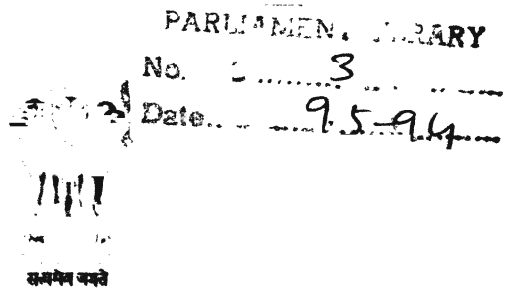


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Ninth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 31 to 38)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 50.00*

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates

(English Version)

.....

Tuesday, May 10, 1994/Vaisakha 20, 1916 (Saka).

.....

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Cover page/1	Thursday	Tuesday
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Contents (iii)/14	Shri Ramesh Chennithala	Shri Ramesh Chennithala
Contents (iii)/19	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Contents (iv)/4 521/3 650/5 710/26	Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay	Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay
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Contents (iv)/11 Contents (v)/11	Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah	Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, May 10, 1994/Vaisakha 20,  
1916 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of one of our former colleagues, Shri Bijoy Modak.

Shri Bijoy Modak was a member of Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha. He represented Hooghly Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal during 1967-80 and Azambagh Parliamentary Constituency of the same State during 1980-84.

Earlier, he was a member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1957-62.

A well known political activist and freedom fighter, Shri Bijoy Modak joined the

Non-cooperation Movement in 1921 while he was at school. He was imprisoned twice during Civil Disobedience Movement during 1930-32 and was later detained in Camp till 1939 for revolutionary activities.

An active social worker, Shri Bijoy Modak served as the President of Hooghly District United Refugee Council during 1952-71. He was also the President of Hooghly District Krishak Sabha and the Hooghly United Khet Mazdoor Samiti during 1964-71.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Modak made valuable contributions to the debates in the House.

Shri Bijoy Modak passed away on 9 May, 1994 at the age of 88 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

**11.02 hrs.**

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Gopalakrishna Committee**

\*621. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gopalakrishna Committee set up by the University Grants Commission has submitted any report regarding the awards to the Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report has been discussed by UGC; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Commission thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. Gopalakrishna, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, to make recommendations on awards to the Universities for implementation of the Model Academic Calendar as suggested by UGC. The main recommendations made by the Committee in this regard are as under:

(i) The implementation of the

Academic Calendar should be regularly monitored. The Universities may be advised to furnish the 'Returns' regarding progress of implementation of the Academic Calendar regularly on a yearly basis.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellors may monitor Academic Calendar of colleges through the College Development Councils.

(iii) The selected Universities may be encouraged to implement the Academic Calendar by providing them special assistance for purchasing office equipment, photocopying machine, personal computer, etc.

(iv) The Selected Universities may also be given certificate of 'Good Performance'.

(v) Wide publicity may be given through the press highlighting the achievements of the selected Universities in regard to implementation of the Academic Calendar.

(vi) The list of Universities which have performed well on this score may be circulated to other Universities.

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission considered the Report of Gopalakrishna Committee in its meeting held on March 9, 1994. The Commission accepted the above recommendations of the Committee in regard to the awards to the selected Universities to encourage them to implement the Academic Calendar.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker Sir, in order to augment the teaching days for achieving better standard of education

and to ensure holding of scheduled examinations and announcement of the results thereof within the fixed time frame both in the Universities and colleges all over the country the Gopalakrishna Committee has recommended that the Vice Chancellor will monitor the implementation of the Academic Calender in the colleges through College Development Council. In the perspective of these recommendations, may I know from the hon. Minister (a) whether there are College Development Councils in all these States and Union Territories and if not, what is the time frame within which the required Development Council will be set up; (b) whether it is a fact that the Gopalakrishna Panel has recommended for financial assistance to the UGC to be given to concerned universities for setting up of College Development Council?

**KUMARI SELJA:** Sir, as regards the Gopalakrishna Committee and the Academic Calender, the report was accepted by the UGC only on 9.3.94. The modalities for this scheme for helping out the universities are still being worked out and subsequently all the States and Universities will be informed of this. One of the recommendations was for setting up a College Development Council, but no university has set it up, as I said, because the report was received and accepted by the UGC only this year. It does not say anything about giving financial assistance for setting up of this College Development Council.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** May I know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the Academic Calender in universities and colleges the Gopalakrishna Committee has suggested that plan grant will be disallowed for a particular year to the universities and colleges which fail to com-

ply with the requirement as per Academic Calender ?

**KUMARI SELJA:** This is one of the recommendations as per the Minutes that were received by the UGC.

**SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:** I simply want to raise the same point. Dr. Gopalakrishna in his suggestion has stated that withholding of plan assistance should not be there in the recommendation. May I know whether this suggestions made by Dr. Gopalakrishna was accepted by other Members of the Committee and ultimately the assistance that was to be withheld was there in these recommendations?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Well, what happened in the Committee, can it be discussed in the House?

**SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:** That was not as per Dr. Gopalakrishna, but he wanted that withholding of plan assistance should be deleted, but other Members of the Committee did not agree to this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is exactly what we are doing, what happened in the Committee.

**DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:** Mr. Speaker Sir, Dr. Gopalakrishna has made several recommendations in respect of Academic Calender in order to achieve good performance from the universities. There is a provision of awarding certain certificates to good performance universities also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is there any punitive action contemplated in the Gopalakrishna Committee recommendations to be taken against those universities which are not giving good performance and which are lacking in respect of implementing the Calender Year.

KUMARI SELJA: There is no punitive action, but the recommendation did say and one of the recommendations is by way of giving incentives for better performance in the field of Academic Calendar.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: I would like to know from the Minister how the UGC would set up College Development Councils as it would require huge amounts of money. We all know that because of financial crunch the Universities in the States are in doldrums and therefore, College Development Councils have nowhere been set up. Though the UGC has been recommending for the last 10 years, I would like to know from the hon. Minister wherefrom would the funds come.

KUMARI SELJA: The UGC can only recommend to the State Governments. It is up to them to try to set them up.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can say that the funds should come from the State Governments.

### **National Forestry Action Plan**

\*623 SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to prepare a National Forestry Action Plan with the technical cooperation of FAO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which financial assistance is likely to be provided for it by UNDP and Union Government; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Government of India have decided to prepare a National Forestry Action Plan to facilitate implementation of the National Forest Policy-1988. A perspective plan for the long term (20 years) and mid term (10 years), together with a short term priority action programme (5 years) is being prepared. Financial costs of the project are being shared by UNDP and Government of India. While UNDP is contributing US\$ 7,16,000, Government is providing Rs. 3.05 crores out of which Rs. 2.47 crores is for national emoluments of staff engaged in preparation of reports at National & State level for preparation of the National Forestry Action Programme. FAO is providing technical assistance in the formulation of National Forestry Action Programme.

(d) The plan is expected to be ready by September, 1995, and is proposed to be implemented thereafter.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: The primary objective of the Indian Forest Policy is sustainable management of the forests and forest land, to meet the environmental, socio-economic and cultural needs of the present and future generations; since the enunciation of the National Policy the Government of India has initiated various suggestions aimed at achieving the objectives but there is a need for further development at the national level and a greater participation of village communities is needed. I would like to know whether the State Governments have not fully cooperated with the Centre in the implementation of the National Forest Policy and if so what steps does the

Government propose to take for the implementation of the National Forest action plan.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is really the intention of Government to involve the people and communities in not only plantations but also in forest management. A circular was issued to the State Governments and 14 States have issued orders or resolutions inviting all village communities to share their usufruct adjoining the forest areas which they agreed to protect and develop. There are estimated to be over 10,000 village communities and management committees helping to regenerate or plant roughly one million hectares of degraded forests annually.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a news item in *The Hindustan Times* of 2nd May under the heading "Shifting Cultivation Depleting Forests". In this statement it has been reported that shifting of cultivation has been the major cause of the depletion. In view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action the Government proposes to take to check this depletion of forests by shifting of cultivation.

SHRI KAMALNATH: The hon. Member is right that one of the major problems has been shifting of cultivation, most of which, almost entirely, is in the North-Eastern areas. Roughly 4.37 million hectares of forest land is attributable to shifting cultivation. A couple of years earlier the figure was in excess of 4.37 million hectares. A strategy has been made out, especially in the North-Eastern States to see that the practice of Jhooming - which is shifting cultivation effectively - is stopped or discouraged, people are being made aware and community participation is being encouraged.

There has been a decline, a very steady decline, in *jhooming*. And the attempts have been successful but are not yet totally been eliminated. It is expected that with the on-going strategy of the Government, we will achieve successful results in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the plants, planted under the Forest Policy are left unattended after the period of five years or they are taken care of after constituting forest committees or are left in the care of Forest Department?

My second question pertains to the policy proposed to be formulated under the National Forestry Policy. Is the present policy going to continue or will it have some permanent policy?

MR. SPEAKER: It's reply has been given.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is a committee going to be constituted with tribals, who are putting up around the forest land, as its Members and are the forests proposed to be protected by taking them into confidence? I am distressed to say that I have taken the Forest Department Officials to my area several times and have shown them agricultural fields belonging to tribals. If they find any tree there, they remove it from there. I have requested them not to remove them but nobody listens to me. They do not do anything where there is danger to jungles. This way the forest officials are only harassing the tribals. I would

like to know whether this policy is meant for conservation of forests or harassment of the tribals?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply very briefly because you have already replied to it.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of our policy is the integration of committees. This is our target and purpose. This is also correct that it has not been successful everywhere nor it had been implemented everywhere. This target is meant not only for all the states but all their districts also. I am sure that as and when this policy is implemented it will be implemented in every State and every district of every State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the five years policy for the management regarding forest conservation, my submission in this regard is that fencing and treching goes on forever but the plant does not need this protection after 5-6 years as much as it does in the beginning. So, the fencing and trenching is always done.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: ....(Interruptions)\*

[English]

Mr. Speaker: It is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the question I want to ask is not related to it, so, I seek your protection to ask this question.

MR. SPEAKER: it is not related then protection will not be given nor it will go on record.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, incidentally both the concerned Minister and Agriculture Minister are present here. I would like to say in their presence that the farmer used to plant Shisham on the field-hedge in villages and maintain mango-garden, so, whenever he needed wood he would cut the tree and meet the requirement but now the things have come to such a pass that if he wants to cut a shisham tree he has to pay Rs. 300 to the police, so, now he has stopped planting Shisham tree on his field hedge. Will the Government formulate a policy to encourage the farmers to plant trees on their field-hedge and even let them sometimes use it for their personal, domestic use also and to ensure that they do not have to pay Rs. 300 to the Police for cutting a tree?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker. Sir, I agree with the suggestion given by the hon. Member. Such a policy is being formulated with a view to let the farmers make use of their tree.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tribals are not even getting a square meal to feed themselves, that is why, they try to earn a living by cutting trees in the jungle. The Government had asked the tribals under the national policy to stop shifting cultivation in order to protect forests. They cooperated and stopped shifting cultivation. But the Government did not honour their promise of providing land to the tribals in return. They did not get any land nor any arrangement was made for them to earn their living. Will the hon. Minister tell us to what is happening?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker.

Sir, we have a clear policy in respect of shifting cultivation. If this policy is not being implemented properly, then, I would request the hon. Member to give me all the details so that I could do the needful.

[English]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, as the hon. Minister is aware, and according to my understanding the improvement of environment entirely depends on preservation of forests. The law is also stringent on this. But still there is destruction of forests in every State. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will provide some funds for afforestation when the finance of the State Governments is very weak. I would also like to know whether it has been taken as a policy at the Centre to provide funds for afforestation in each State and if so to what extent.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, undoubtedly forests have a major role to play in environment. I am happy to inform the House through you, Sir, that for the first time through satellite imagery our forests cover has shown an increase. Today by a process of satellite imagery, a picture was carried out by the Forest Survey of India...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to give money to the State Governments for this purpose?

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, I said that the financial position of the State is very weak. I would like to know whether the Centre is giving funds for preservation of forests.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I was coming to that point only. I was just trying to amplify a bit more. It is a policy of the Central Government to assist the State Governments, Unfortunately, the State Govern-

ments...

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, I am asking whether the funds would be provided to the States or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied positively.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The answer is that under many schemes, the Central Government is assisting the State Governments despite the State Governments not making adequate provisions of only 1 or 1.5 per cent in the old State budgets not even equivalent to the old revenue resources which they get from forests.

[Translation]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the State Government do not make this much provisions. Himachal Pradesh Government had launched "Van lagao rozee kamao" programme which involved the local people in afforestation and it augmented their survival also. The hon. Minister had himself approved this programme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this programme will be launched in other states also and whether funds will be provided to the State Governments to enable them to continue with this programme?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Each state had formulated its own scheme. Himachal Pradesh had launched "Van Lagao rozee kamao". Similarly various states had *mutatis mutandis* formulated several schemes. The scheme launched in Himachal Pradesh has not been launched in any other state but the other states had various other programmes and these are being encouraged and aided.

MR. SPEAKER: This question re-

lates to National Forestry Action Plan. Questions regarding such a plan at District-level or state-level should be discouraged.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister formulated several policies regarding afforestation programmes during the last ten years and resultantly the afforestation programme was speeded up. But, not it is being seen that the afforestation that is taking place in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh or other places in the country includes plantation of Babool or other thorny trees which neither bear any fruit nor are they otherwise useful. This topic had been discussed last year also and the hon. Minister had given an assurance that fruitset trees will be planted and the policy will be changed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Babool trees are seen on both sides of roads which are neither useful to human beings nor animals. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, if he is going to change the policy? Will the State Governments be issued directives to plant fruitset trees in place of thorny trees? .....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member must differentiate between Forestry and Horticulture. So far as the fruitset trees are concerned, these will be planted at the behest of our Agriculture Minister. Shri Balram Jakhar. So far as forest department is concerned. We will plant only forest species. It is the duty of the Horticulture department to plant fruitset trees.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this policy is causing the shortage of fuel in our villages. There is shortage of firewood. That is why, rural people go to jungles to cut firewood, hence, there is deforestation. Today there is shortage of

jungles and people in rural areas are facing fuel crisis. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there will be any arrangement in this policy to provide firewood to rural people....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is a fact that rural people require firewood for their fuel requirements. The 80 per cent rural population depend on firewood for their fuel requirement....(*Interruptions*).. Today, our forests provide 220 million tonne firewood to our people in the country...

AN HON. MEMBER: From where did you get these data?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will tell him this also. If they have any doubt or apprehension, it will be dispelled. One study has been carried out to ascertain the quantity of firewood in tonnes being taken from the forests. Through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that its price has also been evaluated to ensure the input made by our forests in economy. Our forests contribute Rs. 30,000 crore to the economy of our country which is outside market-economy. The assessment that we have made to the tune of Rs. 220 million tonne.. (*Interruptions*).. Let me finish first, then, the hon. Member can ask anything he wishes to ask with the permission of the House. There is a great burden on the capacity of forests. That is why, this National Forest Action Plan is being chalked out for the next 20 years.

[*English*]

#### Root-Wilt Disease of Coconut

\*624. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government



are providing any financial assistance to compensate the farmers for the loss suffered by them due to root-wilt disease of coconut; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to Kerala and other Southern States on this account during 1993-94 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF  
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-  
TURE (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir, The Central Government is, however, providing assistance to farmers for removal of root-wilt and other diseases affected coconut palms and for replanting under the Project on Integrated Farming in Coconut Holding in Eighth Plan.

(b) During 1993-94, State-wise funds released for this activity are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Kerala	463.8
Karnataka	29.2
Tamil Nadu	79.0
Goa	1.0
Pondicherry	1.7
Lakshdweep	1.7
Total	576.4

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister, the total annual loss of coconut in terms of money, due to root-wilt disease.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, because of the root-wilt disease in Kerala, it is estimated that 100 crore nuts are lost. Kerala's production is 520 crore nuts a year. Had it not been for the root-wilt disease, it would have been 620 crore nuts. The cost can be estimated by multiplying it with the unit value of the nut as at the present time.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, we have not been able to even identify the

cause of the disease even though research has been going on for the last 50 years in the C.P.C.R.I. Will the Government seek assistance of scientists from different countries to do research and find remedy?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, our Research and Development establishment has been concentrating on finding control measures for this disease. It is true that they have not been able to make a breakthrough. But we have launched two programmes, basically to improve the productivity of even the disease-affected trees and also the other method of cutting away the diseased trees and re-planting them. We are making

use of the research that is available all over the world. We have bilateral agreements with more than 30 countries. This is an on-going process.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**

Sir, When the Srichitra Centre had done a research on heart disease, they have found that some material in the soil has something to do with the heart disease and also with that of root-wilt disease. I want to know whether the Government have gone into that and has any subsequent research been made on that. I also would like to know whether considering the difficulties faced by the farmers from the root-wilt disease on the one side and from the falling prices of coconuts on the other side, the Government will consider the question of forming a Coconut Board on the lines of Rubber Board?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):** Sir, the question of research section is always on. We have tried to concentrate and tried to find out. But this is a debilitating disease. It has not been found to be curable so far. But we can improve the health of the plants and make them yield more also. It does not die immediately. It is a long process. But we have done something to compensate the farmers. We have got a plan for that.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**

This is not adequate.

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** I do not think I have got the information which the hon. Member has got about the heart disease. We shall have to consider it and I shall give the information to her later on. But what we have done to improve the health of the trees is sufficiently more. For that we have, in the Eighth plan, about Rs. 80 crore for the coconut development. It is a tremendous amount which we have put in. In addition, we

provided Rs. 200 per palm for removal of diseased, affected/advanced senile palms. It was Rs. 75 per palm in the Seventh plan. For subsidised supply of coconut seedlings for replanting we provided Rs. 5 per seedling. All of it is 100 per cent subsidies. For subsidy for promoting fertiliser application and plant protection measures we provided Rs. 8 per palm for the whole period. For assistance for multi-species cropping we provided Rs. 200 per hectare towards the cost of planting material. Secondly, we also provided Rs. 15,000 per hectare as subsidy for the installation of the drip irrigation. And that is one of the things which might be able to help the farmers to get more nuts.

Secondly the hon. Members said about prices. It was before 1990. It was for ordinary plantation. We took it under Coconut Board and we have taken it as oilseed. We have fixed the minimum support price. Just now we enhanced the price by Rs. 200 per quintal. It is now Rs. 2,350 for one variety of copra and Rs. 2,575 for another variety of copra.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**

That is very much inadequate. The State Government is demanding Rs. 3,500.

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** For the first time the prices have fallen down below the minimum support price. Earlier it was much better and according to the recommendations of the CACP we are trying to do something. That is why, instead of Rs. 100/- we have got it enhanced by another Rs. 100/-.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, I thank the Minister for announcing subsidy for replanting. I would like to bring to his kind notice that this disease is in existence for about quarter century and I cannot understand why we are not able to detect the cause of this disease

and find remedial measures. I do not think our scientists are second to anybody in the world. They can find a solution for this disease. There may be some lapses somewhere. Is it that they are not being given adequate funds or facilities needed or is there some administrative lapse? I would like the Minister to tell us whether he is prepared to conduct an enquiry as to why remedy has not been found out for this disease over the last 25 years. Also, since this disease has been in existence the production of the coconut is reduced by 50 per cent. That indirectly means that cost of production has increased by 100 per cent as far as the farmers are concerned. So, I would also like to know whether in the support price which is announced - it is, of course, inadequate - you have considered this aspect of the increase in the cost of production due to this disease.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, there is no question of any lapse on the part of my scientists. They have been trying to do their job well and we have got information from all over the world. We are cooperating with many other countries and we are using the advanced technology. This disease is a debilitating disease and we have not been able to find a cure for it so far. But we have tried to minimize the loss of the farmers taking the following measures. They are, removal of all affected seedlings in the pre-bearing age, along with diseased palm, replanting with seedlings of high yielding genotypes, application of balanced doses of fertilisers and use of green manure in the basin, irrigating the palm during summer and avoiding water-logging by providing proper drainage and raising inter-crops in a rotation or adopting mixed farming with recycling of organic matter. These are the measures taken by which the tree can yield more and these measures will also help in keeping the plants healthy.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYAKUMAR: Sir, coconut is one of the main cash crops being grown in the Southern States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as mentioned here. The gestation period for growing a coconut tree is ranging from five to seven years. The disease is spreading so rapidly that within a short period of three to six months the tree dies. So, the funds which are provided for replanting and also for integrated development under the Eighth plan is totally inadequate. There has been a Central CPCRI Unit at Kasargod near Mangalore and special research pertaining to coconut was being undertaken there. Of late, since the last three years they have given up that research. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Centre set up at Kasargod will be developed as a full-fledged Centre for doing research on coconut and to control such drastic diseases.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, the tree does not die within three to six months. It is a debilitating disease and it takes time. But we have got the capacity to make it sustainable and we are trying to find certain disease resisting methods. About the Kasargod Unit I will inform the hon. Member later because I do not have the information with me now.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: My question is, whether the Government will consider putting coconut in the oilseeds category and giving full facilities to coconut also as available to other oilseeds. Presently, coconut is not given that facility.

Second part is, root wilt is a disease for which no proper remedy has been found. It is put in the oilseeds section, if full benefits are given I am sure, if the amount of research facility which is given for oilseeds is given to coconut; we will find a solution for root wilt disease.

I request the Government to do this.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The Government have declared coconut as an oilseed of tree origin. There is some misunderstanding in certain quarters that coconut is not getting the benefit because of this declaration and it is not getting advantages of being named oilseed. But the facts are otherwise. Coconut is the only oilseed crop which is also categorised under horticulture. Horticulture is an area which being given the maximum thrust by the Agriculture Ministry. Rs. 1000 crores has been allocated for horticulture in the Eighth Plan. By virtue of being only designated as a tree based oilseed, it is also brought under horticulture and a very substantial quantum of assistance is being given to coconut through the Horticulture Section of this Ministry.

Therefore, coconut is getting the advantages of both oilseeds as well as horticulture. If it is designated merely as oilseed, it will lose advantages which come under horticulture. Coconut is the only horticulture crop or oilseed which has a separate Development Board, called Coconut Development Board and a separate budget for that.

All these things put together, coconut is getting twice or thrice the amount of assistance that is available to any other oilseed.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Andhra Pradesh is also an important State exporting coconuts. But the Central Government is concentrating only on the State of Kerala with regard to development coconut corp. In this background, I want to know from the hon. Minister, apart from the root wilt disease, there are also leave diseases for the coconut trees in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is only on root wilt disease.

I have given enough time on this question.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Is the Government going to adopt any chemical or biological method to control the disease. With regard to Andhra Pradesh, there is no allocation for development of coconut trees. Is the Government going to give assistance for Andhra Pradesh coconut growers ?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is the same for Andhra Pradesh coconut also.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: In A.P. also root wilt disease is very prevalent. But not even a single rupee has been given to Andhra Pradesh. Is there no request from the State Government for this? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Half-an-hour discussion should be allowed on this.

(ends)

### Soft Drinks

\*628. SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Committee for foreign investment promotion has taken a decision on the rationalisation of the bottle sizes of aerated soft drinks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) its likely impact on the consumers;

(d) whether the consumers' organisations have demanded rationalisation in the large number of pack and bottle sizes;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The Steering Committee on Economic Reforms recommended rationalisation of the bottle sizes of aerated soft drinks.

(b) and (c). It was felt that the minimum size could be of 100 ml, and thereafter sizes of 150ml, 200ml, 250ml, 300ml, 330ml, (in cans only), 500ml, 750ml, 1 lr, 1.5 lr, 2 lr, thereafter in multiples of 1 lr upto 5 lr.

Different sizes of bottles would encourage more competition which would be in the interest of the consumer.

(d) to (f). Consumer organisations demand from time to time rationalisation of a large number of pack and bottle sizes. A Standing Committee is constituted in the Ministry representing all interests including consumer organisations to consider these suggestions keeping in view the fast changing techno-economic scenario and the consequent need to bring about relevant changes in the Standards of Weights and Mea-

asures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Standing Committee constituted by the Ministry representing all interest including consumer organisations had on three different occasions recommended the rationalisation of pack sizes of 250 ml, 500 ml, 750 ml. and one litre to avoid confusion and deception by the manufacturers. If so, why the considered recommendations of the Committee have been over-ruled?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The hon. Member is correct in saying that the Standing Committee on two occasions had recommended the bottle sizes. But then the Government was to finalise the Standing Committee's decision. A large number of representations started coming. A large number of Members of Parliament, irrespective of this side or that side, also gave representations in writing about draft notifications and we got representations from various other quarters also. Since the matter concerns foreign investment also gave representations in writing about draft notifications and we got representations from various other quarters also. Since the matter concerns foreign investment also, ultimately the Department thought that it is better to seek the opinion of the Steering Committee on Economic Reforms also. After going through the various details, the Steering Committee on Economic Reforms recommended certain changes and ultimately the Ministry accepted their recommendations.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Normally the recommendations of the Standing Committee are accepted. Why for the first time departure has been made and its recommendations ignored? Instead the matter has been referred to the Steering Committee with this decision taken in the name of

competition the interest of the consumer is bound to suffer. Will the hon. Minister please assure the House that the interest of the consumer will be fully protected ?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I would like to inform the House that after the final decision has been taken by the Government, there is no complaint from any of the consumers or from Members of Parliament. We got only one letter from the Pepsi. No consumer organisation complained against the final decision of the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, World Food Organisation and World Health Organisation have stated in a joint report that the use of BVO i.e. Bromite Vegetable Oil in soft drinks sold in India should be banned which is mainly mixed in Limca, Campa, Orange and Rasna etc. The Central Government had imposed a ban on 15 Oct., 1990 on the use of BVO in soft drinks. I would like to know whether that order is still being followed or not. These companies get it printed on their bottles that these do not contain BVO. The companies had got a stay also for a period of two years and had been given a stay to find a substitute of BVO. Have these companies found a substitute of BVO? The World Health Organisation has stated that intake of BVO mixed soft drinks can cause serious diseases like cancer. In view of this, is our Government taking it seriously and is the ban-order issued by our Government in this regard being properly implemented or not?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed. It does not come out of the original question.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether before taking a final view about the size of the bottle, he will get it analysed from the Health Ministry that it is not a health hazard ?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: In the Standing Committee, there is always a representative of the Health Ministry also.

### **Palace on Wheels**

\*629. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce "Palace on Wheels" type tourist train services and "Palace on Wheel Restaurant" to attract foreign tourists;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). Indian Railways have identified the following tourist circuits for introduction of 'Palace on Wheels' type tourist train services:

#### **BROAD GAUGE**

1. Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Sawai Madhopur-Bharatpur-Agra-Delhi;

2. Howrah - Gaya - Varanasi - Gorakhpur - Bhubaneswar - Puri - Howrah;
3. Bombay - Aurangabad - Nanded - Secunderabad - Hyderabad - Pune - Bombay;
4. Delhi - Jaipur - Agra - Gwalior - Jhansi - Varansi - Lucknow - Delhi;
5. Goa (Madgaon) - Mangalore - Mysore - Hospet - Bangalore - Goa (Madgaon);
6. Bangalore - Mysore - Madras - Kodaikanal Road - Kanniyakumari - Trivandrum - Cochin - Mettupalayam - Bangalore;

#### **METRE GAUGE**

7. Madras (Egmore) - Pondicherry - Karaikal - Velankini - Tiruchchirappalli - Madurai - Rameshwaram - Thanjavur - Chidambaram - Madras (Egmore); and
8. Delhi - Jaipur - Udaipur - Ahmedabad - Veraval - Palitana - Delhi.

The broad gauge 'Palace on Wheels' tourist train (listed at S.No. 1) and the two metre gauge tourist trains in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat sectors, listed at S.Nos. 7&8, are being introduced in collaboration with the Tourism Development Corporations of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, tentatively from April, 1995; October, 1994 and February, 1995, respectively.

In regard to the remaining five circuits listed above at S.Nos. 2 to 6, it has been decided to invite bids from public and

private sectors for the ownership, marketing and management of the tourist train services. The minimum time required for construction and introduction of the new train services would be one year from the date of award of the contract.

It is also proposed to utilise some of the Saloons of the original metre gauge rake of 'Palace on Wheels' as a restaurant in the premises of the Rail Transport Museum, New Delhi, for which bids would be invited shortly.

**DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether tenders are being invited from the private parties for running luxury tourist trains on these circuits and if so what are the details. What will be the terms and conditions?

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** So far, nothing of that sort is being done. There has been understanding with the State Governments about the concept. We are still under preparation. Once we get prepared, then we would invite the tenders.

**DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:** What will be the facilities to be provided to the tourists on these trains? What will be the estimated expenditure on the running of each train?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is in the conceptual level.

**C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** As I said earlier, we are in the process of doing it. Once the process is ready, then we will come out with the details.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI AYUB KHAN:** Mr. Speaker,

Sir, 'Palace of wheels' is soon to be introduced from Delhi to Jaipur. Will it be running via Jhunjhunu or not? So far as Tourism is concerned Jhunjhunu tops the list. It has ancient mansions and forts. There are mansions having around four hundred windows. Is it proposed to make arrangements to run the Delhi-Jaipur train via Jhunjhunu to enable the tourists to see those ancient mansions and magnificent forts?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a train has already been introduced via Jhunjhunu, so, there is no need for this train to run via Jhunjhunu.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an assurance had been given to us that the western Railway will be given palace on wheels. I would like to know, through you, the time when it is proposed to be provided and run?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already said, we are in the process of doing it and very likely it will be done next year.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gomati Express goes to Delhi, the Capital of India and Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh. I have submitted 14-15 applications to the hon. Minister since 1991 till date. I would like to say that Firozabad enjoys a district status and all the business of India come here... (Interruptions)..

MR. SPEAKER: Is palace on wheels going to be introduced there also?

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: I have been visiting his Ministry for the last three years..... (Interruptions).. Shri Acharyaji was a member in the Railway

Board and he had given an assurance.. (Interruptions).. The hon. Minister had asked as to what is manufactured in Firozabad. I said bangles are manufactured there..... (Interruptions)..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come out with the question now.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:.... (Interruptions).\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very very unseemly. You should not have said that. Please withdraw those words.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: I withdraw these words. I would want to know whether Gomati Express will have a stoppage at Firozabad?

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: This question is relating to palace on wheels. Therefore, what the hon. Member is asking does not come out of this.

### Vice-Chancellors

\*630. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had appointed a committee to

\* Expunged as ordered by the chair.



frame guidelines regarding appointment of *Vice-Chancellors in Universities*;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (d). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission appointed, in September, 1991, a Committee under the conensorship of prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, to examine the procedure of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Central/State Universities and Vice-Chancellors/Directors of Institutions Deemed to be Universities. The Committee submitted its report to the UGC.

The main recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:

1. The Vice-Chancellor should be a person with vision and qualities of academic leadership with ability for administration.
2. The Vice-Chancellor should be a distinguished educationist. He should be appointed solely on academic considerations and ability to provide leadership to the University by his academic worth,

administrative competence and moral stature. Government Officials (serving or retired) be not appointed as Vice-chancellors.

3. The Selection of Vice-Chancellor should be through proper identification of a Panel of names (3-5 persons) by a Search Committee. The Search Committee may comprise of the following:
  - (i) a nominee of the Visitor/Chancellor (for Central/State Universities) or a nominee of the President of the Deemed University (for Deemed Universities) who should be the chairman of the Committee;
  - (ii) a nominee of the Chairman, University Grants Commission;
  - (iii) a nominee of the Executive Council of the University; and
  - (iv) a nominee of the Academic Council of the University.

The Visitor/Chancellor/President of Deemed University should appoint the Vice-chancellor out of the panel.

4. The term of office of the Vice-Chancellor should be five years and he should be eligible for appointment for a second term in the same or another University.
5. The appointment should be for a 5 year term to be prescribed in the Statutes. It may be renewable for another term upto the age of 65 years. Appointment beyond the age of 65 years could be in specialised institutions in Honorary capacity.

6. The Vice-Chancellor should not be removable by the chancellor except through a notice served by the chancellor stating the specific grounds of the charges which have been established against him/her, after a proper enquiry by a sitting or retired judge of High Court or Supreme Court, in which he/she has been given an opportunity of being heard in accordance with the well established principles of natural justice.
7. When a temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-chancellor occurs, the senior-most pro-Vice-chancellor will officiate as Vice-chancellor. When however, there is no pro-vice-chancellor, the senior most-Dean/Professor will officiate as Vice-chancellor.
8. A University should not be left in the charge of an acting Vice-chancellor.
9. The posts of pro-Vice-Chancellor be full-time and be co-terminus with the term of the Vice-chancellor. UGC guidelines in this regard be kept in view.
10. The appointment of the pro-Vice-chancellor be made by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and not by the State Government.

The recommendations of the above Committee, as amended by UGC, have been forwarded by the Commission to the State Governments/Vice-chancellors.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Chancellor is also appointed *a la* a Governor. Since the Government is also involved in it, the basis of this appointment is political. The Parikh Committee has said in the recommendations given in this regard that the vice-chancellor should be nominated. Will the Government appoint Chief Justice at the post of Chancellor with a view to do away with the basis of these appointment as being political?

KUMARI SELJA: It is not so, a committee is constituted and three names are recommended and the selection is made from them only.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to include the Chief Justice also

KUMARI SELJA: It has not been thought of so far.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I mean to say that if governors are appointed, then, why not take Chief Justice in his place... (Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: She said there is no such proposal.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: When were the recommendations of the Parikh Committee submitted to the Ministry of Education and what recommendations had been made by the University Grants Commission while submitting this report to the Ministry of Education?

KUMARI SELJA: The UGC had appointed the Parikh Committee on 27.9.91

and it has submitted its report in 1992. The Government has approved that report.

MR. SPEAKER: What are the recommendations?

[English]

KUMARI SELJA: This is a part of the main answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say that.

KUMARI SELJA: That is given in the main answer.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMNIHOR RAI: The reserved quota meant for people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the posts of Lecturers, Readers and Heads of Department has not been fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER: A committee had been constituted to appoint the vice-chancellor. This question belongs to that.

SHRI RAMNIHOR RAI: Do the Vice-Chancellors in the Universities of the country belong to any of these classes? If not, is the Government trying to appoint anybody from these classes?

[English]

KUMARI SELJA: This information can be supplied to the hon. Member.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The UGC has accepted the recommendations of the Parikh Committee. But has it been accepted by all the States and the Union Government? Has any appointment of the Vice-Chancellor been made in any university

based on the recommendations of this Committee.

KUMARI SELJA: First of all, I would like to emphasise here that we respect the autonomy of all the universities. That is the basic presumption. And any other action is contemplated on the basis of persuasion rather than by giving direction to all the universities.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether in effect these recommendations have been accepted by the State Governments also and whether you have any information on that.

KUMARI SELJA: The UGC has written to the States about this. I can supply the information.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: The report presented has been accepted. It is right that the basis of the appointment of Vice-chancellor should not be political. The appointment should be for five years and as per rules, the removal should be on the basis of a proper investigation conducted by the retired Judges of the High courts and the Supreme Court and a hearing should be held after issuing a notice. If these rules have been violated by any State Government then what action will be taken by you thereon? Are you aware that such violation has taken place?

[English]

KUMARI SELJA: We cannot really take any action.

MR. SPEAKER: Because you adopt the persuasive method.

KUMARI SELJA: Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report of the Parikh Committee was submitted in 1991 and it was sent to the State Governments. This report mainly concerns the selection of the Vice-chancellors for the interim period. Recently, a person was appointed in Meerut with immediate effect, though, he had passed the exams with grace-marks and is only 35 years old. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government propose to incorporate changes in the process of appointment of the Vice Chancellors.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

##### **Adult Education**

\*622. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Adult Education Centres functioning at present under 'Adult Education Programme', State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated by the Government for this programme during 1994-95 State-wise;

(c) the number of persons likely to be covered during 1994-95, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have made arrangements to review the functioning of these Centres from time to time; 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) to (e). The Centre-based Adult Education programme called the Rural Functional Literacy Programme has been phased out since April, 1991, since the review had indicated that it was not having much impact and was not cost-effective. The approach to adult literacy is now through the Total Literacy campaigns which are area-specific, time-bound, volunteers-based and cost-effective. However, for the difficult and remote areas where campaigns cannot be launched immediately, a revamped Rural Functional Literacy Programme is now being implemented.

The amounts for literacy work are not allocated State-wise. The funds are allocated on the basis of proposals submitted before the NLM. A total amount of 154.95 crores has been provided for the Total Literacy campaigns for the year 1994-95. An amount of Rs. 6 Crores has been provided for the revamped Rural Functional Literacy programme. There is no disaggregated year-wise target for the coverage of literacy. However, The National Literacy Mission has been set a target of making 8 Crore people literate by 1995.

[*English*]

##### **"Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana"**

\*625. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana;

(b) the districts identified under this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the time frame for implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The thrust of Rajiv Paryavaran Pariyojana is to

ensure that all the ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, environment related schemes and programmes of other Central Ministries and State Governments are implemented in a coordinated and intensive manner in 50 selected districts of the country so as to create a visible and measurable impact within a time span of five years. The list of the districts selected under the Pariyojana is attached as statement.

## STATEMENT

## STATEWISE LIST OF 50 DISTRICTS SELECTED FOR ENVIRONMENT &amp; ECO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Sr. No.	State	No. of Districts	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	East Godawari, Chittoor and Vishakhapatnam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Dibang Valley
3.	Assam	1	North Cachar
4.	Bihar	3	Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh
5.	Gujarat	3	Junagarh, Panchmahal and Valsad
6.	Goa	1	North Goa
7.	Haryana	1	Ambala
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Kangra, Chamba and Kullu
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Udhampur
10.	Karnataka	3	Bellary, Kolar & Hasan

Sr. No.	State	No. of Districts	Districts
11.	Kerala	2	Palathat, Mallapuram
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Jabalpur, Shahdol, Chindwara and Jhabua
13.	Maharashtra	2	Jalgaon and Yeotmal
14.	Meghalaya	1	West Khasi Hills
15.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl
16.	Manipur	1	Imphal
17.	Nagaland	1	Kohima
18.	Orissa	2	Ganjam and Kalahandi
19.	Punjab	1	Gurdaspur
20.	Rajasthan	4	Dungapur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Jhalawar
21.	Sikkim	1	North Sikkim
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	Madurai, North Arcot and Nilgiri
23.	Tripura	1	North Distt.

Sr. No.	State	No. of Districts	Districts
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Almora, Jhansi, Mirzapur and Raibareilly
25.	West Bengal	2	Purulia and Bankura
		50	



### Sports Residential Schools

\*626. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India provides certain facilities to Sports Residential Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details of facilities being provided to such schools;

(c) the number and locations of such schools, state-wise; and

(d) the amount of grants given to such schools during 1993-94 ?

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) Sports Authority of India (SAI) gives assistance to schools which are adopted by it under the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme.

(b) The Sports Authority of India provides the following facilities to the adopted schools:

- (i) One time financial grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Rs. 7.5 lakhs for schools in hilly areas) in two or three instalments for creation/improvement of the sports infrastructure.
- (ii) Annual grant of Rs. 50,000/- for maintenance of sports facilities, purchase of sports books, journals, consumable sports equipment for training the selected children.
- (iii) Expenditure towards their board, lodging, admission in the school, TA to the child and an escort, tuition fee, school uniform, books, sports kit, medical and insurance cover.

(c) Number of such schools is 59, the details of which are attached as statement.

(d) The total amount of grant/expenditure on all NSTC schools during 1993-94 was Rs. 292.00 lakhs (provisional).

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Secunderabad 2. Vijayawada 3. Vinukonda
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Itanagar
3.	Assam	3	1. Goalpara 2. Golaghat 3. Guwahati
4.	Bihar	2	1. Ranchi 2. Gumla
5.	Delhi	3	New Delhi
6.	Goa	1	Goa
7.	Gijarat	2	1. Vallabh Vidyanagar 2. Rajkot

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools	Locations
8.	Haryana	2	1. Rai 2. Sonapat
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Majra
10.	J & K	2	Srinagar
11.	Karnataka	3	1. Bangalore 2. Chickmagalore 3. Mysore
12.	Kerala	2	Trivandrum
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1. Indore 2. Jabalpur 3. Bhopal
14.	Maharashtra	4	1. Nasik 2. Pune

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools	Locations
15.	Mizoram	1	Janu
16.	Manipur	1	Pravaranagar
17.	Meghalaya	1	Imphal
18.	Nagaland	1	Stiillong
19.	Orissa	3	Viswama
			1. Sundergarh
			2. [ ]
			3. Bhubaneshwar
20.	Rajasthan	3	1. Hoshiappur
			2. Amritsar
			3. Jalandhar
			4. Patiala
			1. Banasthali

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Schools	Locations
23.	Tripura	1	2. Udalpur. 3. Guddalore Agartala
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1. Varanasi 2. Lucknow 3. Dehradun
25.	West Bengal	5	1. Calcutta 2. Krishna Nagar 3. Kurseong 4 - do- 5. Taldi Chandigarh

[*Translation*]**Agreement With Cuba**

\*627. SHRI RAM SINGH  
KASHWAN:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Cuba have entered into any agreement for collaboration in the field of agricultural research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified for the joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Science and Technology signed a Memorandum of Agreement in the field of Science and Technology on 19th November, 1978 and the Protocol on Cooperation in Science and Technology on 16th September, 1988 with the Republic of Cuba.

Under this Agreement/Protocol, the Department of Agricultural Research & Education in the Ministry of Agriculture has been signing Work Plan with the Government of the Republic of Cuba for cooperation in the field of Agriculture Research. The last Work Plan for the biennium 1992-93 terminated on 31st December, 1993. A fresh Work Plan for the biennium 1994-95 was signed on 11th April, 1994 at New Delhi.

(c) Joint research programmes have been identified in the following areas:

(i) Genetic improvement of Sugarcane resistant to diseases.

(ii) Sugarcane varieties resistant drought and salinity.

[*Translation*]**Collaboration In Agriculture Sector**

\*631. SHRI VILASRAO  
N A G N A T H R A O  
GUNDEWAR:  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which are collaborating or likely to collaborate with India in the agriculture sector;

(b) whether agreement have been reached with all the collaborating countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):

(a) The following countries are collaborating with India in the agriculture sector:

Israel, France, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Norway, Japan, Sweden, Canada, USA, Australia, Nepal, China, Philippines, Syria, Cyprus, Mongolia, Mauritius, Indonesia, Iran, Cuba, Vietnam and Bangladesh.

(b) Agreements for collaboration in the field of agriculture and allied sectors have been entered into with Israel, France, Netherlands, Nepal, China, Philippines, Syria, Cyprus, Mongolia, Mauritius, Indonesia, Iran, Cuba, Vietnam and Bangladesh.

The remaining countries are collaborating through bilaterally assisted agricultural projects for which separate agreements exist.

(c) The agreements provide for developing scientific, technical and economic cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sectors through research activities; training; exchange of scientists, experts, materials and information; technical assistance projects etc.

[Translation]

**Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

\*632. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted a number of proposals for setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the districts in their respective States;

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

(c) since when these proposals are

pending for clearance;

(d) the time by which those proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the number of such Kendras proposed to be set up during 1994-95, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI BAL RAM JAKHAR):

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS: (a) to (e). OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. 632 TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH MAY, 1994 IN THE LOK SABHA.

(a) No, Sir. However, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra State, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have sent the requests for establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in some districts.

(b) and (c). The details are given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). These proposals will materialise when additional funds are made available to the Council for this purpose.

**STATEMENT**

*LIST OF PROPOSALS/REQUEST FOR KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS RECEIVED FROM STATE GOVERNMENT.*

S.NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	DATE OF RECEIPT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1) Vishakapatnam	14.01.94
		2) Nellore	14.01.94
		3) Nizamabad	14.01.94

<i>S.NO.</i>	<i>STATE</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>DATE OF RECEIPT</i>
		4) Prakasham	14.01.94
		5) Cadappa	14.01.94
		6) Krishna	14.01.94
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1) Kinnore	14.03.94
		2) Simla	14.03.94
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1) Udampur	20.10.93
		2) Kargil	20.10.93
		3) Kupwara	20.10.93
		4) Rajouri	20.10.93
		5) Badgaon	20.10.93
		6) Doda	20.10.93
4.	Punjab	1) Amritsar	19.10.92
		2) Ludhiana	07.10.92
		3) Mansa	07.10.92
5.	Maharas- hra	1) Yavatmal	31.03.93
		2) Amravati	30.05.91
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1) Barabanki	06.04.93
		2) Faizabad	16.02.94
		3) Sonbhadra	08.12.93
7.	Gujarat	1) Bhavnagar	March, 1993
		2) Ahmedabad	December 1993
		3) Dharampuri	August, 1991



S.NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	DATE OF RECEIPT
		4) Jamnagar	October, 1993
		5) Surindranagar	August, 1992
		6) Amreli	October, 1993
		7) Junagadh	January, 1993
		8) Rajkot	January, 1993

[English]

by the Government to reduce air pollution;

**Air Pollution**

\*633 SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

(e) whether ambient air quality data on floppies received from various State pollution Control Boards during 1993-94 have been examined, analysed, interpreted and published; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) whether the major cities like Bombay, Calcutta, & Delhi figure in the list of 20 mega cities of the World with high levels of air pollution as per the Report of World Resources Institute of US;

(b) the present level of pollution in these cities;

(c) the reaction of the Government to this report;

(d) the measures taken/being taken

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

(b) Levels of oxides of nitrogen in all 3 mega cities are within the prescribed air quality standards. Level of sulphur dioxide in Calcutta are exceeding the prescribed limits. Levels of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in all three mega cities are above the prescribed limits. Details are attached as statement.

**STATEMENT**

(b) *Table: Levels of air pollution in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta:*

SL.NO	CITY	LEVELS OF AIR POLLUTION (MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METER)		
		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN MATTER	SUSPENDED PARTICULATE
01.	DELHI	12.9	25.2	296
02.	BOMBAY	33.4	30.9	199
03.	CALCUTTA	98.4	28.7	313

\* Annual Averages

\*\* Limits set by World Health Organisation:

Sulphur Dioxide: 40-60 microgramme per cubic meter.

Suspended Particulate Matter: 60-90 microgramme per cubic meter.

(c) The higher levels of Suspended Particulate Matter are mainly due to an increase in emissions from automobiles in all three mega cities and due to the general dusty conditions in Delhi. High Levels of sulphur dioxide are mainly as a result of emissions from industries and power plants.

(d) The measures being taken to reduce air pollution include the following:

- (i) Emission standards for the major air polluting industries and standards for ambient air quality have been notified.
- (ii) A network of ambient air quality stations has been set up.
- (iii) Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards within a stipulated time-frame and prosecution are

launched against the defaulting units.

- (iv) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment.
- (v) Emission norms for both petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and these are under implementation from 1990. The various State Transport Directorates have been advised to enforce these standards.
- (vi) The lead content in petrol has been brought down to national average of 0.18 gramme per litre. It is proposed to reduce this further.
- (vii) Public awareness campaigns have been launched on various measures

to prevent and control pollution from vehicles.

- (viii) More stringent norms for vehicular emission have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules in September 1993 which would come into effect from 1996.
- (ix) Automobile manufacturers have been asked to develop and improve their technology to meet the more stringent standards for emission from vehicles.

(e) and (f). Ambient air quality data collected from all State Pollution Boards upto 1990-91 has been analysed, interpreted and published. For 1993-94, it has not yet been published.

**Procurement of Foodgrains**

\*634. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times procurement price of wheat, rice and sugar has been increased during the last two years;

(b) the factors leading to such increase each time;

(c) whether procurement of wheat,

rice and sugar in the last season had been satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Minimum Support Price/ Procurement Prices of Wheat and paddy are revised before the commencement of each marketing season, taking into account the cost of cultivation and inputs and reasonable return to farmers, etc. The prices of levy rice are revised keeping in view the MSP of paddy fixed for each kharif marketing season, various statutory and non-statutory charges/taxes and conversion ratio of paddy into rice etc.

The ex-factory levy sugar price are determined for each sugar year as per Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act taking into account Statutory Minimum Price notified for sugarcane; manufacturing cost of sugar; the duty or tax, if any paid or payable thereon and a reasonable return on the capital employed in the business of manufacturing of sugar.

The minimum support prices of wheat and paddy and the levy price of sugar were revised twice during the last two years as indicated below:

(Rs./per quintal)

*Paddy Levy Sugar*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Common</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Super-fine</i>	<i>Issue Price Per Kg.</i>
1992-93	275	270	280	290	Rs. 8.30
1993-94	330	310	330	350	Rs. 9.05

\* includes bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal.

(c) and (d). Quantities of wheat and rice (including paddy in terms of rice) pro-

cured for the Central Pool during the last three marketing seasons are as under:

( in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Procurement	
	Rice	Wheat
1992-93	117.93	63.80
1993-94	*126.45	128.35
1994-95	-	**85.46

\* Figure as on 2.5.1994.

\*\* Figure as on 7.5.1994.

Under the present policy of partial control, with a due pricing system, which is in existence since 1979, a specified percentage, at present 40%, of the total production of each sugar factory (except such factories covered under the various incentive schemes) is procured by the Government for distribution in the PDS.

[Translation]

### Environmental Pollution

\*635. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated rules/laws to check environmental pollution adequately;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to involve any code of conduct to check environmental pollution so that every section of the society could contribute in the

prevention of pollution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Based on the Constitutional provisions and specific needs for prevention and control of pollution, environmental laws and rules have been framed. A statement of details is enclosed.

(c) and (d). It is the duty of every citizen to protect the environment. A detailed statement is enclosed.

(e) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

(b) These Laws/Rules are as under:

(i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and

- amended in 1988;
- (ii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975;
- (iii) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 amended in 1987;
- (iv) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982;
- (v) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977;
- (vi) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978 and 1992;
- (vii) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (viii) The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989;
- (ix) The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rule, 1989;
- (x) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991;

environmental degradation is contextual and cannot be governed by a code of conduct alone, therefore, the government proposes to permeate the do's and don'ts of contributing to check environmental pollution by emphasising traditional ethos and through environmental programmes of awareness generation.

[Translation]

### Foodgrain Stock

\*636. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:  
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the position of buffer stock of foodgrains in the country at present;

(b) whether contribution of farmers in Government foodgrains stock has been comparatively low in spite of the continuous increase in production of foodgrains every year and grant of financial assistance and subsidy to them; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to review its agriculture rice policy so that farmers may sell their maximum produce to the Government?

(c) and (d). It is the Constitutional duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lake, rivers and wildlife. To enable citizens to understand the day-to-day implications of this Constitutional duty, the Government has take up awareness campaigns through governmental and non-governmental organisations and knowledge of environmental obligations is also imparted as part of the academic courses in schools and colleges. Individual behaviour which can check

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Against the buffer stock norms 3.7 million tonnes of wheat and 10.8 million tonnes of rice as on 1st April, 1994, the actual stock in the Central Pool were 7 million tonnes of wheat and 13.5 million tonnes of rice.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*][*English*]**Natural Calamities**

\*637. SHRI PRABHAU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to give advance information of natural calamities to the fishermen ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to save fishermen from natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Whether warnings for adverse weather like cyclones, strong winds, squally weather, gales and state of the sea are issued by India Meteorological Department through its six Cyclone Warning Centers established on the east and west coasts of India. These warnings are broadcast in local languages through All India Radio Stations of the maritime States several times a day. Additionally, adverse weather warnings are provided to Fisheries Department. Adverse weather signals are also hoisted by the Port authorities.

(c) Does not arise, Sir.

**Suburban Railway**

\*638. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 116 branch routes of the Suburban Railway are unviable;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Railways have suffered a loss of Rupees 123.04 crores during 1991-92 on account of these routes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to save the Railways from such losses; and

(e) the extent to which these losses are likely to be minimized as a result of the above action during 1993-94 and 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). There were 116 branch lines on Indian Railways which were found unviable during 1991-92.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) While a number of steps such as deployment of minimum staff and equipment have been taken to minimise the operating losses, it is not possible to quantify in absolute terms the extent to which the losses would be minimised in 1993-94 and 1994-95.

**STATEMENT****LOSSES INCURRED ON UNECONOMIC BRANCH LINES DURING 1991-92 AND STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE THE LOSSES****A. LOSSES**

<i>RAILWAY</i>	<i>NO. OF UNECONOMIC BRANCH LINES</i>	<i>LOSSES (in crores of Rs.)</i>
Central	8	16.22
Eastern	11	5.87
Northern	14	15.25
North-Eastern	16	11.52
Northeast Frontier	17	23.35
Southern	10	6.00
South-Central	7	4.22
South-Eastern	9	25.03
Western	24	15.58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>123.04</b>

**B. STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE THE LOSSES**

(a) Reduction in staff: This has been achieved through:

- i) Downgradation of stations into contractor-operated halts.
- ii) Introduction of "One Engine Only" system whereby only one train can be in the section at any time. This obviates the need for block working and hence reduces the staff requirement.

iii) Curtailment of train services including running of trains only during day time, cancellation of trains on Sundays and other holidays etc.

iv) Issue of passenger tickets by travelling Ticket checkers/Booking clerks on the trains running on the section.

(b) Reduction in infrastructure through:

- i) Dismantling of siding.
- ii) Dismantling of signalling equipments.

### Tree Plantation

\*639. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHUZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken a massive programme of afforestation and tree plantation on railway land;

(b) if so, the programme executed during the last three years and results achieved in terms of actual expenditure and physical achievements along with the programme proposed during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) whether the programme executed so far has been evaluated;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) whether the Government consider plantation of fast growing species of trees/fruit trees in a planned manner to make the programme more successful and cost efficient?

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

(b) About 398 lakh saplings have been planted on railway land during the last three years. The expenditure incurred during this period was approximately Rs. 20 crore.

Targets for tree plantation are fixed on a year to year basis. The programme is to be continued in the remaining years of the Eighth Plan to bring more areas under the afforestation subject to feasibility.

(c) and (d) It has been observed that besides improving the environment and pro-

viding greenery along the railway lines, the afforestation programme has helped in curbing encroachment on vacant land. Also, the trees in several block plantations have now reached maturity and are proposed to be harvested to obtain revenue.

(e) Yes, Sir.

### Sugar Mills

\*640. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives presently available for setting up of sugar mills;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration to encourage sugar mills in backward areas also:

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to encourage setting up of more sugar mills under this scheme particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Incentives in the form of higher freesale quota are available for setting up of new sugar factories which have been issued letters of intent. etc. during the period 7.9.1990 to 31.3.1994. Such factories will be allowed 100% freesale quota for 8 years in "High Recovery Areas", and 100% freesale quota for 9 years and 66% for the 10th year in "Other Recovery Areas", subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down in the scheme.

(b) No such scheme is under consideration at present.



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

### Smuggled Fish

6878. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem caption "Smuggled fish poses threat to Indian species" appearing in the "Observer of Business and politics", New Delhi dated April 8, 1994

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that this smuggled African fish does not do harm to the indigenous fish species?

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) Exotic fish species of the genus *Tilapia (Oreochromis)* such as *O. mossambicus* and *O. nilotica* have been procured by the private entrepreneurs from the neighboring countries and introduced by them into the freshwater ecosystems in India

(c) The Government do not give permission for the import of the exotic species of *Tilapia (Oreochromis)*.

(d) The Government promote and support agriculture in the country with the indigenous fish species as well as certain

carefully selected and evaluated exotic fish species of carps but without the inclusion of the exotic African fish species of *Tilapia (Oreochromis)* in the fish farming systems.

[Translation]

### Foreign Assistance For Spices Crops

6879. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and other States seeking foreign assistance for the development of spices crops in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A project proposal entitled "Integrated Development of Spices in Madhya Pradesh has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh for ADB assistance.

(b) The project is proposed for seven years at a total cost of Rs. 18409.311 lakhs. The main objectives of the project are:

(a) To increase area under spice crops.

(b) To increase production and productivity of spices.

(c) To introduce and popularise varieties and strains of spice crops suited for the exports

[English]

### **Spices Cultivation**

6880. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where spices are growing and the total area under its cultivation in each State;

(b) the production of spices during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in each State;

(c) the centrally sponsored programmes being implemented to boost up the production of spices; and

(d) the funds provided to each State during the above period and during 1994-95 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARVIND NETAM): (a) *Spices are grown throughout the country. Some of the important spice growing States are: Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal*

(b) *The State-wise estimates of production of spices are not available. However, the estimated production of Spices in the country during 1992-93 was 20.5 lakh tonnes and for 1993-94 the target of production was 22.5 lakh tonnes.*

(c) *For increasing production and productivity of spices a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Development of spices is being implemented during 8th Plan for a total allocation of Rs. 125 crores.*

(d) *The State-wise funds released during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and allocation for 1994-95 under Integrated Programme for Development of Spices is enclosed as statement.*

## STATEMENT

## STATE-WISE FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPICES

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakha)		
		1992-93	1993-94	194-95 (allocation)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.46	65.04	135.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.36	42.39	79.91
3.	Assam	10.24	24.15	39.83
4.	Bihar	2.52	12.57	16.91
5.	Goa	1.82	1.34	1.24
6.	Gujarat	9.83	28.54	53.86
7.	Haryana	12.87	15.60	28.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	10.03	16.51
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	2.17	5.16
10.	Karnataka	25.59	80.41	185.50

Si.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1992-93	1993-94	194-95 (allocation)
11.	Kerala	689.95	761.97	1454.01
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.71	57.33	65.86
13.	Maharashtra	14.59	35.15	76.68
14.	Manipur	5.01	11.71	9.45
15.	Meghalaya	3.27	20.77	25.89
16.	Mizoram	5.91	16.88	9.25
17.	Nagaland	5.87	9.71	9.54
18.	Orissa	9.99	27.47	62.23
19.	Punjab	2.66	7.18	11.38
20.	Rajasthan	15.05	26.14	43.45
21.	Sikkim	8.40	20.82	64.71
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.41	74.26	125.40

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1992-93	1993-94	194-95 (allocation)
23.	Tripura	5.50	13.72	15.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6.34	16.06	35.25
25.	West Bengal	12.33	22.26	44.15
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Is	16.76	19.84	14.25
27.	Pondicherry	1.00	.75	2.59

**Recruitment Test of Sepoy**

6881. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment test to the grade of Sepoy in the Railway Protection Force was held in May, 1993 in Shakurbasti, Delhi and interview took place at Lucknow thereafter; and

(b) if so, the number of candidates selected finally and the number out of them belonging to SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Physical Efficiency Test for recruitment of Constables in RPF was held at Lucknow and Delhi from March to June, 1993 and the written test of candidates was held at Dyabasti, Delhi on 10-06-93. Interview/viva-voce tests were held at Lucknow.

(b) The total number of candidates empanelled are 587. Out of these 121 are SCs and 25 STs.

**Unhygienic Milk Products**

6882. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unhygienic milk and milk products are flooding the market;

(b) whether the various inspection reports and representations made to his Ministry indicate that most of the badly managed dairies were in the private sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps taken/pro-

posed to be taken to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Government has not received any such report.

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

**Use of Plants In Monitoring Pollution**

6883. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technique regarding use of plants in monitoring environment pollution is being utilised by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of plants being used to monitor pollution of the environment and the details of the pollutants so monitored;

(c) whether the Government have sought such technique from foreign countries also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government is not utilising plants for monitoring environmental pollution. However, studies carried out by various institutions in India have identified certain species of plants which are tolerant to environmental pollution.

According to Central Pollution Control Board, maximum value of lead pollution tolerance index was recorded in Jamun, Kaner and Alstonia. It was observed that Jamun is suitable for growing along the

road-side, while Kaner, a douse shrub on the road divider channels. These plants can trap considerable amount of dust and have capabilities of filtration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Passenger Facilities**

6884. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of passenger facilities at several suburban stations in various cities of Gujarat; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Purchase of Power by Railway**

6885. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Min-

ister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of electric power purchased by the Railways from the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years, Board-wise and year-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far by each Board during the above years;

(c) the quantum of power to be purchased from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

(d) the estimated cost thereof; and

(e) the saving expected as a result of change in the supplier?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) It is proposed to purchase 350 Million Units on pilot project basis for Delhi-Kanpur section of Northern Railway for electric traction from NTPC's power Switch-yards at Dadri and Auraiya.

(d) and (e). Depends upon the tariff to be charged by N.T.P.C.

## STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Quantum of electricity purchased by the Railways for traction purposes from different SEBs during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and expenditure incurred per Board during the above years are as under:-

Name of Electricity Board	Electricity purchased (in million units)			Expenditure incurred (in crores of Rs)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. TATA	566.85	565.01	564.153	75.169	100.672	119.646
2. Maharashtra	418.69	553.43	640.19	67.613	114.492	150.21
3. Madhya Pradesh	565.348	716.444	845.014	140.831	198.257	248.779
4. Uttar Pradesh	675.079	705.89	721.96	108.706	179.952	194.379
5. Haryana	65.09	68.14	72.66	10.623	11.7	13.882
6. Damodar Valley Corpn.	313.18	315.73	324.61	43.72	53.87	66.3
7. West Bengal	426.14	315.73	324.61	43.72	53.87	66.3
8. Bihar	323.32	323.92	346.95	58.37	63.54	80.36
9. DESU	52.268	45.39	51.29	11.56	13.77	17.30



<i>Name of Electricity Board</i>	<i>Electricity purchased (in million units)</i>			<i>Expenditure incurred (in crores of Rs)</i>		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
10. Tamil Nadu	265.655	318.817	357.679	41.793	58.609	76.305
11. Andhra Pradesh	445.798	466.565	549.819	75.269	88.551	115.011
12. Karnataka		6.867	13.154		1.504	1.594
13. Orissa	147.92	150.73	152.15	20.72	22.86	26.29
14. Gujarat	274.09	293.63	283.62	45.508	57.302	67.056
15. Rajasthan	159.38	169.68	174.548	25.338	28.083	31.869

**Ecological Farming**

6886 DR. R.MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote ecological farming with the same zeal with which pesticides chemical fertilizers were promoted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for pest control and supporting only need based used of chemical pesticides in safe and judicious manner. Similarly, the Government is also encouraging the use of bio-fertilizers and organic manures for supplementing chemical fertilizers.

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities are carrying out research and development work for the promotion of organic farming. A number of technologies in this regard have already been established. At present, 26 Central IPM Centres have been set up in the States/UT for promoting Integrated Pest Management. The Ministry of Agriculture with the cooperation of State Governments has Undertaken programmes for promotion of bio-fertilizers and Integrated Pest Management by giving training to extension functionaries and farmers.

**Suburban Railway Component**

6887. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting in December, 1993 between representatives of his Ministry and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the funding pattern of suburban railway component of BUTP-II was decided upon;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the mode for funding the Railway's share of the cost; and

(c) the details of the Railway property development schemes contemplated for funding the project?

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

(b) Investment of rail projects in BUTP-II will be shared between Railways and the State Government of Maharashtra in the ratio of 50: 50. The recovery of this investment will be done through an additional surcharge on suburban rail tickets which will, after taking care of operational losses, if any, also be shared between Railways and the State Government in the ratio of 50: 50. To meet the Railway's portion of funding, it was decided that subject to Government's permission for commercial utilisation of land, earnings from the property development on the Railway's land in Bombay area, will be utilised by the Railways at 1/3rd in rail projects in Bombay area, another 1/3rd in rail projects in Maharashtra area and the remaining 1/3rd elsewhere in the country. It was also agreed that the Planning Commission would be requested to allocate additional funds to the Railways beyond its plan size for funding Railway's portion of the proposed expenditure.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development will be issuing policy guidelines on this issue.

The same will be observed.

**Assistance to Voluntary Cultural Organisations**

6888. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary cultural organisations of Madhya Pradesh being financially assisted for the dissemination of tribal folk art and culture;

(b) the details of financial assistance given to them during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of applications re-

ceived for financial assistance and the latest position in this regard to the consideration of the pending applications?

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

(c) During the financial year 1993-94, number of applications received under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture, was 139. Out of which three applications were from Madhya Pradesh. No application is pending for consideration.

## STATEMENT

Name of the Scheme: *Central Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture.*

Year 1991-92 :

- |    |  |   |     |
|----|--|---|-----|
| 1. | Total number of Applications received      | : | 24  |
| 2. | Number of Applications from Madhya Pradesh | : | Nil |

Year 1992-93 :

- |    |  |   |    |
|----|--|---|----|
| 1. | Total number of Applications received  | : | 20 |
| 2. | Number of Applications from Madhya Pradesh                                     | : | 1  |
| 3. | Number of Applications from Madhya Pradesh which received Financial Assistance | : | 1  |

Details :

- |    |   |   |               |
|----|---|---|---------------|
| 1. | Paramparik Bastar Shilpee Parivar, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh | : | Rs. 1,00,00/- |
|----|---|---|---------------|

Year 1993-94 :

- |    |  |   |     |
|----|--|---|-----|
| 1. | Total Number of Applications received  | : | 139 |
| 2. | Number of Applications from Madhya Pradesh                                     | : | 3   |
| 3. | Number of Applications from Madhya Pradesh which received Financial Assistance | : | 2   |

Details :

- |    |   |   |                |
|----|---|---|----------------|
| 1. | Paramparil Bastar Shilpee Parivar, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh | : | Rs. 2,00,000/- |
| 2. | Lokmanjari, Durg, Madhya Pradesh                          | : | Rs. 1,50,000/- |

**Gauge Conversion**

6889. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the conversion of Makrana-Parbatsar City branch line into Broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Government have prepared any project report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Due to acute constraint of resources, the project cannot be considered at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Food Corporation of India**

6890. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of the

Food Corporation of India Headquarters/ Zonal office (N) has recommended action against officials involved in vigilance cases in Uttar Pradesh region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1.1.1993, 45 major penalty cases and 35 minor penalty cases were pending against different categories of employees in respect of Uttar Pradesh Region. During the year 1993, 13 major penalty cases and 40 minor penalty cases were recommended/initiated against officials of Uttar Pradesh Region. Simultaneously, 25 major penalty cases and 44 minor penalty cases were finalised, leaving a balance of 33 major and 31 minor penalty cases, at the end of the year i.e. 31st December, 1993. During the current year upto March, 1994, 5 major penalty cases, 18 minor penalty cases were recommended/initiated against officials. Simultaneously, 5 major penalty and 18 minor penalty cases were finalised, leaving a balance of 33 major and 31 minor penalty cases at the end of 31st March, 1994.

During the year 1993-94 following penalties were imposed on the delinquent officials of Uttar Pradesh Region:

## STATEMENT

	1993	1994 (upto 31-3-93)
i) Reduction in rank	-	4
ii) Reduction in time scale of pay	8	-
iii) Withholding of increment of pay/recovery from pay	26	5
iv) Withholding of promotion	1	-
v) Censure	17	7
	52	16

**Bush Pepper**

6891. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to develop Bush Pepper growing in pots;

(b) if so, the details of climatical conditions suitable for its growth; and

(c) the areas identified for the purpose, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c). Generally areas suitable for growing pepper with temperature ranging 10-35 (degree) C and humidity 50-90 percent are suitable for growing Bush Pepper as well. Non-traditional areas like North Eastern Region, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh are also suitable.

**Printed Price on Consumer Items**

6892. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big margin between the printed retail price on various household grocery and consumer items and the prices at which these items are actually sold;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether high prices of these items are marked even in Kendriya Bhandars and Super Bazars; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the consumer from this type of practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Ministry's attention has been drawn to some press articles stating that the price marked on the package is higher than the actual selling price. The declaration of the sale price on a package includes various components like taxes, freight, commissions etc. The price printed is only the maximum price and the actual selling price may be lower than the marked price depending upon these factors.

(c) According to the information available in the Ministry, in Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar, selling price of large variety of items in grocery and toiletry section is fixed below maximum retail price (MRP).

(d) The Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee comprising representatives of the Government organisations, trade and industry associations and consumer organisations to review and suggest the best method of declaration of retail sale price on prepacked commodities.

**Subsidy On Buffer Stock**

6893. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have settled any claims of subsidy submitted by the Cooperative Sugar factories in Maharashtra on account of holding costs for

maintenance of buffer stock of sugar out of 1992-93 season production;

(b) if so, the number of claims settled so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to settle the remaining claims within a specific period to avoid further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The claims could not be settled as most of the claims were found deficient. The factories have been requested to submit correct claims, on receipt of which they will be settled expeditiously.

#### **New Train From Mangalapuram To Alleppey**

6894. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new train from Mangalapuram to Alleppey; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Due to operational and resource constraints.

#### **Construction Of Rail-cum-road Bridge**

6895. SHRIMATI GEETA

MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a rail-cum-road bridge over river Brahmaputra at Boguebeel near Dibrugarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The details of progress achieved so far in the conversion of metre gauge rail track from Lumding to Dibrugarh into broad gauge and the likely time of completion thereof; and

(d) the total cost of the project as well as the details of the allocation of funds made in the current financial year?

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

(b) Construction of a railway bridge on the river Brahmaputra at Bogibeel, linking Dibrugarh and the north bank line of Assam, has already been identified as a 9th Five Year Plan Project. Work will be taken up after the Brahmaputra Bridge at Jogighopa, now under construction is completed, which is targeted for December, 1995.

(c) Conversion of Lumding-Dibrugarh section from metre gauge to broad gauge has been taken up on priority. The work is in progress on long lead items. The project is targetted for completion in 1996-97.

(d)  
cost : Rs. 317.52 crores

outlay during: Rs. 83.00 crores  
1994-95



### Cashew Board

6896. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Cashew Board to help the cashew growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

### Virus From Pakistan

6897. SHRI GURUDASKAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether standing crops in Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana have been threatened by a virus from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

### Co-joint Research Papers

6898. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of candidates who have been selected for the post of Research Scientists by the UGC during the years 1992-94 who had co-joint Research papers out of their Ph.D work?

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

### Seedless Mango

6899. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Fruit Research Station of Konkan Vidyapith in Vengurla (Maharashtra) has recently developed parthenocarpic (seedless) hybrid managed by crossing the well-known varieties 'Alphanso and Ratna';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new seedless variety of mango is like to have a great potential market in the country as well as abroad;

(d) if so, whether any assessment of its domestic and international demand has been made;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken or proposed

to be taken by the Government to boost the production and popularising the new seedless variety of mango both in domestic as well as international markets?

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) Fruit of this variety has a very thin stone weighting about 7 gms. without any kernel/seed and hence may be called as seedless mango. The fruits are like Alphonso variety of mango suitable for processing and free from malady of spongy tissue.

(c) to (f). The seedless variety of mango named as 'Sindhu' has been evolved and released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli for Konkan region of Maharashtra State at the university level only and not by the Central Varietal Research Committee. The variety is still at the stage of multilocal testing for its suitability in different regions under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sub-tropical fruits. The full potential of this variety will be known after the results are available from the multi-local trials both for domestic as well as international markets. Till then it will not be possible to recommend this variety for commercial planting at the all India level.

#### **Production of Remy**

6900. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of fibre "Remy" imported from China is suitable for cultivation in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas identified where it is proposed to be grown;

(c) whether this variety is already grown in small quantities in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to promote its production?

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. No new variety of fibre "Remie" has been introduced by importing it from China.

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

#### **Environmental and Forestry Projects of Manipur**

6901. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects for improvement in environment and development of forests have been received from Manipur during the last three years;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government for this purpose, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Gov-

Government has received the following proposals from Manipur:

1. Thubal multipurpose project.
2. Diversion of land for Loktau down stream project.
3. Geo-environmental studies of Manipur River Basin.
4. Water Quality Management Programme (1992-93).
5. Water Quality Management Programme (1993-94).
6. National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring.
7. Strengthening of the Manipur Pollution Control Board.

(b) and (c). The action taken and the financial assistance given to the proposals received from Manipur include the following:

- (i) The proposals at Sl.No. 1 and 2 above seek clearance for diversion of forest land to non-forest purposes and as such no financial assistance is given by this Ministry for implementation.
- (ii) The Geo-environmental studies of Manipur River Basin project is of 2 years duration and a sum of Rs. 11,00,156 was sanctioned to the department of Earth Science, Manipur University.
- (iii) A sum of Rs. 16,150 and Rs. 24,275 were provided to the Manipur Pollution Control Board for the Water Quality Monitoring Programmes during the years

1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

- (iv) An amount of Rs. 1,99,000 was provided to Manipur Pollution Control Board for National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring during 1991-92.
- (v) A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was provided to the Manipur Pollution Control Board for strengthening of the Board during the year 1990-91.

[Translation]

#### **Vacant Posts in Railways**

6902. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of Assistant Security Commissioners/Assistant Commandants/Adjutants are lying vacant in Railways since 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason for not filling up of these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. The posts of Assistant Security Commissioners/Assistant Commandants/Adjutants as and when fall vacant are being filled up from time to time. However, some of these posts had to be filled up on adhoc basis due to non-finalisation of seniority of group 'A' Junior scale direct recruits and promotee officers inducted into group 'A' Junior Scale owing to pendency of court cases in several High Courts, as also because of non-finalisation of recruitment rules for promotion from Group 'C' to Group 'A' Junior Scale consequent upon the Abolition of Group 'b'

on the recommendation of the fourth Central Pay Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Non-teaching Staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

6903. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan has decided to accord common seniority to its non-teaching staff posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas on one hand and those posted in Headquarters Office and Regional Offices on the other hand despite the matter being sub-judice; and

(b) if so, the details and justification thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has only authorised that the matter be examined by a Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

**Alleged Irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

6904. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints of ir-

regularities in admissions in the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gomtinagar has come to the notice of the Government during the current and preceding two sessions;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. complaint regarding alleged irregularities in admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gomatinagar, Lucknow was received during the year 1993-94. On investigation the complaint was found to be baseless.

[Translation]

**North Eastern Railway**

6905. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had ordered an enquiry in 1992 on a written complaint of a Journalist of Khagaria district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations Contained in the complaint had not been substantiated on investigation.

[Translation]

### Railway Projects in Madhya Pradesh

6906. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some rail development projects in Madhya Pradesh already given clearance have been postponed and the amount allocated for these projects diverted to other States;

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

(c) whether the postponement of these projects is likely to result in escalation of their costs; and

(d) the amount spent on such projects which are under construction in the State?

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

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

(d) The amount spent during 1993-94 on new lines, gauge conversion and doubling projects in Madhya Pradesh was Rs 267.46 crores.

[English]

### International Cricket Umpires Panel

6907. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians selected by the International Cricket Council (ICC) to the world-panel of neutral Umpires;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to introduce any academic course towards ensuring the induction of Indians as members of the International Cricket Umpires panel; and

(c) if so, the modalities of the proposed new course?

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) Two Indian have been chosen by the ICC to the world-panel of neutral Umpires;

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present as the panels of neutral Umpires are constituted by the ICC and the Govt. of any country is not called upon to play any role in the matter.

### Funds For Tobacco Development

6909. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the tobacco production during 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) the total funds earmarked for tobacco production by the Directorate of Tobacco Development in 1994-95; and

(c) the details of innovative programmes prepared by the Government for tobacco development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No funds are

being allocated to the State Govts. but allocation of funds made to the Directorate of Tobacco Development for implementation of tobacco development schemes through various agencies has been as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Allocated/ released</i>
1992-93	Rs. 4,76,000
1993-94	Rs. 5,00,000
1994-95	Rs. 4,25,000

(c) The envisaged programmes are:

- i) Increasing productivity/production of export-oriented varieties of tobacco, particularly VIRGINIA & BURLEY;
- ii) Phasing out cultivation of Non-exportable varieties;
- iii) Motivating farmers through demonstration to replace tobacco crops with other equally remunerative cash crops/ medicinal crops suited to specific locations/ agro-climatic conditions;
- iv) Monitoring of quality seed and seedling production for increasing productivity;
- v) Transfer of technology for production of Virginia tobacco.
- vi) Dissemination of knowledge about newly evolved high-yielding Virginia tobacco varieties through literature, training, group discussions and seminars; and

- vii) Tendering technical advice to concerned State Govts. in respect of tobacco development etc.

#### **Directorate of Tobacco Development**

6910. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY  
VENKATESHWARLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Directorate of Tobacco Development in the promotion of tobacco cultivation;

(b) the achievement made so far by this Directorate; and

(c) the funds spent on this Directorate during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Role of Directorate of Tobacco Development is to establish linkage between Tobacco Research Institutes and Extension workers and farmers, monitoring the quality of seed and seedlings production and imparting training to the farmers. It also collects/compiles data on tobacco production marketing, consumption etc. and provides it data to the users. The Directorate also supervises the cost of production of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh to assist the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices for deciding the Minimum Support Price. With the efforts Directorate, inter-alia, the production of Tobacco has increased from 0.29 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 0.58 million tonnes in 1992-93.

(c) The funds spent on the Director-

ate of Tobacco Development during the last three years are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs) Amount</i>
1991-92	14.710
1992-93	17.195
1993-94	18.00

**Environmental Planning of Villages**

6911. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BAÑSAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been undertaken for the environmental planning

of villages in Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years?

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

(b) Under the State UT Sector Scheme 'Development of Villages', the work of laying sewerage system in villages, street payment and construction of surface drains, renovation of village ponds, etc. are carried out which are conducive to keeping the environment clean. Another scheme namely 'Improvement of sanitation and clean.

(c) The expenditure incurred during each of the last three years are as under:

Year	Sewerage system	Street pavement & surface	Renovation of ponds & construction of remaining walls etc.	Cleanliness of streets & surroundings	Total
1991-92	38.03	26.90	0.43	-	65.36
1992-93	115.54	21.64	2.77	25.43	165.38
1993-94	93.16	42.81	-	10.78	146.75
Total:	246.73	91.35	3.20	36.21	377.49



**Circus Industry***[English]*

6912. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether circus industry is facing serious crises due to the ban imposed on bringing artists and animals from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to lift this ban and strengthen the circus industry ?

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) No, Sir. There is no general ban on import of animals or artists from foreign countries.

(b) Does not arise.

**Irrigation Projects of Uttar Pradesh**

6913. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh are affected under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). As on 30.04.1994, 5 Irrigation Projects of Uttar Pradesh were pending with the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. A statement showing the details of these projects is annexed.

(c) As and when a proposal is received with full material details from the State Government, expeditious action is taken to decide the proposal.

## STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposal</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area (in ha.)</i>
1.	Jamrani Multipurpose Dam Project.	National	368.69
2.	Bhadrasu Canal	Uttarkashi	0.29
3.	Kangri Minor from Haridwar East Ganga Canal.	Haridwar	0.812
4.	Mora Canal	Uttarkashi	0.03
5.	Humkapita Canal	Pithoragarh	0.84

**Industrial Pollution Control**

6914. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study was undertaken by the country's leading risk management organisation for industrial pollution control areas;

(b) if so, whether any report has been

received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAWAL NATH): (a) and (b). Studies for preparing Off-site Emergency Preparedness Plans have been conducted in selected districts in which hazardous industries are located. Names of districts and organisations which carried out these studies are given below:

District	Organisation
1. Baroda, Gujarat	Tata Risks Management Services, New Delhi.
2. Moradabad, U.P	Environmental Resources Management (India) Pvt. Ltd. Madras.
3. Vishakapatnam, A. P.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.
4. Mangalore, Karnataka	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad.
5. Kota, Rajasthan	Tata Risks Management Services, New Delhi.
6. Thane, Maharashtra	Tata Risks Management Services, New Delhi.
7. Raigad, Maharashtra	Environmental Resources Management (India) Pvt. Ltd. Madras.
8. Tuticorin & Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
9. Durgapur, West Bengal	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

All these organisations have completed the studies and submitted the reports. These reports have indicated the necessary steps for emergency preparedness during chemical accidents:

(c) These reports have been made available to the concerned State authorities for dealing with chemical emergencies.

### Smuggling of Tiger Bones/skins

6915. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any protocol with China to stop the illegal trade of tiger bones/skins; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A Protocol to jointly combat the illegal trade of tiger bones and other parts of its body is under formulation with the Government of China. It would endeavour to coordinate national efforts to stop illegal activities of poaching, smuggling and selling of tiger bones and other parts of its body, establish bilateral research and training programmes related to tiger conservation and exchange information on matters related to it.

### Foreign Loans For Projects

6916. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign loan is being obtained for financing Sugar Cooperative Sector, Cooperative Spinning Mills and agricultural projects in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of such projects and the amount involved therein;

(c) whether the Central Financing agencies were approached for financing these projects; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) approached Government of India for assistance from International Funding Agencies in respect of agricultural projects to be set up by Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra the details of which are given in the enclosed statement. The KFW of Germany and the Kuwait Fund are reported to have shown some interest in financing the projects of Trimurthy Stalk Ply Co-operative Society Ltd., Basmatnagar on a pilot basis and four Spinning Mills Projects respectively.

(c) and (d). Neither NCDC nor Government of India has approached the Central Financing Agencies for Financing these projects.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Project Cost

Capacity

Name of the Project/Societies

Sl. No.

## PARTICLE BOARD PLANTS BASED ON COTTON STALK

28.79

40 TPD

1. Trimurthi Stalkply Coop. Society  
Ltd., Basmat Nagar, Distt.  
Parbhani, Maharashtra

28.79

40 TPD

2. Shri Balaji Coop. Partiele  
Board Karkhana Ltd., Distt  
Akola, Maharashtra.

28.79

40 TPD

3. Neelkamal Stalkply Coop.  
Society Ltd., Parola,  
Distt. Jalgoan, Maharashtra.4. Jawahar Shetkari Sahakari  
Partiele Board Ltd.  
Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra

117.25

Total:

<i>Si. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project/Societies</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Project Cost</i>
SPINNING MILLS			
1.	Anant Sheikari Sahakari Soot Girni, Wasim, Distt. Akola, Maharashtra.	19200 Spdls 3446 MT (G&P)	26.28
2.	Priyadarshini Sahakari Soot Girni, Yavatmal, Distt. Yavatmal, Maharashtra	19200 Spdls 3588 MT (G&P)	26.76
3.	Priyadarshini Sahakari Soot Girni, Shirpur, Distt. Shule, Maharashtra.	18240 Spdls 3374 MT (D&P)	25.48
4.	Terna Sheikari Sahakari Soot Girni, Osmanabad, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra.	20160 Spdls 3914 MT (G&P)	28.08
Total:			106.60
G&P : Ginning & Pressing TPD : Tonnes per day Spdls : Spindles MT : Metric tonnes.			

**Decline In Prices of Spices**

prices; and

6917. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

(a) the break-up of prices of each of the major spices during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the decline in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETRAM): (a) The range of whole-sale prices of major spices in respective important markets during the last three years is given as under:



## WHOLE SALE PRICES OF SPICES

Spices	State/Market	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Black Pepper	Kerala (Alleppy)	2650-3650	2450-3250	2700-4800
2. Chillies	Andhra Pradesh (Nizamabad)	1150-3500	1425-3550	800-1650
3. Turmeric	Tamil Nadu (Erode)	1300-2440	1550-3210	1160-1900
4. Coriander	Andhra Pradesh (Anantapur)	1000-1500	100-1550	1000-1700
5. Carfil	Tamil Nadu Vellore	900-1500	850-1150	1150-3280
6. Ginger	Kerala Cochin	1900-2850	2050-3500	2400-3400

(b) The fluctuations in the prices is largely attributed to gap between demand for and supply of spices. In the case of export oriented spices, the domestic prices are greatly influenced by Export performance and the international prices.

(c) In order to check the aberrations in domestic prices of spices, the Government has undertaken development measures to increase the production. exports are being expanded through export promotion measures like training on quality upgradation; strengthening market base in existing markets and identifying 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. In order to check undue fall in prices, the Government has also introduced market intervention scheme under which market intervention operation are undertaken on a specific request from State Government for a particular commodity for a specific quantity during a specific period at a fixed price when the prices fall to uneconomic levels.

[*Translation*]

#### **Production of Lac**

6918. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of lac has been declining particularly in the Chhota Nagpur constantly for the last two decades and its production has declined upto 75 per cent at present as compared to 1950;

(b) whether due to decline in production, most of the markets dealing in purchase and sale of lac in Bihar and other

States are lying closed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of Lac in Bihar as well as in other lac growing States has, over the years, declined significantly. the production in the country declined by about 49 per cent from 40045 tonnes in 1950-51 to 20520 tonnes in 1993-94. In Bihar the decline was about 42 per cent during the same period.

(b) Following the closure of many lac manufacturing factories, especially hand operated, in Bihar as well as in other lac growing States together with the fall in its domestic demand due to availability of cheaper substitutes, the volume of market transactions has declined considerably.

(c) Lac being an export oriented product, the domestic prices are largely affected by its export performance. Efforts are being made to increase the production, domestic consumption and export of lac so as to increase the income of the growers. The Government has undertaken development measures like propagation of improved lac cultivation methods through training, demonstration and extension programmes.

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Network in Karnataka**

6919 SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of expansion and development of railway network in

Karnataka targetted for 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the progress made till date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). During 93-94, the following works have been completed:

- (i) Gauge conversion of Tumkur-Chickjajur
- (ii) New line from Chitradurg to Rayadurg including Gauge conversion of Bellary-Rayadurg and Chitradurg-Chickjajur.

During 94-95 the following works are targetted for completion: Gauge conversion from:

- i) Chickjajur to Hubli
- ii) Hubli to Hospet
- iii) Hubli to Miraj via Londa
- iv) Hospet to Swamihalli
- v) Birur to Shimoga

The work is making good progress on the above sections and all of them will be completed in 1994-95.

[Translation]

**Coaches on Northern Railway**

6920. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of existing coaches in the trains on the Northern Railway is adequate to meet the requirements of the passengers;

(b) if so, the number and types of coaches demanded by the Northern Railway during 1993-94 and the number and types of Coaches actually provided to; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of coaches immediately?

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

(b) The number and types of B.G. Coaches allotted to Northern Railway during 1993-94 are given below:

1.	A.C. Composite	4
2.	A.C. 2-tier	18
3.	A.C. Chair Cars	13
4.	IInd Sleeper	45
5.	GS/Day coaches	108
6.	Pantry Cars	13

## Country

## Name of Participant

## Line of Business/Project to discuss

## Address

7. Mr. Mathur, D.N.  
Senior  
Executive

Euritrade International  
181 Ch. de la Hulpe, BTE 12  
1170 Brusels  
Tel: 32-2-660 19 10  
Fax: 32-2-675 33 89  
Telex: 26639 Eutra B

8. Dr. Naidu, H.K.  
Director

EMDA Belgium-Luxembourg  
117 Route de Staverlat  
L-9991 Weiswampach  
Tel: 352-979 439  
Fax: 352-979-438

Tech Transsfer and  
Investment Promotion  
IND/061, IND/064, IND/070  
IND/072, IND/076, IND/077  
IND/080, IND/081, IND/08  
IND/086, IND/091, IND/093  
IND/095, IND/096, IND/100  
IND/101, IND/155, IND/166  
IND/177, IND/187, IND/228  
IND/005

9. Mr. Sastry, P.K.  
Consultant

Euritrade International  
181 Ch. de la Hulpe, BTE 12  
1170 Brusel  
Tel: 32-2-660 19 10  
Fax: 32-2-675 33 89  
Telex: 26639 Eutra B

## Country

## Name of Participant

## Address

## Line of Business/ Project to discuss

CANADA

10. Mr. Bob Arora

Prasara Enterprises Ltd.  
1610 Midland Av.  
Scarbord  
Ant MIP'302  
Tel: 416-732-9300  
Fax: 416-285-9000

IND/022

CHINA

11. Mr. Chanana  
Prajesh

Prasara Enterprises Ltd.  
1610 Midland Av.  
Scarbord  
Ant MIP'302  
Tel: 416-732-9300  
Fax: 416-285-9000

IND/022

12.

Mr. Khorana,  
Chandra  
Director

Met. Chem Canada  
Varshali, Yashvant Place  
Chanakyapuri  
New Delhi 110021  
Tel: 91-11-600 048  
Fax: 91-11-688 2467

Mining, Steel

quate facilities and infrastructure for testing the product. Periodic surveillance over the performance of the licensees including drawal and testing of samples (both factory and market) is carried out by the Bureau of Indian Standards, in accordance with the Certification Marks Scheme.

The enforcement of Quality Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act (as in the case of domestic switches) primarily lies with the States/Union Territories. The Government of India has been urging the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time to ensure strict enforcement of these quality control orders. BIS also takes appropriate action, including raids, whenever instances of misuse of ISI mark come to its notice.

(d) Out of 8 manufacturers whose samples were drawn and tested by CERC, 4 did not possess valid licence for using ISI mark, which is a violation of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. Appropriate action has been initiated by the Bureau of Indian Standards against this misuse of ISI mark. As regards the other four manufacturers, who are holding valid licences, more samples are being drawn from the market for independent testing by the Bureau of Indian Standards. Appropriate action would be taken against the erring manufacturers in accordance with the Certification Marks Scheme which may include cancellation of licences also.

#### **Inauguration of Railway Line**

6925. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI K.H. MANIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line between

Birur and Bangalore converted into broad gauge has been inaugurated recently; and

(b) the time by which the entire line between Bombay and Bangalore is likely to be completed.

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

(b) By 31.3.95.

#### **Sealdah and Howrah Station**

6926. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to hand over Sealdah and Howrah Stations to the Private Promoters for maintenance and development;

(b) if so, whether appropriate projects have since been finalised; and

(c) the response of the Private Promoters thereto?

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

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

#### **Fare and Freight Structure**

6927. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee of Railways have submitted its report recently on fare and freight structure;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Expert Committee;

(c) whether Government have accepted its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Committee have made 373 recommendations on fare and freight structure, classification of commodities, concession for travel etc.

(c) and (d). Out of 373 recommendations made by the Railway Fare and Freight Committee, some have so far been accepted with suitable modifications and implemented in the Railway Budget 1994-95.

[Translation]

**Export of Red Chilly**

6928. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India is the Model agency to export the red chilly from the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with value thereof to which red chilly has been exported during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) whether this federation has also incurred loss of crores of rupees due to export-trade of red chilly with Sri Lanka during these years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to make up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The export of red chilly is under Open General Licence. However, NAFED's exports of red chilly during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Country Rs. lacs	Value in
1991-92	Srilanka	985.15
1992-93	-	-
1993-94	Srilanka	34.55
	Bangladesh	17.25

(c) No, Sir. NAFED has instead earned a profit of approximately Rs. 61.2

lacs in export of red chilly to Sri Lanka.

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

*[English]***Rail Coach Factory**

6929. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys had been conducted in Gorakhpur and Mirzapur for the establishment of Rail Coach Factory;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh had provided land at Balia for establishing of the Rail Coach Factory,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways are considering to establish an Electric Locomotive Coach Factory in U.P. in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Gorakhpur was one of the two sites offered by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for establishing a Rail Coach Factory and a survey was conducted only there. Balia was not offered for this purpose by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***White, Royal Bengal and Spotted Tigers**

6930. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) the number of white, royal bengal and spotted tigers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the actual decline in population of these tigers over 1989 census, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government so far to increase the number of these tigers?

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

Only one sub-species of tiger viz. panthera tigris tigris (Royal Bengal Tiger) is found in the wild in this country. The estimated figures of wild population of tigers as per 1989 and 1993 census, alongwith the decline in the number, state-wise, is shown in statement I. White tigers, which is a mutant, are not found in the wild now. The captive population of white tigers in the country, state-wise, is given in statement II. There has been no decline in the captive white tiger population in the country. Existence of spotted tigers have never been reported.

(c) Increase in poaching to meet the illegal demand in trade of tiger bones and other parts of its body has been the major cause of decline in the wild population of tigers in the country.

(d) The measures taken by the Government, are as under;

- i) A Tiger Crisis Cell has been set up in the Ministry;
- ii) State Governments have been



advised to strengthen vigilance and intensify patrolling around protected areas;

iii) Steps have been taken up set up

a Special Strike Force in the Project Tiger areas;

iv) Steps have been initiated to set up a Global Tiger Forum with participation of willing countries.

## STATEMENT - I

S. No.	Name of the State	Year		Decrease (-)	Increase (+)
		1989	1993		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235	197	(-) 38	
2.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL	
3.	Goa	02	03	(+) 01	
4.	Bihar	157	137	(-) 20	
5.	Mizoram	18	28	(+) 10	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	
7.	Orissa	243	226	(-) 17	
8.	Rajasthan	99	64	(-) 35	
9.	Gujrat	09	05	(-) 04	
10.	Maharashtra	417	276	(-) 141	
11.	Karnataka	257	305	(+) 48	

S. No.	Name of the State	Year		Decrease (-)	Increase (+)
		1989	1993		
12.	Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL	
13.	Meghalaya	34	53	(+) 19	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	735	465	(-) 270	
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	180	(+) 45	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	985	912	(-) 73	
17.	Kerala	45	57	(+) 12	
18.	Tamil Nadu	95	97	(+) 02	
19.	West Bengal	353	335	(-) 18	
20.	Assam	376	325	(-) 51	
21.	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL	
22.	Nagaland	104	83	(-) 21	
23.	Sikkim	04	02	(-) 02	

S. No.	Name of the State	Year		Decrease (-)	Increase (+)
		1989	1993		
24.	Manipur	31			
	Total:	4334	3750	(-) 553	@

\* Census could not be conducted in 1993

@ Does not include tiger population in Manipur

## STATEMENT -II

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of White Tigers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	05
4.	Delhi	03
5.	Gujrat	01
6.	Kamatka	05
7.	Madhya Pradesh	01
8.	Orissa	30
9.	Punjab	30
10.	Rajasthan	02
11.	West Bengal	03
	Total	55

[Translation]

### Gene Bank for Medicinal Plants

6931. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a gene bank to store germplasm of medicinal and aromatic plants so that these plants could be preserved;

(b) if so, the places where these gene banks are proposed to be opened;

(c) the name of the main species which are proposed to be kept in these gene banks; and

(d) the time by which these banks are likely to start functioning?

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)(i) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

(ii) Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow.

(iii) Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, Trivandrum.

(c) Statement attached.

(d) Started in March, 93.

### STATEMENT

List of Important Medicinal & Aromatic Plant

Species for Conservation.

The following species of the medicinal and aromatic plants need to be conserved. The priority A, B and C has been assigned. The conservation work will be carried out at three proposed Gene Banks. Tissue culture work will also be carried out independently on different species to avoid any duplication.

#### (I) Priority Species (A)

Papaver Somnifera  
Plantago ovata  
Hyoscyamus niger  
H muticus  
Ocimum sanctum  
Ocimum basilicum  
Catharanthus roseus  
Commiphora wightii\*  
Psoralea corylifolia  
Swertia chirata  
Valeriana wallichii\*  
Apium graveolens  
Andrographis paniculata\*  
Rauvolfia serpentina\*\*  
Rauvolfia canascense\*\*  
Tylophora indica\*\*  
Evolvulus alsinoides\*

#### (II) Priority Species (B)

Atropa belladonna  
Rosemarium officinalis\*  
Salvia sclerosa  
Azadirachta indica  
Cassia anqustifolia  
Nardostachys jatamansi\*  
Euphorbia nerifolia  
Glycyrrhiza glabra\*  
Phyllanthus amarus  
Phyllanthus fraternus  
Pandanus leram  
Asperaquus racemosus  
Crataeva nurvala

Emblica officinalis  
 Carum carvi  
 Carum bulbocastanum  
 Withania somnifera\*  
 Withania coagulens\*  
 Vetiver zizonoides\*  
 Mucunna puriens  
 Acorus calamus\*  
 Anomum spp.  
 Thymus serpyllum  
 Cymbopogon jwarancusa\*  
 Hyssopus officinale\*  
 Curcuma longa\*

Digitalis lanata  
 Cassia angustifolia  
 rheum emodi\*\*  
 Zingiber officinale\*\*  
 Allium sativum\*\*  
 A. ascalonicum\*\*  
 A. tuberosum\*\*  
 Jatropha species  
 Pelargonium graveolens\*  
 Mentha piperita  
 Mentha citrata  
 Cymbopogon flexuosus  
 Cymbopogon citratus  
 Cymbopogon martini  
 var. motia  
 Cymbopogon martini var. sofia

(III) Priority Species (C)

Cymbopogon winterianus  
 Ephnedera spp.  
 Ferula foetida  
 Lavendula officinalis  
 Mentha arvensisi  
 Berberis aristata  
 Tephrosia purpurea  
 Terminalia bllerica  
 Anethum graveoleus  
 Trigonella foenumgraecum  
 Abrus precatoriensis

\* To be considered for micropropagation and in vitro conservation/cryopreservation.

\*\* In vitro conservation work already being carried out at the National Facility Plant Tissue Culture Repository, NBPGR.

Picrorhiza Kurroa\*\*  
 Taxus baccata\*  
 Aconitum heterophyllum\*  
 Coleus forskohlii\*\*  
 Gentiana kurroo\*\*  
 Podophyllum hexandrum\*\*  
 Sassaurea lappa\*\*  
 Pogostemon patchouli\*\*  
 Dioscorea deltoidea\*  
 Coptis teeta\*  
 Penax pseudo ginseng\*

[Translation]

**English Medium Schools**

6932. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up English Medium schools during the current year; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Railway Tracks**

6933. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state:

(a) the total area available along railway tracks for afforestation/Management of the Environment;

(b) the details of the Scheme and the Non-Government Organisations involved for afforestation/Management of Environment; and

(c) if not, the proposal, if any to seek N.G.O's assistance at least in drought prone and under developed areas with particular reference to Anantapur (Distt.) where many N.G.O's are already involved in similar activities on other lands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) About 50,000 hectare.

(b) and (c). There is no Scheme or proposal to involve Non-Government Organisations in afforestation on railway land.

[*Translation*]

#### **Loss Due to Less Rain**

6934. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average rainfall and the extent to which it is less, area-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to make an assessment of the loss to crops due to late or less rainfall; and

(c) the schemes devised by the Government to meet the shortage of various crops as a result of less rainfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement showing Season-wise cumulative rainfall and percentage departure from normal rainfall in different meteorological sub-divisions during 1993-94 is enclosed.

(b) There is a system of regular monitoring of rainfall and crop situation in the Ministry of Agriculture through a multi-disciplinary Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) which meets every week during the South-west monsoon season (June to September) and fortnightly in the remaining seasons of the year.

(c) The Government has formulated contingency crop plans for various regions under various mainfall situations which is taken up in case of abarrent rainfall situation.



## STATEMENT

## SEASON-WISE CUMULATIVE RAINFALL AND PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONS DURING 1993-94

(In Millimetres)

SL. No.	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1284	1594	-19	678	743	-9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2436	1812	+34	104	148	-30
3.	Assam & Meghalaya	2066	1835	+13	159	197	-19
4.	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	1381	1262	+9	104	202	-49
5.	Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim	1925	2058	-6	252	167	+57
6.	Gangetic West Bengal	1308	1117	+17	119	142	-16
7.	Orissa	1189	1176	+1	94	153	-39

SL. No.	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
8.	Bihar Plateau	895	1062	-16	80	99	-19
9.	Bihar Plains	948	1018	-7	53	75	-29
10.	East Uttar Pradesh	796	897	-11	5	59	-92
11.	Plants of West Uttar Pradesh	763	775	-1	1	47	-98
12.	Hills of West Uttar Pradesh	1340	1295	+4	1	95	-99
13.	Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi	589	512	+15	1	29	-97
14.	Punjab	583	502	+17	4	40	-91
15.	Himachal Pradesh	833	928	-10	6	94	-83
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	439	522	-16	21	95	-78
17.	West Rajasthan	342	284	+21	3	9	-72
18.	East Rajasthan	637	615	+9	11	22	-50

SL. No.	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
19.	West Madhya Pradesh	1012	920	+10	30	53	-43
20	East Madhya Pradesh	1154	1179	-2	43	71	-39
21.	Gujarat Region, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1222	1048	+17	45	37	+20
22.	Saurashtra, Kutch & Diu	356	539	-34	53	25	+113
23.	Konkan & Goa	2986	2801	+7	223	147	+52
24.	Madhya Maharashtra	752	745	+1	261	108	+142
25.	Marathwada	600	717	-16	201	85	+136
26.	Vidharba	874	980	-11	90	72	+24
27.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	472	606	-22	322	316	+2
28.	Telangana	641	773	-17	137	100	+37

SL No.	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
29.	Rayalaseema	411	379	+8	367	214	+71
30.	Tamilnadu & Pondicherry	316	326	-3	784	479	+64
31.	Coastal Karnataka	2850	3018	-6	442	267	+66
32.	North Interior Karnataka	461	522	-12	268	128	+110
33.	South Interior Karnataka	714	773	-8	329	218	+51
34.	Kerala	2019	2133	-5	662	499	+33
35.	Lakshdweep	971	943	+3	441	334	+32

## STATEMENT

SL. No.	Sub-Division	Winter Jan. to Feb. 1994			Post-Monsoon March to May 1994		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57	120	-53	379	157	+142
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	112	-12	520	337	+54
3.	Assam & Meghalaya	55	46	+20	344	313	+10
4.	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	54	43	+26	262	224	+17
5.	Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim	71	40	+80	140	191	-27
6.	Gangetic West Bengal	74	34	+117	81	77	+5
7.	Orissa	32	37	-13	58	60	-3
8.	Bihar Plateau	35	45	-22	23	45	-49
9.	Bihar Plains	42	31	+32	5	29	-82

SL. No.	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
10.	East Uttar Pradesh	48	34	+40	11	17	-35
11.	Plains of West Uttar Pradesh	47	39	+18	15	20	-26
12.	Hills of West Uttar Pradesh	93	129	-28	32	97	-67
13.	Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi	42	41	+3	13	21	-35
14.	Punjab	68	56	+21	17	38	-56
15.	Himachal Pradesh	171	152	+12	131	128	+2
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	170	-7	113	183	-38
17.	West Rajasthan	17	13	+29	13	8	+67
18.	East Rajasthan	28	12	+137	11	8	+25
19.	West Madhya Pradesh	31	21	+49	16	12	+40
20.	East Madhya Pradesh	31	41	-24	21	33	-37

Sl. No.	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
21.	Gujarat Region, Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	14	3	+381	1	3	-81
22.	Saurashtra, Kutch & Diu	6	2	+229	Neg.	4	-95
23.	Lonkan & Goa	7	2	+249	12	9	+33
24.	Madhya Maharashtra	5	6	-9	46	19	+145
25.	Marathwada	6	6	-11	25	18	+40
26.	Vidharba	28	22	+32	19	32	-39
27.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	27	21	+33	30	41	-27
28.	Telengana	17	10	+60	30	33	-10
29.	Rayalaseema	9	13	-33	27	32	-14
30.	Tamilnadu & Pondicherry	39	49	-19	66	77	-15
31.	Coastal Karnataka	6	4	+60	97	46	+112

SL. No	Sub-Division	Monsoon June to Sept. 1993			Post-Monsoon Oct. to Dec. 1993		
		A	N	%Dep.	A	N	%Dep.
32.	North Interior Karnataka	5	4	+15	55	38	+44
33.	South Interior Karnataka	23	7	+229	80	64	+26
34.	Kerala	63	31	+103	183	174	+5
35.	Lakshadweep	75	34	+119	112	49	+129



[Translation]

### **Railway Projects in Bihar**

6935. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various new projects proposed to be taken up in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). New Railway projects for augmentation of capacity and electrification of net-work taken up in Bihar during the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan are as under:-

S.No.	Rly. Projects	Route Length (Km.)	Year of sanction	Anticipated cost	Expected outlay upto 93-94	Outlay 1994-95
<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>						
1.	N.E. Muzaffarpur-Raxaul	130	1992-93	75.09	16.40	55.00
2.	N.E. Sagauli - Narkatiaganj	59	1992-93	30.51	1.00	Rs. One Thousand
<b>DOUBLING</b>						
3.	N.E. Karpuri Gram - Siho Patch Doubling	26.16	1993-94	21.00	0.50	5.00
<b>RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION</b>						
4.	S.E. Chandil - Muri - Barkakhana (Part in Bihar)	119	1992-93	32.22	2.00	1.00
5.	S.E. Jamadoba - Mohuda	22	1992-93	4.8	0.02	0.01

(Rs. in crore)

Decision on new projects to be taken up during a year is taken at the time of formulation of the Annual Plan for the year.

[English]

**Direct Payment System**

6936. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct payment system has been introduced for handling works in godowns of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of state that have implemented the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are various types of Direct payment systems being employed in FCI depots all over the country. These are:

1. No Work No Pay System.
2. Mate System.
3. Direct Payment System.
4. 'B' Category Workers.
5. Departmental Labour.

(c) Various systems of Direct payment to FCI depot labour are in vogue practically in all the States in the country except in Kerala and Karnataka where Labour Cooperative Societies are functioning very efficiently.

**National Science University**

6937. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Science University with the financial assistance from Non-Resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The UGC appointed a Committee in 1993 to examine the concept of a National Science University. The Report of the Committee is basically concerned with developing the concept for the National Science University.

**Unmanned Level Crossings**

6938. SHRI N. DENNIS:  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the danger of unmanned level crossings;

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken to man all the unmanned level crossings;

(c) if so, the details thereof, zone wise; and

(d) the financial provision made during 1994-95 for this purpose?

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

(b) to (d). As per Rules the initial cost of manning of unamanned level crossings is to be borne by the State Government/Local Body concerned. There are about 23,000 unamanned level crossings in the country. The manning of one unamanned level crossing costs about Rs. 5 lakhs initially and

about Rs. 60,000/- annually as recurring expenditure. Therefore, manning of all unamanned level crossings would require about Rs. 1150 crores initially and about Rs. 138 crores annually thereafter. At many level crossings the traffic density is low and incurring such a high financial burden is not justified.

Considering the safety aspects, Railway has provided Rs. 25 crores in the 1994-95 Budget to man about 500 busy and vulnerable level crossings as per details given below:

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of level crossings*</i>
Central	67
Eastern	7
Northern	104
North Eastern	34
Northeast Frontier	2
Southern	83
South Eastern	22
Western	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>

#### **Computer Facility at Mathura Station**

6939. Dr. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce computer facilities at Mathura Railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (c). Nearly, 80% of the reservation workload on Indian Railways has been computerised

and computerised reservation facility at Mathura will be considered at the appropriate time, the extant volume of traffic does not justify it at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Price of Rice**

6940. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of rice particularly of Basmati rice has come down steeply;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The wholesale prices of rice including those of Basmati rice have shown a steady trend for the last 3-4 months.

**Karnataka Expresses**

6941. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2627DN and 2628UP (Karnataka Expresses) have been reaching late at their destinations during the last six months;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to speed up the trains to enable them to arrive at their destinations at right times?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). During Nov. '1993 to April, 1994, 2627/2628 karnataka Express reached the destinations late, as per the details given below, due to accidents, alarm chain pulling/other miscreant activities, Engineering restrictions & Equipment failures, etc.

Month	No. of days	
	Train No. 2627	TrainNo.2628
Nov. '93	5	4
Dec. '93	7	9
Jan. '94	8	2
Feb. '94	7	3
March'94	6	6
April'94	7	3

(c) Intensive chasing and round-the-clock monitoring to eliminate the detentions

within the control of the Railways.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Railway Stations**

6942. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL  
CHOUHDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the people for constructing Railway Stations under the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the time by which construction work is likely to be started in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During 1993-94, 26 proposals have been received. Out of these, seven passenger halts have been sanctioned, two of which have since been commissioned, construction work of two others has been taken up and the work in respect of the remaining three will be taken up after the completion of necessary formalities.

No decision has been taken as yet in respect of other 19 proposals.

[*English*]

**Development of Catchment Areas**

6943. SHRI SOBHANADDRESS WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals regarding develop-

ment of catchment areas of Tunga-bhadra, Nizamsagar and Nagarjuna Sagar under the Centrally Sponsored Soil Conservation Project from Government of Andhra Pradesh for approval and seeking financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley project is being implemented by covering the catchments of Machkund-Sileru, Nagarjunasagar, Nizamsagar and Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh. In the Tunga-bhadra catchment, only the Karnataka State areas are being covered. Proposals for 94-95, under this scheme are still awaited. During 93-94 an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs had been released for treating 8213 ha. area.

[*Translation*]

**Gur and Khandsari Control Order**

6944. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have refused to accept the Gur and Khandsari Control Order;

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this order has badly affected the production of sugarcane;

(d) whether the Union Government

have any proposal to modify or withdraw this Order;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the action being taken by the Government to effectively implement the said Order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (f). Central Government have not issued any Control Order on Khandsari. As regards Gur, its use is regulated by the Gur (Regulation of use) order, 1968. In order to ensure adequate availability of sugarcane to the sugar mills, State Governments have been requested to vigorously enforce the provisions of this order, so that Gur is not used for making liquor.

As far as a proposal to issue Gur Control order is concerned, the matter is kept under continual review.

[English]

#### Letter of Intent for Sugar Mills

6945. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued in favour of Orissa for the establishment of Sugar Mills in the State during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof including the locations; and

(c) the steps taken by the licence holders for commissioning the projects therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Two letters of intent have been issued to Industrial promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) for the establishment of sugar mills in the State of Orissa during the last three sugar years, i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (October-September) at the following locations:

Sl. No.	Location with District
1.	Teh. Boudh, Distt. Phulbani
2.	Teh. Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam.

(c) Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), who is the holder of the aforesaid letters of intent, have recently proposed to implement the two sugar projects in the Joint Sector/ Assisted sector and have, therefore, requested the Central Government to transfer these letters of intent in favour of private promoters.

#### Science Museums

6946. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science Museums have been set up in different parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to set up similar museum in Sikkim in the near future; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCA-  
TION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, have set up the following Science Museums:

---

Andhra Pradesh	:	Tirupati
Assam	:	Guwahati
Bihar	:	Patna
Delhi	:	Delhi
Gujarat	:	Dharampur
Karnataka	:	Bangalore, Gulbarga
Kerala	:	Calicut (near completion)
Madhya Pradesh	:	Bhopal
Maharashtra	:	Bombay, Nagpur
Orissa	:	Bhubaneswar
	:	Dhenkanal (near completion)
	:	Kapilash (near completion)
Tamil Nadu	:	Tirunelveli
Uttar Pradesh	:	Lucknow
West Bengal	:	Calcutta, Purulia, Burdwan
	:	Digha (near completion)

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(c) There is no proposal at this stage for setting up a Science Museum in Sikkim.

[Translation]

#### Funds to Krishi Vigyan Kendras

(d) For setting up sub-Regional Science Museums, the State Government is required to offer 5 acres of land free of cost and agree to fund Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards 50% of the total plan expenditure. No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Sikkim so far.

6947.DR. P.P. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated to the Krishi Vigyan Kendras for



the years 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to handover the Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Research Centres to foreign companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds allocated to Krishi Vigyan Kendras for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are Rs. 30 (Thirty) crores and Rs. 26 (Twenty six) crores (Budget estimate) respectively.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

[English]

**National Commission on Teachers**

6948. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI ASTBUJJA PRASAD SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether a Second National Commission on Teachers is likely to be set up by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Poison Control Centres**

6949. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Poison Control Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the external assistance has also been sought for the setting up of such Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has planned to set up Poison Control Centre at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The Outline of the scheme for setting up such Centres at other places has also been drawn up. The Objectives of setting up of Poison Control Centres are as follows:

(i) to provide information and advice about poison identification,

diagnosis, first-aid management, treatment and prevention of poisoning incidents;

- (ii) to develop a registry of poisoning cases which will serve as a source of poisoning data for dissemination to hospitals and other institutes.
- (iii) to identify, investigate and evaluate the risks due to toxic chemicals and to alert the authorities for taking timely preventive action;
- (iv) to impart training to medical and para-medical personnel in the field of toxic chemicals treatment and prevention; and
- (v) to prepare educational material to be used at community level for raising awareness of the safe use of toxic chemicals and to prevent their adverse effects on human health and environment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Foot Over Bridges at Major Stations**

6950. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to introduce escalation equipped foot bridges at major Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have sought external assistance for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the response thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Works of provision of escalators has been taken up on the main foot-over-bridge at New Delhi only. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.00 crore.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Transfer of Kendriya Vidyalayas Employees**

6951. DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:

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

(a) the details of employees transferred in relaxation of provisions of transfer guidelines at the instance of the Chairman and Officers of Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1993-94 academic session;

(b) the justification in each of such cases; and

(c) the rules governing the transfer of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Transfers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1993-94 have been in accordance with its transfer guidelines. The transfers made on the orders of the Chairman and Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are covered under the transfer guidelines.

(c) Transfer guidelines is attached as statement.

### STATEMENT

**GUIDELINES FOR TRANSFER OF TEACHERS INCLUDING VICE-PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPALS AND ABOVE FROM THE ACADEMIC SESSION 1990-91 AS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS IN ITS 54TH MEETING HELD ON 22.08.1990**

The Board of Governors in its meeting held on 22.8.90 has approved the following guidelines of transfer of teachers including Vice-Principal, Principals and above. These will be effective from the academic year 1990-91.

1. The general policy will be not to transfer teachers including Principals frequently. The normal transfers will be effected only for organisational reasons or on request or on medical grounds.
2. There will be no fixed tenure after which it may be necessary to transfer a teacher/Vice-principal/Principal/Education Officer/Asstt. Commissioner (from next year a tenure of 5 years for Vice-principal and above).
3. The following sequence will generally be followed in respect of promotional postings, transfers etc.
  - i) Posting on promotion;
  - ii) Inter-regional transfers;
  - iii) Intra-regional transfers;
  - iv) Posting of direct recruits
4. Annual transfers may be done during summer vacations as far as possible. However, no transfers except:
  - i) On administrative grounds and;
  - ii) Transfers on the basis of serious medical illness including death of spouse will be effected after 31st October.
5. Transfers will be made keeping in view clause 3 of the guidelines.
6. Transfers will be effected by observing the following priorities:
  - a). Transfer on administrative grounds (as in para 4 above)
  - b). Transfer on request:
    - i) Transfer for reasons of serious illness which; on the satisfaction of the Commissioner, KVS according to procedure prescribed by him, necessitates, such a transfer, for treatment away from the place of present posting.
    - ii) Transfer from hard station and NER (PGTs and above). on completion of tenure.
    - iii) Spouse Cases: Transfer of spouse for joining the family after completion of cut-off period of one year.
    - iv) Transfer of unmarried ladies/divorced ladies/widows to a place of their convenience after completion of a cut off period of one year.

- v) Transfer of Physically handicapped provided the handicap has developed during the course of KVS service on completion of a cut off period of one year.
- vi) General cases.
- vii) Mutual transfers provided there is no other claimant of higher priority for both the stations.
7. No request for transfer will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed three academic sessions except in the cases mentioned in
- (6) (i) (iii) (iv) (v) & (vii) above.
8. PRTs; TGTs and other category of teachers in the identical scales will not normally be posted outside the region in which they are selected.
9. Teachers of all categories on appointment will be posted as far as possible to schools in interior areas.
10. Subject to availability of vacancy PGTs/Vice-principals/Principals/Education Officers/Asstt. Commissioners on promotion or on direct recruitment will be posted to a different stage other than the one where they are posted or are domiciled as the case may be and he/she will normally, not be moved out of that State for atleast 5 years unless there are compelling reasons.

11. PGTs/Vice principals/Principals/

Education officers/Asstt. Commissioners who have 3 years or less to retire would not be posted out on promotion/direct recruitment if already working in home state, subject to availability of vacancies. Similarly, those who have 3 years or less for superannuation and are working outside their home state may be allowed on promotion priority for their home state subject to availability of vacancy.

12. No transfer TA will be paid for request transfer on whatever grounds unless the teacher has completed five years in his existing place of posting (read 5 years for request transfers and 3 years for North-Eastern Region and hard station).
13. Asstt. Commissioner will be competent to change the headquarter of a teacher on administrative grounds to any place within the region as deemed fit and direct him to discharge his duties there. The Asstt. Commissioners shall report forthwith the case with full facts to the Commissioner for confirmation or directions as may be considered necessary by the Commissioner.
14. Not-with-standing any provision in the above guidelines, the Commissioner will be competent to make such departure from the guidelines as he may consider necessary in the interest of the Sangathan.

#### **Budget for Central Universities**

6952. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) the approved budget of the Central Universities including the plan expenditure during 1993-94, University-wise;

(b) the number of students on the roll of each University, excluding the pre-university students, during the academic year 1993-94;

(c) the average per student expenditure in the Central Universities, University-wise;

(d) whether the Government have made any study of the average per capita expenditure in State Universities including UGC grants;

(e) whether the disparity in the level of per student expenditure is increasing the disparity in the standards of University education; and

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

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

**Bharat Earth Movers Limited**

6953. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers (BEML) Ltd. is the only public sector rail coach manufacturing unit accredited with ISO-9001 certificate for its quality of systems;

(b) if so, the total number of Railway coaches ordered by the Railway for manufacture in BEML during the last three years;

(c) whether the number of coaches ordered by his Ministry for manufacture in BEML has suddenly declined;

(d) whether there is any demand to increase the above order; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) No. of coaches ordered:

1991-92	.... 400 Nos.
1992-93	.... 400 Nos.
1993-94	.... 400* Nos.

\*inclusive of 150 coaches preponed from 1994-95.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Request has been received from BEML to place orders for 400 coaches and also provide around 400 on lease.

[*Translation*]

### **Weekend Specials**

6954. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KOUR (DEEPA):  
SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a scheme for enjoying weekend holidays by visiting number of places through railway reservation;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The first in the series of weekend tours, 'SABARMATI RE-VISITED' has already been introduced from Delhi, Bombay and Jaipur. Arrangements are being tied up with the Tourism Development Corporations of State Governments for introducing similar weekend tours to other tourist destinations on a phased basis.

[*English*]

### **Navodaya Vidyalayas**

6955. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget allocation for Navodaya Vidyalayas during 1993-94 and Eighth plan period; and

(b) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas likely to be opened during the above period, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A provision of Rs. 132.00 crores and Rs. 49.27 crores had been made for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under plan and Non-plan respectively in the R.E. 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 650.00 crores have been allocated for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under plan in the Eighth plan period.

(b) It is proposed to open one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country excluding the districts in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal who have not yet opted for the scheme. At present about 100 districts will be covered during the VIIIth plan period subject to the concerned State Govt./Union Territory providing suitable land free of cost and temporary accommodation to run the Vidyalayas till the Samiti constructs its own building.

[*Translation*]

### **Endangered Fauna**

6956. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision regarding translocation of Asiatic lions from Gir forests of Gujarat to Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have

also decided to translocate certain other endangered species of fauna in similar climate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to control the situation arising out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). In the Population and Habitat Viability Analysis on Lions Workshop at Baroda held in October, 1993 there was a proposal to locate suitable alternative homes for lions in India. A feasibility study in this regard is being conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India, to ascertain the viability of erstwhile lion habitats in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Translocation of endangered species of fauna are done on a case to case basis as and when required. This has been done for elephant, leopard, spotted deer and Rhino.

(e) No untoward problems have been yet experienced in these efforts.

[English]

**Conference of Environment and Forest Ministers**

6957. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Environment and Forests Ministers of various States was held recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the decisions taken in the Conference; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A Conference of State Forest Ministers was held in New Delhi on 18-19th April, 1994.

(b) and (c). Various issues relating to conservation and protection of forests, recruitment, training, Indian Forest Service cadre management, forestry research and wildlife conservation were discussed. States of forest cover and allied forestry matters in North-Eastern States were also specifically discussed. Recommendations have been made on these issues and are being conveyed to all concerned for implementation.

**Agri-Business Consortium**

6958. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium;

(b) the names of districts recommended by the Bihar Government for the purpose in the first phase;

(c) the progress made in the first phase so far; and

(d) the names of other districts of Bihar recommended for inclusion in the second phase alongwith the criteria of selection thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRIS. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) The composition of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium is given in the attached statement.

- (b) Muzaffarpur and Ranchi.
- (c) NIL.
- (d) None.



## STATEMENT

## MEMBERS OF SMALL 'FARMERS' AGRIBUSINESS CONSORTIUM

The following members whose names and addresses are given below, formed the society namely; *Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium under the Societies Registration Act 1860, as applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi, in pursuance of the Memorandum of Association of the Society:*

S.No.	Name & Address	Occupation
1.	Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar Village & PO Panjkosi Distt. Ferozepur (Punjab)	Minister for Agriculture
2.	Shri Arvind Netam At & P.O Kanker Distt. Bastar (M.P)	Minister of State for Agriculture
3.	Shri S. Krishna Kumar S-44, Sankar Nagar, Chinnakkada, Kollam, Kerala.	Minister of State for Agriculture
4.	Shri J.C. Pant, "Wavorley View" Mussorie (U.P.)	Secretary (A&C)
5.	Shri M.S. Dayal Hassanpur Distt. Moradabad U.P	Special Secretary (A&C)
6.	Shri Bhagat Singh 203, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi	MD (NCDC)

S.No.	Name & Address	Occupation
7	Shri V.B. Mahajan, 207, Sidhartha Enclave, Ashram Chowk, New Delhi.	MD (NAFED)
8	Shri I.S. Malhi, C.II/127, Moti Bagh-I, New Delhi	Joint Secretary (Trade)
9.	Mrs. Sarita J. Dass, 10, Cantonment Road, Cuttack, Orissa.	Joint Secretary (PP)

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The names, address, occupations and designation of the members of the Board of Management to whom management of the society is entrusted as required under Section 2 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi are as follows:

S. No.	Name (full in Capital)	Address	Occupation	Designation in the society
1.	Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar	Village & P. O. Panjkosi, Distt. Ferozepur (Punjab)	Union Agriculture Minister	Ex-officio President
2.	Shri J.C. Pant	"Waiverly View" Mussoorie (UP)	Secretary (A&C)	Ex-officio Vice President.
3.	Shri R. V. Gupta	Ministry of Finance (Dep'tt. of Banking) Jeewan Deep Buldg. Parl. Street, New Delhi.	Additional Secretary	Ex-officio Member
4.	Shri K. Rajan	Yojana Bhavan New Delhi	Adviser, Agriclture	Ex-officio Member
5.	Shri I.S. Malhi	C-II/127 Moti Bagh-I New Delhi	Joint Secretary	Ex-officio Member
6.	Shri Gakul Patnaik	Ansal Chamber -2 Bhikaji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066	Chairman APEDA	Ex-officio Member

S. No.	Name (full in Capital)	Address	Occupation	Designation in the society
7.		125 Krishi Bhavan New Delhi-110001	M.D. SFAC	Ex-officio Member
8.	Shri P. Kotaiah	Representatives of Financial Institutions and Banks  St. A.B. Road Worli, NABARD Office Bombay	Chairman NABARD	Nominated Member
9.	Shri M. Mondal	State Bank of India, Central Office, Madam Cama Road, Bombay.	Dy. Managing Director (Agri)	Nominated Member
10.	Dr. D.K. Uppal	Statutory and Autonomous Organisations	Executive Director	Nominated Member
11.	Shri Bhagat Singh	National Horticulture Board, 442/14, Gurgaon, (Haryana)	M.D. N.C.D.C.	Nominated Member
12.	Dr. Krishanbeer Chaudhary	203, Rose Avenue New Delhi	Executive Chairman	Nominated Member
13.	Shri M.M. Arve	Bharat Krishak Samaj, New Delhi.  Maharashtra Grape Growers Association	Farmer	Nominated Member

S. No.	Name (full in Capital)	Address	Occupation	Designation in the society
		Maharashtra		
		Private Companies / Agricultural Exporters		
14.	Dr. Manmohan Attawar	Indo-American Hybrid Seeds	Exporter	Nominated Member
15.	Shri Naushad Padamsen	Eagle Flask, Industries	Exporter	Nominated Member

**Leasing of Wagons**

6959. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to leasing wagons on a long term basis for carrying freight;

(b) whether wagons built by public sector companies will be given priority in this matter; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made of the number of wagons to be leased during 1994-95 and the amount involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Under the 'Own Your Wagon' Scheme launched by the Ministry of Railways, public and private sector parties can make investment for private ownership of wagons which can be leased to the Railways.

(b) The investors have the option to procure wagons either directly from any of the wagon builders approved by the Railways or through the Ministry of Railways who will also place orders on the same builders who belong to private as well as public sector.

(c) Since it will not be possible to forecast the number of parties who would be participating in the scheme or the number of wagons they would eventually invest in, an estimate of this kind cannot be made.

**Railway Network in West Bengal**

6960. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for extending and strengthening the existing railway network within the districts situated in Indo-Bangladesh border including Nadia district in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) (i) A new BG rail line is under construction from Eklakhi to Balurghat (87 Kms.)

(ii) 40 Kms. of Doubling of rail line from Aluabari to Kishanganj & New Jalpaiguri to Ambari-Falakata is in progress.

(iii) A survey for a new BG rail line from Jogighopa to Silchar (approximately 200 kms.) has been included in the Railway Budget for 1994-95.

(c) Does not arise.

**Modernisation of Slaughter Houses**

6961. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:  
PROF. SAVITHRI  
LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any programme for modernization of slaughter houses/meat plants in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the slaughter houses/meat plants taken up for modernisation, State-wise;

(d) the amount provided in each case; and

(e) the slaughter houses/meat plants proposed to be taken up for modernisation alongwith the financial assistance involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing assistance to States for modernisation/improvement of slaughter houses in the country. The Scheme is being continued since 1988-89 with the objectives to produce wholesome hygienic meat, introduce humane slaughter, effective utilisation of by-products, prevent environmental pollution and reduce bird hit hazards to aircrafts. The financial grants are

provided on 50:50 basis by Centre: State/municipal corporation/slaughter house corporations/public organisations.

(c) and (d). Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The Ministry of Agriculture will give priorities to modernise slaughter houses identified by the Air force and civil Aviation authorities. The other proposals of States/ UT's will be considered on merit besides already committed slaughter houses located at Srinagar (J&K), Hyderabad and Nellore (A.P.), Bangalore (Karnataka), Chandigarh; Kottayam, Changanssery, Thrissur & Irinjalakude (Kerala), Agartala (Tripura), Silcher (Assam), Bhopal (M.P.), Allahabad (U.P.) & Madras (T. Nadu). There is a budget provision of Rs. 1850 lakhs with the Ministry of Agriculture for modernisation of slaughter houses during 8th five year plan and funds will be provided within the approved outlay on merits based on actual estimates.

## STATEMENT

(c) and (d) : The location of slaughter house/meat units and amount provided in each case is given below:

State	Location of slaughter house/meat Plant	Amount provided by the Ministry of Agriculture	Food Processing Industries ++
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	127.000	118.000
	Nellore	65.000	-
Assam	Guwahati	-	317.50
	Nazira	-	75.00
	Silchar	42.600	-
Goa	Usgaon	23.960	-
Jammu & Jashmir	Wanihama	55.000	-
Karnataka	Bangalore	25.000	71.00
Kerala	Thrissur	55.000	-
	Allapuzha	20.000	-
	Changancherry Irinjakuda	20.000	-



<i>State</i>	<i>Location of slaughter house/meat Plant</i>	<i>Amount provided by the Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>Food Processing Industries ++</i>
	Koothattukulam	25.000	-
Mizoram	Aizwal	-	66.00
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10.000	87.500
Maharashtra	Koregaon	5.000	-
	Nanded	10.000	65.00
Sikkim	Majitar	96.240	-
Tamilnadu	Perambur	109.000	-
	Saidapet	1.225	-
Tripura	Agartala	46.000	-
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	101.013	-
	C.D.F. Aligarh	35.675	63.00
West Bengal	Deugapur	22.45	-

State	Location of slaughter house/meat Plant	Amount provided by the Ministry of Agriculture	Food Processing Industries ++
	Andul Mourigram	12.55	-
Chandigarh Admn.	Industrial Area Ph. I	23.025	-
Punjab	Derrabassi	-	200.00
Nagaland	Dimapur	-	30.00

\* Includes equity & grants.

++ Includes equity, loan & grants.

@ For Poultry Processing Plant.

**Funds for Soyabean**

6962. SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
OWAISI:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:  
SHRI D. VENKTATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have  
provided any financial assistance to the  
farmers to increase the soyabean produc-  
tion so that soyabean exports are increased;

(b) if so, the amount provided to each

State during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for the  
purpose; and

(c) the amount proposed to be pro-  
vided for 1994-95, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL  
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF  
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-  
TURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a)  
Yes, Sir. The financial assistance is provid-  
ed to increase the production of all the nine  
oil-seed crops including soyabean.

(b) and (c). The assistance provided  
under Oilseeds Production Programme dur-  
ing 1992-93, 1993-94 and proposed for  
1994-95 is given in the enclosed statement  
State-wise.

## STATEMENT

AMOUNT RELEASED TO THE STATES UNDER OILSEED PRODUCTION PROGRAMME DURING 1992-93, 1993-94 AND TENTATIVE ALLOCATION FOR 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855.50	1436.55	1102.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.75	30.266	33.75
3.	Assam	149.00	155.743	183.75
4.	Bihar	158.00	63.12	150.375
5.	Gujarat	725.50	951.449	984.75
6.	Haryana	215.00	160.81	242.625

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	State	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	14.46	28.95
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.50	66.397	66.45
9.	Karnataka	685.00	750.00	329.20
10.	Kerala	-	-	67.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	730.35	1005.849	1240.50
12.	Maharashtra	733.71	985.03	1034.25
13.	Manipur	15.00	22.026	23.10
14.	Meghalaya	6.75	15.825	15.825
15.	Orissa	315.08	430.747	433.125

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
16.	Punjab	128.50	187.50	187.50
17.	Rajasthan	551.00	820.438	870.00
18.	Sikkim	43.00	55.857	55.875
19.	Tamil Nadu	653.00	1425.00	907.50
20.	Tripura	15.47	67.276	22.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	459.63	193.24	511.875
22.	West Bengal	185.17	224.792	225.00
	Total	6699.91	9062.375	9216.90

**National Children's Fund**

6963. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO

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

(a) the details of the scheme launched with the help of National Children's Fund in each State during the last three years;

(b) the number of children benefited during the period therefrom; and

(c) the amount released for such schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) to (c). The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned by National Children's Fund during the last three years, the number of beneficiaries and the amount released are given in the attached statement.

## STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE WISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED, NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND AMOUNT RELEASED UNDER NATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND DURING THE YEARS 1991-92 TO 1993-94

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad	Providing Facilities for Games Library and Tutorial Classes for girls belonging to Socially and Economically Backward Classes (6-12 years)	100	39,780
		Nirmala Harijana Girijana Seva Sadan, Cuddapah	Vocational Training Centre in weaving of Plastic and Cotton niwars and basket making for Harijan, Girijan and poor school drop out children (14-18 years)	40	44,010
		Rayalaseema Harijana Girijana Backward & Minorities Seva Samajam, Cuddapah	Five holiday schools for working children (6-12 years)	100	48,150
Sub-total				240	131,940



S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	Rashtriya Grameen Vidya Peeth,	Setting up a training centre for making leather and rexine product for destitute/ child labour, school drop out boys and girls (14-18 years)	40	80,000
			Sub-total	40	80,000
3.	Delhi	Rural Educational and Cultural Association, New Delhi	Providing skill training in scooter/ motor mechanic to school drop out SC/ST children (14-17 years)	30	35,100
		Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi	Training Centre in leather and rexine article making, halk cryons making, paper bag making and card-board box making, Health and Nutrition facilities to girls belonging to JJ re-settlement colonies (14-18 Years)	30	43,470
		Rukhmimibai Pratishtan, Delhi-91	Reading Room-cum-Library interlinked with recreational facilities to the children of slum areas (5-18 years)	200	32,067

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	Janta Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	Providing facilities for education, Health and recreation for children (6-15 years)	200	43,515
			Sub-total	460	154,152
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Raktapitt Nivaran Seva Sangh, Vadodara	Vocational training in wax stick making and education centre for children of Leprosy Negative patients (12-18 years)	60	Project sanctioned in Nov 1993 Release under consideration.
			Sub-total	60	-----
5.	Haryana	Haryana Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh	Recreational Centre for School drops outs working in un-organised sector belonging to SC/ST and Other Backward Classes	2,900	50,000
		SOS Children's Village Association, Panchkula	Non-formal education and recreational Centre for children belonging to weaker sections residing in slum areas	30	90,000

S No	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bahu Akbarpur and *Mandir Prabandhak Samiti, Rohtak	Setting up a training Centre for tractor and auto repairing for boys belonging to Socially and economically backward classes (11-18 Years)		
			Sub-total		2,960 230,000
6	Karnataka	Jantha Vidya Samsthe, Mandya	Recreation and reading room for girls and boys of SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society (7-16 years)	500	57,996
		Group for Urban and Rural Dev. Chirtadurga	Supplementary education like kitchen gardening, animal husbandry and educational classes for school drop out children	2,000	42,750
			Sub-total	2,500	100,74€
7.	Kerala	J.D.T. Islam Orphanage Committee, Calicut	Setting up a computer training centre for girls (14-18 years) for destitute and economically weaker sections of the society	20	90,000
			Sub-total		70 90,000

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Phatak Child and mother welfare Society, Gwalior	Bal Vikas all round development of boys and girls (6-12 years) belonging to poor families	100	86,832
		Gentle Edn. Society, Bhopal	Setting up a training centre in TV mechanism for girls (15-18 years) affected by MIC Gas Tragedy at Bhopal	25	50,000
		Grameen Vikas Avam Jam Kalyan Parishad, Morena	Training Centre in carpentry and motor mechanic for children (14-18 years)	100	35,685
Sub-total				650	217,607
9.	Maharashtra	India Sponsorship Committee, Pune	Conducting coaching classes and setting up a library audio-visual education centre	40	34,807

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shri Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur	Vocational training centre in printing, composing and book binding for poor/SC/ST children (14-18 years)	40	Project sanctioned in Nov. 93. Release under consideration
			Sub-total	80	34,807
10.	Manipur	Wangjing Tentha Farmers Development Association Wangjing	Setting up a training centre in printing and composing for children belonging to weaker sections minority group and backward classes (12-18 years)	10	90,000
		Rural Development Society, Wangjing	Non-formal education and recreation centre for tribal and deprived children (14-18 years)	160	45,000
		Apunba Mahei Shanglen, Bamboi	Training centre in carpentry, Bamboo work for SC/ST children (14-18 years)	60	Project sanctioned in Nov. 93. Release under consideration
			Sub-total	230	135,000

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Orissa	Bidyut Club, Hatlapara	Study centre after school hours for meritorious children belonging to socially and economically backward families (9-11 years)	40	34,605
	Orissa (contd.)	Nilachal Seva Prathisthan, Puri	Vocational training cum production in Duck Rearing and non-formal education centre for girls (6-14 years)	50	45,000
			Sub-total	100	79,605
12	Rajasthan	St. Stephen Public School Samiti, Jaipur	Typing training centre for children (14-18 years)	50	48,690
			Sub-total	50	48,690
13	Tamil Nadu	Madras Social Service Society, Madras	Training in handloom embroidery and non-formal education for boys and girls from SC/ST and Economically weaker sections of the society	30	49,355

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari	Residential personality development programme for girls and boys belonging to economically backward classes (14-18 years)	500	40,725
		Annai Indira Sathiya Samuga, Sivanganga Taluk	Palm leaf training cum production unit for girls (14-18 yrs.)	60	46,642
			Sub-total	560	136,722
14.	Uttar Pradesh	International Budha Educational Institute, Hapur	Training in printing, binding and composing to destitute children (15-18 yrs.)	50	50,000
		Centre for Agrarian Reseach Training and Education Centre, Ghaziabad	Training in electronic/electrical house wiring, rewinding for school drop out boys and girls of weaker sections of the society (6-15 yrs.)	40	31,050

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		People's Society Dev., Lucknow	Setting up a training centre in tailoring and embroidery for production of baby garments with embroidery (10-15 yrs.)	30	37,462
		Samajik Avam Arthik Vikas Samsithan, Lucknow	i) Setting up a skill training centre in making and repairing electronic goods as radio, transistor, TV etc. ii) Providing education, health care and nutrition to girls (14-18 yrs.)	30	36,270
		Swamy Dharmnanda Shiksha Samiti, Fatehpur	Setting up a typing centre for girls (14-18 years) belonging to SC/ST, weaker section and Backward Classes of the Society	25	40,824
		Mahila Bhavan Vidyapeeth, Lucknow	Setting up a training centre in manufacturing rexine goods for girls (14-18 yrs.) belonging to Backward Classes of the society	50	32,895



S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh (contd.)					
		Social Welfare Committee, Unnao	Motor mechanic and scooter repairing for school going as well as out of school children (14-18 years)	80	32,850
		Yuva Avam Bal Vikas Samiti, Deoria	Reading room and library centre for children (6-18 years)	200	18,432
		Kailas Smarak Bal Sansthan, Agra	Training Centre in motor cycle and Scooter repairing and basic education for children (14-18 years)	50	30,465
		Shri Hari Gram Udyog Seva Sansthan, Etawah	Training centre in printing and composing for children (14-18 years)	50	47,393
		Uttar Pradesh Bal Vikas Parishad Allahabad	Agarbatti making training centre for SC/ST and poor children (14-18 years)	200	49,095

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Seva Mandal, Allahabad	Dari weaving training centre for SC/ST and other Backward Class children (14-18 years)	25	30,105
		Bharatiya Shikshan Seva Sansthan, Allahabad	Dari manufacturing training centre for SC and other Backward Class children (14-18 years)	25	25,485
		Gyan Bharathi Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Parishad, Orai	Vocational training centre in printing for destitute children (14-18 years)	30	43,200
	Uttar Pradesh (contd.)	Samajik Utthan Samiti, Kanpur	Setting up a centre for play activities for children (5-15 years)	1000	22,500
			Sub-total	1885	528,026
15.	West Bengal	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, Barrackpore	Vocational training in carpentry tailoring and embroidery, auto-mechanism to children	30	The organisation declined to accept grant from NCF.

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefitted	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Haldia Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Midnapore	Motor, scooter mechanic training to SC/ST children (upto 18 years)	20	85,536
		All Bengal Women's Union Children's Welfare Home, Calcutta	Vocational training centre in tailoring and cutting, Arts and Crafts including balik soft toys, greeting cards, machine knitting, typewriting, doll making, bakery and spice grinding for girls from orphan and destitute home (13-18 yrs.)	110	50,000
		Women's Coordinating Council, Calcutta	Integrated non-formal education, health and recreation programme for street children (7-15 years)	50	44,730
		Milan Sangh, Midnapore	Training cum production centre in carpentry for children of landless labourers, rickshaw pullers and rural poor (14-18 years)	20	36,045
		Elmhirst Institute of Community Studies Santineketan	Recreating and spots centre for non-school going children 6-14 years)	500	21,150

Sr. No.	Name of State	Name of the Organisation	Title of the Project	No. of Children benefited	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal (contd.)		Seulipur Udayan Club, Midnapore	Children's library for children (5-16 yrs.)	200	20,093
		Vivekananda Lok Shiksha Niketan, Midnapore	Vocational training centre in cycle repairing and carpentry	50	48,668
			Sub-total	980	306,222
			GRAND TOTAL	10,895	2,273,517

### **Agriculture Extension Programme**

6964. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored National Agricultural Extension programme is being implemented in Assam;

(b) if so, the number of farmers got training under the programme during the last three years; and

(c) the details of training imparted to those farmers?

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.

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

### **Ocean Thermal Electric Conversion Power Plant**

6965. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given clearance for the setting up of Ocean Thermal Electric Conversion power plant in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey on its adverse effect on the monsoon and marine life; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such proposal has been received.

(c) and (d). Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management plan are to be prepared by the project authorities as a pre-condition from the state and Central Government Authorities.

### **Youth Development Centres**

6966. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up some Youth Development Centres in the country;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned to each State for such Centres; and

(d) the number of such Centres proposed to be set up during 1994-95 in Orissa and the locations thereof?

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) The new Scheme of Youth Development Centres visualises providing an intermediate tier between the Youth Clubs at the village level and Nehru Yuva Kendra

at the District level. No Youth Development centre has been established yet.

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

### **Ring Railway**

6967. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have plans to modify and improve the operational service of the Ring Railway in Delhi so as to bringing it at par with the Suburban Rail Services of Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On account of poor traffic justification.

[*Translation*]

### **Jute Research Centre**

6968. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Jute Research Centre in the country particularly in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these are likely to be opened?

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). No, Sir. There is no proposal to open Jute Research Centre in Punjab. However there is a proposal to establish three regional Centres of Jute Technological Research Laboratory one each in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the VIII Plan period. Final decision is yet to be taken in the matter.

[*Translation*]

### **Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Jasidih**

6969. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Jasidih Jn. for the convenience of tourists and railway passengers visiting Baidnath Dham, Vaskinath and other nearby pilgrimages from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and other alternative steps proposed to be taken to facilitate the passengers and tourists visiting these pilgrimages?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational exigencies and lack of traffic. However, other alternative fast services are available to/from Jasidih.

[English]

**National Commission for Women**

6970. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has yet to present its first annual report;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether women's organizations and voluntary groups are thoroughly disillusioned at present with the performance of the NCW;

(d) the expenditure incurred on this Commission since its inception till date;

(e) whether the Commission is being ignored in the preparation of India's paper for next year's women's conference in Beijing;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to make the

National Commission for Women more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJEWARI): (a) and (b). Section 13 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 provides for laying of Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Women in the Parliament. However, the National Commission for Women could not submit its Annual Report for 1992-93 to the Government since (a) it could not prioritise its activities in the first year of operation 1992-93 and (b) the National Commission for Women (Annual Statement of Accounts and Annual Report) Rules have yet not been finalised.

(c) No, Sir. Such organisation have been extending due co-operation to the Commission in the discharge of its various functions, and in the activities undertaken by the Commission.

(d) The year-wise funds released to the Commission are as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.	1991-92	Rs. 11 lakhs
2.	1992-93	Rs. 125 lakhs
3.	1993-94	Rs. 175 lakhs

(e) and (f). No, Sir. The National Commission for Women is actively involved in the preparations for the Fourth World Conference to be held at Beijing in September, 1995 through representation, both in the National Preparatory Committee as well

as in the different, Core Groups set up under the Committee for consultation, advocacy and finalising India's contribution to the World Conference.

(g) The Budgetary allocation for the

year 1994-95 has been raised to Rs. 200 lakhs to make it more effective. The National Commission for Women Act, 1990, enjoys full autonomy in its functioning. It has already established its office and is now actively engaged in the performance of its functions envisaged under the Act.

### **Recruitment of Khalasis**

6971. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
OWAISI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been committed in the recruitment of Khalasis in Tirupati Carriage Repair workshop of the South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action being proposed against those found responsible?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Betel-leaf Farming**

6972. SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the incentives and other facilities provided to the farmers to encourage the farming of betel-leaf during the last three years;

(b) the details of the progress made in research work being conducted at various

centres to improve the varieties of betel-leaf;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend more co-operation and facilities to the farmers in view of the Vast potential of exports of betel-leaf in future;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ARVIND NETAM): (a) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for the development of betelvine in the country with an outlay of Rs.2 crores during 8th Five Year Plan. Under the scheme financial assistance of Rs. 19.45 lakhs and Rs. 50.30 lakhs was released to the 20 States/UTs during 1992-93 and 1993-94, respectively, for construction of conservatory/Bareja, developing water sources, supplying plant protection equipment and laying out demonstrations.

(b) The research work on betelvine is conducted at 10 All India Coordinated Research Projects of I.C.A.R. in the country. Under this Project, variety Halishar Sanchi of West Bengal and Alupatria of Orissa have been identified as resistant to basal rot disease. A cost effective design for 'Bareja' has also been developed. To prolong shelf life of leaves, post-harvest dipping of depetioled leaves for 6 hours in 25 ppm benzyl adenine, packing in polythene vented bags and storing under refrigerated conditions prolonged the shelf life upto 40 days.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) APEDA is providing assistance for different activities involving strengthening post harvest handling, export promotion,



developing appropriate packing etc., for selected horticultural crops which include betelvine also.

(e) Does not arise.

**Chittaranjan Loco Works**

6973. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chittaranjan Loco Works has established new record in 1993-94 in the production of electric locomotives; and

(b) if so, the number of electric locos produced by the Chittaranjan Loco Works in the past three years?

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

(b) Electric Locos produced at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in the past three years are as follows:-

Year	Numbers
1991-92	115
1992-93	125
1993-94	140

**Dual Ration Card System**

6974. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has received a report from the Committee appointed by the Government of

Maharashtra to recommend introduction of dual ration card system;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations of the Committee; 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 KĀMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Government of Maharashtra has reported that the Committee appointed by them to suggest criterion for dual ration card system has not submitted any report to the National Development Council.

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

**Expenditure on ICAR.**

6975. SHRI HISHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the expenditure incurred by ICAR during the last three years on developing improved varieties of seed in respect of foodcrops (millets) and oil seeds grown in the remote tribal areas of the country excluding paddy, wheat, jawar and maize;

(b) the percentage of total expenditure incurred on crops; viz. wheat, paddy, jawar, maize etc.; and

(c) the corresponding picture in regard to the research workers employed in the ICAR for the conventional crops vis-a-vis the crops (millets) grown in the remote tribal areas?

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) Rs. 416.60 lakhs.

(b) About 80 per cent.

(c) The number of Scientists provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in different crops is as follows:

Pady, Wheat, Jawar, Maize = 450 and Barley

Millets = 77

#### **Sale of Icecream by NDDB**

6976. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that NDDB in anticipation of Government approval and clearance has installed over 200 deep freezers in Mother Dairy booths for sale of ice cream;

(b) Whether NDDB has gone ahead and purchased or ordered some equipment for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Purchase of Sub-standard Rice**

6977. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of BRL and sub-standard rice was purchased in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. by the Food Corporation of India during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and still being purchased;

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

(c) the action taken against the defaulters and also the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b):- Only stocks of rice which strictly conform to specifications of Government of India are purchased by Food Corporation of India in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The stocks of rice purchased are subjected to surprise checks and squad inspections subsequently to confirm whether they have been purchased well within specifications. In such inspections it was found that few lots of rice stocks purchased were having refractions beyond rejection limits (BRL) due to oversight or error of judgement. The quantity of BRL stocks purchased were found to be negligible in comparison to the total purchase in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In majority of the cases, these stocks were got replaced by the millers. No sub-standard stock of rice is purchased as it is by the FCI.

(c) During surprise checks and squad inspections if any stocks are found to be BRL, in addition to the steps taken to get the same replaced by the millers, simultaneous disciplinary actions are taken against employees and officers involved in the transaction. To avoid any purchase of BRL stocks, periodical and regular inspections are carried out by squads deputed and Zonal office and Head quarters in addition to regular

supervision to be carried out by the officers at the Regional level.

**Procurement of Copra**

6978. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NAFED has intervened in the market to purchase copra in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the quantum of copra hitherto procured and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. NAFED in the capacity of central nodal agency, has intervened in the market to purchase copra in Kerala under the Price Support Scheme of Government of India.

(b) A quantity of 14156 MTs valuing around Rs. 3411.60 lakh has been procured in Kerala upto 3.5.94. Further purchases are in progress.

**Off-Take of Foodgrains**

6979. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the off-take of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System from the Food Corporation of India has declined during the last year;

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

(c) the present position of the off-take of foodgrains under the PDS from the FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The off-take of foodgrains from the Central Pool fluctuates from year to year. The main reason for less off-take of wheat and rice in the Public Distribution System is easy availability of foodgrains in the country due to two consecutive good years of production i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94. Off-take of wheat and rice from the Central Pool for PDS for last five years are given below:

(IN LAKH TONNES)

YEAR	RICE	WHEAT
1989-90	73.21	69.46
1990-91	78.77	70.83
1991-92(P)	99.45	87.85
1992-93(P)	93.64	74.00
1993-94(P)	88.84	58.63

(P) = Provisional

**Barring of Students in Board  
Examination**

6980. PROF. M. KAMSON:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether incidents of barring some students from taking Class X Board Examination being not in school uniform have been reported in March, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some action in the matter to save the career of the affected students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (DEVELOPMENT) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). On 22.3.94, a news item appeared in the Times of India reporting that one student who was not in the school uniform was barred from taking class X examination conducted by the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE). Shri Amit Chhabra, a student of the Bishop Cotton Public School, Simla, was allotted centre at the Frank Anthony Public School, Delhi for the class X (ICSE) examination as a transfer candidate on his request. The directions given by the CISCE to contact the Principal of the above mentioned school for schedule of the examination and for payment of the local centre fees were not complied with by the candidate. On 1.3.94 the candidate went to the school and

the security guards who were under instruction to allow only students in school uniform, to prevent entry of outsiders, did not permit him to enter the centre.

On 2.3.94 (Forenoon) the candidate met the school Principal along with his father. The principal advised the candidate in the presence of his father to continue the examination with immediate effect. The Principal also offered to help the candidate regarding the English paper that he had missed on 1.3.94. On 2.3.94. (Afternoon) the candidate reported the matter to the CISCE office but he indicated that he was not inclined to continue with the examination as he had missed the paper for English which was a compulsory subject.

Preliminary enquiries conducted by CISCE did not reveal any lapse on the part of the Principal or any other official of the School. The candidate did not respond to the Council's request to give evidence to facilitate special intervention in the matter.

**Relaxation to Scheduled Castes/  
scheduled Tribes Candidates**

6981. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not given relaxation in marks to the SC/ST students appearing at National Eligibility Test (NET) for Junior Research Fellowship and other similar assignments;

(b) whether the Government have since received the report of three member committee appointed in this regard;

(c) whether the proposal for providing financial assistance to the SC/ST students pursuing M.Phil./Ph.D./Degree Cours-

es is under the active consideration of the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by University Grants Commission, the Commission had not given relaxation in marks to SC/ST for appearing at the National Eligibility Test for Junior Research Fellowship and eligibility for Lectureship. However, relaxation of upto 15% marks in the cut-off marks is given to the SC/ST candidates in the results if University Grants Commission's NET Examination. The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to consider the final report of the Reservation Implementation Sub-Committee in connection with the Centenary Celebration of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R.. Ambedkar as also extracts of the Resolutions passed in the National Convention of SCs and STs Parliamentarians and Legislators. The Committee has recommended that "all the candidates who possess second class Master's Degree shall be eligible to appear in the NET examination". The recommendation of the University Grants Commission is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Ministry of Welfare implements, through the State Governments/UT Administrations, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC/ST students. Under the scheme, full time SC/ST students pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. course in India are eligible for scholarship.

The scheme also provides for thesis typing/printing charges.

### **Admission to Children of Non-resident Indians**

6982.SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NRI's children are allowed to take direct admissions in some Indian Universities in management courses by paying money in foreign exchange without appearing in entrance examination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard?

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

### **'Teak Plantation'**

6983.PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been launched for production of Teak plantation using IRS data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Forest Survey of India has identified any particular region for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Arbitration Authorities**

6984. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to Arbitration by the South Central Railway during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases out of the total decided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 42.

(b) 15.

#### **Crisis in Sugar Mills**

6985. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM  
JANDGE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major sugar producers have cautioned against the crisis in the industry due to the ineffective use of the monthly quota system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the country is facing a situation similar to that of 1988-89 season; and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industry apprehends that due to fall in sugar production there would be lesser availability of sugar in the country during the current 1993-94 season.

(c) During 1988-89 season, the sugar production had declined as compared to precious season's level. During the current season 1993-94, the production is also expected to be lower than last season's production.

(d) Keeping in view the lower production level likely to be achieved during 1993-94 season and also to contain the prices of sugar and to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the country, it has been decided to allow import of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL). No customs duty and additional customs duty would be levied on this import. It is expected that this would help augment domestic availability and keep the open market prices under check.

[Translation]

#### **Microbes from Japan**

6986. SHRI RAM BADAN:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN  
SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the live "microbes" illegally imported from Japan and released in the field without conducting any test in this regard;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the estimated acreage of land on which it has been released;

(d) whether there is a possibility of crops being destroyed due to releasing of these microbes;

(e) whether any enquiry has been made as to how these exotic microbes were imported;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) 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) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Sample of a product named EM claimed for beneficial effects is under experimental testing.

(d) In view of 'C' above, Question does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Question does not arise.

[English]

**National Institute of Adult Education**

6987. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) the efforts made by the Government to nurture and promote the National Institute of Adult Education; and

(b) the funds provided to this Institute during 1994-95 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Adult Education (NIAE) was established in 1991. Together with the State Resource Centres (SRSs), the Institute is meant to provide support to the National Literacy Mission.

The Ministry has provided the necessary support to all the Institutes including the SRCs and the NIAE. A budget provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been made for the NIAE for 1994-95.

**Saving-Cum-Relief Scheme**

6988. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the

Unstarred Question No. 2368 on August 10, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the requisite information in regard to Saving-cum-Relief Scheme from all the participating States; >

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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.

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

#### **Sugar Incentive Scheme**

6989. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives under the Sugar Incentive Scheme have been granted to ineligible sugar factories during the last three years;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop its misuse; and

(c) the criteria fixed for granting such incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Incentives are granted subject to

the factories fulfilling the conditions of the respective incentive schemes.

#### **Bedthi Project**

6990. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given its clearance to the Bedthi project in Karnataka;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have directed the Government of Karnataka to stop the work of the above project;

(d) if so, the reason therefore; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Union Government to clear the project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Bedthi Hydro-electric project was accorded environmental clearance in February, 1979 stipulating certain conditions and safeguards. The proposal for diversion of forest land, however, has not yet been referred by the State Government.

(c) and (d). In response to the agitation by the people of Uttar Kannada, the State Government had not only ordered stoppage of work in December, 1979 but also transferred the infrastructure created to the Police Department for training of personnel. A Review Committee was constituted subsequently by the State Authorities to examine the desirability of the Project and the Scheme is under revision.



(e) The revised Scheme would be considered as and when submitted with requisite Environmental Management Plans and a proposal to divert forest land.

### Suburban Railway

6991. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 97 on February 23, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding improvement of Suburban Railway in Bombay, which was deferred has since been revived;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the period for which the scheme was deferred;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be revived?

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

(b) Policy guidelines on the subject are to be issued by the Ministry of Urban Development. The matter will be processed accordingly.

(c) to (e). Do not arise

[Translation]

### Parcel Employees

6992. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parcel employees found involved in corruption cases during the last three years, Zonewise; and

(b) the action taken against those employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

### New Divisions

6993. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for creating new divisions in the Railways, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of proposals accepted out of them and the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for accepting these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Suggestions/letters have been received by the Government from time to time for creation of one new division on Eastern Railway, two new divisions on Central, Northern, Southern & Western Railways, four new divisions on South Eastern Railway and five new divisions on Northeast Frontier Railway, respectively.

(b) No new division has been ap-

proved by the Government during the past three years.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas**

6994. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up some Kendriya Vidyalayas abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the teachers are being deputed from India to work in these Vidyalayas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some posts of teachers are lying vacant in these schools; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to fill up those vacancies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There are 3 Kendriya Vidyalayas set-up abroad; one each in Moscow, Kathmandu and Kabul. The Vidyalaya in Kabul is not functioning due to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Teachers are selected for these Vidyalayas from the volunteers among the serving teachers of the Sangathan.

(e) and (f). The posts of PGT(Eco.) and PGT(History) are vacant at Moscow. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has already selected PGT(Eco.) and the posting orders have been issued. The interview for the post of PGT(History) was held on 2nd May, 1994 and a candidate selected. The post of PGT(History) is vacant as the candidate selected earlier did not join. The PGT(Eco.) is vacant due to repatriation of the incumbent.

[Translation]

### **Marketing Centres for Foodgrains**

6995. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marketing centres proposed to be set up by the Food Corporation of India for procurement of wheat during 1994-95; and

(b) the names of the States where these centres are likely to be set up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A statement showing number of purchase centres being operated by Food Corporation of India and State Procuring agencies for Procurement of wheat during the current Rabi Marketing season 1994-95 is attached

## STATEMENT

NUMBER OF PURCHASE CENTRES OPERATED BY FCI/STATE AGENCIES DURING RABI MARKERING SEASON 1994-95  
(PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Centres		Total
		FCI	State/Agencies	
1.	Punjab	414	487	901
2.	Haryana	99	202	301
3.	Uttar Pradesh	339	5751	6090
4.	Rajasthan	43	92	135
5.	MAdhya Pradesh	15	492	507
6.	Delhi	4	-	4
7.	Bihar	20	20	40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	-	9
9.	Gujarat	11	6	17
Total		954	7050	8004

[English]

**Child Education**

6996. SHRIMATI BHAVANA  
CHIKHLIA:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:  
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether U.G.C. has prepared any project for Doordarshan on pre-school child education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, the

Commission had got 13 episode T.V. programme prepared with the objective of sensitizing pre-school child to the learning of alphabets, numbers, health care, sanitation, nutrition, geometric shapes, animation, puppetry and origami. The programme has already been telecast through the Doordarshan Network from July 4, 1993 for thirteen successive Sundays.

**Seminars on Environment**

6997. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seminars/ conferences/workshops organised directly or sponsored by the Government during 1991, 1992 and 1993;

(b) the details of the seminars; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on each of such seminars during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(F. Y.) 1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1.	A Symposium on "Environmental Influences on Seeds and Germination Mechanism - Recent Advances in Research and Technology"	University of Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Rs. 10,000/-
2.	Seminar on "Environmental Safety and Judicious usage of pesticides"	Centre for Environment and Management Studies, 20 F. Basant Lok, New Delhi-110052	Rs. 25,000/-
3.	Publication of Seminar on "Consequences of Environmental degradation in India"	Environmental Education and Research, Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, 54, Anand Nagar, Indore, M.P.	Rs. 10,000/-
4.	Seminar on "Livestock & Environment"	Gujarat State Committee, World Wide Fund for Nature-India, C/o. Jyoti Ltd., 5, Impala House, Vishwas Colony, Baroda-390 005	Rs. 20,000/-
5.	National Symposium on "Environment and Development"	National Academy of Sciences, India 5, Lejpatrai Road, New Katra, Allahabad-211 012	Rs. 50,000/-
6.	National Workshop on Women, Environment & Development: Policy Making and Implementation"	All India Women's Studies and Development Organisation, 11/98-A, Ashok Nagar, Kanpur-208 012	Rs. 50,000/-

(F.Y.) 1991

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
7.	National Symposium on "Environmental Ethics Focus on Law, Education and Development"	University of Delhi, Delhi	Rs. 45,000/-
8.	Seminar on "Environment Studies"	Department of Geography, D.N. College, Fatehgarh-209 601	Rs. 25,000/-
9.	XIII Indian Geography Congress of National Association of Geographers India"	XIII Indian Geography Congress, Deptt. of Geography, Patna	Rs. 50,000/-
10.	Training Workshop under Indo-Dutch Programme on "Environmental Impact Assessment"	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta	Rs. 75,000/-
11.	Training Workshop under Indo-Dutch Programme on "Environmental Impact Assessment"	Centre for Inter-Disciplinary Studies on Mountain Hill Environment, Delhi University, Delhi.	Rs. 1,31,693/-
12.	Workshop on "Bio-Monitoring of River Ganga"	Ganga Project Directorate, Ministry of Environment & Forests.	Rs. 40,000/-

(F.Y.) 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1.	Conference of NGOs at Scope Complex	Ministry of Environment & Forests	Rs. 1,20,223
2.	Consultations with NGO regarding United Nations Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED) on 26.5.92 at SCOPE Convention Centre	-do-	Rs. 3,75,000
3.	NCO Workshop-follow up Earth Summit.	-do-	Rs. 42,373
4.	National Integration Camp Youth Care	Integration Camp Sivananda Centenary Boy's High School, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,00,000
5.	Seminar on Drought & Desert Condition Rayalaseema Region"	Population & Environmental Education Centre, Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30,000
6.	International Seminar on Indian Elephants.	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay	Rs. 2,00,000
7.	International Workshop on South & South East Asia Network in Environmental Education.	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 50,000

(F.Y.) 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
8.	Fifth Indo-British Seminar on "Environment & Development at Simla"	Sustainable Development Foundation, Mourice Nagar, New Delhi.	Rs. 25,000
9.	International Conference on "Mineral Development and Environment".	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Rs. 40,000
10.	Training Workshop under Indo-Dutch Programme on "Environmental Impact Assessment"	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	Rs. 61,222
11.	Training Workshop under Indo-Dutch Programme on "Environmental Impact Assessment"	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	Rs. 75,000
12.	Training Workshop under Indo-Dutch Programme on "Environmental Impact Assessment".	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	Rs. 99,755
13.	Policy Seminar on "Introduction of Environmental Concerns in Development Project".	Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Rs. 50,000



(F.Y.) 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
14.	• A training workshop on "Environmentally Sound Management of Urban Solid Wastes".	Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Rs. 10,000
15.	A regional training workshop on "Implementation of London Guidelines and setting up a National Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals".	Ministry of Environment & Forests	Rs. 1.97,000

(F. Y.) 1993

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1.	Symposium on "Environment and Preventable Human Problems and Annual Convention of National Environmental Science Academy".	National Science Academy, Regional Medical Centre, Bhubaneswar 751016	Rs. 30,000
2.	National Seminar on Water".	Rajasthan Environment Preservation Society, Vasundhara, Jaipur	Rs. 20,000
3.	Consultation on the Agenda for Institutionalizing Environmental Law Studies and Practices in India	World Wide Fund, India, New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
4.	Birth Celebration of Dr. Salim Ali.	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore	Rs. 15,000
5.	Symposium on "Zoological Research in relation to Man & Environment"	Zoological Society, Ballygunj Road, Calcutta.	Rs. 50,000
6.	International Conference on "Forestry Forum of Developing Countries".	Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi	Rs. 6,88,000

(F. Y.) 1993

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
7.	Seminar on "ISPGR Dialogue on Plant Genetic Resources, Developing National Policy : Present Status and Emerging Concerns."	ISPGR, New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
8.	International Symposium on "Recent Trends in Life Sciences".	Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Rs. 50,000
9.	Workshop on "Pollution and Pollution Monitoring and Control".	St. Francis College for Women Begumpet, Hyderabad	Rs. 3,000
10.	International Conference on "Shaping the Future by Law : Children Environment & Human Health".	Indian Law Institute, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.	Rs. 5,00,000
11.	National Symposium, on "Plantation in Waste Land"	Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDP), Lweis Road, Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 30,000
12.	National Seminar on "Environmental Law, Policy and Perspectives".	University of Madras, Madras	Rs. 50,000

(F. Y.) 1993

Sl. No.	Name of the Seminar	Organisation	Amount sanctioned
13.	Publication of Proceedings of the Workshop on "Soil and Environment"	National Academy of Sciences, New Katra, Allahabad.	Rs. 20,000
14.	Celebration of Diamond Jubilee Year Indian National Sciences Academy.	Indian National Sciences Academy, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi	Rs. 2,00,000
15.	Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Chhindwara Paryavaran Samooch towards participation in the Global Forum.	Chhindwara Paryavaran Samooch, Church Compound, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh.	Rs. 35,000
16.	International Seminar on the "Conservation of Asian Elephant".	Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill house, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Bombay.	Rs. 2,00,000
17.	Workshop on "Methodology and Process in Environmental Impact Assessment".	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nehru Marg, Nagpur	Rs. 1,00,000
18.	National Workshop on "Watershed Management and Catchment Area Treatment".	Centre for Inter-disciplinary Studies on Mountain Hill Environment Delhi University, Delhi.	Rs. 1,00,000

<i>(F.Y.) 1993</i>	<i>Name of the Seminar</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
19.	Workshop on "Preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports in the context of National River Action Plan in the State of Maharashtra.	Ganga Project Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Rs. 10,000

**Food Corporation of India**

State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

6998. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Food Corporation of India in Orissa, location-wise;

(b) the staff strength in the State branch-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to open new branches in the

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) In Orissa Region, the Food Corporation of India has one Regional Office located at Bhubaneswar and seven District Offices with Headquarters at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jeypore, Sambalpur, Titlagarh, Balasore and Berhampur.

(b) The staff strength branch-wise in the State is as follows:-

	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Regional Office	11	39	121	41
Balasore	1	10	102	105
Jaypore	1	6	57	48
Behrampur	1	7	64	47
Cuttack	1	7	105	63
Titlagadh	1	6	65	54
Sambalpur	1	15	153	108
Bhubaneswar	1	6	83	73
	18	96	750	544

(c) and (d). No Sir, However review of the workload with a view to open new offices is a continuous exercise which the FCI undertakes periodically.

### **Railway Crossings**

6999. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the deaths caused in rail accidents in Delhi are due to absence of railway crossings, over-bridges and under-bridges;

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

(c) whether residents from several areas of Delhi have made a demand to provide railway crossings and to construct over-bridges and under-bridges; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Some requests have been made.

As per extant rules, provision of a new level crossing can be considered on the basis of State Government/local authority sponsoring the proposal with agreement to bear initial as well as recurring operation and maintenance cost of such level crossing. Similarly, new road over/under bridge, which is not a replacement of an existing level crossing, is also considered a 'deposit' work as per rules. The system of replacing a busy level crossing by a Road over/Under bridge is that the State Government propose the

works giving priorities. The Railways then examine the cases and include such of them in the Works programme for which the various pre-requisite formalities have been completed by the State Governments. The Railways while including the works in the Works programme also take into account the quantum of existing sanctioned works for that particular State and the pace at which these works are being executed by the State Government.

The representationists have been advised the procedure.

[Translation]

### **Leaves of Neem Tree**

7000. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of large scale shedding of leaves of Neem tree due to some disease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government is aware of the disease causing leaf shedding in Neem trees. The disease is caused due to scale insect known as *Pulvinaria maxima* Green (Insecta: Homoptera: Coccidae). Both adult and nymphs feed on sap of tender shoots and foliage thereby causing heavy defoliation. The disease is found to occur in Gujarat, Central and South India.



(b) The State Government of Gujarat had reported massive infestation of these insects on neem plants between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. ICFRE team visited the areas and suggested that foliar spraying of monocrotophos (0.02%) Water emulsion spray would be very effective to control the outbreak.

[Translation]

**Gauge Conversion**

7001. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial allocation for completion of gauge conversion work between Bangalore and Miraj has been increased during 1994-95; and

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

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

(b) The details about allocations for 1994-95 are as under;

- (i) Bangalore-Hubli Rs. 78 cr.
- (ii) Hospet-Hubli-Goa (including Hubli to Londa on Bangalore-Miraj route) Rs. 89 crs.
- (iii) Miraj-Londa Rs. 102 crs.

The entire section from Bangalore to Miraj would be completed by 31.3.95.

[English]

**Projects in West Bengal**

7002. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take special measures to expedite the execution of the Eklakhi-Balurghat project, Tamluk-Digha Broadgauge line, Electrification of Bandel-Katwa line, Adra-Midnapore and Howrah-Amta Broadgauge line projects in view of the slow development of Railways in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The work of Eklakhi-Balurghat has been defrozen. The outlay for Tamluk-Digha line has been increased from Rs. 1.00 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 2.00 crores in 1994-95. Defreezing of a part of Howrah-Amta line is under review. Electrification of Bandel-Katwa is in progress and an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made in 1994-95 budget. For electrification of Adra-Midnapore, clearance of the Planning Commission is awaited.

**Deep Seismic Sounding System**

7003. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geo-physics department of Delhi University and I.I.T., Kanpur have developed a new technique "Deep-Seismic Sounding" to explore oilfields and micafield;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to utilise the said technique in the above fields ?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Protection Force**

7004. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force personnel have been stagnating for a long period though the posts at the senior level are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Promotions against 24 posts in the JA Grade could not be made as writ petitions have been filed in Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras High Courts on the question of interse seniority in Group 'A' of directly recruited and promoted RPF officers. These posts are being operated in Senior Scale and are manned. On 4.3.94, Calcutta High Court has delivered a judgment, which is under examination in consultation with Legal Cell.

[*Translation*]

#### **Financial Assistance to Sugar Mills**

7005. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to provide periodical loans through Central Financial Institutions to the New sugar mills to be set up in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of those financial institutions; and

(c) the number of proposals received and considered so far by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Financial Institutions are themselves providing term loans to new sugar units based on their viability and subject to availability of funds.

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

[*English*]

#### **Pollution Board Chief**

7006. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "HC flays removal of pollution board Chief" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 5, 1994.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the High Court of Delhi has imposed a cost of Rs. 20,000/- on the Government for "Unreasonable Stand"; and

[*Translation*]

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In October, 1990, Shri N.S. Tiwana was appointed Chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board, for a period of 3 years. There was wide spread criticism of the implementation of the pollution laws during a Parliamentary debate in November 1991 in which Members of Parliament felt that the Central Pollution Control Board should be strengthened or made more effective. The Minister for Environment & Forests gave an assurance to the Parliament that if necessary the Central Pollution Control Board shall be reconstituted to make it more effective. Accordingly, the Board was reconstituted under Section 61 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Consequently, the services of Shri N.S. Tiwana were placed at the disposal of his parent department i.e. the Government of Punjab.

(c) The matter has been referred for legal advice to take a final decision on filing an appeal against the order of the Hon'ble High Court in the Supreme Court of India.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble High Court has observed that the supersession of the Central Pollution Control Board by notification dated 2nd December, 1991 was contrary to the rule of natural justice and therefore, they have burdened the Government with cost quantified at Rs. 20,000/-.

**Prakash Tandon Committee**

7007. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI RAMESH  
CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of Prakash Tandon Committee;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the recommendations which are under the examination of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Shri Prakash Tandon, formerly Chairman of the National Council of Applied Economic Research Constituted the one-man Committee;

(b) Rs. 1.8 lakhs approximately;

(c) The recommendations which pertain to unification of recruitment to Group 'A' Services and devolution of powers to zonal Railways have been accepted in principle.

[*English*]

**Ice Cream by Mother Dairy**

7008. DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN  
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy proposes to start a new scheme to make ice-cream;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The Mother Dairy proposes to enter the business of ice cream. However, the arrangements have not been finalised yet. The expected expenditure on the equipment is likely to be Rs. 5 crores.

[Translation]

### Gauge Conversion

7009. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey for gauge conversion from Delhi to Barot in Ghaziabad and Meerut districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have started taking action on this survey report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There already exists a B.G. line from Delhi to Saharanpur via Baraut.

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

[English]

### Sariska Tiger Reserve

7010. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of the Sariska Tiger Reserve has been reduced from 1,145 sq. km. to 866 sq. km. against the advice of an expert committee of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

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

### Medical Check-up under Icds

7011. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for medical check-up under the Integrated Child Development Scheme;

(b) whether vaccinations for Police, Small-Pox, B.C.G. and D.P.T. are provided;

(c) if so, whether the vaccinations have been provided equally in urban, rural and tribal areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) to (d). Medical check-up and Immunisation are two main services being provided under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The immunisation poliomiitit, Tuberculosis and Measale are provided to children in the urban, rural and tribal ICDS blocks. No vaccination is, however, given for Small-pox as the disease has been eradicated. In addition, all expectant mothers are immunised against Tetanus.

#### Cultivation of Jojoba

7012. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign plant Jojoba (Hohoba), grown in deserts of Mexico, California and Arizona, grows in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the botanical name of Jojoba along with its qualities and climate, temperature, soil and irrigation suitable for its cultivation;

(c) whether the qualities of oil extracted from its seeds are akin to those of the oil extracted from "Sprem-whale";

(d) if so, the per hectare income from the cultivation of Jojoba annually;

(e) whether the Government propose to promote its cultivation in the country

at commercial level; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the existing Jojoba cultivation in the country and the future plans of the Government for its promotion ?

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) The botanical name of jojoba is *Simmondsia chinensis* (L.) Jojoba oil and its dervatives have diversified uses viz. in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, lubricants, food electrical insulators, etc. foam control agents, plansticizers, fire retardents transformer Oil etc.

The Jojoba grows well under arid and semi-arid climatic conditions with a rainfall of 200 to 400 mm. It can tolerate high temperatures upto 54oC and as low -50oC, Jojoba can be grown on any type of soils excepts heavy soils and soils prone to water logging. The well drained sandy soils are best suited for its cultivation. The Jojoba requires irrigation at initial planting time to establish the plants and subsequently at flowering stage for better fertilization and seed production.

(c) Yes Sir,

(d) Economics of Jojoba has not been worked out as commercial production is not available.

(e) and (f). Yes Sir. Effects of the Governments for promotion of Jojoba cultivation are as under:

(i) Jojoba plantation has been

established over 57 hectares in 8 districts of Rajasthan.

- (ii) Government of Rajasthan has formulated a project for bringing 50,000 hectares under Jojoba plantation upto 2003. Their ongoing efforts are to allot unculturable waste lands on lease hold basis for plantation, 50% subsidy on the cost of seedling, training of farmers, publication of package of practices etc.
- (iii) NABARD is advancing credit for Jojoba plantation in Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Reservation Quota**

7013. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand is being made for the allotment of quota of 72 seats from Gaya in the Purushottam Express;

(b) whether the Eastern Railway has written to the Railway Board in this regard;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(d) whether there is no A.C. two tier quota from Gaya in train No. 2801 and the existing A.C. two tier quota for Gaya in train No. 2802 has been given to Mughal Sarai instead;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the justification for non-stoppage of Delhi-Puri Rajdhani Express at Gaya?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The quota by 2801 Puri-New Delhi Purushottam Express has been increased from six to thirty six sleeper class berths w.e.f. 18.4.1994.

(d) and (e). There is no quota at present by 2801 Purushottam Express at Gaya in A.C. 2-tier. Due to limited availability of accommodation and full utilisation of quotas at the existing quota holding stations, there is no proposal to allot A.C. 2-tier quota at Gaya by this train. The quota of two berths in A.C. 2-tier available at Gaya by 2802 New Delhi-Puri Purushottam Express has not been withdrawn.

(f) The superfast character of the new Rajdhani Express and also limited traffic.

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Stations in Uttar Pradesh**

7014. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some railway stations in Uttar Pradesh have been modernised during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Works pertaining to the development of Meerut City & Agra Fort as "Model Stations"; provision of platform covers at Sarnath, Gaur, Mughalsarai, Renukoot, Chopan, Pariawan Kalakankar Road & Antu;

raising/ extension/ widening of platforms at Badshahnagar, Gorakhpur, Saidraja & Tilhar; provision of additional platforms at Manakapur. Duddhinagar & Pariawan Kalakankar Road; augmentation of booking/reservation facility at Deoria Sadar, Pilibhit & Badshahnagar; electrification of Ramaipur, Parsehra Mai, Manwa, Munda Gopal Ashram, Mahtha Bazar, Pindra Road, Piparsand, Sonik, Bandhua Kalan, Jaunpur Kutchery, Rahmat Nagar, Talakhajuri, Tikauli-Rawatpur, Ramchandrapur, Ishardaspur, etc. were taken up.

[English]

### Gauge Conversion

7015. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work on proposed broad gauge Railway line from Vasco Margao Railway Station upto Hospet-Hubli via Londa;

(b) the details regarding redeeming features of the proposal in terms of year-wise financial provision physical target of works and latest status of the project by standard norms and provision of funds for 1994-95;

(c) whether conversion of present railway track into broad gauge is likely to affect rail traffic between Vasco to Hubli;

(d) if so, the extent of loss of revenue to the Government on cargo and passenger traffic;

(e) whether during the conversion period the mining and other industrial activity in Goa and Hospet are likely to be hit severely; and

(f) if so, the action being taken to ensure that the work is carried out smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The work is making good progress on Hospet-Hubli-Londa section which would be completed in 1994-95. Work would be taken up between Londa and Vasco shortly. The funds provided for this work in 1994-95 are Rs. 89 crs.

(c) Yes, Sir. Temporarily, till the entire route is converted.

(d) As the loss will depend on quantum of traffic getting diverted to road or not moving at all it is difficult to forecast the same.

(e) and (f). The matter has been discussed with the Mining Industry and they have agreed to temporary road bridging between Londa and Vasco.

### State Land use Board

7016. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded approval for the continuation of Central Sector Scheme for strengthening the State Land Use Board during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether the State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have submitted proposals for Centre's approval and release of necessary funds for implementing the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

if any, provided at present?

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon along with financial assistance,

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



(Rs. in lakhs)

**(b) (d).**

S. No.	Name of State	Financial Year	Proposal received from State Govt.	Central assistance released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192-93	13.10	12.05
		1993-94	21.00	9.40
2.	Karnataka	1992-93	7.36	4.46*
		193-94	No proposals was received	

\* (including revalidated balance amounts lying with the State from previous years)

The Administrative Approval indicating the tentative allocation for 1994-5 has already been issued in respect of State Land Use Board who have implemented the scheme continuously upto 1993-94. However, the detailed proposals are awaited from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

[Translation]

**“Private Firms in Pollution Control”**

7017. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to hand over pollution control activities to private firms;

(b) if so, the details of the private firms which have shown interest in this regard;

(c) whether the firms would be accountable to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Installation and operation of pollution control devices are the responsibility of individual industrial units in which they are free to use the services of private firms. The Government does not proposed to hand over any of the regulatory activities relating to pollution control to any private firms.

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

[English]

**Adult Education Programme in Chandigarh**

7018. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Union Territory of Chandigarh

on adult education programmes during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the Adult Education Centers set up or assisted for the purpose; and

(c) the number of adults made literate by each of these Centers during each of the 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 Centre-based Adult Education Programme called the Rural Functional Literacy Programme has been phased out since April, 1991, since he reviews had indicated that it was not having much impact and was not cost-effective. The approach to adult literacy is now through the Total Literacy Campaigns which are area-specific, time-bound volunteer-based and cost-effective.

A Total Literacy Campaign was launched in the U.T.. of Chandigarh in August, 1992 to cover 0.53 lakh learners in the 15-35 Age-group for which a total grant of Rs. 33.90 lakhs was sanctioned. So far 0.23 lakh learners have reportedly completed the level of primes-III.

[Translation]

**Appointment of Watchmen at Level Crossings**

7019. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint watchmen at level crossings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount likely to be spent for this purpose; and

(d) the number of persons likely to get employment thereby?

(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). As per rules, the initial cost of manning of unmanned level crossings is to be borne by State Government/Local Body concerned. However, considering the gravity of consequences of accidents at level crossings the Railway has provided Rs. 25 crores in 1994-95 Budget for manning about 500 level crossings. The breakup (zone-wise) of these 500 level crossings is as follows:

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of level crossings</i>
Central	67
Eastern	7
Northern	104
North Eastern	34
Northeast Frontier	2
Southern	83
South Eastern	22
Western	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>

(d) About 1160.

(b) the target fixed and achievement made under each of the scheme till date?

[English]

**Animal Husbandry**

7020. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented for development of animal husbandry State-wise; 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). A statement showing the names of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes alongwith the names of the States where these were implemented during 1992-93 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The main objective of these Centrally Sponsored Scheme is to increase the production of major livestock products. The

targets and achievements of these items are as under:

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement (Provisional)</i>
Milk (million tons)	58.7	57.8
Egg (billion)	23.2	22.9
Wool (million kgs)	44.2	40.6

**STATEMENT**

*List of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes along with names of the States where schemes were implemented during the year 1992-93*

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>States</i>
1. Extension of frozen semen Technology and progeny testing programme.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim.
2. National bull production programme	Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.
3. National ram/buck Production Programme	Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
4. National project on rinderpest	All States/UTs.

Name of the Scheme	States
5. Assistance to State for control of animal diseases.	All States/UTs.
6. Professional efficiency development.	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, A & N Islands, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry.
7. Assistance to states for integrated piggery development	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, A & N Islands.
8. Development of pack animals.	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Assistance to States for feed and fodder development.	Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh.

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>States</i>
10. Integrated Sample survey for the estimation of Livestock products.	All States/ UTs.
11. Assistance to States for the improvement of abattoir/carcass utilisation centres.	Andhra Pradesh
12. Special livestock breeding programme,	Funds were released to all States except the state of Assam, Nagaland, West Bengal and the UT of Pondicherry.

[Translation]

### Procurement of Foodgrains

7021. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken the assistance of various other agencies for procurement of Foodgrains during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) the rate of commission paid by the FCI to these agencies during the above period; and

(e) the norms adopted by the Food Corporation of India for the selection of such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency to the Government of India to procure Foodgrains at support prices. This being a gigantic task, FCI has to work in close collaboration with State Government and their procuring agencies.

(c) Two Statements showing the names of the procurement agencies engaged for procurement of Foodgrains under price support scheme during 1993-94 Kharif Marketing Season and 1993-94 Rabi Marketing Season are attached.

(d) No commission as such is paid by FCI to the State Government and/or their procuring agencies for procurement of Foodgrains for the Central Pool. However, FCI pays to the agencies the cost of Foodgrains procured by them for the Central Pool at the Minimum Support Price fixed by Government of India and incidental charges.

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



## STATEMENT - I

PROVISIONAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGENCIES ENTRUSTED WITH PROCUREMENT OF PADDY/COARSEGRAINS UNDER  
PRICE SUPPORT SCHEME - 1993-94 KHARIF.

Sl. No	State **	Agencies
1.	Punjab	(1) FCI (2) State Government (3) State Marketing Federation (4) Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation (5) Punjab State Warehousing 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 Senkari Sangh (U.P.C.F.) (4) U.P. Agro Industries Corporation

Sl. No	State **	Agencies
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Marketing Federation (2) N.A.N. Nagrik Apoorti Nigam.
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) Bihar State Co- op. Bank BISCOBAN
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	FCI (Through Anchal Samities)
15.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (2) GUUCOMASOL (For oarsegrain only)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State **</i>	<i>Agencies</i>
16.	Maharashtra	(1) Tribal Development Corpn. (in tribal areas). (2) /The Maharashtra State Co-op. Mktg. Fed. Ltd. (inm area other than tribal areas).
17.	Karnataka	(1) FCI (2) K.S.C.S.C. (3) Karnataka State Mktg. Fed.
18.	Chandigarh (UT)	(1) FCI (exclusively)

\*\* The Kharif marketing season has been pre-poned to start from 1st September, 1993.

## STATEMENT -II

## AGENCIES INVOLVED IN PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT UNDER PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS DURING RABI 1993-94 (PROVISIONAL)

1.	Punjab	1.	Punjab State Food Deptt.	
		2.	Food Corporation of India	(FCI)
		3.	Punjab State Marketing Federation	(Markfed)
		4.	Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation	(Punsup)
2.	Haryana	1.	Haryana State Food Deptt.	
		2.	Food Corporation of India	(FCI)
		3.	State Marketing & Cooperatives Fed.	(Haffd)
		4.	Haryana Warehousing Corporation	(HWC)

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 5. | Haryana Agro                              |          |
| 6. | Consumer Federation                       | (Confid) |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh                             |          |
| 1. | U.P. State Foods Deptt.                   |          |
| 2. | Food Corporation of India                 | (FCI)    |
| 3. | Provineial Cooperative Federation         |          |
| 5. | Central Warehousing Corporation           | (CWC)    |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh                            |          |
| 1. | Food Corporation of India                 | (FCI)    |
| 2. | Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation * | (RKVSS)  |
| 3. | Rajasthan Kriya Vikraya Shakari Sangh *   | (RKVSS)  |

\* These two agencies are acting as sub-agents of FCI.

- |    |         |    |   |              |
|----|---------|----|---|--------------|
| 6. | Bihar   | 1. | Food Corporation of India                           | (FCI)        |
|    |         | 2. | Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies Corpn.            | (BFCS)       |
| 7. | Delhi   | 1. | Food Corporation of India                           | (FCI)        |
| 8. | Gujarat | 1. | Food Corporation of India                           | (FCI)        |
|    |         | 2. | Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. | (Gujcomosel) |

[English]

**Second Shift in Kendriya Vidyalaya**

7022. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:  
SHRI LOKANATH  
CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI REJENDRA KUMAR  
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya  
Sangathan has decided to shift Primary  
classes of the Kendriya Vidyalaya in second  
shift;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDU-  
CATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-  
TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. There  
is no decision by Kendriya Vidyalaya  
Sangathan to shift primary classes in all the  
Vidyalayas to a second shift.

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

**Train Accident**

7023. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether a train accident took  
place on April 10, 1994 in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the causes of the accident;

(d) the details of the loss of life and  
railway property in the accident; and

(e) the details of compensation given  
or proposed to be given to the victims?

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

(b) A collision took place involving  
"N" Nasik Up goods with a stationary AC  
Electric engine and empty rake of 1382 Up  
Bhusaval-Manmad Passenger at Manmad  
station on Central Railway on 10.4.94.

(c) Rolling down of "N" Nasik Up  
goods train on a steep gradient towards,  
which could not be controlled.

(d) In this collision, 3 persons lost  
their lives and 11 person sustained injuries.  
The Railways have suffered a loss to the  
tune of about Rs. 254 lakhs due to damages  
to railways assets and other commercial  
goods.

(e) The question does not arise as  
the same is not covered by the provision of  
Section 124 of the Railways Act, 1989. The  
dead or injured were not passengers either.

**Railways Stations in Kerala**

7024. SHRI THAYIL JOHN  
ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are  
considering to raise the level of platform at  
Kalavoor and construction of a platform at  
Karuvatta railway stations in Kerala;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). The existing level of platform at Kalavoor and Karuvatta stations is commensurate with the volume of traffic handled at these stations.

#### **Facilities at Kerala Stations**

7025 PROF. P. J. KURIEN:  
SHRI THAYIL JOHN  
ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expansion work carried out at the Kayankulam, Mavelikara, Chengannur and Tiruvalla, Alleppey and Chertala railway stations in Kerala and the expenditure incurred thereon during 1994-95; and

(b) the proposals is to be taken up for implementation in the State during 1994-95 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The details for the year 1993-94 are as under:

**Kayankulam:** Works of provision of island platform, foot-over-bridge, cover on island platform and improvements to the station approach & the platform surface were completed. The works were taken up as a part of Alleppey-Kayankulam New Line and Kayankulam-Quilon Doubling projects

and were funded through their budgetary provision. Thus, no separate record of expenditure was kept.

**Chengannur:** Works of provision of additional booking office & waiting hall, improvements to station building & watering arrangements and extension of platform No. 2 and its shelter were completed at a cost of Rs. 27.75 lakh with an expenditure of Rs. 10.66 lakh during the year.

**Tiruvalla:** Works of extension of platform No. 2 and the cover thereon were completed at a cost of Rs. 11.57 lakh with an expenditure of Rs. 8.61 lakh during the year.

(b) During 1994-95, the following works have been taken up or are planned to be taken up.

**Kayankulam:** Additional cover on island platform, improvements to the waiting hall and a new room for the Station Superintendent.

**Chengannur:** Extension of shelter on platform No. 2 and improvements to the seating arrangements and toilets.

**Tiruvalla:** Extension of shelter on platform No. 1 & 2 and surfacing of platform No. 2.

**Mavelikara:** Raising of platform No. 3.

**Shertallai:** Extension of platform No. 1, 2 and 3.

#### **Research Centers.**

7026. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) the names of the Research Centres, Research Councils and Projects established in Assam under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research alongwith objective thereof, location-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on that said projects during the last three years; and

(c) the outcome of their research work on agricultural productions?

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). The names of the research Centres established in Assam under All India Coordinated Project in Indian Council of Agricultural Research alongwith the location, objectives and expenditure incurred for the last 3 years is appended as statements.

(c) the number of Varieties of Pulses have been evolved such as:

Chickpea	-	ICVV-10 , BG-372
Pigeonpea	-	Pusa-9
Lentil	-	Pant Lentil-4
Rajmash	-	Malviya Rajmash 137
Moongbean	-	PDM 84-139 (Smarat)
Bringal long	-	NDB-25
round	-	H-8
Resistant to bacterial wilt	-	BB-7
Tomato (Resistant to wilt)	-	BWR-5
Cabbage Hybrid	-	Pusa Synthetic
Cauliflower	-	Pusa Hybrid-2
Sweet Potato	-	V-35

During the same period the rape-seed mustard increased substantially. The European Honey Been has established very well in the State and yields 32-40kg. honey

per colony per year.

47 Germplasms of Citrus has been collected at Tinsukia.

## STATEMENT

## ASSAM

Name of the Centre	Location	Exp. for last 3 years (Rs. in lakh)	Objectives
<b>ALL INDIA COORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECTS</b>			
1. Pulses	Shilongani	12.71	1. To conduct site specific research to solve regional Problems
2. Forage Crops	Jorhat	10.22	
3. Sugarcane	Jorhat	1.74	
4. Jute and allied Fibres	Newgaon	15.56	
5. Honey Bee	Jorhat	5.18	

Name of the Centre	Location	Exp. for last 3 years (Rs. in lakh)	Objectives
6. Biological Control	Jorhat	2.84	
7. Nematodes	Jorhat	5.83	2. To test and develop varieties suitable for the region.
8. Pesticides	Jorhat	7.18	
9. National Seed Projects (Crops)	Jorhat	6.84	
10. National Seed Project (World Bank)	Jorhat	18.28	
11. Rapeseed & Mustard	Shilongani	8.26	3. To Study the performance of local breeds and develop cross bred in case of pigs
12. Rice	Jorhat, Kumarganj	26.10	
13. Maize	Jorhat	9.55	

<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Exp. for last 3 years (Rs. in lakh)</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
14. <i>Wheat</i>	Shilongani	6.15	
15. <i>Water Management</i>	Jorhat	19.71	
16. <i>Cropping System Research</i>	Jorhat	24.64	
17. <i>Weed Control</i>	Jorhat	7.55	
18. <i>Dearland</i>	Jorhat	9.42	4. To identify suitable agroforestry system and package of improved practices to increase yields.
19. <i>Agroforestry</i>	Lakhimpur	7.24	
20. <i>Tropical Fruits</i>	Tinsukia	11.79	
21. <i>SubTropical Fruits</i>	Jorhat	10.08	

Name of the Centre	Location	Exp. for last 3 years (Rs. in lakh)	Objectives
22. Vegetables	Jorhat	4.56	
23. Potato	Jorhat	8.93	
24. Tuber Crops	Jorhat	5.94	
25. Palms	Kahikuchi	3.64	
26. • Betelvine	Jorhat	7.27	
27. Pigs	Khanapara	24.07	
28. Post Harvest Technology	Jorhat	3.51	
29. Renewable Energy Sources	Jorhat	1.18	

[*Translation*]

**Funds for Soil Conservation**

7027. SHRI HARICHAND SINGH:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each  
State under the Centrally Sponsored Soil  
Conservation Project during the Seventh  
and Eighth plan periods; and

(b) the achievement made so far in  
this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The following

Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being  
implemented in the States and Union Terri-  
tories:

- (i) Soil Conservation in the  
Catchments of River Valley  
Projects.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed  
Management in the Catchments of  
Flood Prone Rivers.
- (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soils.

Statewise details of funds provided  
during the Seventh and Eighth (1992-94)  
Plans, are given in the enclosed Statement.  
An area of 8.32 lakh ha. and 5.17 lakh ha.  
has been covered during the above periods.

## STATEMENT

## STATE-WISE DETAILS OF FUNDS PROVIDED DURING 7TH &amp; 8TH PLAN

S. No.	Name of State	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
		Funds provided		Expenditure	
		Vilith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vilith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vilith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vilith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	551.77	637.00	560.36	672.26
2.	Assam	116.00	60.00	116.13	19.36
3.	Bihar	1580.65	637.24	1674.21	795.58
4.	Gujarat	442.14	380.00	456.53	295.52
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1496.75	1254.85	1686.68	1254.23
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	145.80	201.50	144.94	201.34

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Funds provided		Expenditure	
		Vllith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vllith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vllith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vllith Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)
7.	Karnataka	719.94	833.00	965.15	867.38
8.	Kerala	414.00	348.00	418.96	321.65
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1916.97	1971.50	2356.56	2047.78
10.	Maharashtra	391.30	109.00	538.02	109.00
11.	Orissa	937.80	261.75	953.63	382.65
12.	Punjab	964.61	430.21	964.61	430.21
13.	Rajasthan	1926.26	2205.00	1924.19	2321.77
14.	Sikkim	251.00	404.68	246.21	404.68



(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Funds provided		Expenditure	
		Vllth Plan	Vllth Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)	Vllth Plan	Vllth Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94)
15.	Tamil Nadu	711.87	822.95	709.20	915.45
16.	Tripura	117.40	25.23	115.68	23.93
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3099.90	2836.64	3126.67	2900.56
18.	West Bengal	882.32	466.14	915.51	577.70
19.	Haryana	762.00	357.00	757.00	361.77
20.	Delhi	49.50	357.00	15.91	-
	Total	17477.98	142417.69	18647.13	14802.82

[Translation]

### **Doubling of Rail Line**

7028. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether doubling of rail line at Bareilly-Muradabad section under Northern Railway is likely to be completed within stipulated period; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Moradabad-Rampur doubling has been commissioned. Section Rampur-Milak is proposed to be completed in 1994-95 and rest of the doubling will be completed in 1995-96.

[English]

### **Accident on Level Crossing**

7029. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY:  
SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
OWAISI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7 persons including 4 women were injured when a passenger train rammed into an APSRTC bus near a manned level crossing between Puthulapattu and Chittur;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has

been conducted into the cause of the accident;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the details of the compensation provided to victims; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) on 12.4.94, No.643 Up Tirupati-Villupuram Passenger train dâshed against an APSRTC bus at manned level crossing gate No.18 between Putalapattu and Chittoor stations on Tirupati-Katpadi section of South Central Railway. As a result, six occupants of the bus, including three women, were injured.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) "Failure on the part of the railway staff" has been ascribed as the cause of the accident by the inter-departmental Inquiry Committee .

(d) As the occupants of the bus were not bonafide railway passengers, their cases for compensation are to be decided by the Civil courts and not by Railway Claims Tribunal. the decrees passed by the civil courts shall be settled by Railways, as and when received.

(e) Disciplinary proceedings against 4 employees held responsible for the accident have been launched.

[Translation]

### **Eradication of Illiteracy**

7030. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance received by the States for the eradication of illiteracy during the last three years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): The dominant strategy for eradication of illiteracy is the Total Literacy Campaign. Central assistance is given directly to the Zilla Saksharata Samitis for conducting Total Literacy campaigns in the districts. A statement indicat-

ing the amount of Central assistance given to the Zilla Saksharata Samitis during the last three years, State-wise, is enclosed.

Central assistance is provided to the State Governments for the programmes of Strengthening of Administrative Structures and Post Literacy and Continuing Education. Some Central assistance is also provided to the State Governments for the Centre-based Rural Functional Literacy Programme which is being phased out. A statement indicating the amount of Central assistance given to the State Governments for these schemes during the last three years, State-wise, is attached.

## STATEMENT

(Amount in Rupees)

S. No.	State /U/T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,77,15,384	1,10,31,900	88,79,900
2.	Assam	1,61,61,611	39,44,400	99,86,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,79,384	8,59,000	18,,90,000
4.	Bihar	3,34,95,956	1,10,93,600	2,11,36,600
5.	Goa	30,000	5,29,000	93,45,650
6.	Gujarat	2,92,62,248	1,42,91,490	2,24,40,600
7.	Haryana			1,25,00,000

S. No.	State /U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26,22,700	1,91,800	15,41,960
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	48,12,800	-	56,47,000 *
10.	Karnataka	1,71,42,463	1,07,48,700	1,79,33,168 *
11.	Kerala	10,00,000	11,94,826	12,30,890
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,97,91,188	1,06,05,000	2,57,89,130
13.	Maharashtra	3,80,01,817	1,81,60,700	7,49,26,675 *
14.	Manipur	44,04,492	8,78,195	30,24,770 *
15.	Meghalaya	15,46,284	9,16,000	16,45,000
16.	Mizoram	16,24,052	11,18,700	18,73,025

S. No.	State /U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
17.	Nagaland	26,22,400	16,37,000	26,30,800
18.	Sikkim	9,22,000	-	5,25,000
19.	Orissa	1,38,64,081	1,14,16,870	1,24,31,090
20.	Punjab	8,00,000	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	1,79,98,448	2,08,32,000	2,17,35,000
22.	Tamil Nadu	2,39,85,598	45,67,000	1,86,62,000
23.	Tripura	19,50,592	-	1,72,500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,23,83,892	2,19,73,500	2,01,91,946
25.	West Bengal	1,07,89,532	13,50,100	19,87,950

S. No.	State /U/T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	2,80,858	5,81,600	9,81,215
27.	Chandigarh	9,44,813	7,10,600	8,57,425
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,25,200	58,000	84,000
29.	Daman & Diu	30,000	44,000	56,000
30.	Delhi	3,78,057	2,32,200	3,21,976
31.	Lakshadweep	3,80,756	2,56,600	1,54,560
	Total	32,74,46,606	14,83,06,781	30,05,81,830

\* Amount includes Rs. 56,47,00/-, Rs. 32,87,000/-, Rs. 5,00,00,000/- and Rs. 10,52,000/- released during 1993-94 towards reimbursement of Expenditure incurred on RFLP Projects of 1990-91 by the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Manipur respectively.

[English]

**“Coastal Zone Management Plans”**

7031. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked all coastal States and Union Territories to prepare Coastal Zone Management Plans for development;

(b) if so, the broad features of CZM plans; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be rendered to the Coastal States in this behalf?

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

(b) The broad features of Coastal Zone Management Plans are annexed as Statement.

(c) The Ministry has no scheme for rendering financial assistance to Coastal States and Union Territories in the matter.

The Coastal Zone Regulation notified vide S.O. No. 114(E) dated 20th February, 1991, requires the Governments of Coastal States and Union Territories, to prepare draft Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Plans, identifying and classifying the areas, as per the guidelines given in the Notification broadly into following categories:

**Category-I (CRZ-I):**

Ecologically sensitive areas, such as national parks, sanctuaries, reserve for-

ests, wildlife habitats, mangroves, coral reefs etc. and the areas between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line.

**Category-II (CRZ-II):**

Areas already developed upto or close to the shore-line within municipal limits or other legally designated urban areas.

**Category-III (CRZ-III):**

Rural Coastal Zone areas which relatively undisturbed and do not belong to either Category I or II.

**Category-IV (CRZ-IV):**

Coastal stretches in the Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep and small Islands except those designated as CRZ-I, CRZ-II or CRZ-III.

**Stalls at Bhopal Stations**

7032. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stalls and vendors have been licensed to sell food articles to passengers at the Bhopal railway stations and the duration of licenses of these stall holders and vendors;

(b) whether the vendors at the stations are not direct licences of the railways and are actually sublessees of the stall owners; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not issuing licenses directly to the vendors with a view to protecting them from exploitation at the hands of stall-owners acting as a middle men?



**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). One refreshment room; 11 stalls and 31 trolleys have been provided at Bhopal Station for meeting the catering/vending requirements of passengers. The catering/vending licences with the normal duration of five years are held by different licencees who are authorised to engage 87 vendors at this station. As per terms of the agreement, vendors are engaged by the licencees. Keeping in view administrative and other implications, it is feasible to provide direct licences to each vendor at important stations like Bhopal. However, the vendors are free to form Co-operative Societies and apply for the catering/vending licences as and when vacancies arise. Besides, wherever the cases of sub-leasing come to notice of the administration, such cases are examined and appropriate remedial action is taken.

#### **Changes on Toner Containers**

7033. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate charged by the Railways to transport a 20 toner container hired through the Container Corporation of India from Mumbai (Port Trust) to Delhi and the rate charged for the similar container owned by the trader;

(b) the reasons for the difference in the rates;

(c) whether due to under utilisation of containers, traders are compelled to carry it through transport; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b).

A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) is the sole agency at present for transportation of containers by rail. The terminal to terminal rate charged by CONCOR for transportation of a 20 ft. container carrying domestic cargo from Bombay to Delhi is Rs. 11,000/- whether the container is hired through CONCOR or independently arranged by the trader. However in the first case, CONCOR charges the customer Rs. 8600/- and the Shipping Line owing the container Rs. 2400/- as empty repositioning charges. In the second case, the customer pays the full amount and makes his own arrangement with the Shipping Line. This accounts for the difference in the two rates.

#### **Rabbit Cross Breed Centre**

7034. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any rabbit cross breed centre for commercial exploitation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives being provided to rabbit farmers for meat and fur/wool production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL  
ENERGY AND SOURCES MINISTER OF  
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-**

TURE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) No, [English]  
Madam

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

[Translation]

#### Cargo Traffic

7035. SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to tie up with the Container Corporation of India to get cargo traffic from the roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) is a Public Sector Under-taking under the Ministry of Railways which provides multimodal transport services for movement of containerised cargo. CONCOR's strategy to attract traffic to rail include running of point to point container services between major cities, offer of door to door services, exclusive movement for selected customers and use of specially designed containers to meet the specific requirements of customer.

#### Lal Bagh Express

7036. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lal Bagh Express running between Bangalore and Madras arrives at Bangalore very late in the night and leaves Bangalore very early in the morning;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to change the time schedule of the above train to facilitate the passengers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Lal Bagh Express arrives Bangalore at 21.45 Hrs. and leaves at 06.30 Hrs. As these timings are not inconvenient, there is no proposal to change them.

#### Export of Food Grains

7037. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of

India has any proposal to export the surplus stock of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the quantity and the countries to which it is likely to be exported;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby; and

(d) the reasons for not releasing the surplus stock of foodgrains in the open market within the country to bring down the rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India was asked to submit a Note regarding possibility of export of wheat and rice from the Central Pool in view of the comfortable stock position. Accordingly, the FCI has submitted a Note indicating their assessment of the prospects of export of wheat and rice by them. The Government has not yet taken any decision on export of wheat and rice from the Central Pool.

(d) Government has permitted the FCI to sell wheat upto 5 million Metric Tonnes from October, 1993 to September, 1994 and rice upto 1.5 million Metric Tonnes from January to September, 1994 in the open

market. A quantity for about 3 million Metric Tonnes of wheat and 29,000 Metric Tonnes of rice has already been sold by the FCI in the open market.

### Railway Projects

7038. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Projects which are being implemented in the country with foreign assistance, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the foreign assistance provided to the each project during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There are five Railway projects which are being implemented in the country with foreign assistance. Three projects out of five have been undertaken for modernisation of Railway System which are spread over various States and thus cannot be identified State-wise. Of the other two projects, one pertains to Orissa and the other to West Bengal.

(b)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Amount utilised during the last three years</i>
1	Third Railway Modernisation project	US\$ 133.8 m.
2	First Railway Project	US\$ 27.82 m.
3	Second Railway Project	US\$ 16.684 m.
4	Construction of BG Line between Koraput-Rayagada	Rs 11.66 cr.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Amount utilised during the last three years</i>
5	in Orissa Design, manufacture, supply, installation testing and commissioning of Continuous Automatic Train Control System (CATC) on Metro Railway, Calcutta, West Bengal.	FF 42.419 m.

### **Children's Rights**

7039. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether UNICEF has organised a Conference on children's rights recently;

(b) if so, the conclusion's arrived at;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there was divergence in the view of the Government and UNICEF on Children's rights; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI): (a) The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with UNICEF and some other organisations, organised an Intentional Conference on "Shaping the Future by Law - Children, Environment and Human Health from 21-25 March, 1994 at New Delhi.

(b) The conclusions arrived at the Conference were in the areas of child, environment and health. The main recommendations in the area of child included review of child related legislation, introduction of Convention on the Rights of Child into the syllabi of graduate law courses, launching of media campaign, removal of children from bondage and all hazardous workplaces, creating greater awareness among law enforcement officers and the public, to address the specific needs of the girl child, sensitize the judicial institution and build alliances with decision makers.

(c) to (e). The Indian Law Institute has not so far forwarded the recommendation made at the Conference to the concerned Ministers. The Institute has been advised to do so. UNICEF has stated that there was no divergence of views.

### **Railway Telecom Facility**

7040. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunication has submitted proposal for excess railway telecom facility on electrified routes;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

**Railway Operations**

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

7041. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(d) whether the railways have decided to modernise its telecom network along the electrified routes; and

(a) whether the Government are making efforts to save energy in railway operations;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

(b) if so, the total quantum of energy saved by the South Central Railway during the last year; and

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

(c) the target fixed for the same in the current year?

(b) Railways have agreed in principles to share their optical fibre cable on Nagpur-Itarsi-Bhusaval Section, with DOT.

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

(c) In about a year's time.

(b) The savings in energy in Railway operations, as far as Traction is concerned, are quantified in term of improvement in specific energy consumption i.e. energy consumed in hauling 1000 GTMKs. There has been significant improvement in specific energy consumption in Railway freight operations on South Central Railway as would be evident from the following figures:

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Indian Railways are modernising its telecom network along the electrified routes. Overhead telecom circuits are transferred on to more reliable underground cable system. This also enables provision of additional telecom circuits.

*SPECIFIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION ON BROAD GAUGE*

<i>Traction</i>	<i>1992-93 (upto Feb'93)</i>	<i>1993-94 (Upto Feb'94) (PROV.)</i>
Diesel (in litres of HSD Oil/ 1000 GTMKs)	2.81	2.52
Electric (in KWH/1000 GTKM)	9.71	9.62

(c) An overall target of 5% improvement in specific energy consumption over last year, has been set for the current year.

### **Railway Land**

7042. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people affected as a result of land acquired by the railways for the railways for setting up of a Workshop at Mancheswarm, Bhubaneswar; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid to each affected person?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

### **Train from Rewa to New Delhi**

7043. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation to introduce a new train from Rewa to New Delhi; and

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

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

(b) Examined but it has neither been found commercially justified nor feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

[*Translation*]

### **Scouts and Guides**

7044. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scouts and Guides whose working is similar to that of the National Cadet Corps, have not been provided relaxation in jobs of the Central Government as well as Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to remove this discrepancy and bring them at par with the National Cadet Corps; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The working of Scouts and Guides is not similar to that of the National Cadet Corps.

(b) and (c). Scouts and guides is voluntary, non-governmental movement and there is no proposal to provide relaxation for them in jobs of Central Government as well as Public Sector Undertakings.

[*English*]

### **Manipur Rail Link**

7045. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government pro-

pose to link Manipur by rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the amount involved in this project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Jiribam in Manipur is already connected by rail. Perhaps the Member is referring to a rail link to Imphal. There is no proposal for providing this link at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

#### **Jute Retting**

7046. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has raised objection to the Jute retting process in West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government have since examined the implication thereof on the jute economy in the State;

(c) whether the views of the Government of West Bengal have been sought on the subject; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has not raised objection to the Jute retting process in West Bengal. However, a study was

carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board on "Renting of Jute Fibre and its impact on Environment". The findings and recommendations of the study are attached as statement.

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

### **STATEMENT**

#### **1.0 FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **1.1 FINDINGS**

- \* Major findings arising out of the study are stated below:
- \* The choice of retting water body is guided mostly by the availability of those in the vicinity.
- \* Inadequacy of water in retting water bodies results in poor quality of jute.
- \* Where stagnant water bodies, such as tanks and ponds, are used for retting of jute, the optimum utilisation of water is generally not obtained. Although as low as 50 cum of water has been reported in literature as the water requirement for retting of jute harvested from one hectare of land, in practice, the water used on an average is 1,417 cu m per hectare. A study in the field suggests that 180 cu m per hectare may be a reasonable estimate of water requirement in India.
- \* Banana tree trunks used as dead weight on "Jak" decompose and liberate organic acids which, in combination with the minerals

present in water, impart black colour to water. Apart from aesthetic reasons it deteriorates the quality of jute.

- \* Retting of jute in a stagnant body of water affects the quality of water. It becomes polluted and also offensive.
- \* The leachette from the retting tanks does not pose any hazard to tanks, ponds, wells and shallow tubewells if they are at least 20 m away from the retting tank.
- \* The most popular use of retting water in the post-retting period is its application on land for irrigation.
- \* Although retting workers do not exhibit any major sickness, there is evidence that a few of these workers suffer from minor infections.
- \* There is hardly any solid waste since most of it is utilised such as defoliated leaves as manure on adjoining ground and dried stalks are used as fuel or for building fences.
- \* The literacy level amongst the retting workers is fairly good.

## 1.2 Recommendations

The study on jute retting leads to the following recommendations:

- \* Water body to be used for retting of jute should have sufficient depth such that the bundles of jute (JAK) do not come in contact with the bottom of the water body.

\* Multiple charges of jute in a tank are possible and desirable for better utilisation of the water. However, the water should not be allowed to become too foul to spoil the quality of jute.

\* Community tanks may be used for retting of jute grown by different families in a planned manner. This is preferred in view of the following reasons:

- Better utilisation of water bodies;
- Pollution of less number of water bodies due to retting; and
- Lesser cost in comparison to use of multiple tanks for retting of jute.

\* During retting considerable amount of suspended solids settle down on the tank bottom. These accumulate, and over the years, the tank capacity is progressively reduced. Furthermore, the sludge decomposes and cause offensive conditions in the pond. Periodic desludging of the tank/pond is, therefore, desirable.

\* Where the tank/pond dries up in winter the exposed ground may be used for cultivation of ginger, onion and garlic.

\* Replacement of banana tree trunk or soil lumps with seasonal wood or any other suitable material as dead weighton 'JAK' is desirable.

\* Retting tank water should not be used for any domestic purpose. The quality improves during postretting period but still



continues to be unfit for domestic use.

- \* Using the retting water for agriculture purpose should be a very useful way of utilising the water. The practise will help in stabilising the polluted water as it comes in contact with soil.
- \* The present use of solid residue does not cause any nuisance or hazard and, therefore, its continuance is recommended.
- \* Use of dried jute sticks as raw material in paper, rayon and alike industries is a possibility. Its economic viability needs to be examined in the context of community utilisation of the facility.
- \* Precautionary measures, such as application of oil on exposed skin, a clean bath after the day's work and frequent medical check-ups are recommended for retting workers.
- \* Environmental awareness amongst the retting workers will reduce the environmental problems caused by jute retting.
- \* Dissemination of scientific information on retting through extension service from Jute Association/Research Organisations and the Department of Agriculture to the jute growers would help immensely in improving the quality of retting, and in preventing environmental pollution.

### **Electrification of Eastern Railway**

7047. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration for electrification of Barasat Hshnabad and Bongaon Ranaghat Section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to constraint of resources and relative priority for electrification of other high density routes, there is, at present, no proposal to electrify Barasat-Hasnabad and Bongaon - Ranaghat sections.

### **Sweekar Edible Oil**

7048. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Super Bazar have connived with manufacturer/Supplier of Sweekar edible oil in cheating people of charging bowl price printed thereon as has been brought out in Mid Day newspaper dated March 28, 1994;

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

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

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). No, Sir Super Bazar has reported that a sale promotion scheme on the item Sweekar Oil in 5 Lt. container pack was brought out by the manufactures M/s. Marico Industries Ltd. and Super Bazar as a retailer was required to pass on to the consumers. The scheme contained a free gift worth Rs. 25/- in the shape of a plastic bowl as sales promotion to the prospective customers on purchase of Sweekar Oil in 5 lt. consumer pack. On noticing that the gift pack provided by the manufacturers as a free gift was having a maximum retail price of Rs. 24/-. Super Bazar took up the matter immediately with the Company on 23rd March, 94 and called for the explanation of the Distributor/ Manufacture. Refund of Rupee 1/- being the difference of the incentive amount as indicated in this scheme and the cost of the plastic bowl has been allowed to the customers who have bought the product against the incentive scheme. Super Bazar has further reported that the manufacturer printing error and there was no intention to cheat the customers. The reply of the manufacturer was not found to be satisfactory and Super Bazar has stopped marketing all the products of this manufacturer.

[Translation]

**Grants by University Grants  
Commission**

7049. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the scholar engaged in research work in the country are provided scholarship by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount of scholarship provided to each of the institutions during the last three years;

(c) whether any monitoring machinery has constituted to ensure proper utilisation of this amount;

(d) if so, the number of scholars who were provided scholarship during the last three years and the minimum and maximum amount of the scholarship; and

(e) the number of research scholars who have completed their research work during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the number of such scholars who have not been able to complete their research work within the prescribed period?

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

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

[Translation]

**Investment in Education Field**

7050. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem cap-

tioned 'Bharat Prathmik Shiksha Par-Dhyan De To Vikas Dar Badhe' appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated April 16, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to invest more in the field of primary and higher education in order to augment the economic growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). It is necessary to take a holistic view of the education system. While the Government gives high priority to elementary education, both elementary and higher education get their due share in the investment on education.

[English]

### Jodhpur Mail

7051. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the route of the Jodhpur Mail has been diverted;

(b) if so, whether the passengers travelling by Jodhpur Mail for the stations beyond Ratangarh have been put to great inconvenience, because Bikaner Mail runs up to Ratangarh only on the same route;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to change the departure time of Sardarsahar-Dagana passenger train so that passengers travelling by Link Express for

stations beyond Ratangarh may take this train from Ratangarh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (e). For the convenience of the passengers Degana Ratangarh section travelling to/from Delhi a through coach has been provided between Degana and Delhi.

[Translation]

### Reservation Quota

7052. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no reservation quota is available at Gaya for Assam;

(b) whether reservation quota of six berths each in train Nos. 4056 Brahmaputra Mail and 5622 North East Express is provided for Gaya to catch these trains from Patna station;

(c) whether Bokaro Madras Express which takes a halt at Bokaro station for twenty two hours is proposed to be extended upto Gaya so as to link directly Gaya with Madras; and

(d) if so, the facilities proposed to be provided at this station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No reservation quota is available at Gaya for Assam in trains including Brahmaputra Mail and North East Express.

(c) No, Sir.

*[English]*

(d) Does not arise.

**Use Of Pesticides***[Translation]***Coolies At Railway Stations**

7053.DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that coolies at railway stations occupy the seats in general compartments and give seats to passengers only after charging some money from them;

(b) if so, the names of the stations from where such complaints have been received and the number thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against such coolies indulging in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One complaints each at Bhusawal, Manmad, Ratlam and Indore and two cases at Howrah station have been received.

(c) To prevent occupation of seats by the coolies in general compartments, regular checks are conducted by Anti Fraud Squad and Ticket Checking Staff with assistance of RPF/GRP personnel. At major/important stations queue system in front of general compartments for long distance trains have been introduced for orderly entry of bonafide passengers in the compartment. The licence badges of Licence porters found indulging in such irregular activities are suspended/terminated.

7054.SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides are used only about 25 per cent of total cultivated land;

(b) whether chlorinated pesticides intake is higher in the country as compared to that of other countries;

(c) whether the Government propose to switch over to plant pesticides; and

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

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) Sir, pesticides are used in more than 25 per cent of total cultivated land.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The use of plant pesticides like neem-based pesticides have already been approved for use in the country and a number of formulations of neem-based pesticides have been registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Government is also prompting Integrated Pest Management technology for pest control wherein the use of biopesticides including plant and need-based use of chemical pesticides is advocated.

**Pesticides, non-chemical methods**

**Development of Sports**

7055. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal to develop sports facilities and infrastructure in Guntur town;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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) No proposal has been received in the last three years from the State Government under the scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure for sports infrastructure in Guntur town.

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

**Creches in Chandigarh**

7056. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of creches for children of working women in Union Territory Chandigarh;

(b) the number of such creches proposed to be opened during the next two years; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) At present 41 creches and one Day Care Centre are being funded by the Government of India in Union Territory of Chandigarh. In addition, 43 creches are being funded by the Union Territory Administration.

(b) Some expansion of creches would take place under the National Creches Fund, 1994. However, the expansion during the next two years will depend upon the response received from the Voluntary Organisation from different parts of the country for setting up of creches subject to availability of funds under the National Creches Fund

(c) An amount of Rs. 28,73,380/- has been provided by the Government of India and the Union Territory Administration for the above mentioned Creches units.

**Annual Plan 1993-94**

7057. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Railways Annual Plan for the year 1993-94;

(b) whether the Railways have to procure foreign exchange at market rate;

(c) if so, the likely additional burden on the Indian Railways; and

(d) the Railways proposes to meet

the financial obligations in view of declining budgetary support and limited reliance on market borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Create infrastructure capacity to meet revenue traffic targets set for the year. Gauge conversion and electrification are some of the thrust areas.

(b) and (c). Railways have to procure foreign exchange at market rate to meet the cost of imports. Foreign exchange is available at present only at market determined exchange rate which fact has already been taken care of in the Budget estimates, hence the question of additional burden on this account does not arise.

(d) By increasing productivity and adopting economy measures.

#### **Low-Budget Railway Hotels**

7058. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up low-budget hotels in the vicinity of railway stations for lower middle class/common travellers and pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the construction of these hotels is likely to be started;

(d) whether it is proposed to associate the private sector in the construction, maintenance and running of these hotels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e). Locations have been identified. Project is in a conceptual stage. Participation of private sector entrepreneurs for the development of the scheme is not ruled out.

*[Translation]*

#### **Shortage of Water in Forests**

7059. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an adverse effect on growth of forestry due to lack of water in the famine prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to work out Water shortage in such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Lack of soil moisture has adverse effects on growth of vegetation. Drought conditions in arid and semi-arid areas result in high degree of plant mortality.

(c) Drought conditions can be ameliorated through moisture retention measures which are an integral part of Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and other agricultural and forestry programmes being implemented in such areas.

*[English]***Encroachment of Land**

7060. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI PROBEN DEKA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maximum encroachment of land on both sides on the Railway Track in different Railway Zones is affecting even normal Railway services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the effective measures taken or proposed to be taken to remove these encroachments Zone-Wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. Encroachment of railway land in some locations are affecting Railway operations.

(b) Identification of encroachment on railway land is done from time to time on a regular basis. About 1768 hectare of railway land is presently under encroachment.

(c) and (d). Action to remove encroachments from railway land is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 on a continuous basis.

**Food Corporation of India**

7061. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of National Trade Union congress has given a charter of demands on September 9, 1993 to the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A splinter group of a Staff Union affiliated to the INTUC has given a Charter of demands on September 9, to FCI.

(b) A copy of the Charter of Demands is enclosed as statement.

(c) The management of the Food Corporation of India invited the representatives of the Union to discuss the Charter of demands on 12.4.1994. However, the representatives refused to hold discussions regarding their demands unless they were given 'defacto' recognition. FCI is not in a position to give the defacto recognition to the Union without verification of its following.

**STATEMENT**

*NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS  
OF FCI EMPLOYEES (CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE)*

332, Chhoti Bazaria,  
GAZIABAD-201001.

Ref. No NTUC/PRF/93  
Dated 9.9.93

Shri S.N. Mishra, IAS,  
Managing Director,  
Food Corporation of India,  
Headquarters, New Delhi.

*Subject: Charter of demand -settlement thereof.*

Sir,

As you are aware that ours is a federation of INTUC Union functioning in various Regions/Zones having registration in their respective Zone/Regions. Our constituents have submitted their charter of demands, which was unanimously passed in a meeting. Their charter of demands are to be discussed at all India level with National Trade Union Congress of FCI Employees being a federation of these Unions, we through this communication strongly reiterate all the demands listed below, with a request to immediately fix up a meeting to discuss these demands.

1. Start Nagoations of Illrd wage rivision immediately and its period should be four years with only point to point fixation in the revised scale.
2. Start negotiation of Cat. II employees on IDA and scale already circulated be only implemented with certain modification as suggested in our letter dated 8.8.93.
3. Grant lease accommodation to Cat. II/III employees.
4. Pay interis relief of Rs. 10,000 to each employees of Cat. II, III and IV against pending wage revision settlement.
5. Pending settlement of PLI an advance of Rs. 5,000/- be paid to each employees, removing celling and excluding labour while calculating/finalising the PLI.
6. Formation of Personnel Policy;

There is no permanent Policy of promotion, recruitment, transfer etc. in the Corporation although the Corporation has celebrated its silver Jubilee two years back. This is a matter of concern for all the employees and we demand immediate formation of major personnel Policies.

7. Sanction of additional post in each Division/operation of Headquarters/ Regional offices/Distt. offices/P.O. Offices and Depots as work load has increased in offices as well as field.
8. Restoration of entry level post in Cat. III & IV which were abolished by the management as per wrong agreement done by NCC, through the MOU. Due to non availability of staff at the entry level, the Sr. officials have to do the work of lower staff in addition to their higher responsibilities, contrary to the provision of the job description/FCI Manual.
9. No reduction in the work of FCI be undertaken. The Rice/Dal Mills should be restored. Retail distribution of foodgrains particularly Rice/Wheat/Sugar be undertaken through FCI depots FCI outlets, Co-operatives stores and Super Bazar etc. Fertilizer and Sugar work should continue with FCI. Storage/Procurement may not be handed over to CWC/SWC.
10. Selection Grade should be given to 100% employees after completion of twelve years.
11. Upgradation of Big Distts. with



- posting of DMS to be headed by Joint Managers.
12. No direct recruitment should be done in Cat. I and II and all posts should be filled up only through promotion even in the case of SC, ST, posts.
13. Formation of time bound promotion policy in Cat. II, III and IV. The promotion should be done in equal proportionate to the promotions took place in Cat. I officers.
14. Diversification of action of FCI as per the provision in Section 13 of FCI Act., 1965
15. Pending appointment on regular basis, the dependents of deceased employees of the Corporation may be given appointment in the FCI on daily wages basis as a special case in relaxation of normal rules within a period of 1 month of the death of the employee. This is to mitigate the financial hardship of the bereaved family. The requisite formalities may be got completed with a period of six months and all High School passed prospective employees may be considered for appointment to Cat. III post. The regular appointment may be treated from the date of daily wages appointment.
16. Qualification increments given to the employees should not be withdrawn on promotion and not be treated as Personal Pay.
17. Payment of gas allowances to Tech. Assistants handling insecticides/ pesticides.

18. Fix time limit for finalisation of vigilance/complaint cases and fix the responsibility on the competent authority for delay beyond time limit.

In case Management is still adamant not to fix up meeting with us, we shall have no alternative except to adopt a path of a agitation in respective Regions including a big rally at Hqrs. for which the Management shall be responsible.

We hope that the management will definitely consider our request keeping in view our followings in comparison to the individual constituents of NCC.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

sd/-  
(V.K. Kaushal)  
President.

Copy to:

- 1 Sh. R. Narayanan, Chairman, FCI, Hqrs., New Delhi.
- 2 Secretary (Food)/(Labour)/Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 3 Sh. Kalpnath Rai, Hon'ble Minister of Food, New Delhi.
- 4 President, INTUC, Hqrs., New Delhi.
- 5 S/Sh. Member Parliament
- 6 All Constituents.

President

UNION CONGRESS 1739, MDC-INTUC-9237

WEST ZONE-FCI EMPLOYEE CONGRESS 3214, M.P. INTUC-8312

CONSTITUENT: EAST ZONE-FCI KARAMCHARI UNION REGD.NO. 14982-INTUC-7256-WB.

NORTH ZONE-FCI EMPLOYEES CONGRESS 1169-HR-INTUC-9130

8-PB-INTUC-8766 767 J&K-INTUC-8329

FCI EMPLOYEES CONGRESS CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELHI.

### **Environmental Projects**

7062 DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from non-Governmental organisations, and other voluntary organisations in regard to the handling of several environment related projects specially the Tropical Forestry Action Programme, tiger project and Toxic dumping in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). No representation has been received from non-Governmental organisations and other voluntary organisations in respect to handling of Tropical Forestry Action Programme and

Tiger Project. With regard to toxic Wastes, a representation was received from the People's Commission on Environment and Development India, requesting the Government of India to support a vote for full ban on export of all hazardous wastes from OECD to non-OECD countries at the Basel Convention meeting in Geneva in March, 1994.

According to our regulations, import of hazardous Wastes is not permitted for dumping and disposal. However, import of such wastes can presently be allowed for processing or reuse as raw material after examining each case on merit.

[Translation]

### **Production of Wheat**

7063. SHRI HARICHAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat in Punjab during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been decline in the production in the State during the above period; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The production of wheat in Punjab during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 121.55, 122.95 and 123.69 lakh tonnes respectively. The final estimates of wheat production in Punjab for 1993-94 have not yet become due. However, according to current indications, its production during 1993-94 is likely to be not lower than that of 1992-93.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Railway Bridges in Gujarat**

7064. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway bridges in Gujarat under Southern Railway;

(b) the expenditure incurred on repairs of these bridges during last three years, Division-wise; and

(c) the number of bridges repaired or likely to be repaired during 1993-94, Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Nil, Sir.

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

[English]

### **10 + 2 Classes in Railway High School Guwahati**

7065. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for introducing 10+2 classes in Railway High School, Guwahati has been made by the railway employees;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the time by which the said school is likely to have 10+2 classes therein?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The school has already been upgraded to 10+2 system.

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

### **Arrears to Cane Growers**

7066. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sugar Mills in various States have not paid the outstanding sugarcane prices to the farmers in the States;

(b) if so, the details in this regard during the last three years State wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Statewise details of arrears of sugarcane price payable to farmers as on 15th November during the last three sugar seasons are shown in the enclosed statement.

(c) Delay in the payment of cane price could be attributed to a number of factors, such as poor financial position of the sugar mill, high cost of production, excessively high State-advised cane price, inadequate sales realisation, etc.

## STATEMENT

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ARREARS OF SUGARCANE PRICE PAYABLE TO FARMERS AS ON 15TH NOVEMBER DURING THE LAST THREE SUGAR SEASONS.

Sl. No	State/Zone Name	1990-91 (as on 15.11.91)	1991-92 (as on 15.11.92)	1992-93 (as on 15.11.93)
1.	Punjab	204.12	235.35	86.97
2.	Haryana	11.49	115.81	9.35
3.	Rajasthan	144.94	131.15	0.87
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	624.86	4144.24	304.79
5.	Central Uttar Pradesh	135.74	5632.12	724.37
6.	East Uttar Pradesh	1761.87	6141.87	1376.34
	TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH	3722.47	15918.23	2405.50

(Figure in lakh Rs)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/Zone Name</i>	<i>1990-91 (as on 15.11.91)</i>	<i>1991-92 (as on 15.11.92)</i>	<i>1992-93 as on 15.11.93)</i>
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.99	207.65	178.12
8.	South Gujarat	88.72	146.45	263.17
9.	Saurashtra	2.09	113.47	27.36
	TOTAL GUJARAT	90.81	259.92	290.53
10.	South Maharashtra	36.63	348.10	234.76
11.	North Maharashtra	65.96	203.44	447.08
	TOTAL MAHARASHTRA	102.59	551.54	681.84
12.	North Bihar	2764.37	3304.29	2085.74
13.	South Bihar	104.87	81.63	8.35
	TOTAL BIHAR	2069.24	3385.92	2094.09

Sl. No	State/Zone Name	1990-91 (as on 15.11.91)	1991-92 (as on 15.11.92)	1992-93 (as on 15.11.93)
14.	Assam	0.75	0.67	0.00
15.	Andhra Pradesh	456.61	26.09	78.64
16.	Karnataka	219.70	330.95	672.23
17.	Tamil Nadu	208.46	5.32	336.94
18.	Kerala	0.08	1.68	37.00
19.	Orissa	20.88	0.26	10.04
20.	West Bengal	0.45	0.24	0.08
21.	Nagaland	42.39	62.14	16.08
22.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.01
23.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ALL INDIA	8100.97	21232.92	6898.29

**Stoppage of Gomti Express at  
Firozabad**

7067. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for providing stoppage of Gomti Express at Firozabad;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering the proposal;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The representations received for providing stoppage of 2419/2420 Gomti Express at Firozabad have been duly examined but the same has not been found justified.

**Sugar Mills In Andhra Pradesh**

7068. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether letter of intents have been issued for setting up 15 sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any committee has been constituted for modernising the sugar mills in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of sugar factories

which are under consideration to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has not constituted any Committee for modernising the Sugar Mills in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The Central Government does not set up sugar mills in any part of the country. It, however, grants letters of intent/ industrial licence in accordance with the prevailing licencing policy guidelines for setting up of new sugar mills.

**Oilseeds Productivity**

7069. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the experts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), oilseeds productivity can be pushed to an average of 1,500 Kg per hectare from the present levels of 600-800 Kg. per hectare;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Directorate of Oil Research under ICAR in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement them?

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) The major recommendations are:

- (i) Apply recommended doses of fertilizers based on the soil test.
  - (ii) To use recommended varieties of different oilseed crops.
  - (iii) To use recommended seed rate.
  - (iv) Treat the seed against soil and seed borne diseases/pests with recommended chemicals.
  - (v) Apply irrigation at critical stages of crop growth.
  - (vi) To make use of integrated pest management for reducing yield losses.
  - (vii) Adopt remunerative crop Sequence by use of optimum input.
- (c) (i) Organisation of frontline demonstrations on Farmer's field by oilseed scientists.
- (ii) Production of sufficient quantities of Breeder seeds of oilseed crops.
- (iii) Organising field days.
- (iv) Distribution of Technology Bulletins.
- (v) Training of Extension specialists with respect to Technology on Oilseed crops.

#### **Tribal Culture**

7070. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view of rich and varied tribal culture of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh, any study and documentation has been made in respect of the different tribes inhabiting the districts;

(b) whether the Government propose to make video films on the folk dances, songs, religions practices, fairs, festivals etc. to preserve their rich heritage for the coming generations as acculturation is going apace due to establishment of various industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Traditional Arts**

7071. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Notanki plays and other traditional cultural arts are on the verge of extinction in the country;

(b) if so, the special steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for revival of these traditional arts of the entertainment and to improve the pitiable condition of the artists engaged in these arts;



(c) whether the Government propose to revise the amount of assistance being provided to such voluntary organisations which participate in the training publicity and development of these arts; and

(d) if so, the details 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) Does not arise.

(c) The amount of financial assistance extended by the Government through the Department of Culture by way of production grants to performing voluntary cultural organisations including those of Notanki has been revised.

(d) The amount of grant for one project has been enhanced from Rs 40,000/- per annum to Rs 50,000/- per annum w.e.f. 1-4-1993.

**Allocation of Foodgrains**

7072. SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:  
SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:  
SHRI GOPI NATH  
GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commodities like wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene Oil with quantity thereof demanded and supplied to each State during the last four months, commodity-wise and month-wise;

(b) the reasons for low allocation during the above period. and

(c) the steps taken to supply the above commodities to the State, in consonance with their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Foodgrains (wheat and rice) are allotted to the States/Union Territories on a month to month basis having regard to available stocks, seasonal availability, relative need of various States/Union Territories, offtake trends and other related matters. The allotment from Central Pool is supplement of States and Union Territories. The lifting of foodgrains allotted is generally less than the allocation. Statements I and II indicating demand, allocation and offtake of rice and wheat during the last four months (statewise) are attached.

Levy sugar is not allotted on the basis of demand received from the States/ Union Territories. Levy sugar allocations to most of the States/Union Territories are made on the basis of uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1.2.1987. However, some States/Union Territories are being given allotment at higher scales due to special circumstances prevailing there. Besides, the Government also allots about one lakh tonnes of levy sugar per annum as festival quota for the entire country. The adhoc increase of 5% in the levy sugar allocations of all States/Union Territories given since August, 1991, keeping in view the increased availability of sugar in the country at that time, has been discontinued with effect from the levy sugar release for April, 1994 due to continued fall in sugar production since 1992-93 season. Accordingly, the monthly alloca-

tion of levy sugar for January, February, March and April, 1994 is indicated in the attached Statement III.

As regards Kerosene Oil, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

## STATEMENT - I

STATEMENT INDICATING DEMAND (D) ALLOCATION (A) OF RICE (PDS) FROM THE CENTRAL POOL DURING JANUARY TO APRIL, 1994 AND OFFTAKE (O) FROM JANUARY, TO MARCH, 1994

Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	190.00	185.4	190.00	190.00	195.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.60	8.60	6.7	24.60	24.60	6.5
3.	Assam	38.40	38.40	35.8	38.40	38.40	21.2
4.	Bihar	24.60	24.60	5.5	40.00	24.60	2.3
5.	Delhi	20.00	20.00	13.40	20.00	20.00	8.60
6.	Goa	5.60	4.50	0.2	5.60	4.50	3.3
7.	Gujarat	34.50	34.50	22.8	34.50	34.50	22.6
8.	Haryana	3.00	3.00	1.5	3.00	3.00	0.2

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	190.00	190.00	183.30	125.00	125.00	-
	Andhra Pradesh						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.60	8.60	9.80	8.60	8.60	-
3.	Assam	38.40	38.40	27.60	38.40	38.40	-
4.	Bihar	28.60	28.60	6.20	28.60	28.60	-
5.	Delhi	20.00	20.00	6.60	20.00	20.00	-
6.	Goa	5.60	4.50	2.30	5.60	4.50	-
7.	Gujarat	34.50	34.50	15.90	34.50	34.50	-
8.	Haryana	3.00	3.00	0.40	3.00	3.00	-

Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.90	6.90	7.5	6.90	6.90	5.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.20	36.20	14.1	36.20	36.20	14.1
11.	Karnataka	68.50	68.50	59.6	68.50	68.50	39.7
12.	Kerala	217.00	150.00	123.7	217.00	150.00	89.7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40.90	40.90	18.1	40.90	40.90	11.1
14.	Maharashtra	71.50	71.50	60.3	71.50	71.50	51.9
15.	Manipur	10.00	10.00	2.5	10.00	10.00	2.7
16.	Meghalaya	10.50	10.50	9.6	20.00	10.50	6.3

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.50	7.50	6.00	12.00	7.50	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.20	36.20	11.60	36.20	36.20	-
11.	Karnataka	75.00	75.00	33.30	75.00	75.00	-
12.	Kerala	217.00	150.00	71.50	217.00	150.00	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40.90	40.90	9.50	40.90	40.90	-
14.	Maharashtra	71.50	71.50	23.30	71.50	71.50	-
15.	Manipur	10.00	10.00	3.20	10.00	10.00	-
16.	Meghalaya	20.00	10.50	11.80	20.00	10.50	-

Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994					
		D	A	O	D	A	O			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
(1)	(2)									
17.	Mizoram	10.00	7.60	8.0	16.00	13.60	6.1			
18.	Nagaland	9.00	9.00	5.0	9.00	9.00	8.3			
19.	Orissa	38.70	38.70	18.2	38.70	38.70	5.0			
20.	Punjab	1.50	1.50	0.5	1.50	1.50	0.1			
21.	Rajasthan	2.40	2.40	1.2	3.00	3.00	0.7			
22.	Sikkim	4.50	4.50	4.1	4.50	4.50	3.4			
23.	Tamil Nadu	70.80	70.80	79.9	70.80	70.80	97.6			
24.	Tripura	16.20	16.20	9.8	16.20	16.20	9.4			

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
17.	Mizoram	12.00	7.60	10.00	10.00	7.60	-
18.	Nagaland	7.50	7.50	10.50	7.50	7.50	-
19.	Orissa	38.70	38.70	3.80	38.70	38.70	-
20.	Punjab	1.50	1.50	0.20	3.00	3.00	-
21.	Rajasthan	3.00	3.00	1.20	3.00	3.00	-
22.	Sikkim	4.50	4.50	2.30	4.50	4.50	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	100.00	129.70	100.00	100.00	-
24.	Tripura	16.20	16.20	10.80	16.20	16.20	-



Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	45.80	45.80	23.6	45.80	45.80	11.3
26.	West Bengal	80.60	80.60	51.8	80.60	80.60	33.7
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	0.30	0.30	0.1	0.30	0.30	0.1
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-
30.	Daman & Diu	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	0.4
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
32.	Pondicherry	2.00	2.00	0.3	2.00	2.00	0.2
	Total	1069.00	998.50	769.20	1116.50	1021.10	657.72

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	45.80	45.80	12.20	45.80	45.80	-
26.	West Bengal	80.60	80.60	30.50	80.60	80.60	-
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.30	0.30	-
29.	Dadra & Nagar Havel	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-
30.	Daman & Diu	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-
31.	Lakshadweep				0.20		
32.	Pondicherry		2.00	2.00	0.30	0.30	2.00
	Total		1119.90	1037.90	634.10	1055.70	972.90

## STATEMENT -II

STATEMENT INDICATING DEMAND (D) ALLOCATION (A) OF RICE (PDS) FROM THE CENTRAL POOL DURING JANUARY TO APRIL, 1994 AND OFFTAKE (O) FROM JANUARY, TO MARCH, 1994

Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	15.00	13.3	15.00	15.00	11.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	0.60	0.5	0.60	0.60	0.3
3.	Assam	20.00	20.00	16.7	20.00	20.00	17.5
4.	Bihar	51.60	51.60	47.0	80.00	51.60	23.5
5.	Delhi	90.00	72.00	67.00	90.00	72.00	47.00
6.	Goa	4.00	3.10	0.6	4.50	3.10	2.5
7.	Gujarat	53.50	53.50	46.0	53.50	53.50	46.0
8.	Haryana	37.37	10.20	9.4	37.37	18.20	8.1

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994				April, 1994			
		D		O		D		O	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	15.00	9.30	15.00	15.00	15.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	0.60	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.60		
3.	Assam	20.00	20.00	29.10	20.00	20.00	20.00		
4.	Bihar	61.60	61.60	42.70	61.60	61.60	61.60		
5.	Delhi	72.00	72.00	39.50	72.00	72.00	72.00		
6.	Goa	4.00	3.10	1.50	4.00	4.00	3.10		
7.	Gujarat	53.50	53.50	34.10	53.50	53.50	53.50		
8.	Haryana	32.37	18.20	9.10	22.37	22.37	10.20		

Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	10.5	10.00	10.00	8.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	20.00	7.4	20.00	20.00	7.4
11.	Karnataka	40.00	25.00	23.3	40.00	25.00	21.8
12.	Kerala	50.00	30.00	22.9	50.00	30.00	21.1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70.00	41.00	37.8	70.00	41.00	30.6
14.	Maharashtra	100.00	80.00	72.0	100.00	80.00	68.2
15.	Manipur	2.70	2.70	0.8	2.70	2.70	1.8
16.	Meghalaya	4.00	4.00	1.9	2.00	2.00	3.3

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.00	11.00	12.50	15.00	11.00	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	20.00	13.00	20.00	20.00	
11.	Karnataka	40.00	30.00	19.00	50.00	30.00	
12.	Kerala.1	50.00	30.00	24.40	50.00	30.00	
13.	Madhya Pradesh6	50.00	41.00	18.00	50.00	41.00	
14.	Maharashtra	100.00	80.00	41.50	100.00	80.00	
15.	Manipur	2.70	2.70	1.00	2.70	2.70	
16.	Meghalaya	2.00	2.00	4.80	2.00	2.00	

Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D (3)	A (4)	O (5)	D (6)	A (7)	O (8)
17.	Mizoram	3.50	3.50	1.1	2.00	1.10	3.9
18.	Nagaland	2.00	2.00	1.8	10.00	10.00	6.5
19.	Orissa	35.00	25.00	24.2	35.00	25.00	20.3
20.	Punjab	20.00	20.00	4.6	20.00	20.00	0.1
21.	Rajasthan	116.50	96.00	93.7	126.50	116.00	81.4
22.	Sikkim	0.60	0.60	0.6	0.60	0.60	0.5
23.	Tamil Nadu	20.00	20.00	27.2	20.00	20.00	26.0
24.	Tripura	1.80	1.80	0.1	3.00	1.80	0.4

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)						
17.	Mizoram	1.10	1.10	1.70	2.00	1.10	
18.	Nagaland	1.20	1.20	3.50	4.00	1.20	
19.	Orissa	35.00	30.00	20.00	35.00	30.00	
20.	Punjab	20.00	20.00	0.40	20.00	20.00	
21.	Rajasthan	146.50	146.50	65.40	146.50	146.50	
22.	Sikkim	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	
23.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	25.00	48.40	30.00	25.00	
24.	Tripura	3.00	1.80	0.30	3.00	1.80	



Sl.	States/Union	January, 1994			February, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	98.80	98.80	79.5	98.80	98.80	31.3
26.	West Bengal	80.00	80.00	74.6	90.00	90.00	65.9
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands						
28.	Chandigarh	3.00	1.80	1.8	3.00	1.80	
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	
30.	Daman & Siu	0.30	0.15		0.30	0.15	
31.	Lakshasweep						
32.	Pondicherry	0.75	0.75		0.75	0.75	
	Total	951.72	789.30	686.30	1005.82	830.90	554.50

Sl.	States/Union	March, 1994			April, 1994		
		D	A	O	D	A	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	98.80	98.80	29.70	98.80	98.80	
26.	West Bengal	90.00	90.00	75.80	90.00	90.00	
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands						
28.	Chandigarh		3.00	1.80		3.00	1.80
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20
30.	Daman & Siu		0.15	0.15		0.30	0.15
31.	Lakshasweep						
32.	Pondicherry		0.75	0.75		0.75	0.75
	Total	960.47	878.60	546.00	974.32	870.60	

## STATEMENT - III

## STATEMENT SHOWING QUANTITY OF SUGAR ALLOCATED TO THE STATES DURING JANUARY, 1994 TO APRIL, 1994

(M. Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Monthly allocation of sugar as levy sugar			(5)
		January, 94*	February and March, 94*	April, 94	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26545	26545	25281	
2.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	259	259	247	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	330	330	314	
4.	Assam	10098	10098	9617	
5.	Bihar	35132	35132	33459	
6.	Chandigarh	391	391	372	
7.	Dadra & Nagar Javeli	54	54	51	
8.	Delhi	10367	10357	9921	

Sl. No.	Territories	Monthly allocation of sugar as levy sugar		
		State/Union January, 94*	February and March, 94*	April, 94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	Goa	525	525	500
10.	Daman	25	25	24
11.	Diu	16	16	15
12.	Gujarat	17004	17004	16194
13.	Haryana	6705	6705	6386
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2120	2120	2019
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	3028	3280	3136
16.	Karnataka	18657	18657	17769
17.	Kerala	12551	12551	11953
18.	Lakshadweep	75	75	71

Sl. No.	Territories	Monthly allocation of sugar as levy sugar		
		State/Union January, 94*	February and March, 94*	April, 94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	Madhya Pradesh	26283	26283	25031
21.	Manipur	729	729	694
22.	Meghalaya	695	695	662
23.	Mizoram	274	274	261
24.	Nagaland	447	447	426
25.	Orissa	13013	13013	12393
26.	Pondicherry	320.2	320.2	305
27.	Karikal	76.7	76.7	73
28.	Mahe	15.7	15.7	15
29.	Yanam	7.4	7.4	7

S. I. No.	Territories	Monthly allocation of sugar as levy sugar		
		State/Union January, 94*	February and March, 94*	April, 94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
30.	Punjab	8342	8342	7146
31.	Rajasthan	17760	17760	16914
32.	Sikkim	173	173	165
33.	Tamil Nadu	23674	23674	22547
34.	Tripura	1051	1051	1001
35.	Uttar Pradesh	55572	55572	52926
36.	West Bengal	27182	27182	25888
	Total	350932	351174	334520

\* Figures of monthly levy sugar allocations during January, 94 to March, 94 are inclusive of 5% ad hic increase allowed since August, 91 to March, 94.

**Push-Pull Rake**

7073. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Push-Pull rake for commuter Services on Bangalore-Mysore Section; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). It has been decided to introduce DMU Push-Pull service on Bangalore—Mysore during 1994-95.

**Sariska Sanctuary**

7074. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the Sariska Sanctuary in March, 1994;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire and the extent of loss suffered;

(c) the number of wild animals perished in this fire; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(b) and (c). The fire was accidental, caused by human error or negligence. Since it was a "Ground Fire", only dry grasses and dead wood were burnt, resulting in a loss of Rs. 7,000/- approximately. No wild animals

are reported to have perished in this fire.

(d) The following steps have been taken to check recurrence of fire incidents in future:

(i) Entire Sariska Project Tiger area has been provided with wireless net-work.

(ii) Eighteen village forest protection committees have been formed to assist the Park management.

(iii) An amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs has been provided for maintaining firelines and watch and ward.

(iv) Passengers travelling in regular State Transport buses plying through the Park are checked at the gates and are not allowed to carry any incendiary and combustible material.

(v) Considering the flow of visitors to the Park and the religious place situated in the core area, ten meter wide strips are cleared on either side of the roads to avoid occurrence of fires.

**Corruption Cases**

7075. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption detected by the Government in the construction department of the Western and Southern Railway separately during 1993-94

(b) whether any enquiry was con-

ducted to investigate the charges of corruption;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the number of officers found guilty and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Six cases of corruption pertaining to the con-

struction department of Western Railway and five cases pertaining to Southern Railway have come to the notice during the year 1993-94 in addition to the preventive checks done.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As a result of investigations done so far action has been initiated against nine delinquent officials (gazetted and non-gazetted) as under:

<i>Railway</i>	<i>DAR action</i>		<i>Administrative action</i>	
	<i>Gaz.</i>	<i>Non- Gaz.</i>	<i>Gaz.</i>	<i>Non Gaz.</i>
Western		1	3	1 2
Southern		-	2	- -

### **Pollution**

7076. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to the industrial and other pollution various districts of Andhra Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The complaints received in the Ministry from various districts in Andhra Pradesh in 1992 and 1993 are as follows:

- (1) Air pollution caused by Pesticide Plants of Voltas Limited at Pattancheru.
- (2) Air pollution caused by cement factories in Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) Pollution in the neighbourhood of Visakhapatnam due to industries.
- (4) Pollution caused by Kathagundam Thermal Power Station, Kathagundam.
- (5) Pollution caused by automobile



workshop on Ring Road, Hyderabad.

- (6) Pollution around Hyderabad city.
- (7) Pollution caused by paper mills at Uppada village.
- (8) Pollution caused by M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited; Visakhapatnam.
- (9) Pollution caused by M/s. Vigheresevana Oil Mills Ltd. at Pumbum, District Prakasam.

(c) The Government called for the received reports from the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board on two complaints. In respect of other complaints, the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board was asked to investigate and take action in accordance with the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution ) Act, 1974. In the case of complaints about pollution from the cement industry the State Government decided to prescribe stricter standards than the Minimal National Standards.

For the industrial estates in Bollaram, Pattancheru and J.D. Metla proposal for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants have been taken-up. The Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has also worked out a time bound programme under which the industries are required to take appropriate measures for pollution control.

### **Railway Development Project**

7077. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Development projects undertaken by the Railways, Zonewise and Statewise during 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch more projects in some States during 1994-95 and the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

a) The following Development Projects were undertaken by the Railways during 1993-94 :-

Railway	Name of Project	Length in Kms.	State
CENTRAL	1. Amravati - Narkher (New Line)	138	Maharashtra
	2. Miraj - Latur (Gauge Conversion)	359	-do-
	3. Daund - Baramati (Gauge Conversion)	42	-do-
EASTERN	1. Jhaptardal - Guskara (Doubling)	15.21	West Bengal
NORTHERN	1. Rewari - Bhatinda (Gauge Conversion)	300	Haryana
	2. Jodhpur - Jaisalmer (Gauge Conversion)	297.44	Rajasthan

Railway	Name of Project	Length in Kms.	State
	3. Lumi - Marwar Gauge Conversion)	72	-do-
N.E.	1. Karpuri Gram - Siho	26.16	Bihar
N.F.	1. Lumding - Dibrugarh including linked branches) (Gauge Conversion)	628	Assam
S.C. Pradesh	1. Poddapalli  Nizamabad (New Line)	- Karimnagar-	177 Andhra
	2. Gajapatnagar - Vizianagar (Doubling)	22	A.P.
WESTERN	1. Phlera - Marwar - Ahemsabad (Gauge Conversion)	572	Rajasthan Gujrat
	2. Neermuch - Ratlam (Gauge Conversion)	135	M.P.

(b) and (c) The following Projects have been included in the Budget 1994-95

Railway	Name of Project	Length	State
Eastern	1. Chandanpur - Gurap (3rd line)	17.24	West Bengal
Northern	1. Udhampur - Srinagar (New Line)	195	J & K
N.E.	1. Gonda - Swami Narain Chhapia (Patch Doubling)	47.08	Uttar Pradesh
Southern	1. Shoranur - Calicut (Doubling)	86	Kerala
S.C.	1. Renigunta - Rachaguneri (Doubling)	16.45	Andhra Pradesh
S.E.	1. Rajatgarh - Nergundi (Doubling)	25 Km	Orissa
	2. Akaltara - Champa (3rd line with OHE)	25.6	M.P.
Western	1. Rajkot - Veraval (Gauge Conversion)	185	Gujarat

The projects to be included in the remaining years of the 8th Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised

### Railway Land

7078. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADAYAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land adjacent to both sides of the Railway tracks available at present;

(b) the estimated hectares of land out of the total which has been taken up for forestry purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cover the remaining land into forestry ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) About 1,09,000 hectare.

(b) and (c) Out of about 50,000 hectare of land which is considered suitable for afforestation about 36,000 hectare of railway land has already been covered. Afforestation programme is to be continued in the coming years till all suitable land is covered.

### Hiring of Property by FCI

7079. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:  
SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3052 on December 21, 1993 and state:

(a) the steps taken so far by FCI to hire alternative accommodation in New Delhi after the expiry of lease deeds;

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

(c) the reasons for not honouring the lease deeds for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India has taken a conscious decision to have its own space in order to vacate hired accommodation. A beginning was being made in this regard by purchasing 5 acres of land from Haryana Urban Development Authority for Central Training Institute in Gurgaon, 11,500 sq. ft. from DDA in Rajendra Palace and 22,000 sq. ft. in Twin Tower Complex at Laxmi Nagar with SCOPE. A proposal is also under consideration to purchase additional space in Twin Tower Complex at Laxmi Nagar.

(c) The Food Corporation of India generally honours the lease deeds. However, certain buildings are still retained by FCI even after the expiry of lease deed because of non-availability of suitable and alternative accommodation. In such cases, the buildings are vacated after the availability of alternative accommodation.

### National Children's Board

7080. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Children's Board set up in 1974, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister is still functioning;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Children's Board first constituted on 3.12.1974 is under reconstitution at present.

The Board was constituted in pursuance of the provisions in National Policy for Children Resolution dated 22.8.74 to provide a national focus and forum for planning, review and coordination of the services to meet the needs of children. The Resolution envisages the National Children's Board with Prime Minister as President and Ministers for Human Resources Development, Finance, Health & Family Welfare, Labour and Minister of State for Education and Culture, Youth & Sports and Women and Child Development as Members, five Minister of State Governments dealing with Child Welfare, two Members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, ten non-officials with experience in Child Welfare, Director, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development are also nominated as members of the Board. Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development acts as Member-Secretary of the Board.

[Translation]

#### **Closure of Sugar Mills**

7081. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sugar mills closed in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the steps taken for their revival in future;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Khalilabad Sugar Mills, Khalilabad, District Basti is lying closed at present in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) It is the responsibility of the sugar factory to commence crushing in the season. However, Government on its part have been announcing its sugar policy each year aimed at improving the economic viability of the sugar factories. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had informed that Khalilabad Sugar Mill could not undertake crushing due to capacity expansion of the plant and financial crisis.

[English]

#### **Integrated Pest Management**

7082. SHRI SOBHANADREES WARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Integrated Pest Management Programme is under implementation ;

(b) the objective of the Programme ;

(c) the number of districts covered under the programme till date state-wise ;

(d) the amount provided to States for implementation of said programme, state-wise ;

(e) the progress made there from till date in each State since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL EN-

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government of India established 26 Central Integrated Pest Management (IMP) Centres in 22 States/UTs. in 1991 for the implementation of IPM. During Eighth Plan special thrust has been given to promote and implement IMP Programme in various crops.

(b) The main objectives of the programme are to enable the farmers to raise healthy crops with minimum use of pesticides;

- adoption of preferential of nonchemical control measures;
- promote safe, judicious and need based use of pesticides; and
- reduction of environmental pollution due to pesticides;

(c) to (e) The State-wise number of districts covered, amount provided and progress made till date are given in the attached Statement

## STATEMENT

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF DISTRICTS COVERED, AMOUNT PROVIDED AND PROGRESS MADE UNDER INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) PROGRAMME UPTO MARCH, 1994

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Distts. covered	Amount provided (lakh Rs.)	Progress under IPM Programme			IPM training (nos. trained)	
				pest Surv. (lakh ha)	Biocontrol agents (in millions)	SMS		
				Release of biocontrol agents (in millions)	Area covered under Augmentation and conservation (Lac ha)		Farmers	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	7.32	1.81	311	0.66	140	820
2.	Assam	14	2.16	0.56	6	-	110	510
3.	Bihar	25	1.40	0.83	6	0.11	11	51
4.	Goa	04	0.35	0.33	6	0.11	11	51
5.	Gujarat	13	1.05	0.95	370	0.86	32	150



S. No.	State/UT	No. of Distts. covered	Amount provided (lakh Rs.)	Progress under IPM Programme			IPM training (nos. trained)	
				pest Surv. (lakh ha)	Release of biocontrol agents (in millions)	Biocontrol Area covered under Augmentation and conservation (Lac ha)	SMS	Farmers
6.	Haryana	9	1.40	1.33	277	0.64	40	200
7.	Himachal Pradesh	03	0.70	0.50	93	0.21	20	100
8.	J & K	07	0.70	0.51	411	0.28	20	100
9.	Karnataka	18	1.77	0.89	115	0.55	69	320
10.	Kerala	14	1.07	0.31	5	-	33	228
11.	M.P.	18	1.75	1.56	235	0.59	47	250
12.	Maharashtra	19	1.42	0.82	84	0.26	50	271
13.	Mizoram	03	0.35	0.085	-	-	9	50
14.	Nagaland	02	0.35	0.225	15	-	11	50

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Distts. covered	Amount provided (lakh Rs.)	Progress under IPM Programme			IPM training (nos. trained)	
				pest Surv. (lakh ha)	Biocontro Release of biocontrol agents (in millions)	Area covered under Augmentation and conservation (Lac ha)	SMS	Farmers
15.	Orissa	13	2.14	0.96	284	0.61	80	420
16.	Punjab	09	1.05	1.01	32	0.11	38	150
17.	Rajasthan	10	0.70	0.97	168	0.34	40	100
18.	Sikkim	02	0.35	0.18	9	0.03	15	15
19.	Tamil Nadu	12	1.77	0.65	5	-	71	320
20.	U.P.	32	2.43	2.00	285	0.53	70	350
21.	W. Bengal	14	1.40	0.81	505	0.76	38	200
Total		242	31.63	17.17	3253	6.61	984	4855

[Translation]

**Agri-Business Consortium**

7083. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH  
SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the place where the Headquarters of Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium is situated;

(b) whether the branches of Consortium have been set up in far flung rural areas so that the small farmers could be benefited;

(c) if so, the names of the States alongwith the number of branches of this Consortium have been set up in rural areas upto March, 1994; and

(d) the number of branches targetted to be set up all over the country by the end of 1996-97?

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) Room No. 125, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No target fixed.

[English]

**Promotion of Sports**

7084. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR

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

(a) whether the Government of Union Territory of Chandigarh provide assistance to various clubs and organisations for promotion of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, scheme-wise?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Territory of Chandigarh Administration has informed that the following amount has been disbursed during the last 3 years to various clubs and organisations for promotion of sports:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
1991-92	Rs. 14,112.00
1992-93	Rs. 80,611.50
1993-94	Rs. 44,885.57
TOTAL	Rs. 1,39,609.07

**Vacancies in Railway Stations in Bihar**

7085. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacan-

cies exist in different railway stations in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Rail Passenger Movement at Hazrat Nizamuddin Station**

7086. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains presently originating from and terminating at Hazrat Nizamuddin Station in Delhi;

(b) whether the rail passenger movement at this station presently exceeds than the passengers envisaged in Master Plan of Delhi 2001;

(c) if so, the reasons for abnormal rise in passenger movement at the said station and whether it has been causing problems of over crowding, pollution and inconvenience to the residents of nearby localities;

(d) if so, whether the Residents Association of Nizamuddin (East) has recently given any memorandum in this regard for reducing the number of outgoing and incoming trains to relieve over-crowding and curbing the pollution in the nearby localities;

(e) if so, the details of the memorandum and the main demands therein; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 16 pairs of Mail/Express trains. In addition 9 EMUs originate and 6 EMUs terminate from/at this station.

(b) Separate projections for individual stations have not been made in the Master Plan 2001.

(c) There has been no abnormal rise considering the fact that Hazrat Nizamuddin has been developed as a new independent passenger terminal.

(d) to (f) Nizamuddin (East), Residents Association and one Shri Sanjeev Kakar have filed writs in Delhi High Court on these issues and the matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

#### **Mangroves**

7087. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to propagate Mangroves which is grown from the sea water at the sea shore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefore; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Government for this purpose during the last three years and for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Government have introduced a scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Conservation and Management of Mangroves in the country. 15 mangrove areas have been so far identified for conservation. The selected mangroves areas include Northern Andaman and Nicobar (Andaman & Nicobar Islands), Sunderbans (West Bengal), Bhitarkanika & Mahanadi Delta (Orissa), Coringa Godavari Delta and Krishna Estuary (Andhra Pradesh), Pichavaram and Point Calimere (Tamilnadu), Goa (Goa), Gulf of Kutch (Gujarat), Coondapur (Karnataka), Vembanad (Kerala) and Achra/Ratnagiri (Maharashtra).

A National Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs has been constituted to advise the Government on appropriate policies for conservation of mangroves, research, training and identification of priority areas. At the State level, Steering Committees have been constituted for formulation and implementation of the management action plans. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for the implementation of management action plans. The activities under the management action plans include survey and demarcation, natural regeneration, afforestation, nursery development, protection measures, education and awareness.

(c) The assistance provided to the State Government under the scheme on Mangroves during the last three years (1991-92 to 1993-94) is Rs. 3.07 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has been allocated for the scheme during the year 1994-95.

[Translation]

#### Food Corporation of India

7088. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the

Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district offices of the Food Corporation of India in Gujarat have been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has protested against this decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Sale of scheduled drugs

7089. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drug Inspectors have ordered the Super Bazar not to sell scheduled drugs to the patients;

(b) whether the Super Bazar has not stopped its sale and also do not mention any batch number and date of expiry on the medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against these irregularities?

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) Scheduled drugs are being sold from Super Bazar medical outlets as per procedure prescribed under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

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

**Alleged Complaints Against the Officials of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

7090. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received some complaints from Joint Action Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan against the senior administrative officials;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have probed into the allegations; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) One of the demands in the 25-point charter of Demands submitted by the Joint Action Committee of Employees Association is the insti-

tution of an enquiry against the Joint Commissioner. Although the demand has not been accepted in the meeting between the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the representatives of the employees, further consideration is being given to this demand.

**Fees Structure in Non Technical Institute**

7091. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued guidelines for regulating admissions and fees in private unaided professional institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines are applicable for the Non-Technical Institutions also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Government have approved Guidelines to be issued as AICTE Regulations under the AICTE Act for regulating admissions and fees for private professional, unaided technical institutions only in accordance with the judgements of the Supreme Court in Unnikrishnan Case.

**Bal Bhawan Society of India**

7092. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

state:

My People" is in the process of installation.

(a) whether the Bal Bhawan Society of India is working according to the objectives set therefor;

[Translation]

**Employees in the Ministry**

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

7093. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) whether there is any planning for improving the infrastructure and general conditions of the said society in near future; and

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of class I, II, III and IV in his Ministry as on 31.12.93;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes; and

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

(c) the time by which the reserved vacancies if any are likely to be filled up?

(b) In order to enhance the creative potential of children in the age group of 5-16 years, various activities in the fields of Creative Arts, Science, Literature, Sports Games etc. are organised through National Workshops, Seminars, Conference etc. Bal Bhawan provides common platform where children interact with each other and also with the Master Craftsmen of the country, Eminent Children's Writers, Experts and Resource Persons form creative and scientific fields.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The number of sanctioned posts of Class I, II, III and IV (now classified as group A, B, C and D) in the Ministry as on 31.12.93 as follows:

Class I :	293	Class II :	634
Class III:	672	Class IV :	336

(c). Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation details are maintained by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) for posts which are filled up under Central Staffing Scheme. Reservations for (OBC) for posts filled up by this Ministry are made as per norms prescribed by the Government of India from time to time. The number of posts manned by SC/ST and OBC officials and the number of reserved posts lying vacant as on 31.12.93 out of the posts for which recruitment action is initiated by this Ministry is as under:

(d) The programmes for the whole year are planned in advance which include National level programmes for children and teachers. the activities of Skating, Printing and Home Management are being strengthened by constructing Skating Rink, establishing a mini Printing Unit and expending Hotel building. A New exhibition - "My Land

	No. of posts filled in			No. of posts vacant		
	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
Class I (Grade A)	28	2	-	-	-	-
Class II (Grade B)	70	7	-	10	10	-
Class III (Grade C)	96	34	-	4	2	-
Class IV (Grade D)	119	19	1	1	-	-



(c) Action has already been initiated for filling up vacant posts of reserved categories and matter taken up with DOPT/Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission/Surplus Cell of DOPT for nomination of suitable candidates. No time limits can however be indicated since in most cases recruitment action is to be taken by agencies mentioned above.

[English]

**Cases Pending under Consumer Protection Act**

7094. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases pending under the Consumer Act as on April 30, 1994, state-wise;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Govern-

ment to clear the backlog and prevent accumulation of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Central Government in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution complies such information on quarterly basis. On the basis of reports received from some of the States/UTs upto 31.12.1993, a statement has been compiled and the same is attached.

(b) The main reasons for backlog are the increasing number of complaints which are being filed in the consumer courts, part time functioning of the District Fora etc.

(c) Many of the State Governments are converting part time District Fora into full time. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 also provides for setting up of additional District Fora in a district depending upon the work load. However, responsibility of setting up of additional District Fora lies with the State Governments.

**STATEMENT**

*Position as on 31.12.1993*

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of cases pending in the consumer courts</i>
Andhra Pradesh	14,435
Arunachal Pradesh	13
Assam	1,404
Goa	248

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of cases pending in the consumer courts</i>
Gujarat	13,403
Haryana	4,647
Himachal Pradesh	1,838
Maharashtra	14,443
Meghalaya	7
Punjab	3,939
Rajasthan	13,681
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	7,060
Tripura	112
Chandigarh	3,262
D & N Haveli	10
Daman & Diu	8
Delhi	8,691
Pondicherry	95

**Bal Bhawan**

7095. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointments and promotions in the Bal Bhawan Society of India are governed under specific recruit-

ment rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these rules have not been followed while making recruitment and promotion in the said society; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The appointment and promotions in Bal Bhawan Society India, New Delhi, are governed under the provisions of the BBSI Service Bye-Laws, the existing Recruitment Rules of BBSI and the instructions issued by the Govt. of India from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Subsidy under Public Distribution System**

7096. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum of subsidy on foodgrains of mass consumption distributed through the PDS during 1993-94;

(b) the break-up of the subsidy between the producer and the consumer; and

(c) the quantum of subsidy for channelisation into the Food Corporation of India in its role as the purchaser from the grower, stockist and distributor to the PDS outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) Food Subsidy is paid to the Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (i) difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their issue price viz. consumer subsidy and (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 5537 crores was released to the Food Corporation of India towards food

subsidy. The food subsidy provided by the Ministry has no subsidy component for producers.

[Translation]

#### **Voluntary Organisations**

7097. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the social, voluntary and religious organisations which have received financial assistance from the Union Government and abroad during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the misuse of funds by some of these organisations during 1993-94;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in various fields is given by the Government through a large number of Ministries/Depts., Details of such grants and complaints received thereon are not maintained centrally. However, the Annual Reports of various Ministries/Deptt. generally contain the details of grants. These Annual Reports are circulated to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament and also placed in Parliament Library. Organisations receiving foreign assistance are reporting their re-

ceipts to the Government under the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. As per latest information available during 1991-92, 4835 organisations have reported receipt of foreign assistance. For earlier years category-wise information was not maintained. In case of specific complaints received regarding misuse of funds by such organisations, the matter is investigated and suitable action taken as per the rules and regulations of the Government.

[English]

### **Pay Scales of Employees of KVS**

7098. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the pay scales of Assistants/Stenographers working in KVS and autonomous/subordinate offices under his Ministry on the analogy of ICMR;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Pay scale of various categories of staff was revised on the basis of the IVth Pay Commission recommendations and orders issued by Government thereon. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has also intimated that no further revision of pay scales for its staff has been decided recently.

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

### **Dharma at Bal Bhawan Society of India**

7099. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Bal Bhawan Society of India have been on "Dharma" from November 18, 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for redressal of their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Following suspension of an employee of Bal Bhawan Society India, New Delhi, w.e.f. 5.11.1993, a small group of employees started Dharma from 18.11.1993 mainly demanding revocation of suspension order. Later they disassociated themselves from the Dharma. At present, all programmes and activities of Bal Bhawan are going on smoothly and attendance is normal.

(c) The Departmental Enquiry, as per provisions in the rules, is being conducted in the case of the suspended employee.

### **Development of a New Pesticide**

7100. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agro Chemicals and Pest Control Department of Delhi University has recently developed a new pesticide to

protect of the crops from Aphids;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government for upgradation of research work in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The University of Delhi has informed that the Agro Chemicals and Pest Control Department of the University has not developed a new pesticide to protect the crops from Aphids.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Ban on Drugs for Sports Persons**

7101. SHRI DATTATRYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed on the Common Policy evolved by the international Olympic Committee at Lausanne against the menace of doping;

(b) whether the agreement provided for any provision to test athletes even when out of international olympic level competition;

(c) whether the Indian Olympic Association suggested any list of drugs to be banned by the International Olympic Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Indian Olympic Association has not suggest any list of banned drugs. However, India is following the recommendations of the International Olympic Committee, who has forwarded a list of prohibited drugs, which is attached as state ment.

**STATEMENT**

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ACEBUTOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)

ACETAZOLAMIDE (DIURETIC)

ALPHAPRODINE (NARCOTIC)

ALERENOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)

AMEEPRAMONE (STIMULANT)

AMEETAMINIL (STIMULANT)

AMILORIDE (DIURTIC)

AMINEPTINE (STIMULANT)

AMIPHENAZOLE (STIMULANT)

AMPHETAMINE (STIMULANT)

ANILERIDINE (NARCOTIC)

ATENOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)

BENDROFLUMETHIAZIDE(DIURETIC)

BENZPHETAMINE (STIMULANT)

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BITOLTEROL (BETA-AGONISTS)	DIMENTAFETAMINE (STIMULANT)
BOLASTERONE (A. STEROID)	DIPIPANONE (NARCOTIC)
BOLDENONE (A. STEROID)	EPHEDRINE (STIMULANT)
BUMETANIDE (DIURETIC)	ETAFEDRINE (STIMULANT)
BUPRENORPHIN (NARCOTIC)	ETAMIAN (STIMULANT)
CAFFEINE (STIMULANT)	ETHACRYNIC ACID (DIURETIC)
CANRENONE (DIURETIC)	ETHOHEPTAZINE (NARCOTIC)
CATHINE (STIMULANT)	ETHYLMORPHIN (NARCOTIC)
CHLORMERODRIN (DIURETIC)	ETILAMFETAMINE (STIMULANT)
CHLORPHENTERMINE (STIMULANT)	FENCAMFAMINE (STIMULANT)
CHLORTALIDONE (DIURETIC)	FENETYLLIN (STIMULANT)
CLENBUTEROL (A. STEROID)	FENPROPOREX (STIMULANT)
CLOBENZOREX (STIMULANT)	FLUOXYMESTERONE (A. STEROID)
CLORPRENALINE (STIMULANT)	FURFENIREX (STIMULANT)
CLOSTEBOL (A. STEROID)	FUROSEMIDE (DIURETIC)
COCAINE (STIMULANT)	HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE (DIURETIC)
CROPROMIDE (STIMULANT)	HYDROCODONE (NARCOTIC)
CROTETHAMIDE (STIMULANT)	HYDROMORPHONE (NARCOTIC)
DEXTROMORAMIDE (NARCOTIC)	LABETOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)
DEXTROPROPOXYPHEN (NARCOTIC)	AND RELATED COMPOUNDS
DIAMORPHIN (NARCOTIC)	LEOPHANOL (NARCOTIC)
DICLOFENAMIDE (DIURETIC)	MECLOFENOXATE (STIMULANT)
DIHYDROCODEINE (NARCOTIC)	MEFENOREX (STIMULANT)

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MERSALYL (DIURETIC)  
 MESOCARBE (STIMULANT)  
 MESTERONE (A. STEROID)  
 METENOLONE (A. STEROID)  
 METHADONE (NARCOTIC)  
 METHAMPHETAMINE (STIMULANT)  
 METHANDIENONE (A. STEROID)  
 METHOKXYPHENAMINE (STIMULANT)  
 METHYLEPHEDRINE (STIMULANT)  
 METHYLPHINIDATE (STIMULANT)  
 METHYLTESTOST (A. STEROID)  
 METOPROLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)  
 MORAZONE (STIMULANT)  
 MORPHIN (NARCOTIC)  
 NADOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)  
 NALBUPHINE (NARCOTIC)  
 NANDROLONE (A. STEROID)  
 NEKETHAMIDE (STIMULANT)  
 NORETHANDROLONE (A. STEROID)  
 ORAL TURINABOL (A. STEROID)  
 ORCIPRENALINE (BETA-AGONISTS)  
 OXANDROLONE (A. STEROID)  
 OXOMORPHIN (NARCOTIC)

OXPRENOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)  
 OXYCODONE (NARCOTIC)  
 OXYMESTERONE (A. STEROID)  
 OXYMETHADONE (A. STEROID)  
 PEMOLINE (STIMULANT)  
 PENTAZOCINE (NARCOTIC)  
 PENTETRAZOL (STIMULANT)  
 PETHIDINE (NARCOTIC)  
 PHENAZOCINE (NARCOTIC)  
 PHENDIMETRAZINE (STIMULANT)  
 PHENTERMINE (STIMULANT)  
 PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE (STIMULANT)  
 PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE (STIMULANT)  
 PINDOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)  
 PIRADROL (STIMULANT)  
 PROLINTANE (STIMULANT)  
 PROPANOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)  
 PSDEUDOEPHEDRINE (STIMULANT)  
 PYROALERONE (STIMULANT)  
 RIMITEROL (BETA-AGONISTS)  
 SALBUTAMOL (BETA-AGONISTS)  
 SOTALOL (BETA-BLOCKER)

SPIROLACTONE (DIURETIC)  
 STANOZOLOL (A. STEROID)  
 STRYCHNINE (STIMULANT)  
 TERBUTALINE (BETA-AGONISTS)  
 TESTOSTERONE (A. STEROID)  
 TIMOLOL (BETA-BLOCKER)  
 TRIAMTERONE (DIURETIC)  
 TRIMEPERIDINE (NARCOTIC)

**Demands of Kendriya Vidyalaya  
Sangathan Employees**

7102. DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA :

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

(a) whether the Government have recently received representations from some Member of Parliaments on behalf of Joint Action Committee of KVS' Associations of employees about their agitation for acceptance of their demands;

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

(c) the action, if any 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The enclosed statement

briefly indicates the demands made by the Joint Action Committee which have been accepted.

***Demands Accepted:***

- 1 Recent recruitment of PRTs, TGTs etc. and their postings.
- 2 Declaration of select panels regarding direct recruitment before issuing posing orders;
- 3 Filling up of vacancies in Headquarters Office of KVS and Regional Offices as early as possible with a target schedule;
- 4 Transferring out of the entitled employees serving in North-East Region on completion of tenure;
- 5 Formation of grievance cells in Headquarters as well as Regional Offices;
- 6 Reduction in duty hours of Chowkidars subject to concurrence by Finance.
- 7 Counting of ad-hoc service for promotion to higher post as per the Department of Personnel & Training instructions.
- 8 Consideration of willingness while posting out the teachers rendered 'surplus' against sanctioned strength in a Vidyalaya;
- 9 Rationalisation of Group Insurance Scheme as applicable to the employees of Central Government;
- 10 Review of recruitment rules for the post of Audit Officer;



- 11 Conducting work-study for Headquarters, KVS and Regional Offices to reassess the staff requirement;
- 12 Construction of additional staff quarters for the KVS Headquarters and Regional Office staff wherever the land is available;
- 13 Discontinuing the policy of appointment of teachers on adhoc/part-time basis. BOG has now approved the appointment of teachers against leave/short term vacancies with full wages on contractual basis;
- 14 Re-orientation of existing system of appointment of AMAS;
- 15 Convening of Joint Consultative Machinery meeting and expediting the progress of implementing the decisions taken in JCM;
- 16 Grant of over-time allowance to Group 'D' employees wherever permissible as per the entitlement.

#### **N M R Technique**

7103. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Physics Department of Delhi University has developed a super conductivity Magnet to produce a very high magnetic field in NMR techniques to diagnose disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise the said technique?

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

#### **Kerala and Mangala Express**

7104. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the running time of the Kerala and Mangala Expresses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Awards to Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees**

7105. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan grants extension of service for two years to the award winning employees of the Sangathan after retirement;

(b) if so, the names of categories which are covered under this scheme;

(c) the details of the persons granted

such extension in the Divisional Office of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in Bhopal; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir. There is a provision for grant of extension of service beyond the age of retirement to national awardee teachers as well as others on merits.

(c) and (d) Dr. K.K. Jha, Assistant Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Regional Office, Bhopal was granted extension with the approval of the competent authority for the period from 01.12.92 to 30.09.93.

### **Super Bazar**

7106. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the RTE food being supplied by the Super Bazar to Delhi Social Welfare Department is not as per the tender specification;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) number of times the samples of the food supplied to the Delhi Social Welfare Department were laboratory checked dur-

ing the last 12 months giving the results thereof per 100 gram contents;

(d) whether the stocks supplied to the Delhi Social Welfare Department are not entered in the stock and sale of the Super Bazar;

(e) if so, whether the sales of these items are shown as per normal procedure of the Super Bazar; and

(f) if not, the reasons for deviation from the established procedure?

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) Does not arise.

(c) Social Welfare Department, Government of National Capital Region of Delhi has informed that 11 times samples of biscuits supplied by Super Bazar were lifted from the supply points/anganwadi centres during the course of inspections and were got tested from the Food Testing Laboratories of the Ministries of Human Resource Development/Welfare. 2 samples were not found to be satisfactory because of the hard texture.

(d) to (f) Super Bazar has reported that it is a normal procedure that when a customer has given confirmed order for a particular item, the supplier is advised to deliver the goods directly to the customer at the specified place. The sales of these items are shown in the Groceries and Toiletries Department of Connaught place branch.

**Consumer Courts**

7107. DR. LAMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA :  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA) :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) the number of consumers courts  
in the country at present state-wise; and

(b) whether the Government pro-  
pose to provide financial assistance to states

for providing necessary infrastructure to  
these courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUM-  
ER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-  
TRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN,  
AHMED)

(a) As per information available with  
the central Government 31 Consumer Dis-  
putes Redressal Commission and 455 Dis-  
trict Fora are functioning in the country. The  
state-wise position regarding District Fora is  
indicated below :

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1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	23
4.	Gujarat	20
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Goa	2
7.	Haryana	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Karnataka	20
10.	Kerala	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	45
12.	Maharashtra	31
13.	Manipur	8
14.	Meghalaya	5

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15.	Mizoram	3
16.	Nagaland	7
17.	Orissa	13
18.	Punjab	12
19.	Rajasthan	30
20.	Sikkim	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	23
22.	Tripura	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	63
24.	West Bengal	17
25.	A & N Islands	2
26.	Chandigarh	1
27.	D & N Haveli	1
28.	Delhi	2
29.	Daman and Diu	2
30.	Lakshadweep	1
31.	Pondicherry	1

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The Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) No, Sir.

**Quality Control of Mild Steel Pipes**

7108. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUP-

PLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "BIS fails to pass the quality control test" appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated April 4, 1994;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the measures being taken to ensure quality control of galvanised steel pipes?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The ISI-Certification of galvanised Mild Steel Tubes of prescribed specifications is compulsory under the mild steel tubes (Quality Control) Order, 1978 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The responsibility for enforcement of (Quality Control) Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act etc. primarily lies with the Govts. of States/Union Territories. The Govt. of India has been urging the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time for ensuring strict enforcement of the Quality Control Orders. The Bureau of Indian Standards takes appropriate action, including conducting of raids, whenever instances of misuse of ISI mark come to its notice. The Bureau also carries out surveillance of the performance of its licensees and the quality of their goods as prescribed under the Certification Marks Scheme.

**12.00 hrs.**

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Today the swearing in ceremony of Shri Nelson Mandela is going to take place in South Africa and the leader of the House, the leader of the Opposition and the leaders of the political parties should express their views properly in an

orderly manner and should congratulate him. Therefore, the time suggested for this purpose is 4.00 P.M. today itself. You should be present in the house at the appointed time to express your views. It is to be done in both the Houses.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, the prices of sugar are increasing in the country and the consumer price of sugar, now is 15 Rs. per kg. Besides it there is disorder in the distribution of free release quota of sugar. The sugarcane growers, especially in Uttar Pradesh are facing problems and the Government has started importing sugar to overcome this problem.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government through you that the details, of the problem alongwith the remedial steps should be stated by the Government so that if need be, it can be discussed in the House.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission is that a few days back when the issue of sugar was raised, the hon. Minister had stated that they were not importing sugar while the present situation is that the sugar is being imported through the Government agencies, M.M.T.C. and S.T.C. and these are taking 2 per cent commission just for nothing. People say that the sugar being imported from Pakistan is not consumable. The Government is importing sugar temporarily and if the present situation goes on then neither the prices will fall nor will it be available to the people. The sugar imported from outside is 410 Dollars per tonne and in any case here its price will not be less than 13.50 rupees per kg. The production of sugar this year is 12 lakh tonne less. Therefore, the adhoc sugar import policy of the Government will put the consumers in diffi-

culty and the country will lose 1000 crore rupees of foreign exchange. Therefore this issue should be discussed in the House before the Monsoon Session as to how much sugar is going to be imported and at what price? Full details should be given regarding the price of sugar in the public distribution system.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Is the Government interested in saying something?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : The Government will make a statement on it tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, towards a serious situation. Tehri Dam is under construction. The satellite pictures of it, released by the remote sensing agency for the news papers of Hyderabad, shows that there are 71 cracks in the water catchment area which are significant signs of land erosion, under these circumstances the construction work of the dam should be given a second thought.

Mr. Speaker Sir, you might be aware of it that since its foundation work this project has been disputed. The whole of the Himalayan Range is an earthquake prone area and the design of it has been an apple of discord since it was prepared on the basis of some assumptions 'as sufficient data were not available at that time and the seismologists of the whole world raised frigers at it and voiced against it and warned in advance that the design of this dam is not prepared

properly. This area is not suitable for construction of a dam and the Government ignored their opinions. The Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Environment has said in its report :

[*English*]

" Therefore, taking into consideration the geological and seismic setting, the risks and hazards ecological and social impacts accompanying the project; the costs and benefits expected;.....

MR. SPEAKER: What are you quoting?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am quoting from the Report of Environmental Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Environment with your permission.

*"... and after a careful examination of the information and data available, the Committee has come to the unanimous conclusion that the Tehri Dam Project, as proposed, should not be taken up as it does not merit environmental clearance."*

[*Translation*]

Then there came an earthquake in Uttarkashi, Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna went on hunger strike and the hon. Prime Minister at the Intervention of Shri George Fernandes had assured that the opinion of the people directly connected with it, will also be taken into account but unfortunately no opinion was sought and now it is said that the Cabinet Committee has cleared this project. We would like to remind the note prepared for the hon. Prime Minister in which the dangers from the dam were mentioned and it was said in it that it would sent flutters of panic in Rishikesh, Haridwar, Bijnor, Hapur even upto Bulandshahar and the preventive

measures taken to check it are juse inadequate.

At last I would like to submit that the velocity potential of earthquake for this area has been estimated as 6 on reactor scale while it will be more than 8. In that condition the whole dam would be destroyed and the situation would be worse. The design prepared of the peak ground acceleration is .22 G and if it is measured on reactor scale on the magnitude that this peak ground acceleration will come to 1 G. The Cabinet has cleared it under these terrible circumstances, this is in talks these days. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that the latest information about it should be given and no decision should be taken in isolation i.e. without considering the related environmental aspects. It is concerned with the Ministry of Energy and Shri Naidu is present here. We would like the Government to give a statement in the wake of the 71 slits snapped in the satellite imagery, so that the apprehension in the minds of the people can be removed...  
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRINIRMAL KANTICHATTERJEE (DumDum): Sir, this is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not ask a question on this? What stops you from asking a question?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: it is not a matter of question, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : So, at the last moment, you want to raise it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I think, the Government should come out with a statement (*Interruptions*) It is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can under or stand that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has made a thorough presentation. Therefore, the request to the Government, through you, is that the Government should come out with a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well , I do think that if the people are going with the impression that there are cracks, on that point if the Minister wants to inform the House and the people, he can do so.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, you can make a written statement and give it, instead of imprompt replying to this. You consider it properly and make a statement tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Mardras Central): Sir , the Petroleum Minister has not allotted any funds for the much publicised Southern Gas Grid either in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry or in the Annual Budget of oil companies. The Centre has deprived all the five States of Southern States. The hon. Minister for Petroleum, Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma has given assurance both inside and outside Parlia-

ment that the Government would soon set up Southern Gas Grid. The assurance remains on paper for the last two years. The Minister is assuring Iranian and Oman gas for the Southern Gas Grid. The irony of the assurance of the Minister is that the Oman gas costs five times more than the domestic gas when it is supplied in India. There has not been any agreement between India and Oman on the price of gas to be supplied by Oman. Iran gas project has not yet been taken up. There is no agreement even on funding the feasibility study. Hence the people of South India will never get the much publicised Southern Gas Grid. For South India in the regional language we used to call it *pattai namam* it is three stripes for *tilak*. So South India has got this *Pattai namam*.

Hence I demand from the hon. Petroleum Minister that the HBJ pipeline carrying gas from the Bombay High to North India be diverted to the Southern States. North India which is already sitting on coal belt, does not require the gas for power generation. South has no coal stocks and has also exhausted all the hydel power generation potential. Hence I once again urge the Minister, if not diverting this, to consider the possibility of expediting the Southern Gas Grid Project.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. However, when a matter is raised time and again in the House, it appears as if it is being repeated.

MR. SPEAKER : Such matters can also be raised through a Notice of Question.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Sir, it is true. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that there are still many cases which occurred during 1984 riots and which have not been registered by the police.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate our ex-Member of Parliament and present Chief Minister of Delhi, Shri Madan Lal Khurana. He took up the issue of 1984 riots in Delhi personally and through the Governor got those cases registered with the police. These cases could not be registered by the CBI during the last nine years.

Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice that four such affidavits, in which the names of the persons participating in the mob-violence were given, were sent to Janakpuri Police Station for registration but only one diluted affidavit among them was registered and other three affidavits were ignored. One of the unregistered affidavits was of Anwar Kaur, whose husband and children were killed in those riots. This case is, however, still to be registered.

In this connection, I would request the hon. Home Minister that as now the Lt. Governor of Delhi has given a go ahead to Delhi Police to register the cases. Therefore, the investigations should be completed within three months as widows and other affected people have been waiting for justice for the last nine years. This massacre was more dreadful than the massacre of Jalianwala Bagh and 1962 Indo-China war. More than two and half crore Sikhs throughout the world are waiting for justice.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that one particular case has been pending with the hon. Home



Minister for the last three years. A chargesheet has already been filed by CBI under Section 153 of IPC for leading the mob during the riots but the hon. Minister has not cleared the case so far. If the case is rejected under Section 153 of IPC, another case should be filed under Section 302 of IPC charging them with murder.

The hon. Home Minister had assured in the House that reports of the all seven Commissions would be laid on the Table of the House. Even in 1993, Shri Rajesh Pilot, had said that the Government would lay the reports of all the Commissions on the Table of the House but it is surprising that the report of Jain-Agrawal Committee, in which there were charges of dereliction of duty and negligence of duty against the police officers, has not been laid on the Table of the House so far. I would like to remind the Government and particularly, the hon. Home Minister that despite several assurances, the reports of all the seven commissions in which statements of Director General of Police and former Judges have been recorded, have not been presented before the House. I would request that the hon. Home Minister has given an assurance

[*English*]

that Report should be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

This will satisfy the people that in this land of Gandhi the victims of riots would get justice.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, despite the fact that this

matter has been raised elsewhere, the clarification given by the Government has neither satisfied us nor the public at large. I am referring to the question of deferment of the test flight of Prithvi. This has been done under the letter written by the Prime Minister's Office to DRDO, it has been stated that this has been done under pressure from the American Government. This was the position before the visit of our Prime Minister to that country. Now, a denial has come about the closure of this project but the report that was given is that it is being deferred. The Government has not given any clarification. I do not know why the Government is behaving in a manner which is creating confusion.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it has come on television.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Correct answers have not been given.

MR. SPEAKER: They have said that no letter was written to defer it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: They have said that no letter was written to close it down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Are we to go by television or newspaper reports. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Government should clarify it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a statement which has come from the Government officers. This report appeared in the newspaper and the Government has replied to it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir,

this is a matter of grave concern. This is a matter concerning the security of our country. Should we depend on the newspapers for the Prime Minister's response? When the House is in Session is it not the Government's duty to make a *suo motu* statement that such a report has been published falsely and tell us the real situation? Should we depend on the television and newspaper reports?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why cannot the Government come out with a categorical statement in this regard?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Sir, instead of making a categorical statement the Government is sitting quietly.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has projected the issue in a proper manner. It does not require any explanation from other Members. When four of you are standing and talking, there is confusion and nothing is going on record. Why don't you follow the rules, please? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Government should clarify.

SHRI ANA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, the thirteenth test flight of the medium range surface-to-surface missile "Prithvi" has been reportedly postponed. It is said that the crucial user trial scheduled for May 14th has been put off in view of the Prime Minister's visit to U.S.A. The delay has jeopardised the deployment of missiles along India's western border later this year. Shri

Prabhakar Menon, Joint Secretary in Prime Minister's Office in a letter sent to Dr. Kalam, Scientific Advisor to *Rakshamantri* said that "Prithvi" test flights may be deferred in view of the Prime Minister's visit to U.S.A. next week end. The crucial test flight was to be conducted by army personnel and involves massive preparations.

I appeal to the Government of India, through you Sir, that they should make a statement in the House.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): This matter did appear in the newspapers. It was officially clarified by a statement from the spokesman of the PMO that no such action has been taken by the Government. *(Interruption)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about that letter?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I must be allowed to complete my statement.

But in view of the anxiety which the hon. Members are expressing... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions) \**

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I will collect the information, probably, from the Government and in consultation with you Sir, if necessary, we will make a statement.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When ?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We will consult the Speaker and as directed by him we will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that it has been raised on the floor of the House, maybe tomorrow, you should make a statement.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, You have done well by directing the hon. Minister to make a statement. It must be made clear whether Prime Minister's Secretariat had written any such letter in this regard or not? Just denying the allegation is not sufficient. It is said that such and such officers have written the letter. Sir, the officers cannot deny it themselves but the Government will have to make the position clear. Therefore a comprehensive statement should be made by the hon. Minister.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): The Charge d'affairs has written a letter which is being dubbed as non-paper. The statement must cover all aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: You people go by your own discretion. Are you the only person allowed to speak and not others?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*) \*

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the Government to study the statements made by Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee carefully and respond to those statements only.

(*INTERRUPTIONS*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do understand that the Prime Minister of India, who is the Prime Leader of the country, is going to another country. At such a moment, we are discussing something appearing in the newspapers. We have a right to discuss it. You are well within your rights to discuss it. But let us not do it in such a fashion that it become not productive but it just derails everything.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government should have *suo motu* come forward and refuted this statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, what I am saying is that the Leaders of the House have been very very responsible. We appreciate it. At the same time let us not handle it in such a fashion that it becomes a frivolous issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would say that every statement which is recorded will be considered, studied and then responded to by the Government. Your statement also.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): It is not a question of my statement. A question was raised.

MR. SPEAKER : You will feel very

mush hurt if I say that you are doing it very lightly.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What I am trying to submit is that what Shri Nitish Kumar said...

MR. SPEAKER: Let Mr. Nitish Kumar speak for himself. You need not speak for him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? I do not understand why do you take pride in such things.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Let this issue be clarified also.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He has written a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nitish Kumar, I have been allowing you to raise matter in a substantial fashion. You should not waste your time and energy on a trifling matter in a trifling manner.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, even if you won't allow me, I shall be thankful to you. your ruling is to be honoured. But , Sir it is against our national pride when an American official says that we need not go there.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : The only thing that I am trying to tell you, is that don't try to trifle that issue. This is not really a responsible manner in which you are talking on the floor of this House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to submit one thing on this issue when a statement will be made by the hon. Minister,

there should be mention of a negative list which would indicate the items on which there will be no compromise. We know what they would discuss there but we must also know, what they would not discuss there.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You had been in the Government. You know how the discussions and negotiations take place?

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Such as Prithvi project will not be capped and Agni missile project will not be disbanded. These are some of the illustrations for the negative list.

Sir, I am again raising a matter which was also raised about one and half year back when World Cup Cricket Match series was being held. It is related to Doordarshan I am sorry to say that once again, the television transmission rights of the World Cricket Cup, 1996 is being given to an American Company and Board of Control for Cricket in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, etc. are responsible for that.

Sir, I feel very concerned that on the one hand we have already been reeling under the dominance of foreign television and radio and on the other hand, our own people are working against Doordarshan and trying to disrepute it. Sir, this is becoming intolerable and it should be avoided.

The World Cup, 1996 matches will be played in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is a small country and it is already beset with its own problems. However, the State owned Television is making arrangement to telecast these matches in that Country whereas it is being argued that our Doordarshan is not capable to carry on this responsibility. That is why, today there is lot of pressure on Doordarshan. The Government has not intervened in the matter to the extent it ought to. Therefore, we would like to know from the Government what will be

the responsibility of Doordarshan in World Cup, 1996? In this connection, the House must be taken into confidence.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have been writing to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting saying that the Doordarshan should also telecast World Cup Football Matches because it is a very very popular game. We are not playing in the final. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev will, I am sure, support me that in the rural area particularly in some cities, in the urban area, there may be cable T.V; they can see it there is a lot of interest in seeing this match. T.V. is available in every village but not cable T.V. Therefore, I had made a request to him by a letter that please make arrangement for showing this match. But there is conspicuous silence on the part of the Government, from Prime Minister, this *mounibaba* attitude is percolating to everybody. This is the trouble. Nobody responds to anything, nobody takes a decision.

[*Translation*]

Do something for the people. There is no harm in matching games instead of dance and songs.

[*English*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (PALI) :  
Rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I think half -an-hour is over. Shri Guman Mal Lodha, you can speak tomorrow.

12.31 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras for 1992-93 alongwith a statement showing reasons for delay in lay-**

**ing these papers etc.**

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) ON BEHALF OF SHRI KAMAL NATH: I beg to lay on the table:

(1) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the Year 1992-93 alongwith audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1992-93.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Pleced in Library see No. LT-5863/94]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1991-92.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in library see No. LT 5864/

94]

**Notifications under Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976 and Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) ON BEHALF OF SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 314(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1994 under subsection (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library see No. LT 5865/94]

(2) A Copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and other Posts) Amendments Regulations, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. BIS/EC/REG/9 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1994 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 5866/94]

**Report of the comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (No 4 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993 (Revenue Receipts- Indirect Taxes etc.)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) I BEG ON THE TABLE :

(1) A copy each of the following

Reports (Hindi and English version) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (No. 4 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993 (Revenue Receipts- Indirect Taxes).

[Place in Library See No. LT-5867/94]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India -Union Government (No. 7 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993 (Post and Telecommunications).

[Placed in Library See No. LT - 5868/94]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India -Union Government (No. 10 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993, (Railways).

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5869/94]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India -Union Government (No. 1 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993 (Civil)

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5870/94]

(v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India -Union Government (No. 5 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993 (Revenue Receipts- Direct Taxes)

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5871/94]

(vi) Report of the Comptroller and

Auditor General of India -Union Government (No. 6 of 1994) for the year ended the 31st March, 1993 (Scientific Departments)

[Placed in Library See no. LT-5873/94]

- (2) A copy of the Union Government, Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1992-93 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5874/94]

- (3) A Copy of the Union Government, Finance Accounts for the year 1992-93 (Hindi and English versions).

[Place in Library See No. LT-5874/94]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for 1992-93, alongwith a statement for delays in laying these papers etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Management, Calcutta for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library see No. LT 5875/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the Year 1992-93.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-5896/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Bombay for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering Bombay for the year 1992-93,

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No LT-5887/94]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library See No LT - 5878/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhavan Society India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhavan Society India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bal Bhavan Society India, New Delhi, for the Year 1992-93.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library see No. LT 5879/94]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year
- 1992-93.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT 5880/94]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of apprenticeship training (Western Region), Bombay, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts .
- (ii) A copy of the review ( Hindi and English versions ) by the Government on the working of the Board of apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Bombay, for the year 1992-93.
- (14) Statement ( Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library See No LT 5881/94]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the Year 1992-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1992-93.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library See. No. LT 5882/94]
- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts



*Matters Under Rule 377*

lay on the **Table two Bills passed by Rajya Sabha on the 5th May, 1994:**

- (Hindi and English versions of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- (1) The Anti Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
- (2) The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

[Placed in Library see No. LT 5883/94]

**12.34 hrs.:**

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

**Twelfth Report and Minutes**

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on the Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution 1992 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Minutes of Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

**12.34 ½ hrs.**

STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
COMMERCE

**Fifth Report**

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Department of Commerce.

**12.35 hrs.**

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

**12.33 hrs.**

MESSAGES FORM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 1994, which has been passed the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May 1994."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, 1994 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May 1994."

**12.33 ½ hrs.**

[English]

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I also

- (i) **Need for Early Implementation of scheme for providing drinking water for miners in Singareni**

[Sh. A. Indrakaran Reddy]

**collieries in Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY (Adilabad): In Adilabad Andhra Pradesh, Bellampalli and surrounding villages like Mandmarry and Ramakrishna Puram Sri Rampur have about three to four lakh coal mine workers belong to Singareni collieries besides large number of people belonging to Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. Every year, summer months become a nightmare for these people due to shortage of drinking water. The water, they get even otherwise, is very unhygienic as the area comprises of coal mines. The underground water is not fit for drinking. There is a long pending demand from the people to implement a scheme to provide drinking water from river Godavari. This scheme of Government for providing drinking water in Singareni collieries will cost about crores of rupees.

I, therefore urge upon The Union Government to ensure that Singareni colliery authorities contribute financially to Andhra Pradesh Government so that the above drinking water scheme is implemented at the earliest. Needless to mention that large number of Singareni colliery workers will benefit from the scheme.

**(ii) Need to provide Financial Assistance to HMT so as to enable it to tide over its Financial Difficulties**

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): The Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Bangalore inaugurated 42 years ago by the late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was considered "JEWEL OF THE NATION". HMT over the last four decades has contributed immensely to the nation building. It is the nodal industry for many sectors like Defence, Aerospace, Railways, Automobile, General Engineer-

ing and so on. Its products include machine tools, watches, lamps, bearings, tractors, printing machines, etc.

Unfortunately, during the last two years, HMT has suffered immensely due to lack of proper management and the Government decisions in the past and present. HMT has reached an all time record loss of Rs. 110 crores as on 28.2.94. This is a very serious matter as it is affecting sizeable number of employees and 26,000 families. All branches are running under loss.

I therefore, urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to revamp HMT and to allow another three years to it to gear up with financial support by way of Grants and soft-loan for working capital.

**(iii) Re: Need to Sanction Funds to increase the telecastpower of Chhota Udaipur Doordarshan Kendra in the Current Year**

[Translation]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA (Chhota Udaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objective of setting up a Doordarshan Kendra with a low power transmitter at Chhota Udaipur town in Gujarat during the time of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was that the people of this tribal area may be benefited by useful knowledgeable and instructive programmes of Doordarshan. But it is very distressing that right from the time of its setting up of this Doordarshan Kendra it is not working properly and the telecast is not upto the mark due to some technical faults. This Doordarshan Kendra is situated in tribal hill area.

Under the Rural Broad casting Scheme all the panchayats and the schools have been provided with television sets but the local people are not able to take benefit of this facility in the absence of proper telecasting arrangements. This issue is being frequently raised by the local people and

[Sh. N.J. Rathva]

Member of the Legislative Assembly from that area that the capacity of Doordarshan Kendra may be augmented so that the people of this area may be able to view to programmes telecast by the Kendra and get benefit of the T.V. sets provided by the Government to the Panchayats and Schools under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme.

In such a situation I urge the Central Government that the Capacity of the Chhota Udaipur Doordarshan Kendra should be enhanced and funds for the purpose should be provided and this task should be completed during this year only.

**(iv) Need to Sanction the four projects of Rajasthan Government pending with central Government to solve drinking Water Problem in the State.**

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is in the grip of severe drought situation. The State Government is trying to combat this crisis with its all limited resources. In all the 11 desert districts of Rajasthan the problem of drinking water is becoming more and more acute. With the onset of summer season, the entire State is facing the drinking water crisis. In order to solve the acute drinking water problem the Rajasthan Government has submitted four projects, costing about Rs. 1645 crores to the Central Government for its approval. The Central Government is requested to sanction these projects immediately so that the work may be undertaken on them.

**(v) Need to Provide Adequate Railway containers for the Benefit of Trading Community of Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Sir, the famous city of Moradabad which is known as 'Brass City of India' has an annual turnover of over Rs. 700 crores. This amount is earned in the form of foreign exchange. But it is very regrettable that the container depot at Moradabad has a very limited capacity. The traders of the city have been demanding that a Railway siding should be provided at Moradabad for the benefit of more than 650 exporters of the city. If it would be not only Indian Railways will earn more revenue in the form of train fare but the traders will also get relief.

About 10,000 containers are transported through Moradabad but due to shortage of space at the container depot at Moradabad loading and unloading of only 40 to 50 containers per month can be handled here. Since the Inland container depot is connected with road transport the exporters of this city do not rely on transport companies. It is for this reason that this container depot has not been a success. N.P. The Central Government is, therefore, requested to take immediate and effective steps to provide more Railway containers to take care of the interests of the traders of Moradabad.

**(vi) Need to Provide Reservation for Muslims in Government Services for their Development.**

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Sir, the provision of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the recent provision of 27 per cent reservation to the other

[Sh. Mohammed Ali Ashraf Fatmi]

Backward classes for providing social justice and for their development have been very fruitful and it will remain so in future and it is right also. It is a well known fact that the Muslims constitute more than 15 per cent of population of India, but their condition is far more miserable than that of the above said castes. As these people do not enjoy the facility of reservation, they are facing deterioration in their social, economic and educational status. These people have been earning their livelihood on the basis of their skill in handicrafts. Their status on the society has gone down considerably. They have inadequate representation in government services.

With a view to ensure the development of this community the Central Government should provide reservation for them in the Government services in proportion to their population and in case a Constitution Amendment is necessary to achieve that end, the Central Government should go for it. Other hon. Members will also support this venture.

**(vii) Need to solve the Problems of Civil Employees working Under defence services.**

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : I like to draw the attention of the Government to the long-standing problem of the civil employees working in Defence Department. The civil employees in defence have to work as drivers, clerks, camp guards, cleaners, cooks and safaiwalas. They have been employed through the Employment Exchange. But the problem is that whenever there comes the question of statutory entitlements of these employees, the au-

thority follows civil rules and in question of punishment, they are referred to Army Act, 1950. This dual nature of administration of civil and Army rules in the civil employees has caused them hardship. A uniform service condition may be made applicable to them.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter and to take immediate necessary steps to solve the problems.

SHRINIRMAL KANTICATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : Sir, this is quite interesting and you must be knowing this. There is reward in terms of civil rules and punishment in terms of defence rules. Sir, you were in the Ministry of Defence at one time. So, you should be able to tell them to standardise or rationalise.

**(viii) Need to set up a Malaria Research Institute at Rourkela in Orissa**

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundergarh) : It is a matter of great concern that Malaria continues to pose a threat to the people living in the remote parts of our Country. The states of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar have become more vulnerable to Malaria and many death cases are reported in this regard. The tribals in these States fall an easy prey to this disease. The reasons for this resurgence of Malaria are the unhygienic condition of the village surroundings and the ongoing construction activities in the area resulting the stagnation in the flow of water getting polluted leading to the breeding of mosquitoes. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has not been able to produce satisfactory results.

Unless immediate steps are taken to

[Kumari Farida Topno]

eradicate Malaria menace, the people of these States, particularly the tribals living in far flung areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya will face serious problems, as medical assistance is yet to reach those remote areas. The Sundargarh District in Orissa has been a Malaria prone area. I request the Central Government to establish a Malaria Research Institute at Rourkela.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up item no. 11.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make one submission to the House that Copyright Bill, which was introduced in this House in 1992 and which was referred to the Joint Select Committee, has now been received alongwith the report of the Joint Select Committee. The Government proposes to accept most of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee Report. There is some urgency in this matter. Sir, I am sorry that this was not brought to your notice or to the notice of the Lok Sabha Secretariat earlier. But, if the House and you, Sir, show some indulgence, then we can take up this Copyright Bill as the first item and after that we can take up Rubber (Amendment) Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the wish of the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Copyright Bill was referred to the Joint Select Committee

and the Joint Select Committee has given its recommendations. And it appears that the Government is in a mood to accept many of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. In view of that, will it be all right if it is take up now?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Where is the report of the Joint Select Committee? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, thus the order of the agenda changes every day (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we have come with the preparation for an other Bill. Please this should not be allowed. Yesterday also the same thing was done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Yesterday also an important Bill was withdrawn. Daily you want to run the House according to your own whims... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : So far as introduction of this Bill is concerned, we have not been gone through the Bill as yet.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This Bill had already been introduced in the House and it was referred to the Joint Select Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We have not received its report as yet.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Report is already circulated.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : The report has already been circulated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the report of joint Select Committee and there will be lot of problems in the presentation of report today. Had it been included in the List of Business and proper notice was given, Members might have come with full preparation.

[*English*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : The House should not be taken so lightly.

MR. SPEAKER : It is just putting that before you. It is for the confidence of the House.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : In case the Members feel so strongly that the Rubber (Amendment) Bill should be taken first, than let it be taken as the second item after the Rubber (Amendment) Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This should be scheduled for tomorrow so that we may come with full preparation... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : My endeavour is to introduce other important matter in the House on which you may be able to discuss. In case you feel so strongly that the Rubber (Amendment) Bill should be taken first, then we will take their Bill. This Bill was referred to the Joint Select Committee but you have enough time to discuss it.

[*English*]

We will take it up tomorrow and we will try to sit late in the night, if it is necessary, and take up that Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What is problem in taking it up tomorrow ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We do not raise objection to the time limit. We can sit late in the night.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up tomorrow. We will now take up item number 11.

**12.48 hrs.**

**RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRNAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further of amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

This Bill was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Commerce. They have also

gone into the proposed amendment. The amendment is very simple and innocuous one and that is regarding amending section 12 wherein we are suggesting that the rubber cess which in being collected at the rate of 50 paise should be raised to Rs. 2/ per Kg.

As the hon. Members are aware, activities of the Rubber Board have increased substantially. This Act was enacted in 1947 and from 1947 onwards, there has been some enhancement of the cess per Kg of rubber. But for quite some time, practically from the mid-50s, there has not been any step up. On the other hand, the activities of the Rubber Board have expanded very vastly. The acreage under rubber cultivation has also increased substantially. The production has gone from 15000 tonnes to almost more than 400 thousand tonnes. In fact, in 1950-51, the total acreage was 74915 hectare and the total production was 15830 tonnes. The productivity per hectare was 284 Kg. In 1993-94 the acreage has gone upto 510 thousand hectare, the production has gone upto 435 thousand tonnes and productivity has also increased from 284 Kg per hectare to 1200 kg. A lot of developmental research work including support to the exporters who are using the natural rubber are also being provided through this fund, deducting two per cent of the cost of collection and the balance is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. From there, we are supporting it. Upto early 80s, the amount which was realised from the cess was enough to meet the expenditure of the Rubber Board. But of late, there has been a serious gap between the amount which we are realising. In fact, now 50 per cent of the cost is being borne by this cess. That is why it was thought if could enhance from 50 paise per kg to Rs. 2/-per Kg.

The Standing Committee have examined

this and they have suggested that instead of two rupees, it should be taken as one rupee. Accepting that, I have also requested you, through my letter, that instead of bringing the formal amendment, I would not like to take this opportunity to assure the House that I would not like to increase the cess beyond rupee one, in deference to the wishes expressed by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. In other respects, they have all agreed that there is need for stepping up the resources.

One more interesting point is that in some of the non-conventional areas like the North - Eastern and certain other areas, we have expanded. Some of the World Bank projects are also being taken up to expand the rubber cultivation. All these things that is replantation cost and the research and development cost would require that the activities of the Rubber Board ought to be supported with larger funds. Keeping that in view, I would seek the indulgence of the House to support this Bill. It is innocuous and there is no basic difference between the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and what I am seeking for.

MR. SPEAKER: I think is a very simple Bill. From "fifty naye paise the Government is seeking to get up to "two rupees" in the Bill .

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is the upper ceiling Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. But through the letter written to me by the hon. Minister to which he made a reference just now, he has said that it may be raised up to rupee one, not beyond rupee one. This is a simple Bill. So, we shall allow the Members to speak on this Bill, but on this point only when there is an amending Bill we do not speak on

[Sh. Pranab Mukherjee]

the entire subject as such but we speak on the entire subject as such but we speak on the amendment only. So, if we follow that method, than we would be able to pass this Bill before Lunch.

Now Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947 be taken into consideration.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was just telling that there is no necessity ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to cover the entire rubber plantation, research, marketing and all that; you have to speak only on excise duty.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Yes, I am making my speech short.

MR. SPEAKER.: Not short, but pertinent.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Sir this Bill is brought before the House for substitution of words "fifty naye paise" with the words "Two rupees" in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Rubber Act, 1947 As mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons, this substitution has been necessitated as the expenses of the Rubber Board have increased considerably due to increase in its activities in the plan and non-plan areas. As mentioned the Board has taken up a number of new plans and schemes such as rubber plantation development programme, rubber development in the Eastern and the Western regions, and research programme to expand rubber pro-

duction, etc., and hence the proposal for this higher ceiling from fifty paise to Rs. 2 per kilogram of rubber has been made.

12.54 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

In this connection, I have to say that this amendment is necessary. I do not say that there should not be any increase, when it is said that many plans and programmes have been taken up by the Government and, as a result the expenditure of the Board has increased so many times, I have to say that the rubber industry in our country is now practically progressing.

From the statistics it is revealed that the growth of production and the growth of import, everything has gone up and that has been there and as per the Government liberalised policy, this may pick up further more. For the purpose of this development and growth in production etc. the Government has taken so many schemes and the Rubber Board is trying to monitor them. In this connection, I must say that there are many points which can be raised in this Bill. But I am not going to just say all these things.

In the Bill, on the rubber production, the question of land is there. Particularly in the non-traditional areas like the North-East States, it has also been stated that this is being expanded. We are very happy. But in case of expansion, I simply like to mention here and also request the hon. Minister to look into the facts, that there is enough vacant land which is useful for rubber production. But in many cases attempts are not made to entrust it to those who produce rubber. They do not get chances of rubber production. Hence, some factors play their role and as a result, sometimes we see that



the Government machinery also does not do justice to the agency. And this also acts just like an obstruction on the growth of rubber production.

In this matter, I request the hon. Minister to see that the rubber production throughout the country is picked up and for this the essential help and Government assistance should be given in a proper manner. Government also should see that real agencies are not deprived of getting chances to go in the field of rubber production.

While speaking regarding this increased cess, I am to say that when I told that rubber industry is on the progress, I think the hon. Minister will also admit that this has not taken a very solid stand yet. It is on the path of progress. Still we have to import rubber for creation of export production in the country. In the years 1992 and 1993 some import was there of natural rubber from outside and it was said that for the growth of export production that rubber was imported. It is also to be seen that this import from outside should not go on a rise and we should create our potentiality inside the country so that the import is not necessitated.

In this regard I have to say one thing that from 50 paise, just a jump to Rs.2 is too much. When it is on the stage of growth, when it is on the stage of growing up, this increase, I think, will be too much. Therefore, if it is done naturally the burden of this cess is to be borne by the manufacturers and they might feel some uneasiness or they might feel disappointed and, therefore, this may hamper the production of rubber in the country.

Therefore, I request that this cess should not be increased to Rs.2 from 50 paise, by a jump.

**13.00 hrs.**

The hon. Minister also has just stated that he has written a letter to the hon. Speaker that it is to be made Re.1/- now. We are not opposing the increase in the cess. But this has to be done taking into consideration the present position of the rubber industry. The Government has to see how the persons involved in the rubber industry feel about this increase and whether it will be beneficial to them and also to the Government. Considering all these aspects, this has to be done.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I oppose the Bill to amend the Rubber Act of 1947. The Minister has introduced this Bill to hike the case on rubber to Re. 1/- from 50 paise per Kilogram. The reason shown by the Minister for this is that the increased amount will be used for the activities of the Rubber Board. The cess of Re. 1/- is to be imposed on the manufacturers and the Minister may claim that this is not going to affect the farmers. But the fact is that the manufacturers will pass on this burden to the traders and eventually it will land up on the farmers. As the whole House knows, the rubber farmers are facing a difficult period now due to the fall in the prices.

Even when expenditure on the soil has multiplied the price of the product has plunged. The Government which is reluctant to intervene to save the farmers is now coming up with this Amendment. This is going to worsen the situation. What the Government has to do is to help the farmers in such a way that the production will be increased and this, in a way will give more revenue to the Government.

Sir, I would say that the recent actions of the Government have gone against

[Sh. Thayil John Anjalose]

the interest of Kerala. The rubber cultivators and coconut growers are facing hardship throwing Kerala's economy to the brink of a collapse. Though the Government is not importing rubber, the exporters can bring in any amount of rubber due to the new policy of the Government. This is exactly the case of cocount also.

Sir, many a time we had given representations to the Government for evolving adequate mechanism for bringing stability in the prices of rubber and coconut. The Government which on earlier occasions used to intervene in the market is quitting from this role also as part of unleashing of market forces. The rubber price in Kerala has now reached an all time low level, even below the support price declared by the Central Government. It is surprising to note that the Government which is very keen to increase the prices of wheat and rice even by declaring bonus for the farmers is turning its back to the cash crop cultivators and cocount growers. The cost of production and the price is totally unmatched and is very explicitly adverse to the farmers in the case of Kerala's agricultural community.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to desist from bringing legislation which would increase the burden of the farmers and also would request him to show at least a bit of concern for the farmers of Kerala.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Mr. Deputy - Speaker, Sir, I support the Rubber (Amendment) Bill which is before the House now. This Bill has been introduced with a very limited purpose of enhancing the ceiling fixed in the excise duty. Now it is fixed at 50 paise per kilogram. Though this was fixed in 1947 and the

ceiling had already reached in 1984, for the last 10 years there has been no enhancement.

Sir, the fund is mainly spent for the expenditure of the Rubber Board and I totally agree with the hon. Minister because the Rubber Board is doing a commendable job. In this respect, I differ from my hon. friend Mr. Anjalose. I may tell him that in Kerala 80 per cent of the rubber growers are small and marginal farmers with less than two acres of land. So, my concern is, these small and marginal farmers will have to be supported.

The Rubber Board is doing a very commendable job. They have their research and development programmes. They have the latest varieties of rubber seedlings and these small and marginal farmers are given the seedlings at a subsidised rate. At least seven years will be required to tap rubber from the plant and all these seven years these small and marginal farmers are given some subsidy for the nursing programme also.

So, what is worrying is the marketing. In Kerala, after coconut, rubber is the mainstay of the economy for the people. There is a feeling, when we speak of rubber, that it is the cultivation of the monopolists. That is totally wrong. More than 80 per cent are small growers having half acre of land with 50 trees to 100 trees. One of the members of the family taps rubber, collects latex, another produces the rubber sheet and takes it to the market for sale. This is happening every day. If the cost of rubber is affected, they will face starvation. Quite unfortunately, in the last one year, the cost of rubber has gone down like anything. Even the Rubber Board has recommended a price of Rs. 30 per kg. That has not been

accepted by the STC. My request is that the support price has to be there. At least, some sort of distinction has to be drawn between the product by small growers and big growers. This enhancement of cess should not be passed on to the small growers. Somehow, they have to be protected. Recently, some steps have been taken by the Rubber Board for fixing the support price. Even the present cost of rubber is not sufficient to meet the expenditure. The cost of fertilizer has increased. The cost of labour has increased. All the input costs have increased. But there is no marginal increase in the cost of rubber. At least, the cost of rubber should be Rs. 30 per kg. Then only, small and marginal farmers would survive. I request that this aspect may also be looked into.

I am glad that the hon. Minister has given an assurance that at one stroke, it will not be raised to Rs. 2. It will be raised to Rs. 1. only. But after five years, if the economy changes, if there is a need, it has to be enhanced to more than Rs. 1 but up to Rs. 2. We are delegating the power up to Rs. 2. There is a categorical assurance that, for the present, the cess shall not exceed Re. 1. I am happy that that assurance is given.

I would repeat that the interests of the small growers should be protected and the Rubber Board should be given direction that the support price should always be there and the real cost of production shall be taken into consideration in fixing the support price so that the interests of the small growers are protected.

With this, I totally support the Bill because it is in the interest of the Rubber plantations, in the interest of the economy, in the interest of the people. I totally differ with Mr. Anjalose because I do not think, he is viewing things in the proper perspective. Opposing a Bill simply for the sake of oppo-

sition will not help the people. We have to take care of the country, of the people, for the rubber growers. This Bill is meant for this and I support it.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : As the hon. Speaker has also said, it appears to be an innocuous Bill since the amount of cess to be increased is from paise 50 to Rs. 2. As assured by the Hon. Minister, I understand that though a formal amendment has not been moved, the cess will be fixed at Re. 1 only. I think, that is the assurance that has been given.

As has been stated by the hon. Minister, the increase in the cess is for the purpose of doing research and development for the rubber plantations, through the Rubber Board. How can the rubber plantations or the growers be helped to the maximum is the question which is relevant. It has already been said by the hon. Commerce Minister that there has been tremendous increase in the growth of rubber plantations.

As the hon. Commerce Minister said, the area under cultivation in 1950-51 was only 74,950 hectares and the production was 15,830 tonnes. It is also clear that as the years passed by, the land under cultivation increased from 1,43,905 hectares in 1961-62 to 2,17,188 hectares in 1971 and to 4,66,000 hectares in 1991-92. But this is not because of the efforts to the Rubber Board alone. It was mainly due to the efforts of the farmers. The farmers made great contribution. I agree with the hon. Members who have already spoken that the majority of the farmers who brought the cultivation to this extent of land being raised from 74,000 to 4,66,000 hectares are the small farmers. It is by the efforts of the farmers that the extent of land has gone up. The production which was 15,830 tonnes has increased enormously. It has come to 3,66,745 tonnes

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in 1991-92. That means, within 42 years, the area under cultivation increased six times and the production has increased twenty four times. We can see that a lot of effort has been put in by the small farmers. The area under cultivation by the big planters is only below ten per cent. Ninety per cent of the cultivation is being done by small farmers. How can this cultivation progress unless the small farmer are given due consideration? The small farmers can be given due consideration only if price stability is maintained. Unless proper price is given to the small farmer, unless he is assured that he will get a proper price for the rubber which he is producing, he will not go in for this plantation. This plantation in which India can say that we have gone to the extent of almost coming second or third or fourth in the world in rubber production, is because of the 90 per cent of small farmers who have cultivated one acre, 2 acres, 5 acres etc. producing small quantities by themselves. They are the backbone of this cultivation.

I just draw the kind attention of the House to the price situation also. Then we can say as to whether proper justice has been done to the small farmers of rubber. It can be seen that in 1981-82, the price for one quintal was Rs. 1,460 whereas in 1991, though the plantation has risen, the number of kilos which has been produced has also risen, the price has only gone up to Rs. 2,129/-. Even now, the price has not come up to the expectations. Percentage-wise, price escalation for the past ten years is 40 per cent. This is very low when compared to the price escalation for all other things in this country. What is the cost of cultivation? We can see that in 1981-82, the cost of cultivation of one hectare of land, as per the statistics available in the Rubber Board, was Rs. 16,000/- per hectare.

That is the Rubber Board's statistics. In 1990-91, within a period of ten years, as per the Rubber Board's statistics, the cost of cultivation has gone up to Rs. 37,000/- I do not agree with this figure because this is not a correct one. The correct one is much more. The production is also much more. Because of the fact they are small farmers, we do not get the correct data. The correct data is not obtained. The statistics about the correct area cultivated, the correct quantity of rubber produced is not clearly available. The cost of cultivation is also not correct. Even as admitted by the Rubber Board, the cost of cultivation, as above, has risen to 131 per cent comparing the cost of escalation during the period from 1980 to 1990. This is something which we have to take into account very seriously. Are we actually helping the farmers? Are we actually doing justice to the farmers?

Sir, tyre is a product of rubber. Regarding the Wholesale Price Index, there is absolutely no comparison between the gain that the primary producer gets and the manufacturer ultimately gets. In the case of tyre and tubes, the Wholesale Price Index has gone up. Taking the base 1970-71 as Rs. 100, in 1981-82 it was 291 points and between 1981 and 1988, within seven years, it has gone up to the figure of 424, that is, there is an increase of 45.7 per cent. In the case of synthetic rubber also, the increase, if it is calculated, comes to 109.4 whereas in the case of natural rubber grown to 26 per cent. The Wholesale Price index comes to 26.1 per cent. That is the reality. Whereas, taking the normal average, the Wholesale Price Index has escalated to 54.8 points. So, the small rubber planters are in a difficulty. In respect of other agricultural produces, for rice, it was 226.1 in 1981-82 and it has come up 363.7 in 1988-89. The increase is about 60.9 per cent. For sugar, it is 48.6. For wheat, it is 47.6 whereas for

rubber, it is only 26. These are not merely statements made without any statistics. But these are all taken from the study of the 'Economic Advisors' Union Government. The source is the Government of India itself. So, when this comparison is made, the Board, if at all it has been successful in extending the plantation, has completely failed in giving a remunerative price to the farmer. If the farmer is not going to be given a remunerative price, I think India would suffer a lot. In 1985-86, the consumption of India was 2,37,440 tonnes. In 1991-92, it has come up to 3,80,150 tonnes and in 1992-93, it has come up to 4,00,000 tonnes. It is estimated that in the year 2000 A.D., the requirement of rubber in India will be 680,000 tonnes. And, in 2010 A.D., it will come up to one million tonnes. How are we going to produce one million tonnes if the farmer is not given a remunerative price? This must be the crux of the problem when we are thinking of this rubber plantation. When we are thinking of increasing the cess, it is an increase of fifty paise per kilo. It is going to be increased to one rupee per kilo. I feel that when the farmer or producer or somebody connected with it is going to give the Government, the Board or the Consolidated Fund of India, he is giving double the amount.

Is he not entitled to get an increase in the price? But the situation is completely dark because now I do not know whether it is because of the off-shoot of the new policy. After the liberalisation has come, the imports are made without any limit. Now the advance licensing scheme is one scheme in which the imports are not properly monitored. Many who get advance licences are importing rubber into this country in spite of the fact that they are producing what they want. But still they are importing it and thus farmers are hit at the back. This is the condition. Therefore, unless a farmer is helped, the whole success which we have

gained, is about to go to the other side.

I may also just add one point. When we think of the rubber price, what is the assurance that the Government can give? the Government must give an assurance just as it is given to the other farmers saying that if the price goes low, then they will help them. That is an assurance that the Government should give. I am afraid the new policy or the new statement which has come from the side of the Government or the governmental agency is to point out that the Government is not hereafter going to have the support price scheme. There is no support price scheme for rubber. It is a benchmark price that is going to be declared. If it is not going to be declared and the Government does not come to the market when the price goes down, then what will the farmers do? It is a fact that small growers cannot keep rubber for long. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, the time allotted to this subject is one hour and the question is only about the increase from fifty paise to one rupee. I think, it is better that you concentrate on that. If you start talking about cultivation and other things, it will be very difficult. We have to complete this subject before lunch.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: The Government should not go back from the support price scheme. There should be a support price. It has to be declared when the price goes down. Manufacturers do one thing. They collectively come and get away from the market for some time. That is being done every time. When they get away from the market, the price will go down. They know very well about it. This is a plantation where 90 per cent are small growers and they have to bring their rubber to the market and then only they will benefit by that. That is how they usually see that the price is not

[Sh. P. C. Thomas]

the normal price or the fair price that is given to the farmers. So when the Government wants fifty paise more, then the Government should assure that at a time when the price goes down, or when the manufacturers haul up the farmers by getting away from the market, then the Government should come forward and see that the proper support price is given. Governmental agencies should also enter the market, take the rubber and keep the buffer stock. But I think, buffer stock scheme is not there and the last year itself, it was dropped.

I humbly plead with the hon. Minister for Commerce to kindly give an assurance in this House or give a clarification in this regard while replying to this debate because there is a feeling amongst the poor and small growers of Kerala and other places where the plantation is there, that the Government is going to get away from the duty of saving these farmers. That is my submission. As stated rightly, I am not going to the other details.

Recently, there was one programme in the Star TV where they had shown about the use of rubber. The per capita use of rubber for an Indian is 3.6 per cent. But in an advanced country, the per capita use of rubber per person comes to 12 per cent.

We are advanced and we have to expect that the per capita use of rubber is going to be increased. I think only by helping the farmers this can be done. I urge upon the hon. Minister and the Government, through you, Sir, to see that the farmer is helped. That is all I want to submit and conclude due to paucity of time.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN  
(Kishanganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

rise to support the Bill particularly in view of the fact that the hon. Minister has agreed that the excise duty shall not be increased suddenly to Rs. 2, but immediately it shall be raised to Rs. 1 only.

Sir, much light has been thrown on various aspects of rubber cultivation. I think an excellent case has been made on the floor of the House for the Government to follow a policy of market intervention, especially if the price of raw rubber goes below the support price or a bench-mark price, which should be fixed by the Rubber Board. I support that suggestion made on the floor of the House.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has given us the figures which show that acreage; production and productivity have all increased. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us something about the cost of production in India and abroad because here is a commodity in which we are a net importer; here is a commodity in which we would like to be self-sufficient. And surely we would like to have our productivity to go up and our cost of production to go down to such a level so that we can compete equally with the imported rubber. I also know the difference, there are huge rubber plantations outside while here we are operating mainly through small and marginal farmers. So, there is a difference in scale of production. But despite the scale of production, from the national point of view, it is essential that the imported price and the price of indigenous rubber should be at par with each other so that at some stage we are able to be totally self-sufficient.

The second part where I find a certain lacunae which I hope that the hon. Commerce Minister will fill in relates to the expenditure incurred by the Rubber Board on the development activities and the addi-

tional outlay possible for the Rubber Board to incur for the development of rubber plantations once we agree to this rise in this excise levy.

The final point that I have got is in relation to the ultimate consumer because after all, granted that the interests of the producer must be kept in view, granted that the rubber industry has to function in an efficient manner, I am afraid that this rise in the excise levy might be used as an excuse by the rubber industry to add to its profits and thus to burden the consumer. I would, therefore, like the hon. Commerce Minister to assure us that this levy which is meant for the uplift of the grower, of the cultivator, of the planter shall not be permitted to be utilised by the rubber industry in order to fleece the consumer. That is one thing on which I would like an assurance from the hon. Minister.

Sir, with these suggestions I would like to support the Bill and I do hope that in the foreseeable future in this essential and strategic commodity, with this additional investment in plantation development, we are able to reach the level of self-sufficiency.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by our hon. Commerce Minister. This Bill is for a limited purpose. The excise duty on rubber is going to be increased from fifty paise to Rs. 2. The hon. Minister was kind enough to reduce it to Rs. one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramesh, you can continue your speech after lunch.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I will take two or three minutes only, Sir. The

excise duty is going to be increased by Re. 1 only. If it is necessary, it can be increased upto Rs. 2. The entire purpose of this Bill is to give more financial support to the Rubber Board.

It is very true that at present the Rubber Board has undertaken a lot of activities. These activities are benefiting the poor small and marginal farmers. As a Member of the Rubber Board I can very well say that the research and other activities undertaken by the Rubber Board are widely welcomed by the farmers not only in the traditional areas, but in the non-traditional areas also. As rightly pointed out by the Minister now the area of rubber cultivation is increased a lot and the productivity has also increased. So we can very well say that it is because of the combined effort of the Rubber Board and the poor and small farmers who are concentrated in better cultivation.

There are three or four aspects. The first and foremost is the price. Time and again in this august House, Members cutting across the party line have been appealing to the Government regarding the remunerative price. We have to see whether farmers are getting remunerative price. If you go through the Rubber Board records or their suggestions, we can see that the proposal which was given by the Rubber Board is not at all accepted by the Ministry. Not only the Commerce Ministry is involved in this, but the Industry and the Finance Ministries are also involved in this. I do not know why the mechanism which is formulating remunerative price for the farmers is totally defective. Something should be done in this regard. Every year a hue and cry will be there among the farmers, among the Members of the Parliament and political parties all over the rubber cultivating areas. Time and again we are asking for the revision of the benchmark price and the farmers are

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

coming out with agitations for this. There must be a permanent system for declaring the remunerative price before the season starts. That is the main thing.

What is happening? After the season, when everything is over, the support price for rubber is being declared. That will not give any benefit to the farmers. My first and important point is that the Government should take necessary steps to declare the support price will in advance, so that it will benefit the farmers.

Secondly, the support price should be declared after proper consideration of cost of production. I do not know how they are assessing the cost of production. The price of fertilizers and manures are escalating like anything. Wage component also especially small and marginal farmers are suffering a lot. The calculation of the cost of production is totally defective. I request the hon. Minister to look into the present system which is totally defective and come out with a new scheme for giving remunerative price for our small and marginal farmers who are working hard to increase the production.

All the Members who participated in this discussion were mentioning about the remunerative price. Today the price which is fixed and announced is inadequate. Farmers are demanding at least Rs. 30 a kilogram as the price. Then only can they grow more rubber.

Regarding import I would like to say that time and again there was import and the tyre industry and other people have been demanding the import. There is the advanced licencing scheme. In this scheme a lot of licences were issued and a lot of rubber is being imported. By this the small

and medium level farmers are affected adversely. The mathematics which is given by the Department is not correct. The total availability of rubber is being calculated on the basis of the registered plantation areas. There are unregistered areas. There are small holdings and small farmers who are growing rubber in their own premises. That is not coming into the record. Actually speaking, the total production of rubber in the country is much more than what is calculated by the Rubber Board or any other agency. They are only going by the registered plantations. But there are unregistered plantations also should be taken into account.

Actually speaking, the rubber production in our country is more than what has been assessed and calculated by the Rubber Board and other agencies. So, my assertion is that there is no need for import of rubber in our country. We will be able to export rubber and we will be able to compete with others in the international market. The quality of rubber that is produced by India is better than what it is in other countries. There must be a concerted effort by our Department and by our Ministry to export rubber to other countries. We have to find a market and we have to try to sell our rubber in other countries more in quantity. We will be able to compete in the market.

As Shri Thomas has rightly pointed point, there is an apprehension in the minds of the people of Kerala regarding market intervention. The rubber cultivators are very much worried about the new announcement which appeared in the Press from the Ministry's side regarding buffer stock scheme, that it will be withdrawn. When the prices go down, the Government will ask STC or any other Government agency to intervene in the market to protect the farmers. Now, that protection will be withdrawn.



I do not know why we are going to do this. On the one side we are helping the Rubber Board, we are giving more financial support to the Rubber Board so that they can carry out the activities which will help the poor and small rubber cultivators, on the other hand, we are withdrawing the buffer stock scheme which will adversely hamper the rubber cultivators. So, my appeal to the hon. Minister through you, Sir, in this House, is that he should give an assurance to the cultivators of our country that the buffer stock scheme will not be withdrawn. Already the farmers are suffering. By withdrawing this scheme, by withdrawing the Government support, by withdrawing the Government intervention in the market, the position of the farmers will become worse. So, I would request the hon. Minister to assure the House and assure the rubber cultivators of our country that this buffer stock scheme will be continued.

With these words, I fully support the Bill.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**  
(Madhubani) : Sir, as it was stated in the Bill itself that they are going to increase it by only one rupee and as the Minister himself has volunteered to say much of what the hon. Members could say, much less is required to be said now by us.

About the functioning of the Board, naturally, the Board should be more efficient and more effective. I would like to say something with regard to the productivity of rubber. The prices must be remunerative for any produce; and that must be taken for granted. But, if that is done and if the production is also raised, that will be very helpful for a country like India which is overpopulated. So, the productivity of rubber is much more important. When the Minister replies, we will like to hear about the special efforts they are making to modernise the

rubber cultivation and to increase the productivity of rubber per acre so that our rubber will be in a position to compete with the other countries of the world.

Secondly, we have now to compete not only with rubber of other countries, but also with other goods like synthetic rubber and other things so that rubber cultivation may not go out of picture. Just like Indigo which went out about half-a-century ago. In that context, I will like to say that rubber must be made much more competitive than all other equivalent factors in the developing world. So, the question is of productivity and remunerative prices, as stated by my friends. They must take into account the character of Indian agriculture where there are a large number of marginal and small farmers.

A State like Kerala contributes more than 87 per cent of the total land which is under rubber plantation. Same is the case with regard to labour also. Taking that into account, the Government should ensure that the primary producers of rubber, like any other producer, get the remunerative price for their produce. Otherwise, the middlemen will take away the entire profit. So, in order to ensure that the actual producers get the remunerative price, Government's intervention is unavoidable.

I would like to emphasise that the Government should not allow the export of raw rubber. We should be in a position to utilize all the raw rubber at home and export the finished product. So, the Government should evolve a policy to ensure this. At the same time the import of rubber should not be allowed, otherwise, it will bring down the prices of internal rubber which will hit our industry.

I would like to say that the Government's new Economic Policy is to go

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

on increasing the excise duty and go on reducing the custom duty. This policy of the Government goes against our national interest. This is being done in piecemeal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is going to increase the custom duty on the imported rubber. The Government should not increase the custom duty either on the finished rubber or raw rubber. Of course, it may not be the part of the Bill but, still we should know the mind of the Government on this because this is going to affect the rubber industry.

Finally, I would say that the interests of the primary producers, manufacturers and consumers should be protected. The Government and the Rubber Board play an important part in this.

With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few things.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in the debate and supported the provisions of the Bill. Connected to the Bill, certain other issues have also been raised by the Members.

Firstly, I would like to assure the hon. Members that the intention of the Government is to help the growers who have brought the production of natural rubber to a level which I can describe as one of the success stories of import substitution. Even 14-15 years ago, when I was the Commerce Minister, every year we had to import 50,000-60,000 tonnes of natural rubber. In the year 1993-94 we had to import 4131 tonnes of rubber because our demand was 4,51,000 tonnes and our production was more than

4,46,000 tonnes. Some rubber is also coming through export related import licence but that is not a very large quantity. It is only 14,000 to 15,000 tonnes. Due to some sort of an import obligation we have to import certain varieties of rubber in order to make the products competitive in the external market.

Instead of having a horizontal expansion and having larger area under rubber cultivation, both Shri Shahabuddin and Shri Jha referred to the need to increase the productivity. I am happy to inform the House that we have stepped up our productivity from 284 Kg. per hectare to nearly 1200 Kg. per hectare. Thanks to our scientists and farmers and also to some extent the R&D effort of the Rubber Board, that we are able to achieve this level.

Today, we are the second highest so far as productivity is concerned. I do hope that it would be possible for us to meet the requirements. Here, one pertinent point which was referred to by Mr. Jha is that, today, nearly 75 per cent to 78 per cent of our consumption is from the natural rubber sector. It is helping the growers. It is also helping them in expanding their production.

So far as rubber is concerned, if its cost becomes prohibitive, then its place will be taken over by the synthetic rubber. So, that is our market system. We do not want to have that. Therefore, a balanced approach is to be taken where the interests of the farmers, the interests of the consumers and also the interests of the users could be looked into in an integrated manner.

Mr. Shahabuddin has asked as to what are the activities that we are having and what is the need for having those activities. Up to 1980-81, the cess which we were realising was all right and we were able to

meet our expenditure. In 1991, the expenditure was more than Rs. 34 crore but the realisation from the cess was Rs. 16 crore for supporting the existing activities of the Rubber Board. Therefore, this gap has to be bridged.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I was talking about the developmental expenditure.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Regarding developmental expenditure I would like to say that we give them plantation subsidies. It is because replantation is needed. It is not only applicable to rubber but it is also applicable to almost all plantations. It is one of the major areas where we have failed in modernisation. We could not do adequate replantation in time. For example I can get the highest yield from the rubber plantation after seven to eight years. After that for the next three to four years, I will be able to get the maximum yield. Notionally you can say that the life will be extended up to 30 years. If you do not replant them or if you do not replace them, then, you won't get the highest yield.

Another problem which is emerging and which we shall have to take note of is this. When we are expanding these areas, particularly, the North-East and non-traditional areas other than Kerala—we also have the World Bank scheme—there, we have stepped up the subsidy for plantation from Rs. 5,000 per hectare to Rs. 8,000 per hectare.

So far as developmental expenditure of the Rubber Board is concerned, for the year 1994-95, it is Rs. 21,29,00,000. It is substantially a higher amount. So far as World Bank project is concerned, of course, there is also a foreign component involved

in it. We are also trying to step up the research and developmental activities and replantation subsidies particularly in the North-Eastern States. Here we are expanding it very fast and we are working out, in consultation with the Government of Tripura, a scheme so that the tribal people can derive maximum benefit out of it.

So, keeping that in view, I can assure the hon. Members that the intention of the Bill is to support the growers, the farmers and as I mentioned earlier, it is one of the success stories.

As far as import substitution is concerned, nowadays, people do not take much of import substitution. But, both in the case of edible oil and natural rubber, we have made a real dent.

So far as imports are concerned, it would be in my own interest to keep them as low as possible. I can assure that unless it is absolutely necessary we will not bring it. Of course I am not only getting feed-backs here about the need for supporting the rubber growers but also in the Consultative Committee and the interactions that I have individually with Members of Kerala.

It is true that a decision had been taken for phasing it out of the market intervention. But, surely, we would like to see that the farmers do not or are not subjected to sufferings. It is because the gains which we had achieved, in that case, will be lost. We would like to watch the situation. I can assure the hon. Members that it would be taken care of.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: But how? The small farmers have no capacity to hold the stock for long. Unless you intervene, how can they do it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: All these schemes are mainly for the small farmers and the intervention which is taking place is to protect them. But the old traditional concept, I am sorry to disagree with you Mr. Jha, the Government can only intervene and support. Otherwise, we will only land ourselves into a difficulty, where, we have now landed ourselves into.

Therefore, let us not talk of that and discuss the whole policy parameter within the purview of it. If we had that capacity, today, perhaps we would have not landed ourselves into this problem. But that is a different story altogether.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You are the master outside the country.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Only you think of the master outside because you have always formulated your policy keeping an eye on some other countries. We are not worried about them. So, please do not talk about them.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You should not disown your own past at least.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You may have some master outside. We do not have any master outside. Only you are the master. I am appearing before my master. Except this House, I do not have any master in US. You may have somebody. Therefore, I don't think that there is much a substantive issue on these issues.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for cooperating with me. As I mentioned, it is not my intention to do it. In fact, it has taken 37 years to go to 50 paise from 1947 to 1984. As I mentioned, upto 1980-81, what-

ever we got, when the activities were not so much expanded, we would have done it. But substantial investment in research and development, re-plantation subsidy, bringing up new areas under cultivation, instead of having horizontal expansion, vertical expansion by stepping up productivity is required; for all these activities, money is required.

With these words, I thank you all.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What is the difference between the indigenous price and the imported crude rubber price?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Still the imported rubber is little cheaper compared to our rubber. But we are trying to improve it; and more we will be able to increase productivity to that extent, our cost of production will be less.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 - Amendment of Section 12.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to move:

page 1, line,-

for "Rs. two" substitute "seventy five paise" (3)

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I shall now put amendment no 3 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House

*Amendment No 3 was put and negatived*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is "That clause 2 stand part of the the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 1 - Short Title*

*Amendment made*

Page 1, line 3, -  
for "1992" substitute "1994" (2)

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is "That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*  
*Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill*

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made*

Page 1, line 1, -  
For "Forty-third" substitute "Forty fifth"  
(1)

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The ques-

tion is

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended w. added to the Bill*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That the long Title stand part of the Bill

*The Motion was adopted*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The Minister may now move the Motion that the Bill as amended be passed

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE I beg to move

"The the Bill, as amended, be passed

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed

*The motion was adopted*

*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. Many hon Members have spoken on this Bill and they gave very relevant suggestions to the Government. Shri Bhogendra Jha was able to give all the relevant points in five minutes. So, sufficient time was allotted to this Bill

Thank you very much

Now, the House stands adjourned

for Lunch and to meet again at 3 p.m.

13.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.*

1504 hrs.

[English]

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

**As Passed by Rajya Sabha**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill. Shri P.A. Sangma.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

As the hon. Members will be aware, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 provides, for a scheme for a payment of gratuity to the employees employed in factories, mines, plantations, oil fields, ports, railway companies, shops and certain other establishments and for matters connected therewith. The payment of Gratuity under the Act is, at present, restricted to the employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 3,500 per month.

Under the Act, gratuity is payable in the event of superannuation, retirement or resignation from service subject to completion of five years service. The completion of five years service, however, does not apply in the case of termination of employment due to death or disablement. The employees in the non-seasonal establishments are entitled to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed years of service or part thereof in excess of six months, while the employees in seasonal establishments are entitled to seven days wages for each season. The payment of gratuity is further subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000, total emoluments. The trade unions have also been representing for removal of the wage limit and also for suitable enhancement in the ceiling on the maximum amount of gratuity.

The various suggestions/recommendations have been considered and it is now proposed to carry out the following amendments in the Act:-

- (i) The wage limit for coverage under the Act is being removed altogether. This will make all the employees legally eligible for gratuity, irrespective of their wages;
- (ii) The existing ceiling of Rs. 50,000 on the maximum amount of gratuity is being raised to Rs. 1 lakh.

These are, in short, the important amendments proposed in this Bill. I hope, the hon. Members will welcome the proposed amendments which are of non-controversial nature.

With these few words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The time allotted to this subject is two hours and I request the Whips of the political parties to send the names so that the Chair should not be embarrassed by receiving the individual slips.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, actually this Bill is so non-controversial that it could be passed even without discussion.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, Sir, discussion is a must.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Gratuity Bill, 1993, brought forward was formulated in 1972 for the people who worked in factories, oil fields, gardens, rail companies and shops etc. This was formulated with an objective of giving some financial relief from the Government to the employees who had rendered a service of 25-30 years of their lives. At that time, their wage limit was Rs. 2500. Later on, the Government considered it and suggestions also poured from different people that the wage limit should be raised. It was, then, raised to Rs. 3500. Then it was said that the amount of Rs. 50,000 for the payment of Gratuity was very little because the prices of different commodities had increased twenty-fold and also that this amount was decided some twenty years ago. The workers do not get the required benefit from this in the present circumstances.

In this connection, a convention of

Labour Ministers was held in 1983. In that convention, it was suggested that the wage limit of Rs. 3500 be abolished and the amount of Gratuity, that was Rs. 50,000, be enhanced.

Today, the Government has come out with an amendment. Better late than never. It is a commendable step. But raising the amount from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. one lakh is in a adequate keeping in view the present inflation and the rising prices of essential commodities. I urge upon the Government to further increase this amount.

The Government formulates many schemes and laws for the workers and the employees but they do not get the benefits of these schemes during their lifetime. They can not avail themselves of these facilities well on time. I request the Government to bring out such a law as provides for giving full benefits to the workers. The people for whom the Government is going to pass this legislation should be paid the money at an appropriate time.

With this, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Payment of Gratuity Amendment Bill. This has only a limited aspect. Firstly under the existing regulation only those whose salary comes upto Rs. 2,500 are eligible for gratuity. Now we are taking away that limit so that everybody in the organisation gets the benefit of gratuity. That is a welcome change. And the second thing is that the maximum gratuity that was eligible for an employee was Rs. 50,000 and we are now raising it to Rs. one lakh. In view of the present economy and the devaluation of the rupee and the enhanced cost of living. I

[Sh. A. Charles]

think, Rs. one lakh is a fairly good amount because, after all, it has been doubled. I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing such a Bill so that an employee, who has spent all his life in an organisation, at the fag end of his career, when he has nothing to depend on, is getting Rs. one lakh. These two changes are welcome.

But in this connection I would like to highlight one or two salient features of this Bill. There is no guarantee that this amount of Rs. one lakh will be given to the employee at the time of retirement. I know several instances where employees have to wait years together because of one reason or the other. If some higher officer has a prejudice against an employee, he will create such a situation that this gratuity will not reach him for one or two or three or even four years. Several complaints have come. At that stage they come to us. If we write to the bureaucrats, then it will be taken as political interference. We come to the picture when there is some injustice. For just cause we need not write.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into that aspect and ensure that within a time-frame, say at least within three months of the retirement, every employee should get this minimum benefit.

We have recently passed the legislation-Interest on Delayed Payments Bill. When a payment is delayed, interest has to be paid. Though we have passed that Bill, I do not know whether anybody got anything because the moment he goes to the court of law to get it, the whole business will be over.

And they will not pay. These are all real facts of life. Any way, at least there is a legislation. So, I want the hon. Minister to

ensure that every employee should get this benefit within a limited period after the retirement and thereafter if it is delayed, he has to be paid a minimum bank interest. If such a provision is made, the organisation will be very careful in seeing that the employee who has retired will actually get the benefit. If not, his successors or his heirs will get the benefit. But he may have to face undue hardships because of the delay. That is one side of it.

Sir, What is the industrial climate of this country today? There is a saying that the strength of a chain is the strength of the weakest link. In an organisation from top to bottom there is a chain and if there is one weak link the whole chain becomes weak. So, every employee should have a feeling that he is working not for himself, not for his family alone, but he is working for the nation.

Sir, what is the productivity? How much is being lost? We speak a lot about the public sector undertakings and these days, my friends on the other side say that we are surrendering our economic sovereignty, we are selling the country and we are disinvesting everything. I do not approve of all these changes that are happening. But there are constraints on our side also because of the changes in the global economy. We have to change some of the policies, but the change is in continuity. I am not speaking at length on that. What is the work culture of this country? It is a very said thing that for even minor things there are strikes these days. As you know, yesterday when somebody was speaking very proudly some hon. Member said that on the 11th of this month, that is, tomorrow, the whole banking sector will come to a stop and the country will be shaken. The bank employees are one of the sections who are the most richly paid, but we do not care for the man on the street.



Sir, in the Constitution of India, there is a provision that children below the age of 14 shall not be allowed to work in hazardous occupation. That is also coming under the Labour Ministry. It is really a sad thing that there are 55 million children in this country below the age of 14 who are engaged in hazardous occupation and out of that, 11 million children are on the streets. They are street children. I saw an article recently about that. They have no father, they do not know who is the mother and they do not know where to stay. They are under the open sky on the pavements. When this is the sad picture of our country, how are our organisations working? We all know that the public sector undertakings are white elephants.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : Who is responsible for that?

SHRI A. CHARLES: We are all responsible. I am responsible. As a dutiful citizen I am speaking from my heart. Please do not misunderstand that I am speaking as a Congress man and as a politician.

Sir, after the 10th Lok Sabha elections, on the first Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament, the Rashtrapatiji, in his message, made a very heartening appeal that there shall be a total ban on strikes, bandhs and all sorts of lock-outs. But that was pooh-poohed by all the parties including the Trade Union of the Congress (I). I do not speak politics here. We should change. We have to create a situation wherein every employee should feel that it is his duty to work for the country.

Sir, in the Eighth Lok Sabha, I had the privilege of being a Member of the Estimates Committee. About Rs. 750 crore has been spent on the modernisation of textile mills alone because textile mills is

one of the major sectors of our economy. We visited various textile mills. In West Bengal, in one of the sick mills we visited, we had discussions and finally the officers came. I had very-very little knowledge about the working of the textile mills at that time. In Kerala we have the handloom sector which is a very vital sector there.

Then, there are power looms also. But I have seen one worker supervising four looms. But in that particular mill, when I visited, I saw, one worker supervising two looms. I asked the officer, "Is there any guideline as to what number of looms, one worker to supervise", there was silence. Then, he said, "Two years back, the position was one worker was supervising four looms." But then, there was struggle and the union demanded, because of hard nature of work, it was very difficult to supervise four looms by a worker. There was strike for some time. It went on. Then, the Labour Department interfered and there was a conciliation meeting. In the present of the officers of the Labour Department, it was agreed to that one worker need to supervise two looms only. He said, "So, we are working like that". So, the number of workers has been doubled. Who will pay for the workers? What can the modernisation help in such cases? Modernisation inherently aims at increasing efficiency and reducing the number of workers. I would say that the work culture should also be created in this country.

I understand that the Trade Union Bill was cleared by the Cabinet and we had the impression that the Bill would be presented in this Session of Parliament. But yesterday, from the notice given to us, it seems the hon. Speaker has referred it to some committee. How long will it take, we do not know. If seven workers of an organisation join together and have a reg-

[Sh. A. Charles]

istration, they can paralyse the organisation of thousand employees. This is the sad state of affairs. In K erala, this is the situation. I do not know the position in other States. In one Party, there can be four unions. About 15 years back, the call in our State was, "One industry—one union." Then, it came to one union for one party. Now, even for one party, there are half a dozen unions because unions are for leaders and not for workers.

With due respect the hon. Minister. I am mentioning an incident which he was narrating in Public. He was invited for a meeting. He refused to go because it was his Question day in Parliament. But finally, the union leaders insisted that he must go. It was the Golden Jubilee celebration. They said, "If you do not come, the gold will not be there". The union leader said finally, "We will charter a flight. It is 15 minutes journey on one side; 15 minutes for staying there; and 15 minutes for going back. So, you can be here by 9 O'clock." Then, he said humorously: "You can charter the flight. But who will pay for that flight?" They said, "Don't worry, Sir, We will pay". Then, the Minister said: "You can do one thing. I am willing to come to inaugurate but with one condition. Immediately after the inauguration, I should be made the President of the union and I shall resign the Ministership because the President of the union is better than the office of the Minister of this great country!". This shows how the trade union function.

Sir, I request that the work culture should be there in this country. *(Interruptions)*. Sometimes it is harsh to face the reality. *(Interruptions)*. After all, you are a very good man. But unfortunately you are on the wrong party *(Interruptions)*. Most of

the public sector undertakings are on loss. Even in the case of these undertakings, higher Officers used to stay in five-star hotels. In the Tenth Lok Sabha, in the Estimates Committee, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta was our Chairman. In the first meeting, I said that because of the present day economic crisis, we should show some example of austerity. So, the Estimates Committee of the 10th Lok Sabha decided that the Members of the Lok Sabha when we are on tour should not stay in five-star hotels. Also, one Ambassador car is provided for the use of each MP on tour.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : You should speak on strikes.

SHRI A. CHARLES: This is very much connected with labour issues. You may not understand because you have no relationship either with labour or with industry. Our senior colleague Shri George Fernandes is here. I am sure he will appreciate what I say because he was in the labour field for many years. Let him refute what I say. Austerity should be there. The public undertakings should also be made accountable. Members of Parliament should also set examples. In the Eighth Lok Sabha, one of the subjects taken up was Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and under that programme, Rs. 10,000/- is given for the construction of houses for Scheduled Caste families. Fifteen Members of Lok Sabha are supposed to be in one team. We visited Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala to verify whether this fund is spent properly. Just imagine 15 Members going in 15 Ambassador cars and another 15 cars by the Officers, all in one convoy, to verify whether the Rs. 10,000/- granted for construction of houses for Scheduled Caste families is properly spent or not. We, therefore, decided that we should go in minibus on such tours. In all the four States,

we traveled in mini-buses. It was the most happiest occasion, the Members belonging to BJP, CPI and CPI(M) all travelling in the same bus. It was a great time of fellowship and we knew each other better. We have to set an example. (*Interruptions*). I am to say that for saying Rs. 1 lakh as gratuity to the workers, the Government should have money. We cannot print fake notes. We have to see that the productivity of the country is increased. (*Interruptions*). On this side, we are more concerned. We have the sense of responsibility. (*Interruptions*). It is easy to have a slogan. After all, what is there in a slogan? There is a slogan that right to work should be made a fundamental right as if job opportunities are not available because it is not a fundamental right! That is a hollow slogan because merely when right to work is included as a fundamental right, job opportunities are not being created. What we want is enough employment. We want to protect the rights of the employees. We have to earn money. Our industries should survive.

**1530 hrs.**

(SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTA CHARYA  
*in the Chair*)

What about the private sector? Even in the private sector, more than 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the money is being given as loan by the financial institutions.

There again, the looting is that of the common man's money. I do not find any distinction between the private sector and the public sector. The only difference is who is looting? Is it the private sector that is looting or the public sector that is looting? This must stop. The accountability should be delayed beyond there. We have to improve productivity. We have to generate employment. Then, the rights of the em-

ployees will have to be protected. This is one measure brought forward by the hon. Minister to protect the rights of the employees at the fag end of their career. Everybody says that mere passing of the Bill will not benefit most of them because there are several cases where the delayed payments are there. Justice delayed is justice denied. When somebody retires, he should get the benefit. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that when the subordinate legislation is made or instructions are issued, strict guidelines should be issued saying that this should be given immediately after the retirement of the employees. Under no circumstances it should be three months. If there is any delay, after three months, when it is paid it should be paid with bank interest.

With these words, I strongly support this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill which will go a long way in solving the problems of the workers on retirement. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Madam Chairperson, this Bill has been brought forward in accordance with the decision taken in the Labour Minister's Conference. The hon. Minister has said that a decision of abolishing the wage limit of Rs. 2500 was taken in the Labour Minister's conference in 1983. It took 11 years to implement the decision taken in the State Labour Ministers, Conference under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister of the Central Government. What does it connote? I am aware that there was a different Government for 10-11 months during this period and it is very perplexing to ask why so much of time was taken. They count a 10 months' tenure but turn a blind eye to 10 years time. Therefore, I am not going to raise a point here about the delay

[Sh. George Fernandes]

made by a particular Government. I only want to know why does the implementation of a Legislation meant to give relief to the poor and exploited take so much time, whereas you do not lose a moment to decide upon inviting the multinationals to India and giving them facilities. The hon. Minister should clarify his position over it.

Madam Chairperson, the second thing is that raising of Gratuity limit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 is meant for earning applause but this limit of Rs. 50,000 was fixed in 1987 and the inflation figures reveal that prices of commodities have doubled during a period of 5 years and now after 7 years, i.e. in 1994, the prices have increased four-times. Thus, you are not giving any relief by raising the limit of Rs. 50,000. This way, you are only pulling the poor man pushed down in the ditch up by a few inches and nothing more. Thus, to my mind, you are only felicitating each other by commending this legislation and talking of the world labour movement but, I do not think that it will be lauded by the person(s) for whom this legislation is brought. There are two-three points more I want to raise. I will cite an example. In keeping with the privatisation drive, you have handed over the work at the railway stations to the contractors. The employee get so many facilities alongwith the gratuity so far as he worked with the Railways. Laws are enforced and people get some relief where there is a permanent job and a permanent industry. The permanent industry particularly that of the Public Sector is being handed over to the contractors today. The work of the Bandra railway station at Bombay has been handed over to the contractors for the past two years and tenders have been invited for the same purpose for 83 railway stations. There is no need to give examples

in support of it because when the work is handed over is the contractors, then there is no security for benefits like gratuity. I do not approve of their policies, which provide for handing over the work to some other persons but do not provide for any security of the salary, D.A., bonus and gratuity of that worker. Another legislation in this regard should be brought before the House forthwith alongwith this Gratuity Bill. The present Bill should be amended in a way that privatisation should not mean paying a wage of Rs. 500 to an employee who is getting Rs. 1500 that way denying him the right to live and making his future dark.

Today, you are appreciating each other. There is this Bill here and much better needs to be done. Privatisation has brought in a new atmosphere in the country. Earlier the Government controlled the determination of salaries of higher officials in the private sector under the company law. That control has been lifted now. Some days ago, it was published in the newspapers that companies lure the freshers coming out of the Institute of Management with a job of Rs. 20,000 per month. There is no wage limit on this salary; so, how can we determine what amount of gratuity, bonus and share in profit will the higher officials get? But no law of yours will apply on them. There is no bonus law for the Managing Directors as yet. Today, you have declared that in India the Managing Director can get 10 per cent of the companies' profit. This is a practice in America and you have applied it here under the globalisation. You have created a situation where there is no limit on big officials' salaries and benefits. You are playing with the figures. You have raised the limit to Rs. 1 lakh. Suppose an employee, recruited at the age of 20 retires at 58 after rendering 38 years of service. He gets a gratuity of one lakh after 30 years, i.e. Rs. 3300 per annum. You have reduced the

wage limit of Rs. 3500. What difference does it make?

The employees may think that they all are entitled for gratuity but during their 30 years service they will get a month's gratuity of Rs. 3333 per annum. You are pushing us behind. The private industries in India are free to earn as much money as they can without any limit. This will generate more dissatisfaction in the country. This is a lame excuse that we incite strikes. Workers go for strikes when all the avenues have been closed. The leaders only guide them.

Things will deteriorate further due to the wave of dissatisfaction prevalent in the country due to your economic policy. You should have already sought solutions to such issues when you brought this Bill and in case of any amendment needed to be made in it consulted the House.

Madam Chairperson, I will conclude by making this last point. There is no gratuity and no facility for a wage earner of Rs. 10-12 per day in the Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh where there is the practice of engaging contractors. The workers there protested against this practice of contracting work under the leadership of one Shankar Niyogi and Demanded wage-increase. The man was killed some 3 years back. Neither were the assassins apprehended nor any relief given to the workers. There, 8,000 workers are on strike and on the streets even today. They have got no employment for the past 3 years. The hon. Minister of Labour and the hon. Prime Minister are aware of the matter. This matter also lies with the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to treat these poor tribal people of Chhatisgarh area, who make their both ends meet by earning 10-12 rupees, humanely and take action for their cause be-

cause they too are human beings like us. Then you can earn our gratitude. We will not thank you for bringing this Bill.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY (Krishnagar): Madam, the object of this Bill is very limited, but it is very important and urgent from the workers' point of view. I think that this Bill should have come much earlier. The delay in bringing this Bill actually deprived thousands and thousands of workers for years together. Anyway, at least, it has come now. There are two amendments in this Bill. One is, the eligibility ceiling is to be removed. It is a very good and welcome step. The trade unions have been fighting for its removal for years together and now you have accepted that.

That is good. But the proposed amendment of raising the ceiling of the maximum amount of gratuity payable to an employee from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh is not at all acceptable. Just now Mr. Fernandes was saying. I would also like to speak that Rs. 50,000 was fixed in the year 1987; now it is 1994 and the real value of Rs 50,000 is much more than Rs. 1 lakh. So the demand of the trade unions that either you remove the ceiling or you raise it further should be conceded. Rs. 1 lakh is not at all sufficient. If you want to cover wider sections of workers, you will have to raise it further. Either you remove the ceiling or at least you fix it at Rs. 2 lakh.

I would like to make another point. The quantum of gratuity payable is 15 days wages - that is in the Act - at the rate of wages last drawn for every completed year of service of a part thereof in excess of six months subject to a maximum of 20 months wages. So you should at least see that a subject to a maximum of 20 months wages.

[Sh. Ajoy Mukhopadhyay]

So you should at least see that a maximum number of workers get 20 month wages. If you calculate you will see that now an employee, a worker who is drawing wages more than Rs. 5000 a month will not be getting 20 months wages if you fix the ceiling at Rs. 1 lakh. He will be denied of this. Due to inflation and after so many wage revisions a Class III employee, a clerk, is getting more than Rs. 5000 a month. So he will not be able to get, according to this Bill, 20 months wages.

Moreover, in the Act the condition of eligibility for gratuity is five years minimum service. Five years service has been fixed is the eligibility for the gratuity. But due to your policy, factories and other establishments are being closed now and then and in that case if you stick to that point of five years service as the minimum service period required to get the gratuity, you will be doing injustice. I think that the minimum service period should also be reduce.

Lastly, I would like to point out that this Act was passed in 1972; it is high time that you should review the entire provisions of the existing Act; and subsequently you should bring one comprehensive Bill in order to make proper justice to the working class of this country.

I am in agreement with Shri Charles on one point. He was telling that we are enacting these legislation's. But, there are many instances where the employers do not care for these enactments. Yes, they do not give due gratuity to the employees, they do not deposit PF and ESI dues. There are many defaulters in this country. This is a social crime. There are many instances where the employers do not give gratuity to the workers when they retire. So, something

must be done. There is a statutory provision in the existing law whereby they can be punished; but they are not being punished; in fact, the workers are being punished. So, this delinquency should not be tolerated any more. After the amendment of this Act, you must see that it is properly adhered to; and the employers both in the private and public sector also obey the provisions. If necessary, some changes in the law would be necessary.

With these reservations, I support this Bill; and I hope that my amendment that removal of ceiling or raising of the ceiling will be accepted. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT  
SULTANPURI (Shimla): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1993. I think that the hon. Minister had done a very commendable job by introducing this Bill. There is a provision for the payment of gratuity to workers in this Bill. It is good thing because many of our workers pass the last days of their life in pathetic condition as they do not get any gratuity. Madam Chairman, many cases of the payment of gratuity are pending with the Department of labour and private companies and big industrialists. They even grab this amount of the gratuity also and the Government has not taken any stringent step so far to stop it.

Madam Chairman, the labour have contributed to the nation-building. The labours, who are the architect of our country have much prospects for progress; but they can not, because they do not have unity. They are divided in their various unions so they cannot raise their voice properly. Hence, they are exploited.

Madam Chairman, this Bill has been brought for the welfare of the workers in India. The previous limit of gratuity which was Rs. 50,000 has now been extended to Rs. one lakh. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Minister. I think that many people may have their own views about the workers. Be they workers of the Railways, factories or gardens, they are appreciated by all. The work by the Government for the workers is commendable. I think that with the adoption of this Bill the workers will be able to get these rights which they do not have so far.

15.57 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission is that the hon. Minister should take stern action against who exploit the workers so that the exploitation of the workers should be stopped and should get their gratuity properly. The number of small workers who are working in the factories, hotels or houses is very large. Though I do not have their figures with me, yet I know that they are in large numbers and they are being exploited. The Government should take effective steps to stop injustice being committed to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the opposition parties often allege that the Government does not do any good work. But the reality is that all commendable jobs have been done during the Congress regime. The opposition just alleged that nothing had been achieved during the past 11 years. They have not business other than criticising the Government. When the opposition party came in power, it did nothing for the welfare of workers. The Congress has always helped the workers in all the agitations started by them. The Opposition parties provoke them

for launching agitation, for closing markets, roads and stopping trains. They also instigate the workers for resorting to strike etc which cannot be said to be in their interest. Such deeds have caused the loss of property worth crores of rupees. Due to such activities the economy of our country deteriorates. But the opposition holds Congress responsible for all this. If we want to strengthen our economy it is incumbent upon ourselves to come forward for the help of the poor people so that the poor workers may get gratuity and other facilities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if voice is raised against big mill owners, someone from that side comes to their help. It is quite improper. The labours carry goods in big factories. The movement of goods in black-market is also carried out by those labourers. Therefore, if they are united and they have any organisation they will be aware of their rights so that they may get the goods brought in black market seized by the officers concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government has always stood by the workers. This is small Bill. We must support it. One of our colleagues from the Opposition also has supported it. The ruling party is already supporting it. My hon. colleagues from the Opposition are also requested to support this Bill because it is related to the welfare of workers.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister who has introduced this Bill and hope that after the Bill is passed, there will be no delay in its implementation. I also urge that the hon. Minister should take steps to plug the loopholes in the Bill so that the workers should be benefited. With these words I support this Bill and conclude.

16.00 hrs.

FELICITATIONS TO SOUTH AFRICAN  
PEOPLE AND THEIR NEWLY ELECTED  
PRESIDENT NELSON ROHILHLALA  
MANDELA FOR THE FORMATION OF  
MULTI-RACIAL ELECTED  
GOVERNMENT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: As agreed, now we would like to express our views on the historical events that have materialised in South Africa. May I request hon. Prime Minister?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is a special day for South Africa, and the whole world. A new Government elected on the basis of the first ever multi-racial elections assumed office in South Africa today, and Nelson Mandela has been elected as democratic South Africa's first President. As the people of South Africa celebrate the dawn of freedom, we the people of India convey our joy and happiness for what they have achieved and for what their achievement signifies for humanity. ●

The South African people have succeeded in over-throwing decades of domination and exploitation based on the dark aspects of the human mind—the belief that one man is superior to another because of the colour of his skin, because he can force his will on the majority. All this has been relegated to history.

The South African people have achieved what is rightfully theirs, a country that belongs to all who live in it, and a Government that they can claim as their own based on the will of the people. The South African struggle has shown that the

strength of the human spirit, the values of moral conviction, and the uncompromising struggle against domination and exploitation, are indeed formidable forces for change.

The achievements of the South African struggle are a homage to Mahatma Gandhi. It was in South Africa a hundred and one years ago that the Father of our Nation saw a link between the struggles for freedom in that country and our. Gandhi ji said, and I quote:

“Truly speaking, was after I went to South Africa that I became what I am now. My love for South Africa and my concern for her problems are no less than for India.”

By history, circumstance or choice, about one million people of Indian origin now live in South Africa. Most of them have lived there for generations, have toiled with their South African compatriots, and contributed to the prosperity of that country. Many have also struggled shoulder to shoulder against the minority racist domination. Today they are a vibrant part of the family of the South African people. We will endeavour to reinforce the close cultural and social links with them and the people of all races in South Africa.

We welcome post-apartheid South Africa to the comity of nations:

In recognition of the evolution of the valiant struggle of the South African people, we have already established an Embassy, a Cultural Centre and a Consulate in that country, and established air links to promote bilateral trade and tourism. The ties we have forged in the long years of being in the forefront of the struggle against apartheid will stand us in good stead in developing mutual cooperation. India was in the van-



guard of the anti-apartheid struggle, the first to raise the issue in the United Nations, and we have done this because we felt it was our cause, not that of a distant neighbour.

On this very happy occasion, I would like to extend our congratulations and felicitations to the Father of the South African Nation Nelson Mandela, whom we honoured in 1979 with the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding and in 1990 with the Bharat Ratna, as he takes up his responsibilities as Head of State of South Africa. We pay tribute to his role as a great statesman and wish him success in leading South Africa towards a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is a happy day of gratification for the whole world. Emergence of independent, democratic and post-apartheid South Africa on the map of the world is a great occasion for the entire world. The citadel of colonialism and apartheid has been destroyed today. As has been said by the Prime Minister, the brute order of evaluation of humanity based on the colour of the skin has been defeated today.

Inhabitants of Africa were facing and suffering the bondage and racial discrimination since 1662. Thousands of persons sacrificed their lives and millions were tortured. Now their sacrifice and sufferings have borne fruits.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the peaceful transfer of power in South Africa and surrender of obnoxious practice of apartheid is a spectacular event. It also signifies the change in the attitude of the world. Decades ago, the seed of 'satyagraha' sown by Gandhiji in

South Africa has grown and flourished fully today and is conveying the message of affection and equality to the people of South Africa. People of South Africa deserve our congratulations and Dr. Nelson Mandela deserves our felicitations. His whole life is full of struggle for freedom and he spent his youth in jail but did not lose heart. He did not surrender before cruel rulers. He was a source of inspiration for the generations of South Africa. Today he has been elected President of South Africa. We felicitate him and express our good wishes on this occasion. We, ourselves have suffered bondage and discriminatory practices are still prevalent in our country and therefore, we can feel the agony of it. We wish that independent South Africa marches ahead on the path of prosperity. All the people of different breed including the large number of Indian origin people should contribute for a new South Africa.

As has been said by the Prime Minister, we have been giving support to the freedom struggle of South Africa and we are ready to contribute our might in the reconstruction of South Africa. I request you to convey our good wishes to the public of South Africa and their new President Dr. Nelson Mandela.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we are felicitating the people of South Africa and particularly their leader Nelson Mandela, we are reminded of Mahatma Gandhi. Nelson Mandela himself has said that the views of Mahatma Gandhi have influenced him utmost for the last few decade. It is really very sad that Gandhiji is not being defamed in our own country whereas a person like Nelson Mandela, after struggling for the last fifty years and undergoing imprisonment of several years including underground life, experiencing several bit-

[Sh. George Fernandes]

ter incidents and humiliation is praising Gandhiji.

I am saying all this because self introspection is very essential at a time when we are greeting South Africa on its independence. After the release of Nelson Mandela from the prison, he was asked as to what change he has undergone before and after his imprisonment. His reply was [English]

"I am now a matured person".

[Translation]

Now I am mature in my thinking and attitude towards life. He has shown this maturity in the last 3-4 years of their freedom struggle when his country was on the verge of partition. At that time, white people were fighting and demanding a separate state for themselves and Julu and some other tribal groups were provoking civil war for a separate home. At such a juncture, his sentence that "I am now a matured person" was really significant. I think that he must have thought about the history of partition of India. He was greatly influenced by the ideals of non-violence of Gandhiji and his maturity lead the country to move towards a constructive path. In my heart, I feel that experiences of the last 45-47 years of India in this regard must have been at the back of his mind also.

The people of South Africa have several challenges before them.. Their poverty is not less than ours. We cannot tell people the reality about the per capita income and standard of living of black people of South Africa. I got an opportunity to visit South Africa in July 1991 after the release of Nelson Mandela from the prison. I got an opportunity to see the actual condition of

black people, which originally belong to their country, living in villages and towns, there is no difference in their slums and ours slums. There is no arrangement for electricity, drinking water, housing and more than fifty percent people are illiterate and fifty percent people are unemployed there. Thus they have several big problems and challenges before them which are more grave and serious than the problems we had faced at the time of independence.

I would like to say that in the Cabinet of Nelson Mandela and his colleagues, five persons are the children of people of the Indian origin who have since settled there. While expressing our good wishes, we pray that they would be able to successfully meet all those challenges and the path shown by Gandhiji would guide them toward prosperity. With these words I once again convey my good wishes to them.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to convey on behalf of my Party and myself our revolutionary greetings to President Nelson Mandela on the assumption of his high office of the first democratically elected President of South Africa and also to the people of South Africa.

We hail today a great leader of this world. We hail the people of South Africa who today have become really free, as President Nelson Mandela himself said, after an epic battle.

We share their sense of achievement and their joy in achieving freedom from centuries of most brutal oppression and bondage.

Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore through his writings also expressed his an-

ger and opposition to imperialist oppression of the African nationalities and particularly the people of South Africa.

Apartheid has been the most pernicious and dehumanising system of torture and was used to subjugate the people of South Africa by a colonial and hated racist regime. But no oppression, no torture could kill the spirit and the yearning for freedom of our brothers and sisters of South Africa. Great sacrifices were made and many noble lives were lost. Communist leaders like Chris Hani Moloise and other leaders of South Africa's struggle for freedom were brutally murdered. Humanity was depraved but the fighting and the brave people of South Africa never surrendered to the forces of evil and racial discrimination and carried on struggle both armed and non-violent and today a new dawn has come when the human spirit has triumphed over oppression and imperialist domination.

We in this country have a special sense of joy because India and the people of India have always stood by the side of South African people and they contributed to their utmost ability in the fight against oppression and fight against apartheid.

We cannot forget that the special bond of fraternity has been developed because of the signal contribution made by our Father of the Nation, who first initiated *Satyagraha* in South Africa and whose leadership had been acknowledged, whose contribution has been acknowledged openly more than once by President, Nelson Mandela.

Sir, I cannot forget the great welcome and reception that Calcutta gave to the President, Nelson Mandela then and he openly admitted that he felt that he was in his own country.

Yesterday, I was happy when our Doordarshan telecast some portions of the reception that was given in Calcutta. We were very happy and extremely proud to have that opportunity to receive him in our midst.

Today, in this House, we who are representing 900 million people rejoice and join in the celebration to heartily welcome the emergence of a new South Africa.

Sir, we extend our good wishes to President Nelson Mandela and to the people of South Africa. He spent 27 ½ years in jail. But what is most remarkable that after coming out of This torture chamber, he does not have any feeling of rancour or any hatred against those who tortured. When we find the composition of his Cabinet it shows how he has been able to get the willing support of different sections of the people of South Africa, who have struggled with him for the emancipation of the people of South Africa. We, in India, rejoice particularly because a very large number of the people of Indian origin are today citizens of South Africa and they have contributed, have been contributing and, I am sure will continue to contribute for the development and prosperity of South Africa and its people.

We are very happy to see that a lady of Indian origin has been elected as the Speaker of the first duly elected Parliament of South Africa. That shows the special bond of friendship, fraternity, love and respect that we have for each other.

I extend my good wishes to the President Nelson Mandela, and to the people of South Africa. They have a very heavy task before them. They have to rebuild the country over the ashes of apartheid. They have now to obtain the fruits of their freedom. It is not easy to do so. But, I am sure, the people

[Sh. Somanath Chatterjee (Bolpur)]

of India, as one, will rise to come to the help of South Africa in whatever manner we can and, I am sure, this House will pledge its willing support to the Government and the people of south Africa, who will, I am sure, march to prosperity and greater and greater achievement under the great leadership of a very great man, namely, President Nelson Mandela.

I convey our tributes to him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is a very auspicious day not only for South Africa and the whole world but also for India and its tradition. We are sure that after assuming office of the President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela will emerge as a symbol of a great well-wisher of South Africa, the whole continent of Africa and their people belonging to various races and colours.

Sir, it is the richness of the soil of South Africa which produces diamond. It has large deposits of diamond. This soil has also transformed the man into a diamond. Shri Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi had gone to South Africa as an advocate, it was the soil of South Africa which transformed him to Mahatma Gandhi. He led the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. He was the harbinger of peace, non-violence and freedom for humanity. The people and the Government of India have preserved that historical tradition of special bond with South Africa even after martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been closely associated with the movement in South Africa. Besides Dr. Nelson Mandela,

there was another leading revolutionary and unparalleled leader, Dr. Yusuf Dadu among other revolutionaries of Africa Congress. Unfortunately, he is now no more amongst us. Being an Indian origin, his sacrifice and successful leadership of Communist movement in South Africa will always be remembered by the people of that country. Last year when Dr. Mani was assassinated, the people of South Africa were shocked. It was Dr. Dadu, who after the martyrdom of Dr. Mani inspired the people of South Africa under the leadership of Nelson Mandela. Today, South Africa, under the leadership of Nelson Mandela is a close friend of India and it is hoped that this friendship will continue to grow in future.

As has been said by our colleagues and the hon. Prime Minister, I think our relations with South Africa will continue to strengthen from physical, moral and political point of view. We hope that our backwardness will not come in the way of our cooperation with South Africa and we would cooperate with them as far as possible. When Mahatma Gandhi was in South Africa, the people of Indian origin extended maximum cooperation to him in the freedom struggle of that country and we are confident that the Government of India would continue to help in building a new South Africa on the lines of our age-old tradition of unity in diversity. One typical example of our traditional bond with South Africa is that a leader of the Indian origin has been elected as the Speaker of Parliament of that country. We believe that the people of Indian origin there will serve that country with the spirit of patriotism and our relations with the people of that country will always remain friendly.

On this historical occasion, I on behalf of my party, Communist Party of India and my own behalf express happiness and

hope that 90 crore Indians would continue to cooperate in the future development of South Africa and both the countries will jointly fight the menace of neocolonialism with more cautiousness and vigilance. I conclude with the hope that we would succeed in this mission.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I join the Prime Minister and other distinguished leaders of this House to express our joy and happiness in welcoming the post-apartheid South Africa into the comity of nations.

Sir, it is a great international event as it heralds the end of colonialism, colour war and colour hatred and it ushers in a new era of basic human rights and values. We believe that the new Government, led by Dr. Mandela, will work and make all out efforts to re-build and re-construct the South Africa in the interest of the toiling millions of South Africans and for the stability and unity of the non-racial, united South Africa.

We also believe and I am confident that the people of South Africa would enjoy the freedom of choice for the path of their prosperity of their own, without any interference and without intervention from the outside world who were particularly interested to maintain or perpetuate their neo-colonialist economy policy, loot and exploitation.

India and the new Republic of South Africa-I believe and I am confident - would join their efforts in making a better world for the human kind today.

Sir, on this occasion we express our solidarity and fraternity with the people of South Africa and I hope that we shall be able to march together for the attainment of our goal of having a world with better values and

with better opportunities and better prospects of prosperity.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur) : Sir, Dr. Nelson Rohlhala Mandela was chosen South Africa's first black President today by a multi-racial Parliament to complete the country's remarkable transition from white rule to democracy.

It is achieved after a great struggle and sacrifice. He was in jail for 27 long years. Today, he was elected and after that South Africa is entering a new era. It is the end of apartheid after a long struggle and it is the end of colonialism also. It is achieved without bloodshed. He was attracted by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhiji and led his struggle by observing Ahimsa. His respect for India and its traditions is translated into action by choosing Dr. Freni Ginwala as the Speaker of multi-racial Parliament of South Africa.

Sir, on behalf of my party AIADMK and on my own behalf I felicitate and extend my warmest congratulations to Dr. Nelson Mandela and also we wish prosperity for his country.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join the Prime Minister and rest of the Leaders of various parties in congratulating Dr. Nelson Mandela for achieving real democracy for South Africa. We are particularly very happy because they have followed the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi and we also fought very much in support of South Africa in the United Nations, in the Commonwealth and in the NAM to see that real democracy is given to South Africa without employing trade embargo and other things. We have given full support to them at every stage and we are the most happiest people today to congratulate them on the achievement of real democracy in South Africa and specially to Dr. Nelson Mandela for his success.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is the greatest day in the history of mankind. I feel today justice and truth have triumphed over colonialism, racialism, fascism and everything that was bad. Today, we must congratulate not only Dr. Nelson Mandela, but all the people of South Africa for the success in all their efforts to see that they attain freedom. Today, by defeating all the forces of colonialism and racialism, Mr. Nelson Mandela has been elected as the President of the Republic of South Africa.

Sir, we know fully well that today is a great day and therefore, everyone will realise that Africans have fought for centuries and Dr. Nelson Mandela has suffered for decades together. And today, success has come to them. We pay our tributes to the greatest personality and the tallest personality of the world today and wish them all success in the coming years.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is an auspicious day for the people of the whole world because apartheid has come to an end in South Africa after a very long struggle. Dr. Nelson Mandela had visited India in 1990 to receive "Bharat Ratna". While receiving the honour, he had expressed his views on Indian and Mahatma Gandhi, in particular. I would like to quote these lines as follows:-

[English]

"India is the single largest source of inspiration to the movement of South Africa. Starting from the foundation of Indian National Con-

gress by Mahatma Gandhi in 1894, the principles of non-violent and passive resistance has been engrained, in the psyche of South Africans."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today Nelson Mandela has become a duly elected President of South Africa. He led the national movement in South Africa and remained in prison for 27 years. He not only appreciated Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and his non-violent *satyagraha* movement the actually ended apartheid in his country by using that very weapon of non-violence.

Though Martin Luther King is no more amongst us, yet we must also remember this great leader of the world. He had also used this very weapon for Mahatma Gandhi and achieved success in ending apartheid in America. Further, he also used this weapon to fight against colonialism. It was this very weapon which made Africa and America free of racial discrimination. Dr. Mandela was inspired by non-violent movement of Gandhiji and thus, he not only fought for South Africans but also for poor and downtrodden people of the world. Therefore, we should make ourselves more assiduous by using and honouring this weapon of non-violence.

Today, on this auspicious occasion, we extend our felicitations to the leader and President of South Africa, Dr. Nelson Mandela and the people of South Africa. In his swearing-in ceremony, our Vice-President is leading the Indian delegation. He would also convey our affection and love to the people of South Africa on our behalf.

16.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION FELICITATING SOUTH  
AFRICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR NEWLY  
ELECTED PRESIDENT, NELSON  
ROHLIHLALA MANDELA FOR THE  
FORMATION OF A MULTI-RACIAL  
ELECTED GOVERNMENT.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It has been suggested that this House should pass a Resolution on this occasion. I put the Resolution before the hon. Members for their approval:

*"This House*

- Notes that today May 10, 1994 is a specially auspicious day for South Africa, the continent of Africa, the people of India, and the whole world.
- Welcomes the fact that a new Government elected on the basis of the first-ever multi-racial elections has assumed office.
- Rejoices that Mr. Nelson Rohlhlala Mandela has been elected as South Africa's first democratic President.
- Recalls that Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Indian Nation, declared his love for South Africa and his concern for her problems.
- Recognises that about 10 lakh people of Indian origin who are now citizens in South Africa, have struggled with their South African brothers and sisters against apartheid, and toiled and contributed to the prosperity of that country.

—Recognises further that India was always in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle, the first nation to raise this issue of racialism in the United Nations, and has rendered consistent moral and material support to the South African people struggling for the liberty against colonial domination and White minority rule.

*On behalf of the people of India  
Declares that:*

(a) The people of India join with the people of South Africa to celebrate with joy, happiness and pride their achievement of freedom and what their freedom signifies for the whole world.

(b) That the South African struggle has shown that the strength of the human spirit and moral conviction are irresistible forces for positive change.

(c) India extends its warmest congratulations to President, Nelson Rohlhlala Mandela as he takes up his responsibilities today as Head of State of South Africa. We pay a tribute to all the people of South Africa in wishing them success in outing a future of peace, democracy and prosperity.

We take it that this Resolution is passed unanimously.

*The Resolution was passed unanimously.*

This Resolution and the record of the speeches made by the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Leader of the Opposition and hon. Leaders of different Parties, will be sent in a proper form to the President of South Africa Mr. Nelson Rohlhlala Mandela and thorough him to the people of South Africa to convey greetings, good wishes and feelings

of joy of all of us and the people of India.

16.41 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD.*

**As passed by Rajya Sabha**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to next item, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar to speak.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, I rise to support the provisions of the Bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act.

I am happy that immediately after this august House passing a unanimous Resolution expressing good wishes for the welfare of our brethren in South Africa, I have got this opportunity to support this measure which is being brought before this House for the welfare of the toiling masses.

1642 hrs.

(SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *In  
The Chair*)

This has been a long standing demand of the workers. Way back in 1983 in the meeting of the Labour Ministers presided over by the Labour Minister of the Government of India, a decision was taken to make suitable amendments in ceiling on entitlement of gratuity. But at the same time the limit for receiving the total amount of gratuity is retained at the maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. Though an upward revision is made in this limit, it is totally inadequate. With the present hike in prices and the poor living standards of the working class, a minimum increase to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs would

have been more appropriate. Rather I would suggest that there should not be any limit on the grant of gratuity to be received by a workman on rendering service for a long period of more than 20 years or 30 years or, in some cases, may be even beyond 30 years.

There should not be any limit for receiving such a payment. After all, for rendering such a long service, we are not giving them any other retirement benefit except in the form of gratuity. Of course, there is the payment of Provident Fund. But Provident Fund is being partially contributed by the employee or the workman himself and only a portion is contributed by the employer. So, in reality, gratuity is the only payment which is being paid to a workman as a terminal benefit or a retirement benefit. Though it appears that the scope of the entitlement for gratuity is enlarged and the upper limit is revised yet there are certain inbuilt restrictions in the Act. For example, an employee even today could be denied of the benefit of receiving gratuity in case if a penalty of dismissal is imposed on the employee for certain reasons. I am sure, in many cases, some ruthless employers very often resort to this kind of a method whereby the employee is denied of his due earnings in the form of gratuity. So, I request the hon. Minister to give thought to this also so that the employee is able to get the payment of gratuity in all the cases; we must ensure that he gets it.

The provision contained in the Act says that the gratuity is payable on retirement, in the case of death or in the case of superannuation and also in the case of resignation after rendering a fixed number of years, that is, a minimum period of five years of service. So, this is a hard-earned right of a workman and employee and therefore it should not be denied in any case.



There is a provision to create what is called a Gratuity Fund by the employers. They can go on crediting a portion of their profit to this Gratuity Fund and the money which is credited to the Gratuity Fund is totally exempt from income-tax. Side by side, the money which is contributed to the Gratuity Fund also earns interest. But, at the end, when the employee receives gratuity as a terminal benefit, he is not paid the interest. So, I would suggest that the gratuity should be paid with interest which is collected right from the day when the employee becomes entitled to receive gratuity. The employer who contributes to the Gratuity Fund should definitely earn interest on that amount and that interest should be passed on to the employee who is the real beneficiary.

The other aspect is there is an exemption from income-tax for the amounts contributed to the Gratuity Fund by the employer. But the employee, at the time of receiving the gratuity, is liable to pay income-tax. He will have to pay tax on a portion of the money received as gratuity. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect also to grant total exemption from income-tax payment on the amount which is received or which is receivable by an employee as gratuity.

As I have submitted, this is the only terminal benefit which is available for an employee. At the same time, we should also think about the welfare of not only the workman or an employee but also of the members of his family. Though there are no compelling acts or enactments making it mandatory for its employers to make provisions for providing the benefits like the medical benefits, educational facilities, maternity benefit and such other kinds of benefits to the members of the family of a workman or an employee, still the Govern-

ment can very well think of making a suitable provision for giving such benefits to the members of the family of an employee who is eligible to receive gratuity so that some more benefits could be made available to a workman or an employee who renders a selfless service not only to a particular industry or a factory but also to his nation.

There is also yet another danger of denying the right of gratuity to a section of the employees who are working in seasonal factories. I am sure, the Minister is well aware of this provision. Some of the employers could definitely made an effort to come within this exemption clause and then try to get their factories declared as seasonal factories for a small period during a year, for example, one month or two months. so that their factories do not functioning and the production activities are suspended. And then they will get an exemption from payment of gratuity by getting their factories or establishments declared as seasonal factories. I am sure, the Minister is very eagerly looking into the provisions of the Act and he would agree with me in saying that this particular provision also should be amended so that the benefit of gratuity is made available to such of the employee who are working for a limited number of period in an establishment. It is mentioned in the Gratuity Act. Now the Act itself is applicable to only certain number of industries like the factories, oil fields etc. etc. so that at least those who are fortunate enough to get this kind of retirement benefit, are not deprived of receiving such a benefit.

With these few suggestions, I request the hon. Minister that henceforth before bringing in such an amendment to any Act which is intended to provide welfare measures for the working class, a thorough study could be made and proper and suitable amendments could be proposed for

the whole Act so that the provisions of the Act could be really strengthened to help the working class. As it is, today, whatever amendments are proposed are really worth to be supported. And I definitely congratulate the Minister for taking the initiative in bringing this Bill suggesting the amendments in the Payments of Gratuity Act. I support the provisions contained in this Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE  
(Calcutta South) : Madam, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this Bill.

I rise to support the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1993. I must congratulate the Labour Minister and the Department for bringing this Bill in this fashion. We know that our Labour Minister is very efficient and very effective. He is trying his best to work out something for the working-class. That is why, it is praiseworthy and I must congratulate him for that.

It is a fact which has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons enclosed with this Bill that Section 2 (3) (4) of the Act provides "That the gratuity payable to an employee shall not exceed Rs. 50,000." This amount was fixed in 1987. There have been representations from various trade unions to remove or enhance the ceiling on the maximum amount of gratuity. The Ministry has now decided to bring this Bill and the provisions of the Act have been extended to all the persons employed on wages in the establishment etc covered under the Act by removing the wage ceiling under Section 2 (e) of the Act. The limit has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. But I want to bring to the notice of the Minister that in this Bill there is no mention about the time limit and there is not time bound programme as to when the gratuity would be paid after the retirement of an

employee. Though the Government have passed several laws, but in practical application we find certain lacuna in its implementation part. The working-class are not getting their gratuity in proper time. The Minister has brought forward a very good Amendment Bill. But, at the same time, the Minister should assure the House that enough security would be provided to the working-class; some commitment should be made to the working-class that they would get their gratuity in proper time, may be, within three or six months time from the date of their retirement. There must be some time limit. Otherwise, I know about a number of cases that were pending for a very long time in the jute and textile industry in our country.

Madam, you will appreciate the fact that in our State the jute and textile mill owners are not paying the ESI benefits; they are not paying provident fund to the working-class and they are not even paying gratuity to the working-class. They are not even getting their salaries also. You will appreciate the fact that the owner of Victoria Jute Mills, Shri Braille, was a FERA accused person. He came to Calcutta with the hospitality extended by the State Government. He has even beaten the police officials and the workers also. He has not yet paid the salaries, the gratuity, ESI and provident fund benefits to the working-class with the result the working-class were agitated. One worker is also missing; till today, we do not know what has happened to Shri Bikari Paswan. Of Course, somebody has filed a *habeas corpus* writ in the High Court and it is a *sub judice* matter now. But in that particular mill, three or four workers have died because of starvation. The Government is not taking any action and I do not know why. Similar is the case even in Kanoria Mills, it is another mill in Howrah, which is in Barddhaman-Uluberia. What do the work-

ing-class want? They are not asking for money. They are saying that either the State Government or the Central Government should take over the mills or they should extend help. They are moving here and there and their hunger-strike is continuing. I do not know what the condition of the workers now. I do not know what will be their fate. If the working-class are neglecting the work, I must condemn it. But what is happening in West Bengal is that the working-class is the worst suffer today. The working class is not getting their salaries, their provident fund and other benefits due to which they are agitated. Police kill somebody or fire at somebody; some people are missing. The working-class is on hunger-strike.

I would request the Minister and the Government to see as to who are the provident fund defaulters, who are the ESI defaulters, who are the gratuity defaulters and those mill owners should not get any advantage or any help either from the Government or from the banking institutions or from the administration. That is my submission to the Minister.

#### 17.00 hrs

In West Bengal the highest provident fund defaulter is the West Bengal Government itself. Our State Government have arrested some mill owners. But what happened to them? They have been arrested and after that they should be sent to nursing home. Though the Judge gave the verdict that they should be sent to jail, instead of sending them to the jail, because they are rich people and big industrialists, they went to the nursing home. Now they are getting all sorts of VIP treatment. What is the need of arresting those people? Do not arrest them. If you arrest them, you should give them proper treatment. By proper treatment I am not saying that they should

be beaten up. But these people should be blacklisted. These people must pay the salary. Otherwise the Government should capture their property, sell the property and disburse it among the working class. That is not there. That is why my submission to the Minister is that the Minister should see the matter seriously.

Even the private sector is not paying the provident fund and gratuity. But what about the Government sector? The public sector, both of the State Government and of the Central Government, is also not paying the provident fund and gratuity to their employees. One thing is clear. I must congratulate the Central Government. I have discussed this matter with the Central Government employees. They say that after retirement they get their provident fund, gratuity and other pensionary benefits. But now in the State of West Bengal itself more than 1.5 lakh teachers died because they have not received their pension. This is the thing which is going on. I request the Minister that he should assure the House that the workers and the employees get their pension, provident fund, gratuity, ESI benefits at the proper time, so that they would not die after retirement because of starvation.

I must congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill. At the same time, I would like to raise an issue. Though it is not related to the Bill, it is correlated. I request the Minister to announce the 5th Pay Commission as early as possible because the price rise is so high and due to inflation the working class is suffering. That is why I request the Minister to do it as early as possible.

Regarding the Wage Board for journalists, I do not know what happened to it. It is pending for a long time. You will appreciate that our media is very strong nowadays.

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

Without publicity, without the media nobody can work. Even the real news cannot go to the grassroots. That is why I request the Minister that the Wage Board for journalists should be set up. I know some people are against it. But we have to see the interest of the working journalists who are working in the field. That is why my submission to the Minister is to please set up the Wage Board and declare the Wage Board as early as possible. There must be some guidelines, so that the journalists would get their facilities through these Wage Boards.

I want to raise another issue regarding pension scheme for the journalists also. You will appreciate that we as MPs get pension, MLAs are enjoying pension, Government employees are enjoying pension. But after retirement I know there are so many working journalists who are working hard, who are going to the field to collect the news, but they do not have the pension scheme. I heard that the UP Government has done it. I do not know about other Governments. I also heard that two-three other State Governments have already taken a decision about the pension scheme for the journalists. But in our country there must be some criterion, some guidelines. Those who are really working journalists, for them the Government should prepare a comprehensive Bill, so that journalists, after retirement, should get their pension also. I know some journalists. After retirement they are moving here and there. Their family condition and their health condition is horrible. After retirement they should not go to road and they should not go begging. That is why, I made this request. We have also to consider this that all are belonging to the same group and the same country. So, when the Government is considering the gratuity scheme, provident fund scheme, pension scheme

and other schemes for the employees, they should also be sure that the journalists who are eligible get their pension.

My only request to the hon. Minister, Shri Sangma is this. He has said that after the completion of five years of service, they will be eligible for the gratuity scheme. I think, it is better if it is two years instead of five years because nowadays in some factories, the mill owners especially in the jute industry, textile industry and other small industries, after one or two years, they close the mills. They purchase other mills; they start new business by taking loan from the Government institution. So, I think, it will be better - the Minister is very considerate, I know, particularly for the working class - if he considers to make it two years instead of five years.

I congratulate the Minister for bringing in this Bill. I will also request the Minister to let us know which States are the defaulters of provident fund and gratuity; which are the States which have given gratuity to the workers and which are the States which have not. If they have not, then, the Government should take up the matter with the State Government so that the workers get their provident fund, gratuity, ESI and other benefits, as early as possible.

Thank you very much, Madam; with these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHREY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Madam Chairman, in regard to payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill 1993, I would like to say that this Bill is very limited but important one. It is important because the interests of working class are involved in it. The second thing is that the limit has been done away with. The

people working in various organisations would benefit by this step. The maximum amount of gratuity has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. one lakh. It is a commendable step. I would like to say that there should have been a provision of a fixed time-limit for the payment of gratuity to the worker when he retires after 30 or 38 years of service. It has been observed that the workers are required to undergo a lot of difficulties while getting payment of gratuity. I would like the payment of gratuity to be made within three months of the retirement of a worker. If a worker does not get the payment of gratuity in time, he should get the interest on that amount for the period of delay.

Today, the process of privatisation is gaining ground. The people working in the industries located in and outside Delhi are not getting even the minimum wages, leave apart the gratuity. There are many people who have come here from different states in search of work. Initially, they are given Rs. 500-700 per month only. There are other workers also who are thrown out of job after three or four years of service. How will they be benefited by this Act? If a worker dies while working in a factory, he does not get any compensation. Though this Bill appears to be good one, yet it will not apply to private industries. When you have not been able to get them due wages in the private sector, how could you be able to get them gratuity? All this is happening under the very nose of the Government. The contractor gets Rs. 1000 per month per worker from his employer but he, in turn, gives Rs. 600 only to the worker. Thus, he pockets Rs. 400. This has been happening for a long time in Delhi and Ghaziabad. In this way, how would the worker get the benefit of gratuity and who will monitor such irregularities?

The workers working in Railway factories and other public sector industries

would get the benefit of gratuity but on the other hand, agricultural labourers will not be benefited by it. Today, there are a large number of agricultural labourers in our country. Though, such labourers become unfit to work in old age yet they continue to toil in the field. A Government servant retires when he attains the age of 58 years but the Government has done nothing for the welfare of retired agricultural labourers. These labourers die in the absence of medicines and clothing. They are not able even to earn their livelihood. You have not enacted any law for those lakhs of agricultural labourers who have been toiling day and night to increase agricultural production. What benefit they would get from this law? These workers do not find any support in the old age. Even the pet dogs of the rich people are leading a far better life than them. It is a matter of shame for all of us. Although, I support this Bill yet I would like to request that the Government must bring in a Bill for the agricultural labourers in the ensuing session so that they could get some kind of support in old age. In this way, they would be able to lead a comfortable life.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) :  
Madam Chairman, I rise to speak on the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. As Shri George has said, this bill was discussed in 1984 and it was decided in 1989 to make a law in this regard. At that time the Government had fixed the amount of gratuity at Rs. 1 lakh. Now, if the hon. Minister was seriously interested to bring in this Bill, he should have kept in mind that since this bill was being introduced after a gap of 6-7 years, will the amount fixed in the Bill be justified in proportion to the above time gap? Had he noticed this earlier, he would not have faced the criticism now. No doubt, he is the Labour Minister and has a concern for the welfare of

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

labourers. While speaking in a public meeting 8 months ago, he had admitted that the payment of gratuity and pension could not be made in time due to red-tapism. He had further said that he would look into it and ensure that the worker get full amount at the time of retirement.

After the workers retire, they continue to run from pillar to post in the old-age to get the amount of pension. Despite this, they do not get their hard earned money in time. While introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister should have added a clause or section in the Bill under which the worker could get the amount of pension on the day of his retirement.

In India, about Rs. 1 crore 70 lakh employees contribute to the Provident Fund. Today, Rs. 17,621 crore is deposited in this fund. But as per the figures available, Rs. 100 crore is lying unclaimed. It shows that amount of provident fund is not granted to the contributor in time. Such a worker suffers kicks and knocks after leaving the job. When he again goes to the Mill, nobody takes pain to enquire about his welfare and he is not even allowed to enter the mill compound. Ultimately, he gets dejected and this unclaimed amount goes on increasing, I have the figures of 1980-84 with me. The total amount deposited in the fund was Rs. 1400 crore but the starting point is that only Rs. 1 crore 44 lakh was disbursed. It is because the poor worker does not get the amount as per time - bound programme.

I would request the hon. Minister that a worker will be called a real worker only when the contracting system is done away with in India. This system has even come in vogue in big industries scattered all over India. As a result, the worker neither gets

gratuity nor any kind of financial assistance. Even if he dies, it is left to the contractor and the factory owner is not concerned about it. In Delhi, a large number of workers hail from Rajasthan. A few days ago about 100-125 workers came to my house and complained that they have been thrown out of job, all of a sudden. They were not aware if any amount is deposited in their provident fund. Further, they had been working in that factory for 5 years and despite this, they were not being given the wages. Then, I immediately contacted the mill owner on telephone. I was told that he did so because they were the labourers of a contractor, who has been expelled by him. Labourers are automatically thrown out of job with the contractor. I would request that such a law should be enacted under which this contracting system could be effectively checked. It is only after implementation of such a law that the interests of workers can be protected. Otherwise, the worker will remain a worker and he would continue to be tortured. I would once again request that you must bring forward an effective legislation to check this new contracting system, which has taken its roots during the last five years. Otherwise, your dream of a socialistic society will shatter. A few years ago, the words 'Sovereign Socialist Republic' were inserted in the constitution through an amendment. Today, the Government, which is proclaiming itself a socialist, must tell where has its theory of socialism gone now your socialism is decaying slowly. Today, the worker is being exploited by contracting agencies. Therefore, I request that if you are sincere to bring forward a legislation, you should made an effective law.

I would further request that though the money of the workers is lying with the public sector units, yet they do not get the same. Due to policy of liberalisation adopted by the Government public sector units are

almost on the verge of extinction. The Government has been resorting to dis-investment of the shares of these units day by day. Besides, many cases are pending with BIFR and these are not being disposed of quickly. Whenever any mill is referred to BIFR, its closure is certain. When the mills remain closed, workers do not get any wages. A cement factory in Rajasthan belonging to Sahu has been lying closed for years. Out of the total number of 8000 workers, it is merely 2000 workers at present who still hope that the factory would be re-opened, but the factory has not been re-opened so far. Therefore, my submission is that whatever the number of BIFR cases is, they should not be prolonged, Since the Central Government does not depute their own staff there, the matters continue to be prolonged, and the mill workers in such a situation are in a deplorable condition. A few years ago in the cement factory in lakheri, a labour welfare centre was set up, but where is that centre now? Workers are not at all given treatment there. There are many places in Rajasthan, where Kota stone is found. According to Government figures, the people in large numbers in Ramganj Mandi area in Kota district are suffering from tuberculosis. In this regard, I had written a letter to the hon. Minister also. I am thankful to him that he gave a reply to it and assured that he would bring the matter into the notice of the Government. My submission is that wherever there are such mines, hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis should be set up in proportion to the number of workers, as it would be in the interest of the labourers.

The intention behind the Bill that has been introduced in the House is good. But, had the Government presented a comprehensive Bill, we would have welcomed it heartily. Despite having good intentions, the Government did not concentrate on it and remained engaged in inconsequential mat-

ters. If the Government take measures with the objective of doing welfare of labourers, concrete results can certainly be achieved.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : (Bombay-South Central) : Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to express my views on the Gratuity Bill.

The textile mills in Bombay have been closed down since 1982. Some of the closed mills were taken over by the Government and the remaining are still in the same condition. So far as the gratuity of the workers of these mills is concerned, the Supreme Court have directed the Government to release their gratuity, but the Government has not made the payment to them so far. I would like to quote an example to you. About 1654 workers had gone to the court. Thereafter the Supreme Court had directed the Government to take action and the concerned Ministry did assure to give it latest by 28th February. But nothing to this effect has been done so far. Through you, I would like to bring the matter to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Madam Chairman, there are two sectors-organised sector and unorganised sector. In the field of textiles too organised as well as unorganised mills are there. I seek your permission to read out the statement given by the hon. Minister in this regard.

[English]

"The Textile Policy Statement of June 1985, enforced compulsory registration of powerlooms in the decentralised sector. Also the State authorities were authorised to register the powerlooms in terms of Clause 9, part III of the Textiles (Control) Order,

[Sh. Mohan Rawale]

1986 under the new policy. According to the latest position as compiled from the report received from the various State registration authorities, the number of powerlooms was above 12 lakhs."

[*Translation*]

Through you, I would also like to submit that more than twelve lakh workers working in the unorganised sector have to work for twelve hours a day but they get only half the amount as compared to what is given to the labourers in organised sector. Labour laws are not at all followed there. When there are no labour laws, then the question of getting gratuity does not arise at all. They have been compelled to get them registered. I would urge the Government to implement labour laws there so that labourers are benefited. At the same time competition should be maintained. There is a scope of margin of about Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 for labourers in the cloth produced by both the sectors. If the Government implements labour laws, the labourers may be benefited, organised mills may also be benefited. Workers Rehabilitation fund was introduced in 1985. But its unit.

[*English*]

"Which was closed down on 6th June 1985."

[*Translation*]

Thus, after 1982 a number of mills in Bombay were closed down. Whenever a mill is closed down, labourers are always at loss. Then, why the Government have been adopting this criteria? After 1982 many mills were closed down due to which a large number of workers have been deprived of

the benefits. Therefore my submission is that whenever a mill is closed down, the labourers should be given the due benefits

[*English*]

equivalent to 75 per cent of the wage in the first, 50 per cent in the second years and 25 percent in the third year.

[*Translation*]

They can get this much. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to keep it in view so that they may get the benefit of gratuity also.

Madam Chairman, just now Shri Sultanpuri, Shri Charles and Kumari Mamata ji also spoke. They showered praises on the Government but they spoke very little about the workers. The Government has provided a very meagre amount of one crore rupees to 120 textile mills in India for repairs etc. As compared to it a big amount of Rs. 300 crores was provided to VRS. If these mills do not get raw material, how would they work and how would the labourers get gratuity. The labourers are being retrenched. A decision to this effect was taken recently and I had raised the matter in the House two days ago. I would like to bring the matter to the notice of the Government once again. The hon. Minister of textiles is present here, he had assured that not even a single mill would be closed down. But as per the report he has furnished just now, six mills in Bombay are proposed to be closed down in the name of merger. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that Madhusudan Mill has an area of 18.05 acres and the mill is proposed to be sold out. Similarly Kohinoor Mill, having an area of 14.33 acres, Sitaram Mill having an area of 14.48 acres and Jam Mill with an area of 8.05 acres are also being sold out. In view of the prevailing situation I would like



to know the policy of the Government. The Government had set up various units of NTC, and it was their responsibility to protect them. Just now Shri Sultanpuri stated that the Government have a great sympathy for the mill workers. Where is that sympathy? I would like to know whether the Government have changed its policy? I would also like to urge the Government not to close down the mill.

Madam, I would like to reveal the policy of the Government to you. The Government is not at all willing to pay money to NTC mill workers. They had earmarked Rs. 750 crores for modernisation. They provided Rs. 765 crores out of the total funds of Rs. 877 crores to the private sector, but gave nothing to the poor mill workers, due to which they are unable to get raw material. They are unable to get even cotton whereas the mills can be run only if they get cotton. Resultantly, the workers are deprived of gratuity benefit. Therefore, I am grateful to you for giving me our opportunity to speak. I would urge the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to the matter and find a solution to it.

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Madam Chairperson, The payment of Gratuity Act 1972 provides for a scheme for payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, oil fields, plantations, ports, railways, companies, shops and other establishments. It was originally thought of giving only Rs. 2,500 per mensem. But subsequently, on the 25th November, 1992 with effect from 1st day of December, 1992 it was raised up to Rs. 3,500 per mensem. A higher amount of wages was also approved. What we are now fixing is, we want to remove the ceiling of the income and we should also give and gift them higher

amount of wages.

In the earlier case Rs. 50,000 was fixed as the maximum ceiling for gratuity. Now we are increasing it up to Rs. 1 lakh. The purpose of removing the ceiling and fixing again Rs. 1 lakh as ceiling for the total amount is not fair. The number of days served depends upon the service. Those people who have served for a longer period which earns them more gratuity should be entitled to a higher rate than usually allowed. The purpose of this gratuity is after having worked so hard and after so many year's service when they retire they should have some sort of fall back and therefore for this purpose the gratuity is fixed. It is comparable to the service. The rupee is going on devaluing and depreciating and in view of the inflation the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh should also be removed or it should be raised to a minimum of Rs. 2 lakh. That would be more appropriate in view of the present conditions as the prices of various things are going up.

I hope that the hon. Minister will definitely consider extending this to various other fields wherever it is necessary in order to support and help people who are working in various categories of services and further make them entitled to maximum support from institutions wherever they have served and allow them to get the maximum gratuity. This is one of the items of main support for them after retirement, resigning, or shifting of jobs. It should be some substantial amount on which they should be able to fall back upon.

It is also said that gratuity is payable after five year's service. I request that it may be made payable even after shorter periods of service like three years or even earlier and the service wherever they have rendered should be counted so that they get some support and help for their services

[Sh. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah]

and they become eligible for gratuity.

With these few recommendations which I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration to implement, I conclude.

MAJOR GEN. R.G. WILLIAMS (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support wholeheartedly the payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1993. However, I humbly submit that there are a number of anomalies and contradictions in the proposed amendments and overall interpretation of the purpose of this Act since its passing in 1972.

1734 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, on consulting the dictionary, I note that the word 'gratuity' means something given gratuitously or something given in return for a favour. Similarly, the word 'gratuitous' means given free or voluntarily. So, by definition the Gratuity Act implies the voluntary payment of a gift in return for a favour, the favour being long, continuous and satisfactory service. It is intended as an incentive and encouragement to workers to increase their productivity. However, over the past decade whilst dealing with specific cases the hon'ble Courts have issued a number of confusing and conflicting judgements. They have ruled that gratuity is not a gratuitous payment. Nor is it a bounty. They have also opined that mere dismissal from service does not disentitle to gratuity.

Sir, as you are aware, dismissal from service arises only in cases of very unsatisfactory service or grave professional misconduct. From the Hon'ble Court's rulings, it would appear that gratuity shall be paid as

a matter of right even if the employees services have been highly unsatisfactory. If this is so then the circumstances under which an employee's gratuity can be forfeited or reduced as enumerated in paragraph 6 of Section 4 of the Gratuity Act becomes meaningless and redundant. Sir, based on these confusing interpretations I wonder whether Gratuity Act is a misnomer and should not be changed to something more appropriate and meaningful.

Sir, when the Gratuity Act was conceived in 1972 it was intended that a certain class of employees, that is, those drawing a salary of Rs. 750 or less, should, on retirement, receive a gratuitous lump sum payment as a reward for their long, faithful and satisfactory service. The purpose of fixing a salary ceiling was to distinguish the worker employees from the much higher salaried management and executive class who enjoy various other perquisites, amenities and remuneration. Since the salaries of worker employees have increased over the years, the salary ceiling has correctly been increased correspondingly; first to Rs. 1,600 per month and later to Rs. 2,500 per month.

Sir, the proposed amendment to abolish this distinction completely negates this basic concept and, therefore, to my mind vitiates the whole purpose of the Gratuity Act. Similarly, the raising of ceiling of payment of gratuity from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh is generous and helps to curtail exploitation by the upper salaried bracket, who were excluded from the scope of the Act originally. It is inevitable that with the passage of time the aim and purpose of this beneficial act has been completely eroded and forgotten, thus rendering it meaningless and converting it into just another financial burden on industrial undertakings and a tacit encouragement to reduce productivity. Perhaps, when such a stage is reached, the

Act itself should be substituted by something more incentive and productivity oriented.

To conclude, I wish to reiterate my support to these proposed amendments.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I understand the payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill 1993 has not been introduced in a casual manner. Though at the present moment, the Amendment Bill seeks only to raise the total amount limit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. I understand that our hon. Labour Minister has gone into the details, pros and cons of the Gratuity Act of our country and its implementation.

In the definition of 'employee' here it is mentioned about the people working in factory, oil field, mine, plantation, port, railway, company, shops etc. But I would like to request the hon. Minister to accept two words—one is the contractual labourers and the other is the budli workers in the jute and textile mills who have been working either as contractual labourers or budli workers for more than two years. If these are included then some more people will be benefitted right now. At the same times, I request the hon. Minister to extend the Payment of Gratuity Act in other areas including the agricultural labourers.

Sir, recently the West Bengal Government passed a Bill amending the Payment of Gratuity Act and which is awaiting our hon. President's assent. In those amendments two major amendments were made—waiving the wage ceiling limit. This point is also included in this Bill. In the present Bill, some other minor amendments have also been made such as the entitlement of the workmen who have worked for more than

240 days in a year. Such amendments have already been made in the West Bengal Legislature in the course of passing the Bill which is awaiting the hon. President's assent.

Now, in the present Bill, which the Government of India brought today, it is there that Rs. 2500/- monthly earning has been extended to Rs. 3,500/-. That has already been done in November, 1992 with effect from 1st December, 1992. Now, in the sought Bill, it is proposed to be raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-. In 1987, Payment of Gratuity Act was amended providing a new clause—this is very important—that is Section 4A was added for a compulsory gratuity fund with having some connection with insurance scheme under LIC or something like that. It was amended in 1978 in that way. So far as I know, no such fund has been created by any of the entrepreneurs in our country. The Act was amended in that direction in 1987 and now it is 1994. The hon. Minister has moved for another amendment to raise the ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-. I do not know whether he will increase it to Rs. 2,00,000/- or Rs. 3,00,000/- in the course of time. But for the last seven years which have elapsed, the amendment made in this direction, to have a Gratuity Fund having connection with the LIC, has not been done by any of the entrepreneurs. I do not know whether any action has been taken against those who are errants in this respect conspicuously. If this has to be harnessed, then some rules have to be framed on this aspect so that compulsorily all the entrepreneurs, for everyday of the work, will raise some funds and deposit them with the LIC or any other institution so that when the employee retires, the entrepreneur will not be able to say that the fund is not available and, therefore, he cannot pay the gratuity just at that moment.

[Sh. Tarit Baran Topdar]

Points have been raised that there is no time limit. I do not know how far it is true. As far as I understand, the limit is there. Within six months, gratuity payment has to be made. I would say that the Minister can right now amend it in such a way that this six months limit is brought down to three months. Within three months of the retirement or termination of the service relation, the employee must get the gratuity amount which is due to him. All these things are necessary, particularly because of the fact that many industries have been closed or wound up and in the absence of this Gratuity Fund, which could have been available from the LIC or some other institution, the workers are not able to get the gratuity due to them.

The textile industry has been mentioned by Mohan Ji. I can refer to the jute industry. What is happening there is that the new promoters who opt for running the mill, get the court order and take possession of the mill without paying any amount to any one. They do not care even to pay the gratuity amount to the workers who are superannuating. They let them go out of the mill without any payment towards gratuity. This should be stopped. Some sort of measure has to be taken so that the payment of gratuity becomes compulsory for them. I once again reiterate this point that the badli workers and the contractual labourers should also be included in the term 'employee' who are entitled to gratuity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I support the Bill presented here. Alongwith it I would like to give some suggestions. When this Bill was introduced in the House in 1972, a provision of Rs. fifty thousand was made,

this was the maximum limit and now it has been raised upto one lakh rupees. During these twenty-two years the prices have gone up, the salaries have increased and a number of labourers have retired. They could not take advantage of it. Therefore, I would like that just as the rationalisation of dearness allowance is done, in the same way this should also be done and the representatives of the this should be invited from time to time to decide the increase in it so that the labourers who are about to retire can take advantage of it. I remember that about 22 years ago the labourers in Rajasthan used to get two rupees and fifty paise, at present they get 30 rupees but still they are not getting any gratuity or P.F. even when the minimum wages are 10 times more. Besides this my submission on that the labourer's who are permanent or organised can benefit from it but not the unorganised or temporary labourers. Even after working for many years they are not given the benefit of P.F. and gratuity. My submission to the hon. Minister of labour is that he should increase the staff in his department so that they can go and check the places where a particular labourer worked and now where is he working. There are many such factories of Marble Stone and Kota Stone, where the owners of the factories do not keep the record of the labourers, otherwise the labourers will get the benefit of P.F. and Gratuity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, alongwith it, I would like to submit that a tripartite discussion was going on between the Labour Minister and the labourers of private undertakings for the last 3-4 years but no decision has yet been taken in this regard. What is the reason behind it. They are not demanding of bonus and that the dearness allowance should be paid in accordance with the price index. Two rupees have been given but it should be at least 3-4 rupees per point.

If the workers are satisfied every thing will privatisation is resentment among the labourers, where privatisation is on the cards due to liberalisation because when the factories would run according to the new system some of the workers would be retrenched. You are aware that the farmers and the labourers are the backbone of our country and when the public undertaking suffer loss, the workers are retrenched. The reasons behind the loss are not looked into while this loss is mainly due to the negligence or the mismanagement of the Government officers but the workers are held responsible for it that they go on strike or they do not cooperate with the management. Such thing occurs when injustice is done with them and they go on strike in support of their demands. My submission is that the workers should not be retrenched in the public sector undertakings. If the workers are retrenched then the public sector will face more loss.

With these words, I conclude and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say something about the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill 1972. It is commendable that the hon. Minister has made a provision of one lakh rupees instead of 50,000 rupees. This Bill was to be brought in 1984 but it has taken a lot of time. Keeping in view of the price hike in the country this amount is inadequate and needs to be increased.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether it is gratuity or the provident fund or any other facility which the workers get after retirement, the workers have to face lots of problems and there are many

indiscrepancies in it. I have a personal experience that there are many private and public sector factories in Ranchi, and these do not pay the amount of P.F. and gratuity in time and many other private factories who pay it and give the receipt to the workers do not go to the office of the Commissioner of P.F. to plead their cases, if they do not pay any bribe, they are not given the receipts. The Government Institutions do not pay the amount. Therefore the amount of their P.F. deposits are not traceable and after the retirement people have to spend, much more in running here and there than what they actually get. Many hon. Members have suggested that a time limit of two three months should be fixed for the payment of the amount to the retiring employee. Otherwise people will not have faith on the Government offices if such sort of disorder goes on, even after the money is deposited. Therefore, special attention should be paid towards it so that the worker can have a sigh of relief.

A number of hon. Members have made a mention about the supply workers. There are thousands of Central Government employees in H.E.C. and thousands of workers, working as supply labourers through contractors. Likewise, in many factories whether these are private or Government owned, the labourers serve for 25-30 years through the contractors and in the end they do not get anything. We would like to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister towards it that this practice of labourers working through the contractors should be stopped and the labourers should get something in the end.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Deputy. Speaker Sir, I request you to extend the sitting of the House till we pass this Bill.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, some other hon. Members are yet to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow we have got some special programme and so, it is very difficult for us to sit late tomorrow. Now there are only two Members to participate in this debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, the treasury benches are empty. You have mentioned Shri Mandela, even then they did not turn up. They are busy in elections and are still there.

[*English*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sir, one more Member from our party, Mr. Anna Joshi wants to speak on this Bill. Kindly allow him also. You may allow him to speak tomorrow, not today.

**18.00 hrs.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. I would like to submit briefly that the hon. Minister is doing a lot for the benefit of the workers and we

have faith in him. Once again I repeat that if arrangements are made to pay the amounts deducted from their wages as gratuity and P.F. within three months after their retirement, it would be favourable for them otherwise under present circumstances the workers have to get the refund of this amount the workers have to spend money and they have to run here and there for it. I believe that the hon. Minister will pay attention towards it and make some arrangement for the welfare of the workers. With these words I think you, for giving me an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us hear Mr. Haradhan Roy. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, my submission is that the rest of the business should be taken up tomorrow. Sometimes the Government wants to withdraw a Bill and sometimes it is said that it is to be passed, but why this burden is imposed on us. The Government is in a predicament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to know, how long the House will sit today.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Yesterday the Government withdrew the Bill related to identity cards. The Government is functioning arbitrarily.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit for another 10 minutes. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :  
We are not agreeing for the extension. What is the necessity? It is not an ordinance. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member not draw such conclusion that the ruling party is pressurising the Chair. It is not like that. There is a lot of business before the House. Therefore, the Chair wants to complete it. It is wrong to pass such conclusion. It is most unfair to draw such conclusion.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The bell is being rung...

Now, there is quorum.

Now I want to put to the sweet will of the House. Is it the desire of the House that we shall have to sit for another half-an-hour?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have to make a compromise. Let us complete it. The hon. Minister can reply tomorrow.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong) : Every Bill is important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time allotted was two hours. Time consumed is 2½ hours. Now hardly two persons are to speak. They are in the list. Each person can speak for ten minutes. If you agree, the hon. Minister also can reply. Tomorrow, there is heavy Agenda.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivndrum) : Let us complete this Bill and go.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to know the opinion of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. There are hardly two persons to speak. If they speak, the hon. Minister can reply with in half-an-hour. Tomorrow we have very heavy Agenda. We may have to go for the lunch. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya is very much agitated.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not support this Bill because the Government introduce the Bill whenever they want and do not consider our suggestions. Yesterday, the matter regarding the identity cards was postponed, similarly prior to it, the discussion on the Bill related to transplantation of human-organs was postponed. In this manner, the Government are taking decisions at their own will. Therefore, we are not in favour of extending the sitting of the House after 6.00 P.M.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMNETARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYACHARANSHUKLA): We always consult the BAC Members and the leader. Nothing is done without consulting them. These matter were consulted and discussed in the BAC and also with the Leaders. In some meetings, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya himself was present. We are not rushing thorough any Bill. This is a regular item on Agenda.in which every section of the House is interested. Welfare measure is not a measure of any one particular political party

[Shri Vidyacharan Sukla]

only. If Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya has any complaint against our way of functioning, we can discuss and sort out properly. I am not blaming anybody. But we are now at the fag end of the Session and if we keep on piling up like this, we have to sit late in the night. Only two hon. Members will speak now each for five minutes. The hon. Minister will reply in five minutes and the Bill will be over and after that, we can adjourn the House. We have already decided that in case of Government business, if necessary, we will sit late. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to consider sitting for a few minutes more. We are not going to sit very late.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Minister want to conduct the proceedings according to the agenda, he should do the same everyday.

[*English*]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : By 6.30 P.M. everything will be over. I request Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to accommodate and let this Bill go through.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, alright, we agree to follow the hon. Minister.

\* SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali. Sir, I am supporting some of the amendments in the Gratuity Act (Amendment) 1993 Bill. At the outset, I must say that due to the new Industrial Policy of

Liberalisation, many factories have either been shut down or are on the verge of closure. Many big factories have been closed and the workers of these factories have not received crores of rupees of Gratuity. I can name some of the factories in my area like Hindustan Pilkimon Glass factory and Bengal Paper Mill have been closed. The owners of these factories have closed the establishments without paying any gratuity money to the workers. Thousands of Jute Textile and Engineering factories have been shut down and the workers have not received any gratuity. Sir, it is good that a new legislation is going to be passed but I hope it won't turn out to be a decorative piece like the ivory tusk of an elephant. All of us know elephants have two types of teeth, one meant for chewing and the other for show—just a decorative piece. This gratuity act should not resemble the ivory tusk, without any function or effective use. It is good that this Bill is being brought forth but proper measures should be taken for effective implementation. However wealthy the owner might be, they squander away the money borrowed from the Government and other Financial Institutions, they even squander away the hard earned gratuity fund of the workers. This issue has been raised by one of our colleagues, Comrade Tarit Topdar. The contribution to the provident fund is deducted from the workers pay, but the gratuity fund is paid by the employer, so provision should be made whereby this monthly contribution can be deposited with the LIC in some bank, so that the workers receive their proper dues after retirement. The Gratuity Act is a Statutory Act. So the owners must pay their share of the Gratuity Fund. I request the Minister that proper measures should be taken in this regard. The period of 5 years stipulated to enable the worker get the gratuity payment should either be eliminated or should be reduced to 2 years as there is no surety of jobs in our



country because factories may be closed down any time. If there is no guarantee of jobs, this period of 5 years is not justified. The ceiling of 1 lakh rupees should also be removed, if that is not possible then it should be raised to 2 lakhs. We have a special type of labour in our country the casual badli and temporary work labourers, they in various factories and on the roadside, they live and die as casual badli or temporary labourers. These labourers should get proper protection and should receive gratuity payments. I want this amendment to be inserted for proper protection of rights of those labourers. I urge upon the Minister to take proper steps for recovery of dues from errant factory owners who have shut down their factories without making the proper payments to the workers and have run away with the Government's money and the workers money. I urge upon the Minister to make a Statutory Act for implementing these measures. With these suggestions, Sir, I end my speech.

**SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA :** (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to save the time I would not like to repeat those points which have been discussed by the previous speakers. The need to introduce this Bill arose due to the inflation. Since there has been devaluation of rupee, the need to introduce Bill on various matters rise time and again. So far as the Gratuity Bill is concerned, it was introduced in 1972, at a time when the labour class made a considerable contribution for the progress of the country in the political atmosphere that prevailed from 1969 to 1972. This Bill was introduced particularly at a time when all of us had worked hard. Since the prices have been rising constantly, the value of rupee is on the decline. My submission to the hon. Minister is that there is no question

to oppose the proposals made at present, I equally support them. But the Government must take measures so that in future this rate continues to remain proportionate to the rate of inflation. Then there would be no need to introduce the Bill time and again. I am not referring to any particular matter but to all of them. Thus the Government would not face any difficulty because the rate of inflation is not going to decline in the future. Rather the economic policy being adopted by the Government would have such evil consequences that if there is price rise in America it would cause devaluation of rupee in India. Therefore Bill to this effect would have to be introduced time and again. There should be an automatic increase into it in proportion to the inflation rate every year. There is a saying in Maithili "Jakhan Lok Jeevak Jogar Hoi Chhai Takhan Mari Jaichhai." When a man becomes capable to exist, he dies. He statries to get everything. When a person gains sufficient experience, he retires, whereas his family and the country should be benefited by his experience. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that the Government should adopt such a policy regarding gratuity, pension etc which is beneficial to them. The hon. Minister should take bold measures in this regard. If a person before or after retirement-wants to invest some capital in a productive venture, the Government should provide complete assistance to him. When I mention the word productive I do not include bidi, cigarette, liquor etc into it. The capital should be invested in some useful productive work. For this purpose, the Government should give loan or grant at lower rate of interest so that the experience and skill of such persons may be utilized to increase the production and strange then the country. This would be more useful. The Government should give loans at lower rate of interest to those who invest their self earned money in productive works. It would increase the production of

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

the country. Such a provision is necessary in the present circumstances when everything is being left open in the world market.

With these words, I support the Bill and conclude my speech.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** (Sahasra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister heartily for introducing this Bill. He has taken a very bold step. It would provide better facilities to the workers.

No provision has been made in this Bill to make those workers permanent in factories of Government institutions who are removed after 240 days and are taken Pack after a gap of about 15 days. The number of such workers is in lakhs. If a worker completes 240, 230 or 225 working days, he should be made permanent. Still 40-45 thousand workers are needed in the Railways. However, the workers are forced to leave the job even before they complete 240 days. In the private sector they are dismissed. The Government should make a provision so that the youth do not suffer. This is my only suggestion.

**SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV** (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the Government have taken a wise step which is in the interest of the workers. Several hon. Members have expressed their views here. Some hon. Members have given suggestions to overcome the loopholes in the present law.

Shri Suryanarayan Yadav has raised a very important matter just now. The Government should pay attention to it. and formulate a concrete law to check the ex-

ploitation of lakhs of casual workers.

The Government propose to make provision for paying fifty thousand to one lakh rupees of gratuity fund to workers, it will certainly provide relief to the workers. This step should have been taken earlier. In view of the rising prices, this amount is not more than enough. It will not be possible to provide more relief. Therefore, the Government should pay attention towards this and they should have introduced the Bill much earlier and consequently they should have increased the amount.

The most important thing is that whatever law is enacted, it must be implemented strictly. The Government should pay attention to this aspect also. Earlier too the amount of gratuity was Rs. 50,000/- but the workers could neither get the amount in time earlier nor they are able to get it in time now. There are many workers who are employed at personal level, they are also deprived of this benefit. The Government employees have to run from pillar to post for 4 to 5 months together or even for a year and face a lot of inconvenience, then only they get the benefit of it. Therefore, if the Government really want to help the workers, they should take measures to provide gratuity to them as early as possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would urge upon the Government to take stringent measures against those involved in the exploitation of workers in Government sector and specially in Private enterprises whether big or small no matter whether the number of workers is in hundreds or thousands so that the exploitation of workers is checked and the amount due to them is paid in time.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to mention that I fully understand the mood of the House and, therefore, I will be very- very brief in my reply.

Sir, every debate enlightens us, gives us a lot of education because the hon. Members who participate in the debate come out with lot of new ideas and suggestions and it does help the Government in formulating its policies in future and also in taking proper actions for the welfare of the people. I assure this House that every point that has been made on the floor of the House in today's debate has been noted by me and we will certainly keep them in mind for our future course of action. There are few important points that have been made and I would like to deal with them. The first point that I would like to deal with is regarding the Labour Minister's Conference held at Delhi.

A point has been made that this proposal was mooted out as far back as 1983 in the Labour Minister's Conference and it is only this year that the amendments have been brought. It is true that it has been brought after a very long time. I quite admit that fact.

But then if you look at the history of this particular piece of legislation we find that this Act was passed in 1972. At that particular time this Act was applicable for the workers who were drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 750. That was the beginning. Then it was raised to Rs. 1600 at a time when the Labour Minister Conference took place. In 1987 the ceiling was raised to Rs. 2500. In 1992 it was raised to Rs. 3500. So

gradually the wage limit has been raised and today we are before this House to remove the ceiling completely. So it is a progressive thing which the Government has done.

The second point which was raised was that the maximum limit which was kept as Rs. 1 lakh is low and a suggestion was there that it should be raised to Rs. 2 lakh. The fact remains that under other laws the Central Government employees and the State Government employees are also entitled to gratuity. They are governed by different Acts. This is governing only the industrial and other workers as I have mentioned. The highest limit for the Government employees is Rs. 1 lakh. We thought that there must be uniformity in our policy. If we raise it to Rs. 2 lakh now, then suddenly there will be a demand from the Government employees similarly to raise the ceiling up to Rs.2 lakh. The Government wants to maintain uniformity as far as practicable. That is why I have brought this ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh as maximum.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY (Krishnagar) : Mr. Minister, the Government employees may demand; you give the leadership by accepting their suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete it. Afterwards you can ask questions.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We follow West Bengal. In fact it was West Bengal which first enacted the Gratuity Act in 1971. It was on the basis of the West Bengal Act, followed by Kerala Act, that the Labour Ministers in their conference in 1971 decided for central legislation and it was enacted in 1972. So we are following West Bengal. Mr. Topdar has referred to the new amendments that West Bengal Legislative Assem-

[Sh. P.A. Sangma]

bly has brought in, which is lying for assent before the President of India. I do not recollect the provision of that Act. I will certainly go into it. I will see how much West Bengal has done and I will try to compare it. That was the second point made about the raising of the limit up to Rs. 2 lakh. We are not able to accept this proposal because of its repercussions that I have just mentioned.

The third point that was made was about the late payment and non payment. It is really a problem. I have tried to ascertain the position from all over the country. In fact we have written to all the State Governments to give us the information because I knew that this point would be raised in this debate. Unfortunately I have not been able to get information except for the States of Delhi, Punjab, Tripura and Manipur. They have furnished some information. I am awaiting information from other States. As soon as I get the information, if any hon. Member is interested to know the figures-which will be very interesting for us to know I will be willing to supply the information to the hon. Members.

Some Members have made a suggestion that the gratuity should be paid within three months. I think Mr. Topdar suggested this. In fact Section 7 of the Act provides that the gratuity has to be paid within a period of 30 days. There is no question of three months. The Act provides for the payment of gratuity within 30 days from the date it becomes due. If an employer fails to pay it within 30 days or pay after 30 days, then he has to pay the gratuity with interest. That provision is also there. Some hon. Members made a demand that there should be a provision of interest; it is already there in the Act. In the event of the employer not paying, then the worker cer-

tainly can go to the court. Of course, the punishments re prescribed in Section 9 of the Act to which I will not go. Even the penal provisions are available for non-payment of the gratuity; and the provisions are available for the recovery of the gratuity amount with interest, if it is not paid within the stipulated time.

Another point which has been made was about the Act being made applicable to contract workers and the *badli* workers.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: How can they go to the court?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am just pointing out the provisions.

I think, it is a very important point which has been made during the course of the debate. Actually, the Act does not made any distinction about the permanent workers, contract workers and the *badli* workers. This Act applies to all establishments which have been listed out which I have read out in the beginning. The conditions necessary are that the worker should have worked for five years; and that the establishment where he works must employ ten people. These are the two criteria which have been laid down. Otherwise, it is applicable to the seasonal workers and you can very well say that it is applicable to the contract workers, provided they qualify these two conditions. Another question was asked as to why should it be for five years and why should it not be reduced to two years. Many hon. Members have made this suggestion. Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and others have made this suggestion. In fact, as far as the Government servants are concerned, the required length of service is ten years to be entitled for payment of gratuity; as far as the industrial workers are concerned, we have made

it five years. Therefore, we feel that five years of service, for the time being, is okay.

I think, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar made an important point—he is present here—about the exemption of income tax for the gratuity amount. It is already there. It is not taxable. Whatever gratuity amount is paid to the workers, it is exempt from the income tax.

Another hon. Member has made a point—I think, he is not present here—about unorganised labour, particularly the agricultural labourers and asked what are we doing about them. I think, at least on one or two occasions on the floor of this House, I am informed that the Government is exercising its mind to bring in a Central legislation for the agricultural workers and the contract workers in the construction industry. We have finished or consultations with the respective State amendments. I have received, by this time, the written comments of the State Governments proposed draft Bill which we have circulated to the State Governments. I hope that we will be in a position to finalise our views on these two very important proposed legislations because we talk about unorganised labour, the largest number of unorganised labour in the agricultural sector; and the number is 110 million. Same is the case in the construction industry. I hope that we will be in a position to finalise those things very soon.

I think, these are the few points which have been made by the hon. Members here to which I thought I must react to.

I once again thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and who have the patience to be here now, so late in the evening; and I seek for the approval of the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Sir, the question raised here was that as per the existing law the workers employed by a contractor are entitled to the payment of gratuity only after completing five years of their services but when the contractor employs them, he terminates their services after an interval of 2-3 years and after 2-4 days re-employs them and thus the same workers work with him for years together. There is no provision in this law for the protection of their services. I want to say that the same workers do the same work for years together which can be witnessed particularly in the Railways and other organisations. Some provision should be made for them otherwise throughout their life they cannot avail the facility of any gratuity benefits.

\*SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Please say something about how you are going to pay the gratuity. Say something on the fact that thousands of factories have been shut down and the workers have not received their gratuity payments. As a result they are facing death due to starvation. Lakhs of people are affected, lakhs of them are involved due to closure of these factories. What steps are you going to take in this regard? Please clarify how they will get their dues.

\*SHRI P.A. SANGMA: You have mentioned the names of some establishments in your speech. I have noted and listed them down.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to Kohinoor Mill workers, the Supreme Court has given the verdict that

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

[Sh. Mohan Rawle]

the mill workers be given employment and their outstanding dues be paid but the workers have not been given their dues as yet. Same is the case of NTC workers who have not been paid all their dues despite of Supreme Court's verdict to that effect. Similarly there are 70,000 daily wage workers in Bombay. Their services should be made permanent after 240 days so that they too get the benefits of these provisions. There are these daily wage workers in Majhgaon Clock and many other mills and also a strike was observed in 1983 in support of this demand. I would like that the hon. Minister give reply to these questions.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : You have talked a lot about the Private Textile Mills of Bombay. Your reaction was discernable in the House on the other day also. With regard to the Public Sector, the NTC mills, a formula has been prepared after holding discussions in the tripartite Committee and the remodernisation proposal is to be sent to the Cabinet. With regard to the private mills, a meeting of the tripartite Committee has been convened in Bombay on 30th of the month wherein this issue will be discussed.

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : My question was that the Supreme Court in its verdict had said that dues should be paid to the workers by 28th February and that date has passed by what has the hon. Minister to say about it?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have no information about it.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is right that laws have been made for the payment of gratuity to the workers in time but, I think laws are not

more effective so as to put pressure on the mill-owners or the higher authorities for making the payment well in time. Will the hon. Minister formulate a concrete legislation in this regard that will compel the officers and the Mill-owners to make the payment of gratuity to the workers in time?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was a member of the Select Committee which prepared the criminal procedure code in 1973. In that, the Provident Fund was emphatically placed under section 110, under the head of bare livelihood, criminal offence. I urge that payment of gratuity be added in it and the rules determining the punishment for non-payment of the Provident Fund be applied in case of gratuity to against the defaulters.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Krishna mill in Beawar is lying closed for the past eight years and its workers have been retrenched. Payment of their gratuity has not been made to them till date. There is a nation wide problem of educational institution receiving grants-in-aid and which are working better than Government schools and colleges. The grant-in-aid rules provide that grants etc. are to be paid by the Government but they do not get the benefit of gratuity. There is no provision of any allowances or gratuity etc. for the educational institutions like school or college receiving grants-in-aid. The Government should pay attention to it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no information about the individual mills. Section 7, 8 and 9 provides for the mode of payment, mode of recovery in case of non-payment and punishment therefor and all that. I had sought information from all the states about the non-payment and the amount of gratuity which I have not received as yet. I have

information with regard to Delhi, Punjab, Tripura and Manipur which I can furnish to you. Rest of the information can be furnished to you as and when I receive that.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"that the Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: **Clause 2**  
: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 - Short Title*

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 4, -

for "1993" substitute "1994" (2)

(SHRI P.A. SANGMA)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 1, -

for "Forty-fourth" substitute "Forty-fifth"  
(1)

(SHRI P.A. SANGMA)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

*The Motion was adopted*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your kind cooperation. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11. A.M.

**1846 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 11, 1994/Vaisakha 21, 1916 (Saka)*

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