will fight till the last drop of blood. What happened then? The unprepared Army was put to fight against the well-prepared and well-disciplined war machine in a battle which could not be won. That is why, rhetoric and emotions should not give our decisions or our policies. We must design our policy taking all the factors into consideration and tell our armed forces to cater to all the threats.

I disagree with Shri Jaswant Singh when he

said that there is no defence policy. Basically, defence policy need not be articulated and it is not required that the defence policy should be made public. But there is a clear cut design as far as the force level is concerned, there are certain plans, there are long term plans and there are short term and long term threat assessment and threat analysis on the basis of which our forces have been told to cater to these things. That is why there is a defence policy, but there is a requirement of great coordination.

The National Security Council, the constitution of which was a long standing demand, is to basically evolve a security policy, a defence policy because defence is not only a matter that is confined to military. Defence involves the whole gamut of things on which consideration is required and the very important input to the National Security Council or evolution of a defence policy is intelligence. I am sorry to say here that our intelligence agencies are functioning in a manner which is not conducive to national interest. There are many hosts of intelligence agencies. Intelligence should be based on the principle of multiplicity of forces. The principle of intelligence is not multiplicity of intelligence. As far as intelligence is concerned in the design and the method of functioning, primacy is given to the cloak-and-dagger techniques. The reliance placed on human agent is totally against the national interest because as far as intelligence is concerned if you see in the border areas you will find that there are hosts of agents going around, same agent selling the same information to RAW, intelligence Bureau, Military Intelligence and the BSF intelligence. What happens basically is that there is no coordination at the ground level or at the functioning level, thus, everyone is trying to take whatever he gets to Delhi, and from there, again it is percolated down. So, what is required today is the integration of intelligence effort. The functioning of joint intelligence Committee requires much to be desired. Various intelligence agencies have to give input to this committee. I would request that a Parliamentary Committee be established to oversee the functioning of

intelligence agencies as is being done in many States. A degree of openness is required in this regard. If this can be done, it will result in substantial saving in the Budget.

The next point that I would like to bring to your notice is about the state of armed forces. Arun Singh Committee has given certain recommendations. Today the basic requirement is that we must design our armed forces on the principle of having a small standing army and large reserves. The effective mobilisation scheme can ensure their effective functioning.

Today there are many unwanted elements in the armed forces. The manpower structure of the armed forces is inflated. At the time of Britishers the infantry battalion used to have four rifle companies. Today also our armed forces are based on the British pattern. It has to be changed. We have to become more professional because in our Indian army there are approximately 70,000 soldiers who are working as orderlies or backmen and about 50,000 working as waiters. Nearly 10 per cent of the manpower strength is not available to the defence forces. Our soldiers are doing minimum job. This has to be stopped because this is no longer a Maharaja army. This has to be a professional army. Some steps will have to be taken on this front. But this itself is not sufficient. We have to take an overall view of the whole thing.

The Air Force has its own method of supply, the Navy has its own method of supply. I suggest that the entire supply machinery in the Indian Army is to be streamlined so that there is difference in the peace time organisation and the war time organisation. We are discussing it in the committee of Home Affairs also.

The other problem is about the manpower. We cannot afford to increase the burden of pension on the armed forces. I would recommend that all recruitment in the paramilitary forces should be made through the armed forces. A soldier after having a service of 5 or 7 years in the armed

force, should be recommended to the paramilitary forces. This was agreed to by many Members. I think the service headquarters will accept this proposal. There is no question of giving pension. Only the professional cream need to be retained. After putting in 7 years of service as an infantry soldier he is not fit to continue in the army. The trauma which a soldier undergoes - like they serve in places like Siachen - is only an experience seen to be believed. One cannot explain it. Now I come to another point that is in the entire civil service stream, in the entire public sector undertakings the recruitment should be done through the Armed Forces. Those who had to work in these Forces in these Services, should have served in the Armed Forces. This is another principle under which we have to work, to generate discipline in the entire machinery of the administration.

I would like to make one other point that is about infantry. The infantry is the worst affected lot in the Indian Army and the Armed Forces in general. They have to serve in places like Siachen. Their three fourth's time of service goes in hostile borders and they have to live under sub human conditions. But they do not have any facility. Now when the infantryman goes to peace station, he again takes the rifle and goes for internal security work. The result is that, that person today is extremely affected and demoralised because of continuous demand on him. There are battalions who have been continuously on field for the last eight years. And that is why, I would request that there should be incentive. The Officers are commissioned from the Indian Military Academy. Only five per cent Officers opt for infantry. The people would gladly undertake the hardship in defence of the country, would gladly undertake the hardship in defence of the country, would gladly sacrifice their life. They should be given proper incentive. It takes 21 years for an Officer in infantry to take over the command. By the time, he is too old. Whereas in Air Force and Navy it is different. In Navy, it takes 14 years in Air Force it takes 16 years and in Army it take 21 years. This is something which should be sorted out.

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I would like to speak on many more points. I think, the time is over. Last but not the least, I would request that the reporting system of these officers be reviewed because it has led to mere psychopancy. And the officers who have sacrificed for the organisation, who fought on the borders, who have been decorated, have been sidelined; whereas chocolate soldiers serving in peace station have been given promotions in the Indian Army. And this is a fact. In my last speech on Defence Budget, I had given an example. Fortunately the officers had been reinstated.

When we ask as to why this meritorious officer has been sidelined, they say "comparative merit". There can be no comparative merit as far as who are fighting on the border is concerned. The person who has fought on the border must be rewarded. It is not sufficient to give a good lecture during the discussions. His performance which has been seen on ground, in combat, is important. Hence, this entire reporting system in the Armed Forces should be reviewed. Also the Grievance Redressal Cell should be modified. The Officer has to report about the person who was aggrieved by him and the result is that the subsequent superior writes as per the junior officer. And that is why the Grievance Redressal system must be modified and the officers who are aggrieved should be allowed to complain direct to at least the Chief of the Staff of services.

I have come to the end of my discourse mainly because of time. I heard the speech delivered by Shri Jaswant Singh. I respect him greatly for his service. But definitely I am confident that the Government under the able leadership of Shri Narasimha Raoji has taken all appropriate steps to ensure that the defence machine is geared up. Unfortunately there are problems which are being thrown upon day in and day out by irresponsible elements in the Indian polity. But, I am certain that with the new Economic Policy, a new defence environment emerges, a

Defence Policy which is being designed, which is continuously being modified which would safeguard the interests of this country and help the country to travel towards the 21st Century where we can expect a great nation, a nation with economic strength, a nation which can project its own.

SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh):
Sir, I think we are discussing our Defence Budget at a very important time internationally and nationally both. It is also important and this is, I think, very fortunate that the Prime Minister at present happens to be himself the Defence Minister of India. This is high time, that our Government should give very serious thought to several important viable Defence Policies of India. Defence is one subject on which the entire nation almost is united. In a time of emergency, in a time of national security problem, this has been a great tradition of our country to speak with one voice. But, this is also has to be noted that during the last almost three decades, there was an arms race in the world and the two super powers engaged themselves in the most sophisticated, dangerous nuclear arms development and that led the world to a point of annihilation. The entire humanity at one point of time was seriously anxious the way the two super powers had entered into an arms development and also the competition has gone upto a point of star war, that was a period of cold war in which not only these two super powers and their people were having sleepless nights but the entire humanity was seriously concerned particularly the developing countries, the non-aligned countries. India very rightly in the very beginning after our independence took a position that we will be a non-aligned country, we will not join any warning tank, rather we will put our moral pressure and also we will work with those forces. We want peace and that there should be a world free from armaments. We took several initiatives in the United Nations Organisations for total disarmament. We were always oppose to nuclear weapons development. Our policy had a great support of almost the entire peace loving people of the world. But, unfortunately, in

our short history of 4.5 decades, after our freedom, we had some bitter experiences from our neighbours. We were the victims of aggression. Perhaps in the very beginning because of our policy we did not want to spend our foreign exchange resources on the development of armaments and maintaining a large arms stock and we had to pay for that. One who will go through the debates of, this House will find that there was one time when almost the entire Parliament was against the Government and the Government was charged of neglecting, ignoring and not paying proper attention to strengthen our defence.

16.00 hrs.

But that was not out of a wrong understanding. It was out of a well thought-out understanding that India did not want to be an army power. India did not want to be a nuclear power. India did not want to maintain a large army and develop and spend its resources on armed forces. But after those experiences, we had to pay greater attention to strengthen our army and also to equip our army with modern armaments and very rightly the attention was also paid to research and development work in our own country so that India can be a self-sufficient country in its defence also.

But, today, I think the Prime Minister when he is heading this Ministry, he and his Government must give very serious thought to certain major policy issues. I would very shortly like to point out those major issues which require serious thought today.

A few years back our late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the former President of the Soviet Union signed an agreement here in Delhi and we said that we want a world free from nuclear weapons and violence. I think that was a right lead given to the entire world because the most haunting problem today is the nuclear weaponry, nuclear weapons-not that they have great destructive capacity but that they are most costly weapons also. We must have a proper

policy today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yadav, just a minute. The hon. Minister wants to make an urgent statement regarding the air crash at Aurangabad. I will allow him. You may continue later.

16.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

(ii) Crash of Indian Airlines Boeing 737 Aircraft near Aurangabad Airport on 26.4.1993

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): The House is aware of the tragic accident to Indian Airlines flight IC-491 on 26th April, 1993 at Aurangabad.

The aircraft, with 112 passengers and 6 crew members, had just taken off from Aurangabad for Bombay. Before it could gain enough height, its wheel gear hit a high-rise truck, loaded with cotton, passing on the road close to the runway outside the perimeter wall at the eastern end. The landing gear of the aircraft broke off under the impact and the aircraft swerved to the left. Thereafter it hit a power transmission line and crashed in the field at a distance of about 7 km from the airport. The aircraft broke into pieces and caught fire.

While 63 persons including the pilot, the co-pilot and 2 other members of the crew have survived, it is a matter of deep regret that 53 passengers and 2 members of the crew lost their lives. 12 of the surviving passengers, who had sustained injury, were admitted to the local hospital; 3 of them left the hospital after first aid and the rest are recovering.

I visited the crash site along with senior officials of the Ministry and Indian Airlines and met some of the surviving passengers, including

[Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad]

those in the hospital. Chief Minister of Maharashtra had also come over from Bombay and the State Government took all possible rescue and relief measures.

Special information cells have been set up at Delhi, Udaipur, Jaipur, Aurangabad and Bombay to provide information to relatives of the passengers. Arrangements have also been made for members of the bereaved families of Bombay, Jaipur and Udaipur to be taken to Aurangabad.

Compensation for loss of life in the accident would be paid at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs for adults and rs. 2.5 lakhs for children to the next of kin.

The available information and the situation prima facie, do not indicate any sabotage. However, Government have decided to institute a judicial inquiry which will reveal full facts and circumstances of the unfortunate accident. DGCA has commenced preliminary investigations.

The sorrow we feel on this sad occasion cannot be describe in words. I am sure Hon'ble Members will join me in sharing the grief of the kith and kin of those who lost their precious lives in this unfortunate incident

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was raising this issue today in the morning itself and while doing so I said one thing. It was about landing and taking off of planes at smaller airports like Udaipur. I said that as per the existing work culture in India, it is unfortunate that the persons in the public sector or in any other Government machinery do not perform their duties with a sense of responsibility. The Government has, of course, instituted a judicial inquiry, but it will take a long time for submitting its report. I have myself had an experience of going through this route. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask or say, I would

like to convey to the hon. Minister that the technicians appointed at smaller stations like Udaipur are irresponsible and inefficient in checking the airworthiness of planes while the technicians working at big stations like Calcutta or Bombay are competent and highly skilled. Whenever we undertake journey through planes, we observe that the technicians come and return within 5 minutes. What can they check in 5 minutes? They might be checking two-three things and then they return. Suppose the said plane had not stopped at 4 stations that is to say, it had not to take off on 4 stations. You know, a plane has to exercise maximum energy at the time of landing and taking off and since it has to apply all its energy at the time of landing and taking off. So the chances of accident are maximum on those two occasions. So I would like to submit that there should be an immediate review about the scheduled under which the plane has to stop at 4 stations. If the plane had taken off from here itself, then it would have had 2 take offs and 2 landings and in that case this accident could have been averted. That is why I am saying that these accidents are due to the passenger type system of flight. I would further like to know whether the hon. Minister has got the information about this or not?

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister and would like to tell him that the day before yesterday one person had come to attend a marriage in Kota city from Aurangabad and yesterday he was going back to Aurangabad via Jaipur by the same plane. The news of accident of that plane came on television at 3 o'Clock and with that I grew anxious about that fellow. I kept on trying to gather some news in this regard ever since 3 O'Clock, but I could not succeed. It was not conveyed through television as to at which place information regarding the accident could be available. I was, however, trying my best to get any information in this regard. I rang up at your residence at 6 O'Clock at last and only then I came to know that the hon. Minister had personally gone to the site of accident and I could know noting more than that. That is to say there was

no arrangement to provide any information in this regard even at your residence. I hoped that there must be some arrangement to provide information in this regard at least at your residence. I was much worried for not getting any information from anywhere. It could be okay if information in this regard would have at least been given in the evening news at 6.05 p.m. on T.V. or radio. You should have made some arrangement of this kind. The people throughout the country were worried following this accident and the family members of the travellers had to undergo acute mental agony due to lack of arrangement to provide information in this regard. The lack of information arrangement added further agony to the already worried members of the family.

Secondly, I would like to ask whether it is a fact that there was a truck on the runway loaded with cotton bales. If it is a fact, then it is another subject of inquiry as to how a truck loaded with cotton bales came on the runway. It is all right that you have set up an inquiry in this regard. But generally it has been observed at every place that people keep moving on the runway in an unauthorised way. I would like you to make a reply in this regard also. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the airworthiness of some of our aircrafts is not good. Then there is also a complaint that the maintenance was not adequate and also the over-utilisation of these aircrafts is causing this type of accidents. We have ageing 737 aircrafts. I would like to know whether the Government or the Ministry has been paying sufficient attention to take care of the maintenance when all other countries are phasing out 737 series. Will the Government apply its mind on this very important question so as to remove the apprehensions in the minds of the people?

MR CHAIRMAN: Ordinarily, we do not allow any clarifications on the statement. But since this being a very sad incident, I am allowing two

or three Members to ask clarifications.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is a highly tragic accident. The way the incidents of hijacking and air-crash are taking place has left the people in doubts. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken by the hon. Minister to boost up the morale of the public. The inquiry will take six months to submit its report. Private Airlines are ready to give more salary to the captains than what is given by the Indian Airlines. The captains of Indian Airlines have been offered rupees five lakh by the other Airlines. The Captains of Indian Airlines are given 10-12 thousand only.

There is a possibility of internal sabotage is the accident that took place yesterday. Otherwise the accident could have been averted.

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN: He has instituted a judicial inquiry.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: It is very unfortunate. The judicial enquiry will take at least six months time. It is the matter pertaining to general public. M.P.s and Ministers. The M.P.s were discussing in the Central Hall yesterday whether they should travel by Airlines or not.

[*English*]

SHRICHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Sir, my first point is, so far 105 pilots of the Indian Airlines have left and they have gone either abroad or they have joined private airlines. Due to this, do we have technically trained pilots of the aircrafts? That is one point and my next point is, the 737 planes have already outlived their life of 10 years or whatever and they have been discarded all over the world. But we are still

[Sh. Chetan P.S. Chauhan]

flogging those aircrafts. What is the Minister going to do about it because the people have lost the confidence? In the last one month, this is the fourth incident; three planes have been hijacked and the fourth is this crash. Earlier, his predecessor has resigned for only one crash. What is the Minister doing? He should resign immediately.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Yadav ji was sayings in his question that there are accidents due to the fact that aircraft lands at 3-4 places. I am sorry that I do not share this view of the hon. Member because this is not the new arrangement, rather it is in practice for several years. I think that in our country the number of landings of a plane is least in the world. our aeroplanes are under utilised. Accident has nothing to do with it.

As regards the information some other hon. Member has sought to know, I would like to say that information was not available till 6 O' Clock. Nobody was able to say as to how many persons died and how many are alive (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): It was not known who died there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We were present there till 2 A.M. It was not known till that time. Then how you can get information at 6 A.M. I was myself there till 2 A.M. and we were trying our best to take out the dead bodies. The Ministry has sent an aeroplane with doctors and medicines from here. Another aeroplane was sent from Bombay which also carried medicines. The local administration was very active. The plane caught fire so at that time the best effort was how to take out the bodies. We have left three planes there from yesterday. The Government has made all arrangements to furnish information to the relatives of the passengers in Bombay,

Udaipur and Jaipur. We had also taken the crew members with us. Some passengers have returned by morning flight. It is wrong that a truck was stationed on the run-way. I do not know how this rumour was spread.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The truck was stationed on the runway.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In my statement I have said that the road is very close to the runway and there is a wall between the two. I have accepted this thing in my statement that the runway and road run parallel. By chance when this plane took off the truck was also passing through there and unfortunately the truck was not any ordinary truck. It was loaded with cotton. People who have knowledge of cotton know well that cotton is loaded 30-40 feet high. Due to weight the plane rose up and hit cotton. After that one of its wheels came out. Efforts were made to control the plane upto 1-2 kms. There was a high tension line and it entangled with this line and the plane fell down. Eye witness said that the plane caught fire from the back portion and then it spread to the front. Persons sitting there whether they are the crew members or the passengers, jumped out of the plane, but the passengers sitting backside could not have opened the door due to fire as a result all the passengers sitting there died of burns. The passengers who died in this plane crash did not die of injuries but of fire. Had the plane not caught fire, 55 passengers sitting on back-side could have been saved as 63 passengers sitting in the front were saved. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: This accident occurred due to the truck and the truck was on the runway.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The accident occurred due to truck but, how it can be on the runway. 10 thousand people were sitting there. I was not alone there, then how the truck can be on the runway... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur):

Hon. Lal Bahdur Shastri had resigned due to a rail accident. So you should also resign.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Do not say so for your own publicity. Kindly listen to me. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Was the dangerous situation not known earlier? Now I understand that this road has been closed temporarily, after the event has taken place.

Why was it not thought of by the Indian Airlines and the Administration earlier?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yesterday, the hon. Chief Minister was also there. He has ordered that there should be some barricades so that while taking off and landing, the road should be closed.

One hon. Member has said, Boeing 737 is an ageing aircraft. Yes, some of the 737 aircraft are aged aircraft. But according to the manufacturers, as far as their life is concerned, with normal maintenance and overhaul, the minimum life is 20.. (Interruptions)

They have not reached even minimum life so far. Flight utilisation, I must say, cycle flown should be 60,000; it has just flown only 50,000. Hours flown should be 60,000. It has just flown only 43,000. So, ageing factor is not correct. of course. There might be other contributory things. That is why, we instituted a judicial enquiry.

[Translation]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: First, tell us how will you take the public into confidence. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is an unfortunate thing that the accident occurred but it was not in our own hands to avoid it (Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The year is just beginning and two accidents have occurred... (Interruptions)

16.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1993-94

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I was saying that after having signed that agreement that we will build a world free from nuclear weapons and violence, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether, after having signed that treaty only with one country, we stop there, or we as a great country which has taken several initiatives for the total disarmament and also evolved a world free from nuclear weapons, whether we will take further initiative, may with some other neighbouring countries, may be with China, whether we have explored the possibilities of signing this kind of agreement or, may be with other non-aligned country, with Indonesia which happens to be today the Chairman of the non-aligned movement or whether we will collectively, from the non-aligned countries, will take some initiative so that this major burden which is basically on the developing countries is no more there besides the danger which continues to be annihilation of humanity.

16.21 hrs.

(SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG in the Chair)

Sometimes there seems to be contradictions, in our policies, in our pronouncements and in our implementation and that creates unnecessary doubt and it also provides opportunities to our enemies and opponents to us. That situation against us. For example, on the one hand, we talk that we are against nuclear weapons. But it is

reported that when our former Defence Minister was visiting Russian Federation in last September, 1992 he was negotiating for acquiring nuclear power submarines unleashed. There was also a report that the Secretary of the State of the Russian Federation Mr. Gennady Burbulis made a proposal that Russian Federation and India should have collaboration in defence hardware and we can produce perhaps jointly tanks, aircrafts and other hardware in third world countries. If it is a fact that we were trying to explore these possibilities and also negotiating for this kind of collaboration for production of weapons, then it goes against our pronounced policy of peace, of control of armaments. Sometimes this kind of situation developed which goes against us.

During the last few years, particularly after the disintegration of Soviet Union, certain unfortunate situations had developed in Yugoslavia and in Gulf countries.

Now the United Nations in the name of peace-keeping and also in the name of peace-making, are sending their forces. This is also creating a serious situation. Today the world is only a single super-power world. Everybody knows that United States of America is having its almost total domination in the Security Council and in the United Nations and its armies are being sent to many countries in the name of peace-keeping and peace making. What is the policy of the Government of India?

I would like to know whether the Government of India contribute to this policy because we ourselves had sent a peace-keeping force to Sri Lanka. Of course, it was on the request of the Government of Sri Lanka. But now this kind of a situation is sometimes misused. There are serious apprehensions in the minds of the smaller countries, in the minds of the military weak countries that if there are any internal conflicts or if there is any political destabilisation or if there are any political conflicts within the country,

the United Nations forum will be used for sending these peace-making and peace-keeping forces. So, we must have a clear policy about this. We must work out a very clear policy towards this end. Sometimes, we also unitedly join those peace-making and peace-keeping forces.

Sir, a new policy, a new announcement being made after the unfortunate conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. Rather, I will not say it is a conflict. I will say that it is Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. The question is that after that conflict, some countries started saying that there is a power vacuum in that area, that has to be filled up. After all, the Philippines took the initiative that they would not permit the strengthening of the army bases in their country and the foreign forces will have to leave Philippines. Then, again, the talk started. It has been stated that there will be power vacuum in that region. What is this power vacuum? Who is going to fulfill this power vacuum? The point is that sometimes these moves are taken by certain countries which try to project themselves as if they have the monopoly of making peace and keeping peace and it is their responsibility only. In the name of that responsibility, in a given situation, they try to exploit the situation.

There is another thing which I would like to remind the Prime Minister. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was the Prime Minister of our country, was intervening in the Defence debate. That was in connection with the Defence debate in the Lok Sabha. In his intervention he said two important things. First, he said:

"The equation of our defence is our defence forces plus our industrial and technological background, and overall economy of the country. ."

He also said that in addition to that, our economy should also be strong. Ultimately our economy has been strengthened to the defence and security of our country. The most important thing, he said, is:

"In addition to that, it is the spirit of the people, it is the patriotic spirit for unity, for the safeguard of our security and sovereignty that is very important."

That is also very important. That relates not only to our Defence policy or to our economic policy but it also relates to our educational policy, it relates to our national integration approach, it relates to our communal harmony and our security also. It also relates to a new approach to meet the challenges which are thrown out of the society and also thrown on the international arena. Therefore, it is important. He also further asked: how is it that our defence burden increases? It increases because if with some of our neighbours our relations are not good, if some of our neighbours take an opposite, aggressive and anti-country policy, in that situation also it increases. Therefore, he emphasised by saying:

"The right approach is to avoid unfriendly relationship with other countries especially with our neighbours.."

There is a good opportunity today. Our relationship with China is improving. Should we not take much initiative today at this time not only for mutual understanding, joint cooperation in economic areas but also joint initiative in the international arena. India and China were signatories to the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence. At that time we were not economically very strong, militarily also we were not strong. But we were strong in our value orientation. We were strong with certain philosophy which gives us strength. Therefore, the principles of Panchasheel became the basis and today I think, it is high time it is not that China should take the initiative and we should wait that again India must take initiative for regional cooperation. I am not talking of regional security. It has other implications. That has to be thought out very seriously. But India should take initiative for regional cooperation. We are facing certain problems in the SAARC countries.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): You are a senior Member. Sometimes we have to think it calmly that China has occupied our land. During Nehruji's regime an oath was taken in this House that unless we reclaimed every inch of land from China we will not sit quiet. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything. You can express your party's viewpoint. He is expressing his party's point of view. Let us behave ourselves.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJĒET YADAV: Thank you very much. Therefore, I was saying, perhaps, today, in my opinion there is a favourable situation and India must take advantage of this favourable situation also. It is not that I am talking of China only. I am talking of Indonesia. I am seeing and exploring the possibility of talking to those which have similar approach. May be in today's situation, United States of America also will have to think afresh because the situation of confrontation with another powerful superpower is no more there. But the question is, there are certain points on which certain countries might have certain ideals. With certain ideals, certain understanding, they should take initiatives. I feel this is the time when India should be able to take this kind of initiative.

I will now come to certain specific things in our army. I think, that Indian Army, by and large, has stood well and has also been able to get the respect, appreciation of Indian people in any difficulties. By and large, our Army has been effective, has been patriotic has done well in any period of crisis and has been also very objective. More than that, the responsibility which has been assigned to Indian Army rather they have done much more than that. Unfortunately, they are being used for peace and law and order situation inside the country also. It is unfortunate that the law and order situation in our country, particularly the communal country has been

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

deteriorating and people fortunately have full faith in army today and wherever army was deployed they were able to play an admirable role. But we must also think of the situation which we face today. The situation is not very hopeful, very optimistic. I feel that this decade is going to be a decade of confrontation, a decade of violence, a decade of political destabilisation only because of the fact that there are certain serious problems confronting the society. There is certain vacuum in our value system. There are certain new forces which are fighting over their rightful place in the society.

There are people who are not accepting the change, who are becoming blind to the new situations, to the questions of justice, to the question of equality, to the question of human dignity. And, therefore, this situation may arise. We are seeing this for sometime and even the minority Government which is functioning at the centre, maybe, for some more years, is also seeing this. In this new situation, I think, our responsibility becomes much more greater. We have to go into the basic problems as to how to strengthen certain things. Our Prime Minister said, in the beginning, when he took over as Prime Minister, that he will try to find a national consensus. I am saying that it is not only national consensus but the collective wisdom of the nation should try to find collectively certain solutions for certain problems. It may be about our system, as to how to improve our system, how our system should be able to meet the new challenges, and how to meet this communal virus. Certain forces are openly challenging our basic values, the values which give strength to our national unity. If there are deliberate attempts to create this kind of a situation, are we going to use the Army more and more for these purposes or will we try to find out certain other alternatives to look into that situation?

Sir, I feel that India cannot bear the great burden of modernisation of the Army. We have a quite large standing army. Now, it is high time

that we must think, whether we can have reserve forces, whether we can make compulsory the military training for our young people, who can be prepared and who can be kept in reserve and in time of crisis, whether they can offer their services for the defence of the country, to meet the challenges. Now such a big burden, I do not think, that a developing country and a poor country like India will be able to bear. Therefore, this is high time to think about that. And today, perhaps, a large Army is not the only answer. If you send an Army, a dynamic Army, well-equipped Army which can meet the challenges, that I think is a question about which I would like the Prime Minister and the present Defence Minister to have a policy. Today, it is also a question of paying more attention to our research and development. It is not only that the Government should do that. In India, there are other private organisations. On a very small scale it has started that. We are trying to get the help of certain private organisations which can, perhaps, manufacture certain things or which can concentrate in certain areas of research and contribute to our defence. That has started. But, still, it is on a very small scale. I think that the Government must explore the possibilities. I am very sure that the Indian industrialists and the Indian scientists, if given the responsibility, for cooperation and contribution in the areas of defence, they will be able to do it with a sense of patriotism. There will be no let down. We should rise above suspicion or above that policy of rigidity that no, it has to be exclusively in the hands of the Army. I think that is another thing where we must try to think.

Sir, I feel that our Navy has to be upgraded. We have a very large coast line of 7600 kms. We have to pay greater attention. Certain neighbouring countries have paid greater attention. One of our problems is that our neighbouring country Pakistan the way it is going on developing nuclear power, nuclear weapons, it is paying more attention to its Army, Air Force. It is spending a lot of money. It is not necessary that we should imitate Pakistan. But we have to be very careful because we know that if there is a

political instability in that country, if we know that the leadership of the country—whether it is military leadership or political leadership is trying to take anti-Indian stand, it creates a problem. Therefore, we have to have a proper line on that also. But it does not mean that we fall prey to their anti-Indianism. We should make an attempt continuously on the basis of our policy, to develop friendly relations with the people of that country and even with the leadership of that country, if they are responsive. They are trying to isolate.

One weakness in our policy is that our propaganda machinery, publicity machinery and public relationship is very weak. Somehow, we have seen that Pakistan always tries to exploit the situation and many times puts India in the wrong box; and we, later on, go on explaining things. That weakness also must be removed. I think that we should pay greater attention to our recruitment and training policy.

I was reading, only yesterday, about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. One of the issues which he made at that time, in 1930 and 1932 was that certain sections of the society, the weaker section, were unfit, they thought and that they would not be good soldiers. That was a wrong policy, imperial policy, a feudal policy and anti-people. Therefore, I think that we should pay greater attention; all sections of our society should have a sense of participation in the largest organisation which is responsible for the defence of the country.

There are many complaints in the recruitment policy. I hope that the Government will pay greater attention to see that the recruitment policy is free from corruption, is free from nepotism; and proper policy is framed so that objective recruitment is made. Our officers and soldiers have given their best performance in some of the crises and we are proud of them. But, since new armaments are coming and since new strategy is being introduced in the warfare, we need to pay greater attention to our training. I am sorry to say that in our armed forces, we do not have enough trainer aircrafts to train them. While other

countries have purchased during the last few years, several trainer aircrafts, to train their people, we have not been able to do this because of shortage of money. This kind of shortage of money should not be allowed; it will damage the preparation of our defence capability. I will also say that defence is a very expensive affair today. A very large amount of money is spent on defence.

Sometimes there are rumours, sometimes there are reports; we have read certain reports in certain magazines. It is unfortunate that this kind of report is there. I am not saying that they are baseless reports. 'India Today' came out with a news item saying that some higher up officers in the Army, because of their temperamental differences and because of certain prejudices, had to fight against each other. There were certain complications. Even it appeared that "there were charges of communal riots in certain matters". So, I think that enough care should be taken in such matters; and if any officer of high rank indulges in such things, he must be taken to task and no scope should be there to let people doubt them.

I will not take much time of the House. So, lastly I would say that the Standing Committee on Defence very quickly had been able to produce a report. This is a very major decision and in that report, it has been mentioned that certain steps were to be taken to effect economy in our Army. They have suggested that they should be able to make a thousand crores of rupees savings. Therefore, inventory control in army is an important thing because it is one area where not only one crore but several thousands of crores of projects are involved. There should at least be some elementary control. The whole system should be computerised.

My last point is about the ex-servicemen problem. The former Defence Minister was able to form a high-powered Committee. I happened to be a member of that committee. Our ex-servicemen have many genuine and justified demands. We wanted to meet their maximum

number of demands because they were genuine demands but the Finance Minister at that time said that the economy is in great trouble and that he is not in a position to sanction fund to meet their demands. We at that time made a kind of compromise saying that for the moment about hundred crores of rupees may be given to the ex-servicemen's is cause. Though there was dissatisfaction among the Members but the Committee submitted a unanimous report on the understanding that as soon as the economic situation of the Government will improve, the Government will pay necessary attention to the ex-servicemen's problems. I request the Prime Minister to have a fresh look towards the demand of the ex-servicemen. It is not a very big amount which they are asking; maybe another Rs. 50-60 crores will be required. It is a very genuine demand. They are the people who give their lives for the nation. They fight for the country in the most challenging and difficult situations. We find that certain State Governments are very unresponsive towards their demands. These people are fighting in the front. They are living in the most difficult areas. Under these circumstances if these people are troubled for small things; like their children not getting admission in the school or there is no proper health care and so on, it disturb them a lot. Therefore, it is our national duty to see that proper attention is paid both by the State and the Central Government and also by the non-governmental organisations.

With these words I conclude my speech,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Datta, the time allotted for your party is only 18 minutes and there are two speakers in the list from your party. Please adjust within this time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour):
Sir, I appreciate the figure. I will not ask for any special privilege.

This is an occasion which is made possible

by the fact that the makers of the Indian Constitution did not see fit to ordain that the Defence Budget will not be debated for the purpose of giving grant to the Defence Ministry and the Services. I say this because I feel that given the present attitude of the Government, which I have been observing for the last 12 years that I have been a Member of this Parliament, if the same set of people would have been in charge of framing the Indian Constitution they would have surely put a provision that the grants for all departments have to be passed by the Parliament but not the Defence. The whole attitude of the Defence Ministry and the Services appear to me to regard this occasion as an unmitigated but unavoidable evil when Parliamentarians must perforce talk about Defence.

I am also forced to speak about the Defence Budget although I wish I have not been compelled to do so because there is very little to speak about it which is relevant to the subject. If I have to confine myself to the topics which are relevant to the debate, I really have very very little information on which I wish to speak. I wish to oppose this Demand. But even then, there must be proper material to do so. Where is that material? Is that material available in this book? This is the only an authorised publication of the Government from which we, MPs, are supposed to derive all information. The rest are the magazines and the newspapers which play this side or that side. And sometime times they say that Pakistan is acquiring this weapon or that weapon system and then, on the wake of that, some people come to India and try to foist some planes or some submarines or ships. And we make a purchase after that. Everything has been pre-arranged. Now, therefore, I wish that the Government would make available the information, in which an informed debate is possible. This is my ninth participation in the debate on the Defence Budget. I have started to participate right from 1984. I think, in the year 1992, there was no debate on this demand. Even I feel what is there to speak on. From this book, it appears that there has been no change in the

direction Nothing new has come about, although the world has changed According to this book, there is no change in our region, and therefore, we have to go on with the same kind of defence preparedness

Now I come to the threat assessment aspect We find, from this annual Report, that it is really very general and very vague and to my mind, quite amateurish I do not know on what basis, what intelligence, they made the assessment What is their basis apparatus, their organisation, their method, their system, their instruments to gather the intelligence? We do not know that Are we not supposed to know at least whether they possess the latest equipment by which to gather information and whether they understand and apply the latest procedure for doing so? We are not to know anything of this kind In this book, in an amateurish way, they describe what has happened in the world, they said that the nuclear arms has been reduced by one third and is going to be reduced by another one third And it goes up to 2000 A D and at that time it will be only one third of what it was used to be in 1990, and so on But in this part of the world, Pakistan is not playing the game That is the tune That is the message sought to be conveyed to us But what have we done to see that Pakistan also plays the game? Have we tried anything of that nature? Since the entire world is changing, can we not make an effort? There is nothing in this to show that we have even made an effort which will enable us to reduce our defence expenditure We have not done anything Now, we are only told that Pakistan has been acquiring arms and they have given statistics from 1980 From 1980, Pakistan has been acquiring so much arms Therefore, we must gear up our defence preparedness further and further But what have we been acquiring from 1980? If they want to draw any conclusion, they should also give the other side of the picture as to what we have been doing We have acquired jaguar, mirage submarine, Mig planes, German submarines and Russian submarines They are not saying that They are only saying that Pakistan has acquired F16 and some other planes They have

not mentioned about the ships I think, Pakistan has not acquired ships Anyway, the point is that when we say that there is arms race between this country and Pakistan, which is a smaller country, then we should be careful to see that we are not the initiators of that arms race Have we got anything here to show that we have the peace initiative? They must be afraid I would have been afraid of big neighbour I am not holding any brief for Pakistan But, we in our own interest should see that there is no arms race We should try to allay any apprehension that they may have that we are starting an arms race everytime we go for acquisition of new weapons

With great credit towards we say in the chapter on Navy that we have the builders Navy Fifty four of our naval vessels have been built in this country We did not have to acquire them from abroad as we have the facility to build them We have got that strength We have got submarines, the German submarines we have got four Then we have got 9 or 10 Russian submarines and nuclear submarines and we also got a nuclear submarine for some period We are holding up a picture to our neighbouring countries that we are a big power and even USA and some other countries of the West started saying that India is a regional super power It does not mean that we have got to go on spending more and more money on defence

I do not understand the lament of some people why the Budget is no more than what it is If you compare with last year, it is not much more But, if you compare with 1984 when it was Rs 3000 crores and now the Defence Budget is Rs 18000 crores In fact, total expenditure on Defence is much more than that Rs 18,000/- crores is the expenditure only on the three services but if you take the Defence Ministry and defence pensions, the total expenditure goes up to Rs 24,000 crores That is the total Defence Budget because that is the amount which goes out of the exchequer for the purpose of ensuring the security and integrity of the country Even, if we have to have a big budget, we can minimise it in many ways I have already spoken about one of the ways namely

[Sh. Amal Datta]

the economy measures. But, there are other ways too. If we are able to assess the real strength of Pakistan in which all the services and in which all the areas, within the services it is strong and capable of assuaging us then we can correspondingly acquire strength in those areas which are to put up defence against them.

Now, there is a unipolar world. Naturally, Pakistan is not getting the attention which it was getting earlier. In the context, of defence Pakistan and no other country, not even China is considered to be the enemy. Therefore, we have to gather intelligence about Pakistan and if we have that then only we can concentrate on certain areas for gearing up and do not have to spread our resources throughout the gamut of all the three services that is Army, Navy and Air Force.

Then we can organise ourselves to repel their attack if and when it comes at a much lower cost. We have to have a special emphasis on electronics because warfare has now become electronic warfare.

17.00Hrs.

Today the world has gone into electronics. There is no special emphasis on electronics in this budget I am not seeing, on whatever I could gather from out of this Budget. I cannot do anything I cannot decipher this Budget at all. The Budget is not self-explanatory. It does not say anything from which I could gather information. If they are doing it, very well. It does not seem to me because the Budget is in the same pattern as of all these years Budgets. If there is any expenditure hidden under some head, I do not know.

What I can say is that the Government has not given special push to electronics. If you have done it, tell us that you are doing it; because then we will know that the Government is in the right

path. The key words today are command, control communication and intelligence. This is the area in which the Government must concentrate. Once it does so, it will know whether and how to beef up the strength of the army. Now we are trying to develop a Main Battle Tank. We are trying to develop it from 1972. It is still under development, it is still being developed. There is claim in this Annual Report that there has been a successful trial. I am glad that these trials are successful. If you are going into production and if that hassle is over, it is good and nothing else need to be done. But I do not believe that this is the case. It remains for the Government to say clearly where they stand regarding the M.B.T. I believe it is not fully cleared and accepted by the Army yet.

We have been developing again on the Air Force side the Light Combat Aircraft. Why do we need it? I do not know. Nobody has explained although there has been demand after demand every year during the Budget speeches by some Member or the other that we must carry on; we must expedite development of L.C.A. etc.

We purchased the Jaguar. When we purchased the Jaguar it appeared that we did not need any other plane. We needed a plane with which we would be able to penetrate the defence of Pakistan and fly at a tree top level and bomb their sargodha. Air Force base of Pakistan immediately after that purchase deal was over planes started to arrive and the planes are still coming; they are still being built, the ones which could fly in peace just some time ago.

After that deal was over, immediately we said: No, no this will not do; we have to go and get some plane which can play a multi-role. And for this multi-role we got Mirage. And now Pakistan is trying to buy Mirages and we are crying wolf because Pakistan is going to buy them. We bought them in 1982. We bought them without the weapon system. Everybody in the country knows we got them without the weapon system; only we in this Parliament did not know.

17.03 Hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

We went on buying various types of planes. At that time we were buying MIG-21. We started buying MiG-27 and MIG-29 and we are still carrying on buying them or building them here. We do not know which way to go.

We do not know which line to pursue. Therefore, whether it is army or navy, the question is where to give emphasis. Because we do not know exactly how the enemy is gearing itself and how the enemy if at all is going to attack. We do not know the capabilities of the enemy properly and, therefore, all round the gamut we are trying to develop and we are wasting our money.

The other sphere in which we are failing although there is some ray of hope now a days in R&D. For long year and I think every year, we have been both criticising and demanding more money for R&D. This year also I do so. R&D has not been able to serve the country as it should have been able to. The self-reliance of the country is far-off because of the failure in that front. The failure in that front is more a failure of management. The top management of this particular vital organisation of the Defence Ministry has been lacking. I have brought it to the attention of the Government on these salutary occasions that we get year after year. But they had not taken any steps. But fortunately some change has taken place now. I hope that change is sustained. That means, they have been following a wrong personnel policy, they have been promoting people who did not deserve any promotion, they have been demoting or denying promotion to people who deserve promotion, they have been destroying the morale of the scientists, they have been inducting people who did not deserve to be inducted through all kinds of favouritism. I hope that that era is over and they will be able to take some steps of rectification now.

There have been singular failures one of

them is MBT. And we have given reports from the public Accounts Committee regarding the MBT their failure to develop it. In every DRDO project in the Eighties, what was happening was that they would give an estimate for money and time and when the time may be three years or four years is going to expire, they will come for further extension of time and further funds. It happens in respect of every project and they say, we are monitoring. When we asked for the monitoring details, we found that not even once a year the Monitoring Committee sits and what they discuss is not recorded. That is the kind of monitoring that was going on.

Sir, there is an apprehension, as has been expressed already here and also outside the Parliament, that the Defence Budget is not being increased and that is going against the needs of modernisation of the Army. It may be so, but it is not that modernisation has stopped because of that. On the other hand, the fact is that large increases are not being given to the Defence budget as was being given in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988. In these four years the Budget has gone up from Rs. 3000 crores. In 1984 it was Rs. 3000 crores to more than Rs. 1000 crores. So that rapid increase has stopped now. But what has happened is, because of the financial crunch which is common with other Departments of the Government of India, it has to face, it has started thinking how to make savings, and it has made savings as Mr. Yadav said that it made a saving of, as we understand, about a thousand crores of rupees. Very good, but more can be done. In fact, Mr. Jaswant Singh mentioned the report of the Arun Singh Committee which was constituted in 1990 and gave its report in January 1991 and made several recommendations. In fact, I understand, it is quite a voluminous report, it is in six volumes, and some of the recommendations may have been implemented, which have made a saving of thousand crores of rupees and quite a lot of the recommendations are still to be implemented. If they are implemented, I am sure that further savings of Rs. 1000 crores or Rs. 2000 crores can be made. This is essential. In a country like India, we

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cannot afford the luxury of having for Defence, the same kind of set up as we used to have earlier which, to us, is a gift from the British days. That cannot be done. One has to be always tightening the belt. That is one thing and the type of thing which had not been done earlier has been done now, subsequent to the report, may be irrespective of the Report, I do not know, as they were using Sir, just an example, Nissan Jongs which go only 4 kilometres for a liter of petrol. They have now replaced them by Maruti Jipsies, whose consumption is one litre for 12 kilometres. So it is three times. Similar is the case with other vehicles. If they do like this, I venture to think that a lot of savings can be made and in many other direction they can be made. One good thing I find is that even the diet has caught their attention. Because of the increase in food prices, they have now to give a balanced diet to the Jawans and Officers. And that is a very good thing. I learnt long ago that in Britain, during the Second World War, because of the food crisis there, they had gone on rationing food for their people. In fact, they were forced to give balanced food to their citizens, which improved the health of the recruits. Between 1939 and 1945, the height of the young recruits in the British Army had become taller by two inches because of the balanced food. I am sure, if we continue the balanced food here also, it will improve the health of the young people on the defence forces.

Now, we have to understand the nature of warfare and the nature of war that we have to face now and possibly we have to face that for all times to come. It is no longer a war of high technology only. It is also a low cost war, low intensity war which we have to fight and we have to arm ourselves accordingly. Have we armed ourselves for that? I see no reference to that in this report that we have been getting ourselves ready to fight that kind of war. For that, similarly in the sea, we have to prepare ourselves. We will have to depend more on the Coast Guard because of the kind of dangers that we have to avert. The latest danger that we have seen is the entry into

our country the high potential explosives like RDX etc. This has come not through ordinary ports, but through unauthorized vessels which have landed in remote parts of the coastal line. This can be guarded only by the Coast Guard. Are we giving that emphasis to the Coast Guard or are we following the plan which we have chalked out five years ago? We are not changing according to the needs that are arising now. We are still going to build big ships for the Navy to give further impetus to Pakistan to go and acquire such ships, whereas we should be spending that money on a number of vessels for Coast Guard. That is why, I say that the direction of the Armed Forces should change. It is not changing.

On the other hand, we have given some emphasis to our Air Force and therefore, out of the total expenditure of our Defence Forces, about 25 or 26 per cent goes to the Air Force, but still it is less than what goes to the Army. In 1991, we have witnessed the war between Iraq and the United States leading allied forces. That was an electronic war. What lessons have we taken from that war? The command control system was not located in the place of the war station. I am told, the command control system was in Washington, was in the Pentagon headquarters. When the Skud missiles were launched the sensors sensed and told them that they had been launched in one particular direction. Then the intimation was sent to America. It was processed there and the command came directly to the patriot missile as to in which direction it has to be launched and how it has to be launched. This is what today's warfare has become and what have we done to progress in that direction? I am not saying we shall attain that level immediately. But we must make an effort and we must change our direction. Then, coupled with that idea, there should not be a very large standing Army. Then, you get into the whole matter of Army. The figure must be secret. But I am told about 13 lakh people are in the Army. Out of that about 35 per cent or so are non-combatant. We do not need that many. We have a tradition of keeping standing Army because the Britishers did it was convenient for them to have standing Army in

India which they could use without the permission and knowledge of their own Parliament. That is why, they had a large standing Army in India and very small standing Army in Britain. With large reservists. All European countries have small standing armies with a big reserve.

We have a system here of Territorial Army. In those days when the Army strength might be not even one lakh, the Territorial Army was fixed at one lakh. Now the standing Army strength has gone up to 13 lakh and the Territorial Army strength has gone down to 40,000. So, we have not understood how to make the savings. We have got flabby Army. So, it gives us another opportunity, if we have a reserve Army by which we take in new recruits every year, train them for a year or two and after that, they go out to pursue some avocation in life. They remain attached as reservists of the Army for the next five or 10 years. What I am suggesting is, if that happens, we will have disciplined citizens who go through Army training for one or two years and then pursue their avocation of life. They become disciplined force. That will have qualitatively different kind of effect on their fellow-citizens. We have not been doing that. That is why, you find in Europe, most of them are in the reservists category. I do not say that in India everybody should be a reservist. But every year, you take 30,000 people here in the standing Army and discard them at the end of 17 years of their service. After 17 years of service in the Army, are they not fit for any service on the civilian side, excepting security guards, if they are not trained in any other trade in the Army. Otherwise, finding jobs for such a large number of ex-Army personnel is a headache. You can find a solution to this. At the age of 18 or 19 or 20 years, you recruit people and give them training for two years. If they are trained along with a craft, they will be an asset to the society, after their two years of training, when they go out they can get jobs on the civilian side. In the present system, you recruit people in the Army and they remain till the age of 38 to 40 years. When he goes to the field after 35 years of age, how can he take arduous task which a boy of 18 years or 20 years can take? I think, the

Army can be made younger and the Army can be made more dynamic with the reservists.

The question is, whether we can call the reservists quickly. Today with the facility of telecommunication, you can call them at a very short notice. You can try it. You have to change the system. If you send a letter by post, it will take 15 days to reach. That is not the way. You can do it, if you have the will. For survival, you have to do it.

I recommend to the Government that you have to think about it very seriously to have a small standing Army with large reservists. The reservists can be trained for one or two years and then they can be sent out to have their jobs. That will have a disciplined citizenry. Perhaps some of the criminal activities can be thereby curbed.

In the Defence, a new direction is necessary. It is not only because of the changed situation in the world not only in the changed situation regarding the availability of and cost of armaments and the new power balance of the world but also the position in which India is placed today economically. I would urge the Government to start re-thinking now and bring about maximum amount of economy that is possible.

I am quite convinced because of the discussion that we had in the Defence Standing Committee of the Defence Ministry, that it is possible to make more economies by rationalising the systems.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I take the opportunity to extend my congratulations to the army of our nation through this House. We are much proud of our army and its role in protecting our motherland. We are participating in the discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence. In the Demands for grants, my colleague has mentioned Vijayta tank and

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have asked for certain information. I would appeal that the documents given by our Ministry are more than sufficient as Defence is a subject which requires to be dealt with in a secret manner. Being a very sensitive issue we should not disclose the information which can be misused by others. The people, who are in this field, know about the equipments they have and how to use them. It is something very strange that the people who have been to war fronts or even not have seen ships, aircrafts and tanks are directing us as to how we should lead our army and what equipments do we need.

It takes at least ten to eleven years time to develop a tank as it requires a lot of hard work. No country in the world have developed tank in less period. We are proud of our Arjun tank which is the pride of our nation. We extend our heartiest felicitations to the officials of D.R.D.O. and Ministry to produce such a fine tank. It has been tested successfully. This is one of the best tanks in the world. We fully rely on it. I would appeal, through you and this House, that its production should be started immediately and the same should be handed over to the army at an early date. If there are any minor shortcomings like firing control etc. These can be removed later on but its production should be launched immediately and it should very soon be handed over to the army.

T-72 Russian tank also figures among the tanks which we produce. we had an agreement with the then U.S.S.R. not to make any modification in this tank. But today the situation has changed and while producing it as per the need of our country, if it requires to make any modification then we must go for it, so that, these tanks can also match our Arjuna tank. Vijayanta tank is an indigenously produced tank but its suspension is a bit weak and needs improvement. I have every hope that we will be able to improve it.

Ours is a very vast country. At present we do

not have tanks in sufficient numbers to cater the need of our vast borders. In order to protect our country we need an armed regiment but we do not have one at present. The reason stated for this is paucity of funds. I would appeal the House that nothing can be more important than the security of the country. We have born here, therefore Members of Parliament should donate their one month salary for defence budget during this budget as a token so that people get inspiration. The amount provided for defence in this budget is very nominal. Therefore I appeal the Defence Minister as well as the Prime Minister that we should increase this amount in order to meet our defence requirements so that we will be able to buy tanks and equipments for Navy and Airforce to protect our borders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I happened to meet the three chiefs of the forces in connection with defence requirement, I asked them whether they were satisfied with the provisions made in our defence budget they could not say anything as they have a good many requirements and infact these requirements belong to our nation. If we are unable to meet the requirement of our nation then it is we who are at fault. We should not let the back of finance or anything obstruct the fulfilment of our requirements. We are well capable of answering anybody's challenge and if we do not answer a challenge posed by a small country then it is very shameful for us. We should prepare our defence budget in such a manner that even a bigger nation cannot dare to attack us. She will have to think a hundred times before attacking us and this is only possible if we prepare our defence in a perfect manner. But it will require an increase in our defence budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will have to strengthen our armed regiment. More tanks should be produced and number of such units should be raised. One may find that we even talk small items of our requirement. In order to boost up the morale of our jawans we will have to provide them more facilities like fire proof dangars so that if the tank catches fire he can save himself. Gun cleaning is being done by using

ash. Now it can be replaced by the latest technology. We can replace the brass back of the ammunition with a plastic one. We can go for a technique which can be done away with the tiresome job of loading and unloading ammunition so that our jawans can fire more easily and more efficiently.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have tank regiment fleet, for which Railway is to play a vital role for transportation. A provision for special class of M.B.F.U. should be made so that tanks can climb or ascend easily on it. Better bogies for the crews should be provided so that they can perform their train journey with comfort. This is a genuine demand of jawans. The Government should meet this demand.

So far as the question of recruitment is concerned, the creamy layer do not prefer to join army rather they want to join civil services. I would appeal you that this creamy layer should be encouraged to become army officers. But this is possible only when they are guided by such feeling but it is happening the other way round. We should inculcate such feeling that India is our motherland and every Indian has a duty to protect it and this he can do by joining army and for this we will have to implement compulsory military service. All the persons of 18 year's age should be imparted training and during such training as per the ability of the individuals they should be sent either to military or to the civil side. If we are able to do like this then we can give a strong army to the nation. Off and on you must have come across to the news of accidents of fighter aircrafts. The reason cannot be other than that of mistakes committed by the pilots. If we do not provide a better army such accidents will keep on raising. We cannot afford such national wastage. Any individual is not to be blamed for it as our selection is not fare. If a jawan gets recruited after paying a bribe of Rupees twenty thousand then how can he serve his country? Corruptions persists in our recruitment process. If we are unable to remove it then how can we make our army a strong one? I would ask you to implement it strictly. Such a procedure be

evolved that recruitment to the Armed forces is made without any consideration. Recruitments should be made according to the physical fitness of the candidates. We should keep our soldiers in high esteem who serve our motherland and they are the pride of our nation.

Recently, some increase has been made in the pension but awardees have not been included in it. We should have a very high regard for the awardees and their widows who have made great sacrifices for the nation otherwise who would like to go to guard our check posts at the peak of Siachin. There is no one to see him whether he is performing his duty honestly or not. Only his God and his motherland can see as to how he is guarding our borders. He thinks that a slightest negligence on his part will not be forgiven by his God and his motherland. He is a soldier of this country. If we cannot maintain his dignity how we can pay respect to him. I would like to say that we should respect our soldiers. The Government should prepare the Budget after consulting the Chiefs of all the three forces about their requirements. If a small country like Pakistan, I am calling Pakistan a small country because it is too small as compared to India, dare to attack us, I am confident that Pakistan will be eliminated from the world map. I believe that ours is such a vast country that thousands of countries like Pakistan can do no harm to us but that will be possible only when we set aside our petty differences. We bind ourselves to the petty considerations like castenism. We have to rise above such petty considerations only then we can produce good soldiers for our Armed forces and can have respect for them. The Government should consult Army officers regarding their requirements from country's security point of view as to how many guns, submarines, ships, aircrafts, tanks and other weapons are required for them. You will be amazed that we are still using pistols given to us by the Britishers during Second World War. Why we cannot provide those weapons to our soldiers which are being used by the terrorists? We should provide most sophisticated weapons to our soldiers to defend our borders. If we provide

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modern weapons to the soldiers, take care of their welfare and give them attractive salaries we will have also good results from them. ✓

I would like to appeal the Government to have second look on the Budget allocation because the allocation made in the Budget is not sufficient.

Now I would like to make submission about the food being provided and supply made to our Jawans. We invite tenders for the supply of ration. I think Major General Khandun can throw light on it in a better way because this work is done by the ASC and Ordnance corps. The contracts are awarded for the supply of best quality of ration but I regret to say that poor and sub-standard quality of ration is supplied to our Army Jawans. I would demand that best quality of ration should be supplied to the Jawans and the dishonest persons whose ever may be should not be spared and be given exemplary punishment. If we make cut in the ration of our Jawan or do any dishonesty in supplying ration, how we can defend our country. Sir, I also would like to demand through you that there should be one scale of ration to the officers as well as to the Jawans. If we are able to do that, that will be a remarkable achievement on our part.

In the end I would like to say something about our ex-servicemen. They have been demanding same rank same pension since quite a long time but I regret to say that till now we are not able to give same rank same pension to our ex-servicemen on whom we should be proud of and should have great respect for them. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I was in the Army I had some Senior officers who also met me here. I had great regard for them but when they came to me and talked to me for half an hour about their problems, the regard which I had for them washed away. Why did it happen because of their helplessness. They are not finding anything to do after retirement and are not able to adjust themselves. Are we able to adjust our ex-servicemen so that they may not choose a wrong path and may be able

to look after their children properly. It should be the responsibility of the Government to provide a parallel job to the ex-servicemen. If a soldier retires from the Army he should be given job in civil, police force or in BSF so that he may continue his job upto the age of 58 years.. Army service is an active service and the Jawan is retired at the age of 35 or 40 so how he will lead rest of his life. If we provided him parallel service he will have a hope that after retirement he will be given other job. Then he will not think of going on a wrong path. Wrong path is not chosen by every one but when any one does so he does so under some compulsion. Suppose there is a widow and we do not help her or provide assistance to her, from where she will earn her livelihood?

Therefore, I would like to demand that besides providing same rank same pension to the ex-servicemen, the Central Government should talk to the State Government for extending all cooperation in providing re-employment to the ex-servicemen as per the quota and that should be done without any corruption.

One more point I would like to submit, through you, that a now a days our Army is not given sufficient time for its exercises and trainings. Earlier two to three months trainings and exercises were undertaken by the Army but now due to financial constraints we are not able to provide sufficient training to our Army. If the Army does not undertake exercises or trainings it would become an idle Army and would not be able to perform its duty. Army should always be ready to defend our long borders from East to West and from North to South. And that will be possible only if we provide them sufficient training and other training equipments. That can be done only when we provide sufficient Budget to them and does not say that due to financial constraint, so and so training or exercise cannot be undertaken. In the modern time, it does not behove us to say like that.

In the end I would like say one thing that being Members of Parliament we should give such a signal to the people of our country that we all have

to come forward unitedly to fight against the danger that is looming large on our country and for that if we have to sacrifice our one time meal we will do that. If we have to sacrifice our one month's salary for the defence of our country we would certainly do that. We have to keep up the morale of our Armed forces. Their morale should always be high.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say one more point. Army should not be used for internal disturbances in the country but it should be used for defending the country only. The use of Army in place of Police force is not good and that demoralises our Army. We should have high regard for the Army.

Sir, all the officers particularly Abdul Kalam Sahab of DRDO of the Defence Ministry deserve congratulation for providing us a good missile. Defence Secretary and other officers have full knowledge about it. Shri Amal Datta has informed us that the documents provided to us are not complete. In this regard I would like to say that the documents relating to defence should not be put up more than requirements because security of the country is involved in it. There is always apprehension to take undue advantage of those informations. Sir, in the end I would like to thank you for giving me time to express my views.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you. At the outset I would like to correct Shri Ayub Khan that I am not from ASC but from Corps of Engineers

[English]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Defence Budget with a continued sense of sadness, dismay and amazement. This Government is now presenting the third Defence Budget. In this fast changing international, Political, geo-political scenario, I thought that this Government and the Ministry of Defence

would also awaken from slumber. Regrettably, nothing seems to have changed; and if at all there is any change, it is only for the worse. The Government and the Ministry of Defence seems to have been truly and completely overtaken by inertia and inefficiency. These people have become the champions of status quo ante.

During the last few years, there have been tremendous international changes; and one had expected that this Government which has now been there for about two years, presenting the third Budget would show some different directions in the Defence Budget, in the interest of the national security. One expected that some fresh, something new, ideas would come out. But, what we have here now is a routine, mundane document being produced which has no credibility and it is just an ordinary babu's budget.

My senior colleague Shri Jaswant Singh has given the salient issues and major points. I will not repeat those; but I will touch upon some issues which according to me are crying for attention.

Let me briefly just recapitulate the type of burden that armed forces are today facing or having. We have a land border of 16,500 kilometres long, out of which 7,000 kilometres are with Pakistan and China. We have a coastline of 7600 kms. We have an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 25 lakh square kms. In addition we have off shore island and hydrocarbon installation totalling to approximately 500. Pakistan continues to occupy the so called 'Asad Kashmir'; having given 10,000 square kms as a gift to China. China occupies about 38,000 sq. km. of our country and claiming another 90,000 km. China is already a major nuclear power. Pakistan has already acquired the capability of nuclear delivery. In addition, Sir, Pakistan has I should say efficiently and capably involved our country in a proxy war. In this low intensive battle which they have been waging for many years now has kept not only the armed forces but even the country tied down in a situation where they

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have to pay almost no price and this country has to continuously pay a very heavy price. I said efficiently, because from their point of view it may be very good situation but from our point of view particularly from the point of view of our armed forces, it is very difficult and sad state.

Added to this gentlemen, is the perpetual misuse of the army and the armed forces. I can understand the occasions which would demand this but today we have got into the habit of calling the armed forces, particularly the army on the slightest pretext. It has become just like a fire brigade; not even a fire brigad but like a taxi. You just whistle across and send it wherever you want. This tendency has completely destroyed and is destroying the armed forces, particularly the army and it needs serious addition. Every speaker has highlighted this problem and yet this goes on. I would like to know why there is no check on this; why there is no thinking with regard to this. I can understand that for some reasons of national security army is to be deployed but why army is continuously deployed for flood relief? Why after 45-46 years of independence army is called for flood relief measures every year? Why do not the State Government gets geared up for their own flood relief measures. This can be easily done by the States but because of the indifferent attitude of the Government and the Ministry of Defence we find that army is being sent to the troubled spot. Nobody has ever bothered to see this. I suggest that the time has come; rather we are already late, and unless we tackle this problem our army is going to be destroyed.

Having told you about the type of responsibility; the type of burden that this country has given to our armed forces let me also tell you that we have a very fine set of armed forces. They will rise to the occasion. They have done so in the past. There is no need to worry. They are a fine set of people. In spite of the organisational hurdles which are put in their way, they have delivered the goods. I repeat that this is not because of the

support that the Government has given or the bureaucracy has given that they have delivered the goods. I assure you that they will deliver the goods. But that is no consolation. We should be perturbed that here is an organisation which given proper respect and proper support would be the best fighting machine in the world yet we are not utilising this in-built strength.

What is the response of the Government or there sponse of MOD to the responsibility which has been given to the armed forces? What is their contribution? Should their contribution not be to see that their problems get sorted out? What is their contribution? I will illustrate this point by giving a few examples.

The attitude of the Government towards the armed forces is very peculiar. As I said, this is the third Budget. The second Budget for period ended on 31st March this year. The Budget was not to be allowed to be discussed in this House. At best of time the defence Budget has been made a holy cow. All these years on the pretext of secrecy almost nothing is given. My friend, Shri Ayub Khan said that so many documents have been given. I entirely disagree with him. There is nothing that is not known to outside people which is being supplied here. We are trying to fool this country by invoking the clause of secrecy. There are certain issues which are secret, and they need not be told. No citizen would even ask them. But today on the pretext of secrecy the Defence Budget does not get discussed properly. Last year it was guillotined. This Government has created a dubious history, an example which will probably be mis-utilised in future. Almost 13 per cent of the Budget, which is almost equal to total plan outlay, that is Rs. 17,500 crores of rupees was not allowed to be discussed. For what reason, God knows. On the first Budget presented by the Government, I had the honour of opening the Defence Budget. I was new to Parliament. I did not know much about delivering the speech at that time. But since I was given this responsibility, I worked hard, I toiled hard to get all the details, and tried to bring as much strength as possible by various

suggestions. I did that. What did this Government do? Gentlemen, not a word on anything has been done to suggestions made in that speech. This is the type of response that had been given to the opening speech delivered on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. No responsible official from the Ministry or the Minister mentioned whether these suggestions are relevant or not or not agreed. They just put it in the file and dumped it in the waste paper basket. We do not make political speeches. We make speeches which sincerely one feels towards betterment of the nation and nation's security. We do not make vote bank speeches. At least I cannot. What is the response? Why is this sort of indifferent attitude? Gentlemen, this reflects the attitude of the Government towards defence.

My next point is about the post of the Defence Minister. In the initial stages, for some time we did not have the Defence Minister. Now, again we have no Defence Minister. For solving the internal party bickerings, and problems, you had just moved the Defence Minister overnight. The Defence is not the subject where you can have passengers coming and going. It takes time for people to settle down. Shri Pawar had hardly settled down when the Party necessity moved him. I request the Prime Minister to have a proper Defence Minister, who last long here at least as long as your Government lasts. This post is not to be pushed around like this. Please give it due sanctity.

Now I come to the document produced yearly by the Ministry of Defence i.e. the Annual Report. When we had discussed the first Report, some comments were made. Well, Gentlemen, one expected this document to be enumerating important policies, lessons learnt during last year; achievements; mistake made; what we are we going to do for the future; an enlightened perception of events that had taken place around the world and in the country. What do we have? It is a classical document and extracted from Reports, by a Babu. I would like to give a few examples. Except jingoistic jargonism, this book does not contain any information, which

you cannot get in a third rate magazine outside. I will give you the examples of how jingoism has been tried out. I quote from the first page:

"For the first time in nearly half a century, the emerging international political architecture has provided some opportunities to bring about fundamental changes in the global security calculus."

Now, you are talking of political architecture. We are talking of security calculus. For Heaven sake, talk about security, not on jingoism. What does it convey? It conveys nothing. The people who really read this book are not going to be impressed by this. I am really sorry to say this.

In page 7 of the book, it is said:

"Taking advantage of the opportunities thrown up by the end of the Cold War, we have pursued, with renewed vigour, our policy of improving and strengthening our relations both with our neighbours and countries outside our region."

Gentlemen, it is very fine to talk about this. Are you boasting? What are our relations with our neighbouring countries? Are they better or worse? With which country, have you achieved? Every country today looks towards us with suspicion. No country is willing to help us when we are in need. And you talk this sort of self-praising jingoism. Now, there is one other point. Here it is said that the leasing of the Tin Bigha corridor was resolved. How? By giving it away, by just surrendering it. You take pride in that. If you have done this after achieving something, then I would have understood. What does this document say? Its say is:

"In regard to other bilateral issues, such as sharing of waters of common rivers between India and Bangladesh, illegal immigration, land boundary agreement 1974, etc. the ongoing dialogues are being pursued."

When it comes to our interest, you are pursuing, but, when it is coming to our country's

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interest, you are surrendering.

You are talking of illegal immigration. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh was here in Delhi. She said that not a single Bangladeshi is here and you are trying to take the credit for something which does not even exist.

This is another aspect of misrepresenting statistics. At page 17, you have said that the satisfaction level is for married accommodation 64 per cent for officers; 78 per cent for JCOs and 69 per cent for other ranks. You have very conveniently ignored that only 14 per cent of the soldiers are authorised for Government accommodation. I think this also includes those people who get a thing called CILO that is the compensation in lieu of quarters. The soldiers are living in garages and servant quarters and jhuggis. As far as the officers are concerned, the waiting period in most places is 18 months to 24 months. In Delhi, where the tenure is 2.5 to 3 years, the accommodation is made available after two years when the officer is about to go. You claim credit for this. Why could not the Government say that we have acute shortage of money? We are not having money. We need so many thousand crores of rupees for accommodation. The Government should be frank about the problems rather than giving fictitious figures and claiming false achievements.

However, there is one good thing about the report—it truly reflects the thinking and working of the Ministry of Defence secrecy being misused to hide incompetence and waste high sounding platitudes with no substance to confuse and finally perfection in the “art of looking busy” lots and lots of inputs, tremendous amount of throughput and no output.

The tendency of “analysis to paralysis” had been mastered by the Ministry of Defence. I will give only one example to say how decisions are not being made in time. The Western Command,

which is the premier command of the Indian Army, did not have the Army commander when the previous incumbent retired. We knew about the retirement many years in advance and yet no planning or decision was taken to ensure that the new incumbent is posted in time.

Now, I come to the Budget. The declining trend in Defence Budget both in the GOP and in real terms is known to all. I will quote a few figures which are available with me relating to the defence expenditure in percentage of GDP. In 1987-88, it was 4.06 per cent. Every year it came down first to 3.79 per cent, then to 3.61 per cent and then to 3.33 per cent and finally in 1992-93, it was only 2.75 per cent. As compared to this, Pakistan's expenditure in 1992-93 was 7.14 per cent of the GDP.

In terms of real value also, the amount allotted to Defence has gone down considerably. It does not even cater for even inflation and increase in pay and DA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, we have five hours for this Debate on the Demands for Grants. We started at about 2.35 P.M. or so. It was our hope that we should be able to complete the debate today and have reply tomorrow. Otherwise, we still have further Demands for grants in queue, and we will run short of time because the guillotine has been fixed on the 3rd.

May I request that we sit up to 8 O'Clock and complete all the discussion today? I think we will be able to do it upto 8 o'clock and complete the discussion today and then have the reply first thing tomorrow morning. I hope the hon. Members would agree with me (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure

of the House that we shall sit upto 8 o' clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes,

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): You have proposed that the House should sit up to 8 o' clock. This will provide an opportunity to all the hon. Members to speak.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM: All right, let everyone put forth his view.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is agreed.
Shri Kumaramangalam, are there any arrangements for dinner?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM: It is upto 8 o'clock initially. Then we will see. It may be that one or two speakers will be left out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Genl. Khanduri may continue.

18.00 Hrs.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI: Sir, I was talking about the Budget. I was saying that in real terms also, the Budget has gone down. I once again wish to emphasise the type of importance that is being given to Defence Budget. In Part-I of the Finance Minister's Budget speech which consists of 15 printed pages, how much has Defence got? It has got one sentence of two lines. That is all the Finance Minister had for Defence. What does he say? I quote:

"For Defence expenditure the provision has been increased from Rs. 17,500 crores in the current year to Rs. 19,180 crores next year".

There is no analysis and no necessity to tell

the nation as to what has been happening and why only this Rs. 19,180 crores. What is the logic behind this amount of money? Nobody feels the necessity of bothering over Defence. This is the type of perception and attitude this Government is having towards Defence. It is not going to take us far.

I understand, gentlemen, the paucity of funds. I am also one who is not a supporter of adding on to the Defence budget unnecessarily. I support the view that we have got better avenues for utilising our money. We have got the health problem; the education problem; the drinking water problem; roads etc. and a variety of problems which are there. But we also have to maintain a force. If we have to maintain a force, we have to maintain it in a fighting fit state.

I can understand the paucity of additional funds for the Defence. But there is another aspect. Whatever money we get, why can we not utilise it properly? Why can that money not be expended to the fullest possible by removing internal lacunae, red-tapism and various obstructions.

I will give a few illustrations. We have the famous Arun Singh Committee's report about which people have mentioned. Now I do not understand why this Government is trying to hide this report. I am told this report has given very useful suggestion for proper utilisation of finances within the services. I just do not understand what is the problem with this Government. You withhold on some other issue. But at least on financial aspects, recommendations can be brought in so that you could save money and proper utilisation can be done. There is no response. For the last two years I have asked a number of times, in terms of parliamentary questions, as to what is happening. There is no response. Why is it so? We would like to know from this Government as to what is happening to Arun Singh Committee's report. Why it is not tabled? At least it could be placed on the table of the House. You can disagree with the Report. But then let us take a look at it. But

[*Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri*]

I do not know for what reason it is kept a secret. Only this Government knows.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): You may use the Standing Committee of Parliament to extract this report.

MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I will advise because I am not in that Committee now. But the fact is why should we have to extract? Is it for any individual's benefit? Is it for B.J.P.'s benefit that I should extract it? Is this Government not interested in making rupees utilised for 100 paise? that is my query; that is my pain; that is my trouble.

I do not understand what is wrong. Why can we not at least come on to a common point on this issue where the nation is involved? I do not know what sort of politics is there.

Then there is the Estimates Committee Report. This committee consisted of Members of all parties. The last Report of the Committee had come, I think it is now about six months old. Very useful suggestions have been given in that Report. But we cannot even ask questions on that because the action Taken Report is yet to come. Why can't we extract useful ideas from that Estimates Committee's Report and start implementing them, I do not understand.

The other thing, I would like to tell is I wish Prime Minister had been here I would like to tell the hon. FRM that there are certain things which are causing us unnecessary escalation of costs and wastage of the Defence expenditure. I will give you one example.. Once the Budget is prepared, then the three Services are authorised to buy certain routine items such as items of foodgrains. Though the quantities are laid down and money is mentioned in the detailed Budget, yet every time for anything to be purchased very month or every time for anything to be purchased very month or every quarter, for six months they move on file. Fo example, hydrogenated oil was

to be bought at Rs. 25 a kilo. A file must be floated again and by that time some babu or some Desk Officer or some Under Secretary has raised 20 queries, it has gone up and down again, the price has shot up to Rs. 28 or Rs. 30 a kilo. Who is going to pay for the additional cost? Not that babu who had delayed, he has no accountability, he has only an authority. Ultimately what is happening? Such price escalation is taking place and eventually whatever little money you have for the modernisation or capital works, it is being diverted from there. I do not understand what the problem is in handing over this responsibility to the Chiefs. A Chief of the Army staff who handles 15 lakhs of people, thousands and thousand of crores of rupees equipment, cannot be depended upon to handle a few crores of rupee which have already been budgeted for an item for which the quantity is fixed. What sort of sadistic logic are you following? What sort of attitude are you developing? Is this not distressing to find that a Desk Officer or an Under Secretary has to monitor the activities of the Chief of the Army Staff? I don't understand why this sort of things are going on and on, and this is one of the things which again has been said in the Estimates Committee. They have said that an integrated financial system should go right down to the corps level. Why can't we introduce it? Why can't we give the responsibility to those people who are handling such things and make them accountable? If they make mistakes or they indulge in wrong activities, take action against them. But the national wealth is being wasted. The scarce Defence Budget is being misused at the whims and fancies of Desk Officers and Under Secretaries and nobody is bothered about it.

I would like to point out, Sir, that the money required for modernisation is becoming a very critical issue today in the services. That is becoming a question of life and death for the nation. The Army which is manpower intensive needs to be made a fire power and mobility oriented. The Army Aviation Corps still is in the same infant stage because there are no funds. In the Air force all the Aircrafts have become old,

aged, they have to be replaced. AWACS to be introduced, the air defence has to be modernised. For Navy we have accepted, that it is to a Blue water Navy. But what have we done? Our two Aircraft carrier have become old. What is the Government thinking? Where is the money going to come from? We cannot collect all the money from outside; at least let us internally do some proper utilisation, evolve some idea whereby the same money will go in a longer way.

With this, I would like to make a few suggestions, nothing very original. But I would like to convey them from my side.

First of all, about this National Volunteer Service, I would like this Government to kindly think seriously. I would suggest that starting from the officers level, IAS, IPS, all class I officers should serve about five years in the Army. You can reduce the size of the Army, you can reduce them to the hard core and have a sort of Army which is needing short notice for mobilisation and to start with, we should go in for this officer class, from IAS, IPS, all Class I officers, give them a three to five-year period. It will not only reduce your financial burden, it will not only give you a standing Army for which you don't have to spend direct money, but it will also improve the character of this nation which is decaying very fast now. The same exercise should go down to the level of other ranks. I do not know what sort of problems are there. If there are any problems, at least let this be open to the public debate.

The Government should appoint a committee to go into this matter. But nobody want even to talk about it. This idea will not only give financial freedom but will also help you in improving the fast-deteriorating national discipline and character. The next thing I want to bring to the notice of the Government in the same context is the side-stepping of the service persons who retire from the Service. We train a person for about 20 years and when we send him home at the age of 30 or 35 years, till he dies doing nothing. They are well-trained and later they are

being allowed to decay and die. Not only that, over a period of time, they will also become a problem for the nation in terms of discipline and behaviour. Why can we not utilise this man power? I keep on saying this also, but nobody is willing to get this examined very seriously. Some people say, it will result in unemployment. But you can save so much money if you utilise this man power and you can create fresh avenues for much more employment. Therefore, this idea of utilisation of trained man power is in the interest of the nation. I do not know why such issues where we do not have to spend money, where we can improve the society and which will give better financial freedom are not being looked into very seriously. I would request the Government to take it very seriously and if required, let them get it examined and let there be a national debate so that the public can give their opinion on this issue. May be, after a detailed discussion this idea gets turned down for valid reasons. But let it be examined in detail once and let it not be left to a few people who have got probably vested interests. It is too big an issue to be left to anybody's personal interest to come in.

Now, I will come to a few specific point. The first point is about the National Security Council which was raised with great fanfare in 1990. Where is it now? Today, people talk of security problems and various other issues. This National Security Council was conceived and raised and now it is being allowed to wither away. Why is the Government doing like this? If you do not like it, disband it. Recently I asked a question on this and I was trying to elicit some information from the Government about this organisation. For a question of three-fourth of a page, as usual the reply was "Yes, Sir," "No", "Sir" and "Not applicable" and then the matter was closed. Why are you not allowing it to function? You tell me that the Council has met only once after 5th October, 1990. During the last three and a half years, it has met only once. What is it meant for? Is it meant only for decoration? It should have been an active organisation in forming the national policy. It should have been activated vigorously.

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Then, Sir, about Arun Singh Committee Report, I have already spoken and I would certainly like to know what the Government is thinking about it. Next about the OTI one time increase we know under what circumstances the Government was compelled to make the promise of 'one rank-one pension'. Having made that promise, that promise has not been kept up by the Government. A report weighing about five kilograms has been produced, but there is nothing in it. A large number of people have been left out some of which probably deliberately and it is a most unfair report and most unfair dealing with the Ex-Servicemen. I had requested earlier that the Committee of Secretaries should come out with its report. At least please let us know what they are giving or not giving.

A large number of people have been removed. One of the most ridiculous thing is the concept that if a man gets the second pension, he is not to be included. For second re-employment, OTI is not to be given. One can understand if the man has served up to 58 years and after that you do not give him the second OTI. But if the man serves only for four months or six months, they have got no benefit from the second employment even then, they have been removed from the list. What sort of report is this? What sort of thinking this Government is having? It is such a gross blatant injustice to the services. Why are you taking months and months to correct the injustice?

I am sincerely telling you, not to find fault with anybody but there is tremendous amount of discontentment. You keep on getting letters. I keep on sending them to you. It is not only creating discontentment amongst ex-servicemen but also amongst our servicemen who feel that they are very unfairly dealt with. It is all through passing on to the soldiers who feel if this is the way the ex-servicemen are being treated, tomorrow we will also become ex-servicemen and the same treatment will be given to us. This is a very wrong signal and message that is going. I sincerely request you kindly to get

this corrected.

Next point is, man management. This is a critical issue. There has been tremendous upheaval in our society both in terms of discipline, value system and things like that. Discipline has gone down. Individual demands have increased. Creature comforts have become more paramount. Yet services are subjected to certain rules and regulations in terms of restricting their freedom which are probably pre-1947, something based on 1935 Queen's regulations. I would suggest, let us take a realistic view of the present environment and then let us evolve some sort of guidelines, rules and regulations which will be easy to follow. Let us not play an ostrich that you put your head in sand hoping that things will be all right. It is correct that services should not be politicised. But at the same time, you cannot go to the other extreme for example to which people who are voting and you cannot hear the politicians. You cannot do this. You are putting impractical restrictions. My suggestion is, kindly have a look at it. Examine these things and let us not be guided by the British-time rules and regulations. Next point is a very sad thing is, a very large number of men and army officers are going to court. We need to examine why this is happening. Again, in reply to parliamentary question we are told: "We are looking into it. We are doing it; it is not very bad." I think, the situation is bad. Today the situation has come where second highest rank in the Services, Lt. General has to go to the court. What sort of organisation are you running? He is only next to the Chief of Army Staff. If he has to go to court, there is a valid reason, why he is going. After all, with 30 years or 35 years of service, Officers do not get into this kind of thing lightly. Is the system forcing them to resort to such indiscipline activities? Is there scope for improvement? I think, it should be done sincerely, not by the same people who are sitting on judgment. Let some independent people carry out some enquiry and let us see how we can improve the system.

The idea is not to bring in indiscipline but at

the same time, not to bring such discipline which is not workable.

I would quickly enumerate a problem regarding soldier being boarded and on medical grounds. If a man puts in 10 or 15 or 20 years of service and even at the end of during this period, he is found to be medically unfit, what happens? We recruit a man at the young age, at the age of 16-17 years. Having used, misused and abused him for 18 years or 20 years, then this Government tells him, your illness is not attributable to military service. It is very unfair. Unless illness is self-inflicted, unless it is caused by drinking, drugging or some such things it has to be attributable. We know the type of life, the service people, particularly the Army people are put in. You keep them in Siachen. When they come here with some sickness, you say, it is not attributable to military service. It is very unfair. Kindly look into this. Though it does not cost much money to the Government, it certainly causes a great deal of ill-will.

There is the other very interesting thing. I do not know you people are aware of it or how many people sitting on the distinguished box are aware of it. There is a Medical Board of Army Medical Corps. When a service person is medically boarded out, Medical experts go through it and give a certificate for disability. In this Army of ours, having been given this certificate by the Medical Board, of say 60 per cent disability, some Babu sitting in CDA (pension), Allahabad had the arbitrary authority of making it to even zero per cent. When I asked this question in terms of a letter, I was told it is under rules. When the Medical Board has given you this certificate, which Babu has got the authority to over-rule this Medical Board? Next ex-servicemen are entitled to certain facilities, but they are not being given those facilities.

One example is about medical. This point was also discussed in the other forum. The medical facilities today to ex-servicemen are virtually zero. Today no additional facility is being given in the Army Medical Corps either to

officers or to staff or even in terms of medicine. I, being a Major General, when I went for medicine after retirement, I was told "Sorry. I have no medicine because no medicine is catered for retired officers." And yet I am supposed to get free medical aid after my retirement. Why this sort of thing? Why cannot Government take responsibility of this? There are many lacuna in the Medical cover.

Similarly, they hardly get the reservation in State Service.

Canteen facilities are supposed to be given, but Government takes no responsibility to give any canteen support. If it is available, you go and take it from the available shop. But Government is not going to take any trouble. If you do not want to give them, the do not have the entitlement.

As I said earlier, such activities are creating discontent among service people because they do not know where they can go.

The last point is, in NDA there is a case of a boy missing. He was the son of a poor soldier, sent there to become an Officer. His son is missing from May 11, 1992. Till today, almost a year, there is no trace. At that level, why cannot a CBI inquiry be ordered? His father is a poor soldier. He has even identified one or two people, among the cadets. For one year, this man, this poor soldier has not been able to trace his son.

In my last speech in the debate, I had spoken at length on the Defence Research Development Organisation. There were many grey areas, many lacuna and many problem areas in this. I would not like to repeat this. As I said in the beginning, the Defence Ministry did not care to go through them. They may not care to read it now also. But there is a requirement to identify certain areas of expenditure and identify certain issues which are causing great problem to the organisation.

I started by saying that for certain development, we need more money. But, at the

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same time, we have to ensure that this money is being used properly. There is an impression that a lot of money is being used in the name of secrecy and is not being spent properly. This aspect has to be gone into. But what causes more concern to me is that there are almost 100 per cent time and cost over-runs in the projects. As I said earlier, DRDO alone is not responsible. To some extent, even the Services are responsible. I suggested to the Scientific Officer. He is taking action on it. But I want to put it to you that there must be a system evolved whereby we can have certain norms and guidance and parameters. We should not keep on changing as the project progresses.

A project which is suppose to be completed within three years takes ten years because of the changes in progress of the project. I am happy to say that the new Scientific Advisor to Defence Minister has done a lot of work on this and I hope that the time and cost runs over-runs would be controlled very shortly. But I think this also needs to be noted at the Ministry level.

I do not think there is much happiness in the Defence Budget that you have produced.

I, therefore, cannot support it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while the hon. Prime Minister will address the macro issues concerning the country's security environment and matters of basic policy related to Defence, I would like to briefly highlight some of the challenges which we are facing today.

I have carefully heard the observations made by the hon. Members. They are all quite valid. Some of them are valid in the midst of invalidating or invalidity in the midst of validity. But one common point of appreciation of the role played by our Armed Forces is a common factor of appreciation of that reality. I congratulate them

to that extent.

While initiating the debate, the hon. Member, a well-personified personality in matters of Defence and of course in all other matters, with his rationale, wisdom has, at the beginning revealed that India has no Defence policy. Here, I do not agree. Of course, the Defence Policy which is in the mind of the personified personality might be different. But as a democratic India, we have a Defence Policy. Because of the Policy, today we are able to maintain our territorial integrity and sovereignty. In fact, we salute our Armed Forces who are certainly working in odd situations with great patriotism and professionalism. Of course, this is not a large complicated matter I mean the Defence Policy. Defending the country is the basic policy. While defending the country, what are the requirements we need?

We need to inculcate the required morale among the Armed Forces who rise up to the occasion. At the same time, today, the Armed Forces, as has been rightly mentioned by the hon. Members, are doing civilian job also. When ever natural calamities and untoward incidents happen, they are being deployed for the maintenance of internal security and to meet the natural calamities and so on and so forth. However, the basic point remains when we are now deviating from the cold-war scenario. How to build our Defence? We have deviated from the cold-war scenario. But the position of our neighbouring countries in relation to India is vital for us to think about it. Constant attempts have been made on the part of India that relationship with our neighbouring countries would be normalised. No doubt, the hon. Member, our senior Member of Parliament Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav referred to China.

There is certainly a positive development in Indo-Sino relationship after the visits of our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister from China having a Indo-Sino Joint Commission to deal with the border dispute. Some development is there which is quite satisfactory either with Sn

Lanka or with Bangladesh. No doubt, my learned friend hon. Major General Khanduri has mentioned about Tin Bigha. But how is that we will accept the reality when we are pursuing the other issues? Sometimes in a country to country relationship, we have to take the cognisance of certain inherent factors of reality. We have solved them with mutual consent. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has also mentioned about Panchasheel. If I recollect correctly, in 1955, after the Bandung Conference, Mr. Chau-en-lai, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru enunciated this Panchasheel, fully accepted it, for mutual respect, for each other's territorial integrity, sovereignty, mutual friendship, peaceful co-existence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Apart from having been adhered to the Panchasheel, we had a bad experience of 1962 war. That is how, probably, after emancipation whatever resources were there at our disposal, defence has never been neglected. It has been given its due importance and after that, of course, we certainly realised that our defence preparedness needs much more attention and also much more modernisation. According to the advancement of science and technology, the advantage of it should be used. That is how we have come into production units. I will deal with that later.

But so far as the main point of defence expenditure is concerned, defence needs are concerned, we all agree and every hon. Member including Shri Jaswant Singh has made an emphasis that defence Budget must be increased so that whatever projects are there in the pipeline, they will get a proper share. Unfortunately, because of this resource crunch, defence of the country has become more complex than ever before. With the firm conviction of the people of this country and the elected representatives. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Sahasara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, he has said that there was resource crunch. Are we not

capable of even defending our country? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMALLIKARJUN: I do not know whether he is able to understand me, whether the translator has properly translated it or not. I am astonished the way my hon. friend is asking a question in ignorance! This is a major factor, so far as the main emphasis is concerned it is about how to reduce the wasteful expenditure when there is a resource crunch, how to utilise better the available assets and how to make a manpower planning. These are all factors on which we are concentrating - manpower planning, better utilisation of our assets.

They are concentrating on the reduction in wasteful expenditure and about cost control also. As a result of that, in the three Armed Forces, that is, Army, Navy and Air Force, we could achieve something and could save money in crores. This is how we have to utilise this. Apart from that, we are trying to get rid of absolute assets, surplus stores and inventory control. These are all various things and by properly attending to them, we will be able to save a few hundreds of crores. It will be vital for us in the light of resource crunch and also in order to give strength to the Armed Forces on the one side and to give strength to the Defence Research and Development Organisation and also to the defence production units.

A number of measures have been initiated in the Army to secure visible economy and generate resources for financing critical maintenance and modernisation. For example, take the case of consumption of petroleum products. This has been reduced. Temporary duty moves have been restricted. Action has been initiated to dispose of obsolete and surplus stores. Simulators have been introduced to see that the training is properly done. There will not be much wastage on the training. Now, I will come to the question of fuel efficiency vehicles. I have just forgotten one of the points which the

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hon. members have mentioned. It is about the Nishan and Zongra vehicles. These are being produced in our own defence factories at Jabalpur. But, today, fuel consumption is so high, we are not able to afford even Shaktiman vehicles. It has a capacity to produce four thousand vehicles. But, we have to go in for some modernised new technology so that we can have a fuel efficiency vehicles. For that, we are trying to see as to how best we could achieve that.

Sir, our ordnance depots and storage points, they have been modernised. These are all the measures which are being taken to control the expenditure, in order to save it so that it can be utilised for a constructive and a better purpose. In so far as the Air Force is concerned, because of their manpower planning. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when hon. Minister is sleeping like this in the House then what will be the fate of our queries? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is deeply thinking about the Defence Budget.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as Air Force is concerned, because of their manpower planning, they were able to save nearly Rs. 40 crore. Of course, whatever be the level force that we have, we all believe that our defence preparedness is such that we will face any eventuality. There is no doubt in that. But it does not mean that we should not equip properly our Armed Forces. So far as Air Force is concerned, Shri Jaswant Singh was mentioning about the Russian collaboration in production and other things. It is true that after the disintegration of the U.S.S.R., and emergence of the Russian federation, we had certain problems in the supply of spares. Production support has been very

much upset. And, of course, sometimes, such things happen in a country.

So, we cannot go by it. But still we have firm faith; we will certainly be able to take the needful things. When President Yeltsin has visited, these things have been sorted out, as you are all conscious of.

If you come to Navy, we do require much more sophistication, much more modernisation, in spite of our indigenous production. For example, all our shipyards units, whether Goa shipyard or Mazagoan Dock or Calcutta Shipyard, are producing, manufacturing our own indigenous ships which are going to be quite sophisticated. They are producing frigates, corvettes and all types of things; in fact, we should congratulate our production units for producing indigenous submarines also. Already one has been commissioned and the other is going to be commissioned.

One of our friends has expressed some inhibition about the main battle tank, Arjun. I do not think that, that inhibition is really a worth appreciation. No doubt, it has taken some time; we have spent not less than Rs. 240 crores on it. Now this has been proved by the Army. Winter trials have been successfully conducted; now summer trials have also to be conducted. This main battle tank is not less than any other NATO standards, particularly US made Ebrahim or Leonard of Germany and so on and so forth. It has got its own potential. Kanchan Armoury is unique.

There are so many other integrated things which, of course, much better scientists know and production units know. But, in general, it is certainly a worth main battle tank which India has produced. We should be proud of it; we should congratulate all of them from DRDA, for achieving this.

Then, we have to still equip ourselves. Now, there is an apprehension that in spite of our constant efforts to have friendly, normalised with Pakistan, to have mutual understanding

and cooperation, we are unable to achieve it because of simple factor that they are sponsoring terrorism; and because of their involvement in our internal matters, in our Indian State, we are not able to do that. But, however, if Pakistan has F-16s, if Pakistan is armoured with nuclear weapons, I do not think that India should be afraid of these things. India has got its own conviction and I can fully and confidently inform this august House that any eventuality from any corner, for any reason, Indian Armed Forces will face them. We have full faith; and we will surmount all such things. If China has a nuclear power, if some neighbouring State in the Central Asia has a nuclear power, India has a laid down policy; and our nuclear power will be utilised for the constructive purposes. We shall not utilise our nuclear power for any destructive purposes. We do not have to go for it. Today, the whole scenario in the world has changed; there is no concept of any war.

But we have to defend our territory and for that reason we need to strengthen our defence. Our preparedness of Defence is needed for this purpose only and not for aggression.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): We should get our land vacated from others occupation.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is the war. We want to settle things with others by having bilateral negotiations and with Pakistan under the Simla Agreement. I do not want to waste the time of the hon. Members who are going to give valuable suggestions.

Everybody has got appreciation for DRDO. You will be surprised to know that Prithvi and Trishul are being produced there and they will be inducted shortly. These missiles are not less than the patriots or any other missile. We have already produce a missile which is equivalent to that of Scuds. So, in missile technology also we

do not lack behind any other country. DRDO has contributed to many other things; as for example it has contributed for the MBT.

Today we are using about 5.56 MM infantry small army system. This as much more potential. Now, the concept is that we do not have that much sophisticated weapons which will be able to get rid of them. This 5.56 MM will not merely be used by Army. We will also supply this to the paramilitary forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs. So, this is the outcome of the Research and Development.

Some hon. Member mentioned about the Scud technology. This is the electronic warfare system. It seems that when a patriot missile is targeted for a particular place, the Scuds missile has the capability to destroy it on its way. It is all advanced sophisticated warfare system. So, in electronic warfare system also, we have achieved results.

DRDO has successfully made the Pilotless Target Aircraft. Its working has been demonstrated successfully. These are all our achievements. These are all our indigenous things. So, on the one hand because of foreign exchange crunch and on the other hand because of the methods and the policies of Government of India, in our ordnance factory more than 90 per cent of the things are produced indigenously. In the public sector units also about 40-75 per cent of the things are produced indigenously.

One of the hon. Members asked as to whether DRDO has got any collaboration. It certainly has some Memorandum of Understanding with some other private sector units within our country to develop certain things and to assist them to achieve their objectives in a particular field. Shri Chandrajeet Yadav asked whether the private sector is involved in research and Development activity. Yes, it is being involved. We want to utilise the full capacity of our ordnance factory. That is how we want to diversify our activities and we want to see that the civil sector is also involved. This is the broad outlook of today's

defence. Of course, I appreciate that there are difficulties.

Sir, without saying anything on ex-servicement, I may be doing injustice. The plight of ex-servicemen is a major concern to us. They have been given facilities no doubt. Whatever facilities that we had given, it appears, are inadequate. But within the parameters, we give the facilities. (Interruptions) About one rank one pension, the Members are likely to ask tomorrow. So, we take care of the ex-servicemen. A Committee has been constituted as the hon. Member, Shri Khanduri, has mentioned. The Committee is going into some lacunae, which have been persisted on this OTI also. We will say after the submission of the report.

Sir, with these few words, once again I congratulate our Armed Force for their bravery, patriotism, professionalism, and discipline in defending the country from external aggression and also helping the country at the time of natural calamities and internal security. I am really happy to note that the entire House is having the same views.. (Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): You have not said anything about the delegation of financial authorities to the Chiefs and also integrated financial concept.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as delegation of powers to the Chiefs and integrated financial concept are concerned, these are matters of examination. And one has to examine them thoroughly and they easily cannot be delegated. Already sufficient powers had been delegated.. (Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I hope, it will not be analysis to paralysis.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Paralysis can also

be paralysed and analysis can also be analysed. It is our mental attitude.. (Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: It is fine. You have said that the Chiefs had already got powers. As of today, they do not have any financial powers.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is what I have clearly mentioned. They have been sufficiently delegated powers. So far as delegation of these powers are concerned, we will examine them.

SHRI YAMA SINGH YUMNAM- (Inner Manipur): I also claim to be one of the hon. Ministers who are proud of our Armed Forces. I agree with the hon. Members when he praises the achievements and the heroic deeds of our Armed Forces. We heard about the heroic deeds of our Armed Forces when we fought back the Pakistani forces in the past. Although we had suffered a temporary defeat at the hands of the Chinese forces when it committed aggression in 1962 against India, still I am proud of our Armed Forces. So, I am very much convinced after hearing the speech of the hon. Minister just now.

Although I have to praise the achievement of our armed forces, yet I have to raise certain methods relating to the special powers of the armed forces. I rise to raise before this august House how the people suffered on account of delegation of these special powers to the armed forces. We have experienced it. Many hon. Members might have their imagination but not experienced. But, we have experienced, it. This special power to the armed forces is so dangerous, if it is misused and if it falls in the hands of irresponsible officers. It is horrible if it is applied wrongly. This special power to the armed forces was experienced in Manipur when the army was deployed to curb the activities of the insurgents. At present, we are using the army to flush out the extremists and underground organisations of Kukis and Nagas who are fighting against each other, to eliminate each other. But, it is paradoxical to think over it that the people in Manipur and the Government were

asking the Indian Government for deploying these armed forces to flush out these surgents, extremists from the valley. We are expecting a relief from the army. But our women population in large numbers had protested against it.

[*Translation*]

SHRISATYA NARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): This matter pertains to Defence Ministry and we must consider the present situation in the House. Such an important issue is being debated in the House and there is no quorum.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung.

19.00 Hrs.

Now the House enjoys quorum. Shri Yaima Singh may continue.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, this special power to the armed forces becomes a terror when it falls in the hands of irresponsible officers. What happens then? Under the provisions of this special power given to the armed forces, the officers and the jawans go and shoot anybody even without giving any reason. It was experienced in my State.

When the Government is asking for the deployment of the armed forces to flush out the insurgents, the women population of the State, in great numbers thousands and thousands of them paraded in the State protesting not to deploy the army. Why? Because it was experienced in the past that these army officers in the district of Urkhul misused the power and committed atrocities on women. There have been occasions when girls were deflowered by jawans and even the matter was raised in the high court against the armed forces.

It is taken that under these special powers, the army people and jawans can do anything

what they like. It has also happened so when army was deployed in Assam. In this House also some of the hon. Members from that region raised an issue how atrocities were committed by the jawans by raping married women and so on. So, the women population in the State say that they do not like these armed forces.

Sir, we are proud of our armed forces. We have to also think of giving such crucial powers to the armed forces for assisting the administration. It is a dangerous pitfall in the hands of persons who are irresponsible. So, Sir, while raising this point, I am coming to the other point of giving training to the jawans of the Army. While giving training to the jawans of the Army in the art of using weapons or for combating, let us also try to infuse the spirit of patriotism and nationalism in the jawans. That will give moral upliftment also to them and they will consider not to misuse their power and it will, to a great extent, restrain them from committing such offences. So, Sir, while giving training to the jawans, let us try to infuse in them the spirit of patriotism so that they can fight better for their Motherland. A battle is won not only by the strength of the army or the number of armed forces or by the whole combination, but also by the spirit of the Army.

19.07 Hrs.

(SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*)

Sir, I will not take much time. I only say that let us encourage our Armed Forces by our giving social recognition to the families of those jawans who fought bravely, who died bravely, who fought for their Motherland. If we give social recognition to their family members, it will boost up their morale and their spirit of sacrifice for their Motherland.

Lastly, Sir, even though my proposal may not be accepted, I may be the only Member who may propose this, still I have to propose that let us have nuclear weapons. My idea is that without strengthening our hands, we cannot deal with others. We must convince the world, we must

tell the world that we are not using nuclear weapons. We must have that courage to convince the world that India is a peace-loving country, so we may not use them. We must have the restraining power not to use them, but let us have the nuclear weapons at least so that we can deal with other countries at par. I mean, when USA has got nuclear weapons, it deals with other countries. Likewise let us have our nuclear weapons, let us manufacture nuclear bombs and other effective weapons so that we can have a good command in dealing with other nations.

Sir, with these few words, I join in praising our Armed Forces.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make only one point. When late Mrs. Gandhi had been to Bolangir, she had announced in a public meeting that one person from each family of displaced persons, that is, those who have sacrificed their land, would get a job in the ordinance factory. But till today they have not got a job in the Defence Services. Secondly, she had announced also in that meeting that one Engineering School or ITI will be established in this area, but till today, it also has not been established. Then, the displaced persons who have sacrificed their land, they have not got their compensation amount from the State Government. So, I request the hon. Minister to interfere in this matter and take necessary steps in this matter.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party All India Anna D.M.K., I would like to say a few words. I am not happy over the Budget estimate, but at the outset I want to congratulate our scientists in the Ministry of Defence for their dramatic success with projects such as main battle tank, light combat aircraft and various missiles during this decade. I feel sincerely that it will instill confidence as it is an indigenous research and development work. That is why, I

congratulate our scientists.

In the budget estimate for research and development, the revised estimate for 1992-93 was Rs. 11.75 crores, but the budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 11.23 crores. When we congratulate our scientists we should also try to help those scientists who are producing indigenous missiles for our country. So, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to enhance the allocation for research and development work.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the National Defence Academy. The Sainik Schools and the Indian Military College are preparing the students for the National Defence Academy in their own way. I feel that since education is not like in the past, we should try to improve it not only academically, but the discipline should also be maintained. I am afraid, as the discipline is falling, the standard also will fall automatically. In Tamil Nadu, we have a long coast. There are three regional headquarters of Coast Guard at Bombay, Madras and Port Blair. The coast Guard personnel are required to handle delicate situation at sea. We are providing some ships to the Coast Guard. But I am afraid, these ships of Coast Guard cannot fight out LTTE when they are coming by sea-shore. I am told that these ships can sail only on high sea and when they are nearing the coastal area, it is very difficult for them to approach. But LTTE is also having very fast boats with twin engines. It is quite natural for the people of Tamil Nadu to worry about the situation. So, small and mini boats fitted with superio type of engines and other things should be made available to the Coast Guard. They must have very sophisticated and fast moving boats. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that things should be done.

Next thing I would like to tell you about Katcha Theevu. It is an important thing for Tamil Nadu people. We had given to Sri Lanka Katcha Theevu earlier. But our fishermen who are going for fishing are almost kidnapped by the Sri Lankan Navy, sometimes they are also shot dead by the Sri Lankan Navy. Their boats are

seized and the families of fishermen are very much suffering. Hence I request the hon. Defence Minister to take necessary steps to get back Katcha Theevu from Sri Lanka. Even in Tamil Nadu Assembly, our respected leader Dr. Puratchi Thalavai announced that we must get back Katcha Theevu. If Katcha Theevu is not got back to us, from Sri Lanka, I think, the Tamil Nadu people will agitate for it and they will even come out openly for their demand. I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter very seriously and the island of Katcha Theevu should be got back from Sri Lanka as it is important not only from the Defence point of view but also from the point of providing protection to our fishermen, since their life is also in danger.

Regarding ordnance factories, it should be taken seriously and see that everything must be done according to the standard norms. Regarding re-settlement of ex-servicemen, we are given some figures. But actually their lives are not so satisfactory. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that there is Director General of Resettlement (second career) to take care of the interests of the ex-servicemen. That Directorate is the nodal agency for re-settlement. We must also provide them employment.

We are giving some suggestions and also telling that such and such reservations are made. But I remember one thing. When advertisements are made in the newspapers, it is said: "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people can apply for these posts." But at the end of the advertisement, there was also one sentence. If the suitable candidates are not available, then the post will be given to others. So, naturally when these advertisements are made, even though they were eligible, they were made ineligible and those posts were not given to the SC-ST. I would like to point out this particularly because we are saying something only in words that we are trying to help these people but unfortunately the hands of the officials or the concern authorities who are there to take them, they do not have that mind or the heart to take them. I would like to emphasise that when

you are making reservations, it should be seen that it is done. I am pointing out because SC/ST even though they are given so much support, but actually they are not taken. So, in the Defence also, the instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training, a special recruitment was launched. In one pamphlet, it is stated:-

"In accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training, a special recruitment drive was launched in the Department of Defence. As a result of this drive, 156 vacancies have been filled."

I was wondering in such a very big organisation, when they are saying that only 156 vacancies are filled up, they did not say how many vacancies are there. We are not able to know how many vacancies were not there and how many people were not taken. It was not actually said in the pamphlet. But they are very much proud of saying that 156 vacancies were filled.

I also request the Minister that the grievances of the ex-servicemen should be redressed. I remember once when I was in the Defence Committee in 1979 in Lok Sabha, we went to Jodhpur and actually some officials came to us and told us with all fear that they did not have housing and other facilities. I asked for more particulars but because of their fear, they did not want to give more particulars. But it is still in my mind that we must try to give them accommodation. We must try to make as much funds as possible to be reserved for accommodation so that they can do their duty with all their capacity.

Finally I would like that regarding going to court by the military personnel, they are approaching the civil court. One of the hon. Members who spoke already has also pointed out this. I am really concerned to say that, in 1982 it was only 29 cases whereas in 1991, it is said that some 1,064 cases were referred to the civil court. I am afraid that this may lead to much confusion. So, I request that a special committee

[Sh. A. Ashokara]

should be appointed to see that the grievances are eliminated as early as possible. The 40 years old Army Act forcefully urges that at least one writ of appeal should be available to service personnel before an appellate court consisting of independent judges. I hope the hon. Minister will reply on this point.

I want to tell about Pakistan. It is trying its best to destabilise India and to affect its economic development. Pakistan now openly admits that it has the nuclear capability which means that India is not likely to go to war with Pakistan no matter what Pakistan does to India. The latest bomb explosions in Bombay and Calcutta should be seen in this context. also, Pakistan is likely to increase its activities to strike India in future for it is sure that India is not likely to hit back in any meaningful manner. If the Government of India continues to give lowest priority to the country's Defence preparedness, it will only encourage Pakistan to indulge in more dangerous acts of abotage in this country to affect the foreign investment here. Therefore, it is time we realised that without adequate security, there could be no worthwhile economic development. The Prime Minister must have a look at the security scenario in South Asia with great care and take necessary measures to ensure the combat effectiveness of our Armed Forces.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIRSINGH DRONA (Kanpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Defence. Had we taken the matter seriously we would not have been satisfied with the allocation made for it in the Budget. I am not personally satisfied with it. Therefore, I cannot support it.

Every country needs Armed Forces for defending its borders, to raise the morale of the

country and to keep its flag high in the World. However, we are proud of our Armed Forces. Armed Forces have done India proud in the recent past. However, in view of the rise in prices and the need for strengthening Defence preparedness proper allocation has not been made in the Central Budget. Last year a sum of Rs. 17,500 crores was allocated while in this year's Budget a sum of Rs. 19,180 crores has been allocated. On the face of it there seems to be substantial increase of Rs. 1680 crores. Overall there is an increase of 9.6 per cent but we should have taken care of the impact of inflation, devaluation of rupee and total convertibility of rupee. To meet the requirements of Armed Forces we must make adequate allocation. I think this increase is not sufficient in view of the higher rates of full convertibility of rupee.

During the discussion it was mentioned that with full convertibility of rupee there will an additional burden of Rs. 1500 crores on the country on account of imports of arms.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 1680 crore if we deduct Rs. 1500 crore, we are left with only Rs. 180 crore. Besides, there are many other problems. After the disintegration of Soviet Russia we purchased most of the defence material from Russia and Ukraine. An agreement was signed and I was told that after the rupee-rubal compromise takes place we would not have any additional burden on us. I have also been told by the officers in the meeting of the Standing Committee that we have been provided repayment facility. I do believe them, but despite that, paucity of funds as compared to our requirements, inadequate facilities for our defence forces, Government's negligence to their service conditions and their needs and inability to keep their morale high are the matters of great concern. Our Defence matters are more important primarily from the point of view of our relations with the neighbouring countries. Just as we have to be quite careful regarding our neighbour at a place where we live, we have to see whether they are reliable or not. We are to

see lest he may use any opportunity for causing any harm to us. Similar is the position regarding the neighbouring countries. We have a neighbouring country about which I would not hesitate to say that it increases about 12 percent expenditure on defence purposes every year. Officially they have announced several times that they have attained weapon oriented nuclear power and made sophisticated weapons available to their armed forces. This makes evident that they do not have a soft corner for us as a neighbouring country. The whole country knows this fact. In such circumstances it becomes necessary for all of us—no matter we belong to the opposition or the treasury benches—to ensure the protection of our country and make defence arrangements to give them a befitting reply. Like them, we should also make available sophisticated weapons to our armed forces so that they may use them bravely to maintain the dignity of the country.

It is true that we badly need to boost up the morale of the armed forces. I found the living example of it during the war of 1965. Pakistan had Patton tanks, Sabu jets whereas our armed forces were equipped with only Centurion and Sherman tanks used during the Second World War. But since our soldiers had a high morale they destroyed the Patton tanks with these tanks and converted Khemkaran into a graveyard of Patton tanks. If we expect our armed forces to work with the same spirit, we will certainly have to equip them with most sophisticated weapons to enable them to give a befitting reply to Pakistan. If we do this, only then we would succeed in protecting our country but this would require adequate additional funds.

When the General Budget is prepared, all the aspects have to be given adequate consideration. The Government claims that there is paucity of funds. But at time when our existence is in danger, our neighbouring country has an ill-will against us and is involved in what is called a 'proxy war' in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir by not only providing arms and ammunition to the anti-social elements but also by imparting

and giving protection to them, we must curtail expenditure on other items to increase our expenditure on defence so much so that we should be ready to skip one time meal to equip our armed forces with most sophisticated weapons, this is my opinion.

I have not been able to understand why despite everything being clear, the Government does not take the matter seriously. One thing more is of concern. I would try not to waste my time on the matters which have already been taken up by the previous Members. I remember when I was a child I saw people were very anxious to join defence.

[English]

It used to be considered as a lucrative job.

[Translation]

People working in armed forces had job satisfaction, they lived with dignity. Whenever an officer passed through a way people paid a great respect to him. The most brilliant persons eagerly wanted to join the army. Every Army officer wanted his son to join his regiment when his child succeeded in it, he was very proud of him. I would like to know whether same situation persists even now?

[English]

Do we get the best enough? The answer is no.

[Translation]

The reason is that we are not able to take care of them. Neither we are able to meet their requirements nor we give them proper treatment. When our soldiers fight on the borders and sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country and win the battle, we are proud of them, we appreciate them and also give them awards. However, after a short time when the crisis is over, we adopt a negligent attitude towards them.

[Sh Jagatvir Singh Drona]

The motto of Army has been

[English]

Just to keep army young and efficient

[Translation]

The age of retirement for the soldiers is just 35 years. I know the hardships through which an army soldier has to pass when he retires after spending his youth in the service of his country. I have been associated with a number of organisations of Ex-Servicemen and engage myself in the welfare activities pertaining to them when a person of high character having lived a life of sincerity and self-respect retires, he meets a very indifferent attitude in Government offices, he is asked to give bribe and is harassed whenever he goes. He is unable to get legal assistance if his house has been occupied illegally by someone. He runs from pillar to post but even the 'Special Soldier Boards' fail to provide any assistance to him. He is unable to find many means of livelihood and is unable to settle his family. The Government have made efforts in this direction but these efforts are inadequate. My submission is that we should create such an atmosphere where in the persons whom we have taught to live with dignity and who has sacrificed everything for the sake of his country can lead a respectful life even after retirement. We would certainly have to make provisions for their rehabilitation since the existing provisions are inadequate. If we want that these things are actually materialised then the provisions made in the present Budget would be inadequate.

I would also like to make another submission in brief that the assistance of army should be taken as an aid to civil authority. Army should be called only when there is no other alternative. Recently I have been observing that our faith in paramilitary forces has reduced, as a result of which whenever there is a bit problem army

troops are deployed at various points. However, it involves two factors—first that these troops are trained with a motive of 'shoot-to-kill' at borders. But when they are deployed on civilian job, they are not to work with this motive. In those circumstances they are supposed to fire just to frighten the people and not to kill them. This paradox would have an adverse effect on their capability and this is not good for them. Secondly, public holds armed forces in high esteem, this is an undisputed fact. Wherever a soldier passes through a way, people give a great respect to him. But if the army continues to be deployed for civilian purposes the role of the soldiers may become controversial. It will demoralise them. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should immediately check the extensive use of army. They should be deployed for civilian purpose only when there is no other alternative and not as a general phenomenon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are bound to purchase all the equipments today on cash payment and this will adversely affect our present budget. So if we want to equip our forces with the modern weapons, we will have to make more provision in the Budget in this regard. The allocation made for Research and Development Organisation has been increased only by Rs 40 crores. To some extent it is correct and this organisation is working satisfactorily.

Sir, everybody admits that the latest Main Battle Tank is an achievement. But some doubts have also been expressed about it and I would like to draw the attention of the House towards them. It has been said that there is some problem with its engine and when its turret is brought at a particular angle, the crew faces a lot of problem in coming out of the tank. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention in this regard. Last year, there was no increase in the allocation made in the Revised Budget for Research and Development Organisation but it is good that it has been increased this year.

The Light Combat Aircraft Scheme is lying pending in the R&DO for the last 10 years and a lot of amount has already been spent on it. It is being heard now that there is a hunt for a

collaborator for producing the aircraft. Only the God knows the truth. Attention should be paid in this regard also. I have got another disturbing information. It is that we are collaborating with the South Eastern countries for production of defence equipments. There are two firms named I D P A in Singapore and I T P M in Indonesia with whom we are going to collaborate. If we are going to have collaboration with these countries what will be the use of our research and development and from where the foreign exchange will be made available as there is no such provision in the Budget. Will this project be funded by some private parties? If it is so the Government can well imagine the consequences of it. The Maruti Ydyog Ltd is manufacturing and selling hundred per cent Japanese Maruti cars etc. Maybe this collaboration will have the same consequences. I want that the hon. Minister should clarify all these doubts in his reply.

Mr Chairman Sir I would like make another request to the Government through you that it is necessary to keep the morale of our army high and for that we have to equip them with the latest weapons because we do not have very good relations with our neighbouring countries and they are always in search of opportunities to usurp our land. To fight back them it is necessary that our forces should be as well equipped as theirs. Until this is done our country will always remain in a situation of uncertainty. So I would like to request the Government that the defence expenditure should be increased even if the expenditure on some other sources has to be curtailed. Some suggestions such as disposal of old obsolete equipments, disposal of surplus land etc. for generating resources for meeting the Defence expenditure were also given in this regard. Such schemes should be welcome and money can be earned from them. The installed capacity of our ordinance factories is worth appreciable, but it is not being utilised properly. Most of the work should have been undertaken in the ordinance factories, but we are getting it done in the private sector. This sort of disease of privatisation in the field has been adversely affecting us for the last 10 to 12 years.

Although, we are paying full salaries to the employees and other expenditure is also borne by the Government yet the capacity of ordinance factories is not utilised to the maximum. It should be utilised for the production of our defence equipments and if possible we can produce goods for our private sector, and their products can also be exported. We have to mobilise our resources. The revolver manufactured by the Small Arms Factory is given to the public at a price of Rs 42000/-, whereas its actual price is near about Rs 1 lakh. One and a half years ago this revolver was given at a price of Rs 12000/- only. Through this procedure, there will be a check on illegal arms and we can earn money by selling our produce. All such sources should be tapped and the Government should curtail the unnecessary expenditure and should invariably increase the budgetary allocation for defence expenditure. It is inadequate at present and it will not be able to equip our forces to that extent as we want. So I oppose this budget.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla) Mr Chairman Sir I rise to support the demands of the Defence Ministry. So far as the defence of our country is concerned our soldiers, officials and employees should be praised and thanked. I would express a few points here. Firstly I would like to give some suggestions about our retired soldiers. A forest force should be raised with them so that they can save the environment as well as get employment also. They are a disciplined lot. I hope the Government will pay attention in this regard and will raise a forest force with these retired soldiers and maximum fund, provided for environment should be given to this force and a new fund should also be set up for it, so that plantation work in the entire country can be undertaken properly. Secondly no one is allowed to construct shops or house in the cantonment areas on his own. Every year an auction is held in this regard. The civilians living there suffer due to it. Those who live in the cantonment areas should at least be given regular allotments. In the elected cantonment boards the is an objective officer and a Vice President

[Sh Krishan Dutt Sultanpunj]

who works under the Objective Officer. It is the discretionary power of the Objective Officer whether it agrees to the decision taken by the Members of the Board or not. In this regard I would like to say that as far as the powers regarding the work relating to cantonment area should be vested in the cantonment board and the Objective Officer who is an army personnel should have his final say on it but as far as the powers regarding the work relating to civilian area should be vested in the representatives of civilians. These cantonments were set up during the British period and there is no proper arrangements for roads and electricity. Therefore I would say that in the Budget more allocation should be given for the improvement of the cantonment areas.

(MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I have been elected from Shimla where there are 6 cantonment boards. The representatives are elected there in a democratic way. It depends upon the board to accept or reject their suggestions. A large number of people from Kangra had joined the defence forces and spent their lives in the army. Their regiment is known as Dogra Regiment. Most of the soldiers of this regiment belonged to Una, Hamirpur, Mandi, Kullu etc. But today their number has lessened due to withdrawal of the quota fixed for their recruitment. This is causing unemployment in the said areas. They are patriotic people. So, I would like to request that this quota should be restored so that the Dogra Regiment can have the maximum benefit of their services.

There are several army schools in the entire country and in Himachal Pradesh too. An army school is situated in Dakshai Cantonment where wards of retired defence employees and officials study but they have to pay more fees. The schools which have been opened for the children of defence personnel should not charge more fees even if the defence personnel is retired. The retired employee should not be taken as a

civilian one. I would like to submit that the intelligent wards of civilians should also be allowed to study in these schools, whether they belong to villages or cities. Particularly, the children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given admission in these schools and no fee should be charged from them as it is done in other schools and colleges.

The opposition Members were saying that the allocation made for the defence personnel in the Budget is inadequate. I would like to submit that this Government has never given less funds for them and nor it will do so. It has always given adequate funds for the Defence purposes. There had never been such inadequate provision as has made us unable to pay the salaries of soldiers and officials. Our forces took part in the Bangladesh war and forced the enemy country to surrender. At that time Indiraji did not allow to create any shortage of commodities for the soldiers. The work done by our soldiers at that time is praiseworthy. Our Government always takes good steps in this direction. So I am unable to understand as to how it can neglect our defence personnel. It is our belief that it will never give inadequate funds for the defence personnel. Shri Narasimha Rao is our Prime Minister. Our Defence Minister and Home Minister are also quite experienced persons. They will make all out efforts to fulfil the requirements of defence personnel. But this effort which is being made to defame and weaken the country is not right. It is also being said that nothing is being given to the defence personnel. This is not right. We may remain hungry but we cannot tolerate that the Defence personnel may not get their salaries. The country can only be saved if all the people work with honesty. When people take to agitations or create mandir-masjid dispute the Army had to be called to maintain peace. Our population is 90 crores and there are 13 lakh soldiers to fulfil its needs. Any way you have the only slogan- 'Go on strike'. There are frequent strikes here and there and police have to be deployed in large number. Our elected representatives should avoid organising strikes. They should actually keep interests of the nation above everything.

and not in the manner the people of the B.J.P. are concerned by raising the Mandir-Masjid issue. The game of the B.J.P. is over. Thanks God, people of the country have now come to know that neither these people are concerned with the temple nor with the masjid. They just want to make everybody fight.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as our stand towards our neighbouring countries and particularly towards Pakistan is concerned, we are all united. Our army is always vigilant to combat any situation that may spring up in the background of the fact that training camps for the terrorists of Kashmir and Punjab are being run by Pakistan. The credit goes to military personnel only who have so far been defeating the design of Pakistan. Subsequently, peace is returning to Punjab and it will also be so in Kashmir. I think that our country can be saved if united efforts are made by all. Change in the attitude is essential if we want prosperity of the country. With these words, I conclude and extend my thanks to you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the time allotted for this discussion was five hours. It ended at 7.35 p.m. I had made a request that upto 8 o'clock, the House should be extended. The basic idea is that, all those who wish to speak or participate in the debate may complete their speeches today.

The Prime Minister will start his reply tomorrow and thereafter, we have a number of Ministries to be covered. At least, we must be capable of doing it at least three, this week. Otherwise, we won't be able to do much justice to the Demands for Grants. If, there are any Members who wish to speak in the Opposition,

they may indicate their names so that, the Prime Minister's reply could be started early tomorrow. Otherwise, it will be dragged again and we will lose time in other Demands for Grants like the Home and the External Affairs. Tomorrow, also, we will be having discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per your instruction the sitting of the House was extended upto 8 p.m. You may now be pleased to adjourn the House today and may allow the remaining Members to speak tomorrow. That will be followed by the Government reply.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A few more hon. Members want to speak. If you all cooperate, we will be able to finish the business. I hope, the House agrees with this proposal.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Sir, I suggest that you may extend the time by another thirty minutes. Let us finish the discussion so that the Prime Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a reasonable approach to the problem. All right. Shri Surya Narayan Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the demands of the Ministry of Defence. The most neglected section in the country, if there is any, is the army and then the farmers. Our former Prime Minister late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan- "Jai Jawan, Jai Kishan". But I do not know as to what happens that all the Governments that came to power neglect both army and the farmers. That is why I rise to oppose the demand.

[Sh Surya Narayan Yadav]

20.00 Hrs.

Sir we had a war with China which is a neighbouring country. When the country was faced with such a situation all the mothers and sisters of the country offered their jewelries to support the country in those moments of crisis. Our country can display such kind of unity. As has been said by our colleague just now people have still the same respect and reverence for the army. Yet I do not know why the hon. Members who participated in the discussions on budget in the past had urged the Government to be liberal in budgetary allocation for army. We see at times analysis in this regard on television and during war. At times we get the chance to see the army personnel jumping out of a helicopter climbing a mountain through bushes crossing the river and engaged in such other acts. All that gives an impression that they are the real sons of the soil. But when they retire from service and return their home they do not get the same respect. The Government announced number of schemes for the ex-servicemen viz issuance of permits to open petrol pumps, gas agencies and permits to run buses. But I can say with authenticity that not more than 7 per cent ex-servicemen have been benefitted through such schemes. The Government can conduct a survey to ascertain the facts in this regard. Credit goes to the army personnel that in spite of the fact that they live a hard life and that they are neglected they sacrifice their lives for the prestige of the country. There are several examples of it which I would not like to cite here.

Sir in the existing circumstances the children of the country need to be educated through military schools. The need of the hour is to open one military school in every district or commissioner's headquarters of every state and children of farmers and other rural people should get education in those schools so that they may be disciplined. I would therefore like to submit that the Government should consider these points and should try to make such provisions.

I believe that when a particular country makes progress, when a particular person makes some progress that is to say when he becomes a billionaire from a millionaire then he aspires to become a trillionaire. I am happy when the Government says that the country is facing economic crisis. It gives me the impression that our country is making progress. I would like to support my view with the example that when a person acquires wealth fairly enough to meet his requirements he cannot make any further progress. Nobody in the world has been able to fulfil his need of wealth. There is no such example. There will be a crisis of money when demands increase. But we are required to assess its importance. And that is why I said that the Government should try to fulfil the dreams of former Prime Minister late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. There was a great thought when he gave the slogan *Jai Jawan Jai Kisan*. They are now the most neglected sections of the country.

Sir I would not take much time and conclude by raising three-four points. Pakistan is engaged in organising trainings for terrorists to send them in India. It is a kind of war. In our local dialect we may call it *mall Yuddh* (wrestling). A war between India and Pakistan is imminent. This cannot be denied. We tolerate such things. I have made a demand even in the past that our country needs making nuclear bomb because our neighbouring country has already made it. Through you I would like to know as to what measures have been taken by India to counter if a nuclear bomb is used from Lahore in future. It is all right that we would not launch any attack on Pakistan but what is wrong in making it for the purpose of self-defence. We will not of course misuse it.

I have submitted time and again that the Government should be serious about this question. Not for a war but even for peace we are required to make nuclear bomb. I wish the Government should make an announcement in this regard. It does not make any difference.

Secondly I would like to say something in

regard to China. A reference of China-war has been made here. A great communication problem had emerged when our country was on war with China. Due to that problem we were not able to transport food and other things to the army deployed on the front. There was a problem of roads in Bihar and Assam through which food items might be rushed to the border. Realising the need for such a road, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru felt the need to construct border road from Darbhanga to Pharisganj in the North Bihar. Communication upto the Chinese border would be available if that road is constructed. I would like to submit that keeping in view the importance of that road and also keeping in view the fact that if falls under border area, the Government must construct that road. The Ministry of Defence has the responsibility of constructing that road and we know there is no audit of defence budget. I feel that whenever the funds allocated in the budget are not utilised fully, that fund is lapsed. I ask, why not that money is utilised to construct such important roads irrespective of the consideration that those roads will have to be constructed in North Bihar or on the border of Kashmir or in any other place. The Government must utilise that money for constructing important roads.

Now I would like to submit about honour of soldiers. Britishers made many regiments in our country, i.e. Rajput regiment, Jat regiment, Gorkha regiment and Sikh regiment. Their argument was that these were fighter and brave tribes. I also say that these people and regiments are brave but are the other regiments not fighter and brave? Are Paswans weak fighters? There were Kurmi and Ahir regiments during the British time. Why were these regiments disbanded? You please think over it. I am not in favour of any regiment. I think that there should be no such regiment. We have many States in our country, i.e. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh. You can constitute separate regiment in the name of these States. It will be the best course. Then there will be no discrimination and everybody will be equal. (*Interruptions*)

In connection with deserters I would say that even Sikh regiment deserted during the Operation Blue Star. That is a separate thing and I do not want to go into it. Traitors should get punishment, I have no objection to it. I would say that regiments should be constituted in the name of patriotism, in the name of States and the country instead of constituting it in the name of castes. Then people will honour it and that is correct also.

Now I would like to discuss a point regarding ex-servicemen. You have not implemented the 'same rank, same pension' scheme even though it has been discussed several times here. You should not discriminate in this matter.

Sir, I submitted a few important points before you. I hope that you will think over them and make necessary improvements. In addition I would request you to provide maximum facilities to ex-servicemen and their wards.

In the end, I would like to raise another point. If a soldier is posted at the border and his wife is working at a distant place, arrangements should be made for transfer of wife to a place of her choice. There are rules to this effect but practically the State Governments pay least attention in this direction. So, I would request you to give instructions to ex-servicemen cell constituted in every State, for taking immediate action in such cases. I would request you to give instructions to State Governments in this regard.

In the end, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRIM V V S MURTHY (Visakhapatnam)
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on Defence Budget. I do not want to take much time because several eminent speakers spoke about the need for action on the side of the Government.

Sir, you know, our country is one of the largest countries in the world with lots of water areas.

[Sh M V S Murthy]

exposed to the other countries. We got mountainous area on the border, and the coastal area on the border. And because of the vulnerability of the coastal area, a lot of smuggling activity is being noticed. I am sure, this aspect could also be tackled by the defence personnel.

For instance, I come from the coastal area, Visakhapatnam, where the Eastern Naval Chief is also stationed there. But unfortunately, many activities of the smuggling nature are taking place. But these are the areas which the Ministry has to take into account.

Our country today is having one of the best Armies I can say. They are the real brave sons of the country. They deserve every pat on their back. They are spending their whole life for the country. But at the same time we are not giving the importance that is required for this Ministry.

I am sure, this is one of the largest Budgets of the various Ministries. Even then, there is no responsible Cabinet Minister also for this Ministry. This aspect should be looked into immediately by the hon. Prime Minister.

On the training side also, we are not having sufficient facilities for attracting the young men into the fold of the defence personnel to safeguard our borders. There are Sainik schools all over the country. Their condition is deplorable. They do not get the help that is required. Near Korukonda, and in my constituency, there is one Sainik school. I happened to be a member on the Board of Governors of the school. The Defence Minister and the other Members are on the Board. I am afraid the Board does not meet even once in a year to look into the needs of the Sainik Schools. If this is the state of affairs for the Sainik Schools, how can we rate into other aspects?

I would also like to say a few words about the quality of the life of the defence personnel, those who are working in the defence services. They

are sacrificing everything, their family, their children and everything, and even then we are equating their services with the services of the white collared jobs. So, I suggest that Defence Services should be given a priority of treatment when compared to other services in the various categories.

The eligible young people must also be taught of serving a certain tenure of their career in the defence forces. In other countries every person, in case of emergency, is a trained person to serve in the services. But, in our country it is not so. We recruit people only from some areas and majority of the areas are not represented in times of crisis. The services of the defence personnel are not available to the country.

I do not want to take much time of the House. We are using army as police personnel. Army is a specialised category of service and their services should be utilised in calamities only. The police service is meant for maintaining law and order in the State and it is a State service. But, we are using the armed forces for that purpose also. So, this makes an unnecessary extra burden on the part of the defence personnel, forgetting their actual need.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister that defence production is so much changed all over the world but not in our country. So many countries are having so many sophisticated weaponry, whereas our country is using obsolete models like tankers etc. As a result of that, the production cost is so high and the performance is so nil. The Government's policy is not to encourage the obsolete industry. If that is the case, in the defence production also, it should not be encouraged so that our money can be utilised for better purposes, because our resources are limited and our needs are very high. If that is the case then we should think of utilising to the maximum extent possible the available resources so that resource crunch will not be there for this Ministry. In the procurement of and other equipment things, a very high degree of specialisation, efficiency and honesty

etc are required. It is not like acquiring some machinery for some other thing, and if it do not work, we can throw it out. But, here in defence, it involves the country's safety, safety of the personnel working in the defence services

We must have a sophisticated weaponry system. We should also think of providing our personnel with the latest weaponry system. We should cut down the wasteful expenditure whenever possible. The Budget should be utilised for the purpose of efficient management of the defence personnel.

[*Translation*]

*SHRIR JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam)
I thank you for extending me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Defence for the year 1993-94. I extend my support to the Defence Budget and I would like to share some of my views in this regard.

Our country faces a serious crisis today because of the threat perception we get on two counts. On one side Pakistan is giving training and providing arms to the terrorists who infiltrate and cause havoc both in Jammu and Kashmir and in Punjab. This was quite evident from the bomb blasts that have occurred in the city of Bombay. Like wise the LTTE militants from Sri Lanka are infiltrating into Tamil Nadu and go about with their activities. We must have to put an end to it. Hence we need to revamp and strengthen our Armed Forces.

Hence I would like to suggest to the Government to go in for conscription at least in these problem States. Students from the colleges should be roped in and they should be given training. After their studies are over, they should be given military training for about a year and they should be enrolled in the Armed Forces. This kind of training based on the principle catch them young would instil confidence in the minds

of people and it could be a training in discipline too for the young. Such youth after proper training could be enlisted in Army, Navy and Air Force as per their aptitude and training.

I would like to emphasise a point here in this regard. At Arakkonam, in the expanse of about five thousand acres of land an Air-Base has been set up. As it is an inland Naval base and as it is a newly established one it could be further expanded to rope in more youth around the place. You can recruit talented and efficient students around the place and you can give them training. It is a strategically and logistically important location from the country's defence point of view. Hence, the new Air-Base over there should be expanded and modernised with sophisticated war-machines for an efficient war-preparedness. Even during the time of Britishers there used to be an Air Base located there. Hence I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to give the due consideration to set up a full-fledged Air Station.

You can even contemplate setting up of plants to manufacture the spare parts needed for our fighter planes in the Air Force and other Armed Forces units.

In the event of your going in for recruiting trainees at Arakkonam from among the student community, you must ensure that they get adequate and improvised modern training while they are sent to different parts of the country. In order to expand the Air Base at Arakkonam you should go in for enhancing the number of personnel over there. The staff and men should increase in strength. The officials of the Air Base should build a rapport with the people and people's representatives like MPs around the place. This would help the people's representatives to take to the notice of the Government the felt needs of the emerging Air Base. I would like to draw the attention of our Hon'ble Prime Minister.*

The Air Base at Arakkonam was set up

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

[Sh R Jeevarathinam]

during our earlier regime and it was our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi who laid the foundation stone for the same. He came there and commenced the setting up of an Air Base over there. Hence I request the present Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao to pay a visit to our Arakkonam Air Base. On your visit you must also consider naming the Air Base after late Shri Rajiv Gandhi which would be an appropriate commemorative tribute to his visionary zeal.

It is also noteworthy to consider the fact that North Arcot and Ambedkar Districts have sent more men to our armed Forces. They even took part in IPKE operations in Sri Lanka. Many of them who have died there during those operations were from these two districts.

I would request the ministry concerned and thereby the Government to set up a Sainik School alongside the Air Base. You have enough of land available over there in the vicinity. Bearing all these factors, you must allocate more liberally to expand and modernise the Air Base over there. I feel the funds allotted for Arakkonam Air Base is not sufficient. It is less this year than that of last year. Hence you may kindly enhance the allocation further. I request you to give a serious thought to it to make the new Air Base a sophisticated institution.

Now that there are reports about the increased presence of LTTE militants in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, the situation calls for an increased attention from the Ministry of Defence. We now hear that LTTE militants are smuggling out petroleum products from our coastal area. Hence it is needless to emphasise the need to strengthen our Coastal Guard operations especially on the shores of Tamil Nadu and the South east of it.

Sophisticated small Patrol Boats can be indignously manufactured in a large number to step up the Coastal vigil day in and day out.

Efficient and talented sailors and ranks should be given training in Naval Air Base at Arakkonam.

Government should come out with appropriate measures to take proper care of ex-servicemen. The children of Armed Forces personnel and ex-servicemen should be given priority to get admitted in professional colleges and other educational institutions. Such students from the families of military personnel should be given 5% reservation while seeking admission in Engineering and Medical Colleges. The same may be extended while they go for employment opportunities. Retired Armed Forces personnel based on their educational qualifications should be given priority in appointment made in both Central and State Civil Services. They should get 5% reservation in employment opportunities in Bank Recruitments and other public sector undertakings.

Many countries possess nuclear weapons and nuclear capability. Though we have made advance researches and are harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in a constructive way, I would request the Hon. ble Prime Minister to reconsider our nuclear option. Our capability needs to be proved. If need be we may have to change our policy. We should go in for manufacturing submarines with advanced technology. Sophisticated small arms manufacturing should be taken up to meet our own requirements and even to make ourselves arms dealers. Pilotless fighter planes should be developed by us and the needed infrastructure should be built-up. Our technicians should be exposed to advanced professional training in this regard.

If one who feels that this year's allocation for the Defence Budget is sufficient and it is not directly proportionate to the threat perception we have as of today. Commanders of our Army, Navy and Air Force are commendable soldiers. I congratulate them on this occasion and I also want to put on record my appreciation to the officers and men and the whole staff of our Armed Forces.

Even before our country could win freedom Madras Regiment was set up in the erstwhile Madras Province Britishers were ably assisted by this Regiment and they were able to capture Burma and the then Ceylon Madras Regiment carved a name for itself Likewise you may raise new regiments in every State I request you to consider this option again With this I conclude my speech supporting the Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Defence

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now Mr Khanoria

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) Sir

there is no quorum in the House

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The bell is being rung

I find, there is no quorum in the House Hence the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 00 a m

20.35 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 28 1993/ Vaisakha 8 1915 (Saka)

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