

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Thirteenth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

....

Wednesday, May 24, 1995/Jyaishta 3, 1917 (Saka)

....

<u>Col./Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
100/8	Shri Surya Narain Yadav	Shri Surya Narayan Yadav
165/6	After Technology, Add(Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi):	
169/20 184/2	(From below) After Parliamentary Affair, add (Shrimati Margaret Alva):	
188/6 (from below)	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
188/19	U.C.Q	U.S.Q.

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 24, 1995/ Jyaishta 3, 1917 (Saka)
(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme

+
*681. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :
SHRI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have started child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme for the welfare of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts in the country included under this programme during the last three years and during 1995 till date;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to give top priority to some districts in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have started the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme for improving the health status of women and children and reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity.

(c) 255 districts under Child Survival component and 104 districts under Safe Motherhood component have been included under the programme during last three years. During 1995-96, 98 districts under Child Survival component and 48 districts under Safe Motherhood will be included under the programme.

(d) and (e). As per agreed and approved, project phasing the entire country will be covered by Child Survival Programme by 1997. Safe Motherhood component will be implemented in 219 districts covering 6 States of U.P., M.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Assam

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to submit that the Department has not understood my question well and given incomplete reply. I had asked in part (a) and (b) of my question: if so, the details thereof? Though, the reply to this part is in

affirmative but the details are not given. Therefore, the written answer given by the hon. Minister is incomplete.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the supplementary question.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : If this information had been included in the written reply, it would have been easy for me Mr. Speaker, Sir, please direct the hon. Minister that he should give complete information in future.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the supplementary question. It means that you do not have any supplementary question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : I have a supplementary question but the hon. Minister should give complete answer. Why did not he give details?

Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister, while giving information about last three years has stated that there are 255 districts under Child Survival Component and 104 districts under Safe Motherhood component. I would like to know that whether these 104 districts are included in 255 districts or are apart from those 255 districts? Since when this scheme has been started by the Government and what are its achievements?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, in the CSSM Programme, there are two components. One component is for the children and the other component is for the mothers. I have given the number of districts where the child survival component is there. These 104 districts where Safe Motherhood component is also there are also included in those districts. But this is a special programme giving more stress to the mother's safety. I have already told that this scheme has already been started three years back and we have given the districtwise list, how and by which time we are going to cover the whole country, I have given the details in my written reply itself.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked that if these 255 districts are earmarked for Child Survival then what is being done in these 104 districts? Whether these 104 districts are also included in 255 districts? How many years it will take to achieve the objectives of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme with this pace? My question has not been replied to completely. It would have been better if a written reply in this regard would have been given.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, I have already stated that there are two components in the CSSM scheme. One component covers the child part

and the other component covers the safe motherhood. It is called the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme. There are two components, because in the 104 districts in some of the States, we have found out that the maternal death is more. I have given the names of the States. In some States, it was found that the maternal death is more and for that reason we have included those districts. Those are not the separate districts. Those are the same districts but there are two programmes there and these two programmes are going to the same districts, because we have found out in those districts that maternal death is more compared to the other districts. I think this reply of mine will satisfy the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am fully satisfied. I had also asked about the year from which this scheme was implemented. Now, I am asking second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the third Supplementary.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : No, Sir, it is second only. Sir, under this scheme the whole country is to be covered by 1997. What is their target upto 1997? What achievements they have made so far and how much amount they have earmarked for that purpose in the budget?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, from 1992 onwards, we have started this programme and we like to cover all the districts under the Child Survival Programme in the whole of the country by 1997, but we will be covering another 219 districts under the Safe Motherhood component. May I clear the hon. Member's doubts as to what are the components under these two schemes?

Under the Child Survival Programme, the essentials for the new born are: immunisation, management of diarrhoea, management of ARI and Vitamin-A prophylactic. For the Safe Motherhood Programme, the essentials are: immunisation, prevention, treatment of anaemia, ante-natal care and...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is not being replied to properly. Please direct the hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you have said what you want to do by 1997. You want to cover the entire country. Nearly half of the districts will be covered for giving health to the mother. That is okay. What is the amount of money you are going to spend, he wants to know that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : He has not come prepared. The Hon'ble Prime Minister deals with this Department. He may please reply to it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : These facts can be provided later on.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, there is only one point here about which I would like to have another look at the Programme. The Programme started in some Blocks or some areas is centered around the child. Out of that, since some districts also are more endemic than others in regard to ante-natal mortality of the mother, they have taken 104 districts. But I would like to think that both the programmes should be completed at the same time, that is, 1997, and whatever additional outlays are needed, it will be good to put them also in by cutting some other programmes which may wait. So, this is how I would like to look at the Programme. I shall have another look. This happened in the case of ICDS also in the past and we have now decided that everything will be done in a package at a particular time before a cut-off date. So, the same thing can be applied here. I will have a look into it.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Sir, there were seventeen goals listed in the National Health Policy, 1983, and nine out of these goals relate to maternal and child health. Once again my thanks goes to the Mother of India, our late Prime Minister, Indira Priyadarshini Ji.

It is appreciable that from 51 districts in 1992-93, the Child Survival Programme is targeted for 466 districts in 1996-97, and the safe Motherhood Programme is targeted for 219 districts in 1996-97 from 21 districts in 1992-93. I firmly believe that these programmes lead to the fact that the Infant Mortality Rate came down to 74 in 1993, from 104 in 1984 and 129 in 1976. But even now there is a vast difference in the Infant Mortality Rate in rural and urban areas, which is 82 and 45 respectively.

By appreciating the fact that our country is self-sufficient, except in B.C.G. and Oral Polio Vaccine, I am anxious to know at what time we shall be self-sufficient in B.C.G. and Oral Polio Vaccine.

So, the first part of my question is, what will be the programme of action to enhance the indigenous capacity of B.C.G. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, Madam, this is going at tangent. You are asking about production of medicine. The question is about the programme to provide incentives.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : It is related to this Programme, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, let us not expect that the Minister is involved in production of these medicines also.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Then I am leaving aside that question and I would like to know, what are

the steps taken by the Government to remove the administrative bottlenecks, in consultation with the State authorities, so as to ensure the cost-effectiveness of this Programme...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lady Members ask the question.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, we have selected the districts in consultation with the State Governments. May I say now that we have allotted a sum of about Rs. 1,125 crore for the seven-year period for this project and we are selecting the districts in consultation with the State Governments and we are also monitoring the performance of those States in consultation with the State Governments?

SHRI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, in spite of several steps taken by the Government, the infant mortality rate, according to the report of the UNICEF, is not coming down. Actually, its latest report says that in India out of 25 million children born every year, two million die within a year. The Government has denied that IMR has come down from 89 to 79. But according to the UNICEF the IMR, under the age of 5 years, is 1,24,000. The sex ratio of this age group is also coming down. If you look into the figures from 1961, you can see that in 1961 it was 976 girls per 1,000 boys; in 1981 it was 962 girls per 1,000 boys and in 1991 it was 945 girls per 1,000 boys. The ratio is coming down very sharply particularly of the girl children. A good percentage of them die within the age of 1 to 5 years. Actually, to safeguard their interests the *Anganwadis* have been found. But in 1986 it was proclaimed that a good portion of these *Anganwadis* will be converted into creches.

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with *Anganwadis*. Please do not go to *Anganwadis*. I am not allowing it.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, I am coming to that. You have to hear my question properly.

MR. SPEAKER : I said, 'do not go to *Anganwadis*'. We have discussed a lot on this on the floor of the House.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, because children in the age group of 3 to 5 years are there. That is why I am saying, the *Anganwadis* creches should also be started.

MR. SPEAKER : If your question is not relevant, I will disallow it. I am cautioning you.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, you hear my whole question.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It was said that a good portion of the *Anganwadis* will be converted into creches. There you have to actually help considerably. In India only 12,000 creches are there and the Government is going to privatise them also.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to disallow this question. I am cautioning you.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, I want to say that..

MR. SPEAKER : Please, let us be relevant to the question.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : This is relevant to the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, the life of the children in the age group of 1 to 5 years has to be protected. Actually these creches should be improved and a good portion of the the *Anganwadis* as promised, should be converted into creches. Then only the women going to work, especially in rural areas, will be able to put their children there and they will get nutritious food...

MR. SPEAKER : Please, this is abusing the ...

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : And also, previously good nutritious food was given to them. Now it is actually *Sukhdi* which is given to them and because of that 126 children in Maharashtra died.

MR. SPEAKER : Mrs. Gopalan, please, if you do not stop it here, I am asking someone else to ask the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I have to put this. I want to say that because of the *Sukhdi* given, 126 children died in Maharashtra and a survey report has shown that it is due to this food and because no nutritious food was given. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, especially from the hon. Prime Minister who is here, whether a good portion of the *Anganwadis* will be converted into creches and nutritious food will be given to the children in these creches and not the *Sukhdi*.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, about the infant mortality rate, I can say that in 1971...

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go to all those things. The simple question is...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, it is not even connected with this Ministry. The I.C.D.S. programme, *Anganwadis* etc. are connected with the child welfare, which means the other ministry, the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it possible for the Government to use *Anganwadis* to give protection to the children under this scheme?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We can examine that.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you now.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the coverage under the Universal Immunization Programme over the last four years has expanded rapidly. But nevertheless, Sir, given our socio-economic conditions the proportion of deliveries handled by untrained hands continues to be very high. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken or have been taken to improve the maternity care at the community level as also to provide immediate care in case of emergency obstetric cases.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, since more than 60 per cent of the children are not delivered in the institution and that also under the supervision of the traditional untrained *Dais*, we have a scheme to train the *Dais* in every village and till today we have trained about 6,31,000 *Dais* in our country. This programme is going on and our target is to have a trained *Dai* at least in every village in the years to come.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Child Welfare and Safe Motherhood programme was started three years back. Whether the Government has got any survey conducted in this regard; and if so, the achievements thereof?

The second part of my question is whether there are large scale child deaths in the tribal areas of Maharashtra due to malnutrition during the last 3-4 years? Whether such tribal areas of Maharashtra will be covered under this programme?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, we discussed this scheme with the State Governments and I can say

that the Immunization Programme is a success story in our country. We started from 40 per cent and now above 80 per cent of our children are immunized. I must compliment the State Governments also for their cooperation. In other sectors also we are enlisting the support of the State Governments and we are discussing with them. As Shri Anna Joshi has mentioned about the tribal area, we select the districts in consultation with the State Governments. If any proposal comes from the Government of Maharashtra in future, the Government will look into that.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : What are the achievements of last three years?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has told about *uplabdhan*, 80 per cent immunization etc.

Atomic Energy Projects

*682. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several ongoing Atomic Power Projects are facing the problem of cost overrun at present;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare any specific plan with the revised cost for timely completion of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Details of Nuclear Power Projects presently under construction are given below :

Name of the Project	Capacity (MWe)	Cost Estimate		(Rs. in crores)
		Original	Anticipated	
1. Kaiga Units 1 and 2	2 x 220	730.72	1590+(IDC)* 685	
2. Rajasthan Units 3 and 4	2 x 220	711.57	1450+(IDC)* 657	

* Interest During Construction

These Projects were initially sanctioned as Government Projects and after the incorporation of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., (NPCIL) in September 1987 they were taken over by NPCIL. The increase in the cost estimates for these Projects in

general is due to increase in the scope of work, escalation, variation in foreign exchange rates, rupee devaluation, variation in taxes and duties etc. Further the original cost interest During Construction (IDC) as these were to be executed as Departmental Projects.

The steps being taken to ensure speedy completion of the projects within the revised cost estimates include:

- (i) paralleling of civil construction and mechanical erection works,
- (ii) higher level of mechanisation of construction activities,
- (iii) close monitoring, and
- (iv) reduction of activity duration wherever possible.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue regarding setting up of Atomic Power Plant is of national importance. But the manner in which this question has been replied to is very regrettable. The issue is that none of the Power plants set up so far has been completed within the stipulated time schedule and due to that there has been cost overrun. Now the question is why there is such a negligent attitude and who is responsible for that? The Power Plants and power generation help in the development of the country. Therefore, my first question is that what are the reasons for non-completion of these Atomic Power Plant Projects within the stipulated time period and the main reason for cost overrun?

The second part of my question is that how much more money the country would have to incur due this delay in the completion of these projects.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : It is correct that due to delay the cost has overrun but there are several other factors responsible for the delay. The cost escalation has been mentioned in the chart. If you wish I will read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Please mention the reasons for delay.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I have submitted that there are four-five reasons for that. One is safety measures. Due to development of technologies, design has to be modified which results in delay. The second reason is resource crunch, due to which adequate funds are not provided for the project and the project gets delayed. The third reason is devaluation in the international market, which also affects the project. There is delay due to technical know-how also. These are the main reasons for delay.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to properly and an evasive reply has been given. In view of the importance of the question he should have taken the House into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER : He has stated the reasons like technical developments and industrial development.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : But the cost of the project increases 400-500 times due to which more funds are needed and the work of project is stopped.

MR. SPEAKER : The development in other countries are also required to be kept in view.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : But this is our internal matter.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Please proceed further.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : My second supplementary is that how many Atomic Power Plants Government propose to set up in the country in the next five years? Whether any Atomic Power Plant will also be set up in Varanasi district?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : There is no such scheme under consideration for Varanasi. The Power Plants on which the work is going-on at present are Kaiga Project and two other projects of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that in respect of Kaiga Unit the Original cost was Rs. 700 crore and it has now gone up to Rs. 2,200 crore. In the case of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, the original cost was Rs. 714 crore and it has now gone up to Rs. 2,107 crore. It has increased almost three times. The hon. Minister has just replied that one basic reason for the cost escalation is the paucity of funds. Enough funds are not available to be given to the projects from the Plan.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, as especially the Prime Minister in this respect, that when the funds are not available - we know very well that the funds are not available - why do we plan such unrealistic targets of the projects? Now, you have two Kaiga Units, I and II of 2x220 MWe capacity and you have two plants at Rajasthan unit of 2x220 MWe capacity. The Planning Commission has not allocated even one-fourth of the required amount. When we had the meeting of the Energy Committee, we called the people from the Atomic Energy Commission and Nuclear Power Corporation. They had shown their inability to go ahead with the projects due to paucity of funds. Then why do we plan such unrealistic targets? Instead of having two each, the Government should have one each so that at least one could have started and the escalation could have been avoided.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : It is correct that there is cost escalation due to resource crunch but there are some other reasons also which I want to submit. Earlier, this work was done by the Department

of Energy itself but in the year 1987 a corporation came into existence. Prior to that the full budgetary support was given by the Department but now the main expenditure of the Department has inflated due to increase in interest rates which causes cost escalation. The corporation has to make arrangements for funds on its own. Therefore, the principal component of increase is rate of interest.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that this is an unsatisfactory reply, not because it is inadvertently incomplete, but because I think, it is deliberately incomplete. Is it not correct that one of the reasons - a principal reason in fact - for both delay and cost overrun is the roof collapse at Kaiga?...

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the reason.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It has been confirmed to us. If you are asserting, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, because I have been there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I know, Sir, but the Department...

MR. SPEAKER : Industrial backing is not available. And if you are setting up only two projects, then you shall have to do everything only for two projects. That is why, there is this delay.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The roof collapse at Kaiga resulted in stoppage of work at RAPs III and IV. There is complete stoppage of work. Until the roof collapse could be inquired into, all work had to be stopped and that necessarily resulted in delay. I am asking the Government precisely this question. If the hon. Speaker says that my question is not in order ..

MR. SPEAKER : The question is in order, but that is not the only reason for the delay.

The reason for my butt in is that this kind of programme should not be wrongly projected to the people and people should not have misgivings about it. That is the only reason.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I appreciate the point and I am mindful of that sensibility. And indeed, mindful of that sensibility, I am saying that the roof collapse at Kaiga under construction is a sufficiently well-known fact. The consequences of this are...

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will reply to your question. The hon. Member wants to know whether it is that reason only.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : May I complete my question, Sir? Now, on account of that roof collapse, I hold that RAPs III and IV have been delayed, and also Kaiga I and II were consequently delayed. I am not going to go into the direct consequences because 880 MWs are not set back at least by six months. The consequences of 880 MWs are now being set back by

six months are synergetic. It is not easy to compute the consequences of 880 MWs. But it is very directly related to the whole structure and functioning of the Nuclear Power Corporation. The Nuclear Power Corporation is now saddled with this additional responsibility. Therefore, I want to know, now that the Kaiga roof collapse inquiry is complete, whether it is one of the reasons for the delay. Secondly, now that the Kaiga roof collapse inquiry is complete...

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to the delays in all other projects and not only of Kaiga.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : That is what I am saying, Sir, that because of Kaiga roof collapse, RAPs III and IV were also asked to be kept standstill because the construction, the methodology, the planning, the architectural designs were all the same. Until the Kaiga inquiry was not complete, the work on RAPs III and IV could not be taken up. That is my point. Now that the report has come, I would like to know as to what are the broad findings of that report. Secondly, so far as saddling the NPC with this responsibility is concerned, it is a much larger question, but I think there is a need for rethinking of the entire financial structuring of the NPC considering that the budgetary support is only Rs. 300 crore.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I would like to submit that the collapse of that Kaiga roof is not due to paucity of funds.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I did not say anything to suggest that.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : You are saying that. Now, please hear me.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : May I clarify my question to you?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Let me reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I have not asked that the roof has collapsed due to lack of funds.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether the delays are because of that.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : It is obvious that if a roof collapses, there will be delay in putting it up; there will be delay in finding out as to why it has collapsed so that those reasons could be obviated in the next roof. We cannot go on having a recurring accident of roof collapse and not look into it. So, what Jaswant Singhji said stands to reason that causes like this are bound to result in some delay. Now, how much is the delay and what are the consequences, we cannot say. I have been looking into the papers. One very important item which my colleague

has just explained is due to the fact that the agency of construction has changed. While it was only a Department, they did not have to pay anything. Now, the new agency has to pay more than Rs. 680 crore of Interest during Construction — 'IDC' it is called — while the original estimate is only Rs. 730 crore. In addition to Rs. 730 crore, if they have to pay only an interest Rs. 600 crore, we can see that the whole thing is really entering a new phase where it has to be done by a Corporation, and that Corporation is saddled with different responsibilities — financial, technical and so on.

Then as he also explained, this is a matter of safety. The safety factor is so important that if I am told that today there is new safety factor that has been discovered in some other country, I would rather avoid all other work and find out what that latest thing is rather than taking risk. We cannot take risk on the question of safety. In spite of all this, we will look into whether there are any avoidable delays. Now that Kaiga roof fall's reasons etc., have been found, I am quite sure that those reasons will be gone into. If the Members want, we can perhaps make available these reasons to them or the report or a gist of the report, whatever is possible. But we certainly will have to take all those things into account and further delays will not be necessary. This is what I would like to say on the face of the facts that have been brought forth.

MR. SPEAKER : The second part of his question was whether restructuring of that new institution will be done so as to see that it does not face the financial crunch.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If that is necessary, it will have to be done. But I cannot off-hand say that it is going to be done. I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my Constituency, Unit-three and four of Tarapur project are being set up with a capacity of 500 megawatt each. This plan was sanctioned in 1989. It was stated that two villages namely Akarpatti and Pokharan having 900 families were to be evacuated from that area. I had also submitted a petition to the Petition Committee in that regard. A report has been presented by that Committee here in April, 1994. My question is whether the work has been going on in unit No. 3 and 4? Have you abandoned that proposal?

[English]

It is because it has not been shown in the outstanding projects.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like that. Please read the question carefully—whether the several on-going

projects are facing the problem of cost over-runs. If it is not facing, it will not be mentioned here.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : This question does not relate to Tarapur.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not confuse ourselves.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that there is cost overrun. If you say that there is no cost overrun, it makes no difference.

[English]

I can move a privilege motion against him if it has not been given here. I can do that, but not in Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Are those projects going to be implemented or not?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : They are all going to be implemented. We have taken them up.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Actually, the thrust on nuclear power is not with the Government today. There is more thrust on thermal and hydro. Probably, the Government is not giving adequate financial support to the Nuclear Power Corporation. Nuclear Power Corporation cannot do things by magic. They must get financial support from the Government. Shri Murlidhar Deora rightly said that the Planning Commission is not coming out with adequate support. The Nuclear Power Corporation has been given advance for obtaining the equipment for these two projects. The second instalment of money has not been released. We cannot get equipment even with the money that has been previously given. The kind of financial support which has to be given has not been given.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is good but by speaking many things at a time you are confusing it.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government is thinking of giving the kind of thrust that has to be given to the Nuclear Power Corporation or not.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The Hon. Member is going into a very important aspect of power generation. We have to be taking advantage of all the resources available with us. It is not true that every country in the world is going nuclear for power. Only those countries which do not have the other inputs like coal, water etc., are going in for nuclear power. I can reel off the names of the countries. But I cannot name them.

So, it is not true. It has to be a balanced growth. Power generation also depends on the cost. The cost in hydel is more but the running cost is less. It is clean. Therefore, that is one of the things which we have to give some preference to. But we are running into environmental and other problems. Those also have to be taken into account.

Thermal is the most common. And I am quite surprised that the person who comes from the thermal belt, the person who is full of coal himself, who could not leave his place without being blackened is raising this question. So, that is the kind of thing. In Orissa, we have to concentrate and we are concentrating on the Thermal Power Plant. I would like to assure that wherever the possibility of using our own resources is there, we will certainly use our resources so that we do not have to import things; we do not have to go in for technology which may take years and years. And we do not want to go in for a technology which, if it is inadequate, may result in disasters. These are some of the considerations. All these considerations will have to be kept in view and they are being kept in view. We have, on the whole, as certified by many experts in the word, a kind of power programme which can be called, on the whole, a balanced programme.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, I also wanted to ask the question which hon. Shri Jaswant Singh asked. But since it has been answered, I will only seek a small clarification. The Annual Report of the Department says that as a result of the problem with the Inner Containment dome on 13th May 1994, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has put a hold on construction. I would like to know whether that hold still applies or whether there is a clearance for carrying out the construction. Part (b) of my question is what are the new likely dates of these four units achieving criticality.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : The whole construction has not been stopped. It is only the construction of the dome which has been stopped. Other constructions which are needed simultaneously are being done. Both the Reports have been received recently. We are examining them. We will come to a conclusion not in the distant future. It will be done as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it possible to give dates of criticality of these two units?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Not just now, Sir.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The Southern States especially Tamil Nadu and Kerala are facing acute shortage of energy. There was a proposal to have an Atomic Energy Station at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu which will substantially help Tamil Nadu and Kerala. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that proposal is still there; whether there is any possibility of that project being commissioned in the near future.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is looked into by the Power Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : This will be looked into by the other Ministries also.

Seismic Observatories

*683. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Seismic observatories in the country alongwith their locations;

(b) the studies made by these observatories to detect earthquake — prone areas alongwith the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to make these observatories sophisticated and also to advise them to give advance intimation of earthquake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is maintaining a countrywide network of 37 observatories. The distribution of these observatories is : Assam - 1, Andaman & Nicobar Island - 1, Andhra Pradesh - 1, Bihar - 2, Delhi - 1, Gujarat - 1, Goa - 1, Himachal Pradesh - 1, Punjab - 1, Jammu & Kashmir - 2, Kerala - 1, Karnataka - 1, Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands - 1, Maharashtra - 6, Madhya Pradesh - 2, Meghalaya - 2, Manipur - 1, Orissa - 1, Rajasthan - 1, Tripura - 1, Tamilnadu - 2, Uttar Pradesh - 5, West Bengal - 1, In addition, 16 observatories are run by IMD under various schemes.

Under the Himalayan Seismicity project of the Department of Science & Technology (DST), 35 seismic observatories have been set up in NW and NE Himalaya for monitoring local seismicity. Also 3 arrays of Strong Motion Accelerographs (SMAs) of 50 instruments each have been set up at Kangra (Himachal Pradesh), Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh) and North-East Region.

Furthermore, there are observatories maintained by other organisations like National Geophysical Research Institute, river valley project authorities and academic institutions.

(b) Based on the seismic data and on geological, geophysical and geotechnical considerations, the Bureau of Indian Standards (IS : 1983-1984) has divided the country into five zones. Zone V is the most seismically active and Zone I the least. Broadly, Zone V

comprises entire north-eastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Uttar Pradesh hills, Rann of Kutch, North Bihar and Andaman Nicobar Islands. Zone IV covers remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Northern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and a small portion of Maharashtra near the West coast. Zones I, II and III cover the remaining parts of the country.

(c) The system of observatories is being expanded and modernised. During 1993-94, a programme for strengthening attention to Shield seismicity was approved by DST for Rs. 3.4 crores. This initiative included addition of 13 modern seismic instruments to the Koyna-Warna network in Maharashtra.

In 1994-95, DST obtained approval of a World Bank assisted project for Rs. 39 crores for expansion, modernisation and networking of Peninsular Shield region observatories. This project caters for (i) modernisation of 20 existing observatories of IMD, (ii) opening of 10 new digital observatories, (iii) setting up of three multi-element telemetered clusters in Koyna-Warna (Maharashtra), Latur (Maharashtra) and Khandwa (Madhya Pradesh), (iv) addition of 20 mobile seismic instruments, (v) setting up of strong motion instruments for free-field and structural studies, (vi) creation of a centralised data bank and modern telecommunication facilities, and (vii) training of personnel.

Additionally, for the Himalayan and contiguous region, schemes for setting up of telemetered arrays in Kangra (Himachal Pradesh), Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh) and Delhi have been approved. A strong motion array is also being set up in the Delhi region.

At present there is no operational method available anywhere in the world to predict earthquakes in time, location and magnitude with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 30th September, 1993 there was a severe earthquake in Latur area of Maharashtra due to which hundreds of people died and thousands became homeless. The whole country and you yourself were very much perturbed over the calamity. It was also discussed that as to how recurrence of these disasters can be checked.

[English]

On 16th of December 1993, the hon. Minister had agreed that some more observatories and monitoring stations should be set up especially in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other earthquake-prone areas. Today, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that since 1993, how many observatories and monitoring stations have been set up.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : This initiative included addition of 13 modern seismic instruments to Koyna-Warna network in Maharashtra.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : How many more have been set up?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I am telling it is 13.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : After 1993, how many have been set up?

SHRI BHUVNESH PATHAK : It is after that.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Thank you. My second supplementary is that whether any scientific team, including the foreign experts, is studying seismicity and soil behaviour in different States to identify the zones, which are vulnerable to earthquake, to avoid casualty.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Yes, the Department is also going into it in detail and we are getting the advice from other experts also.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : It has been said that in 1994-95, the DST obtained approval of a World Bank assisted project for Rs. 39 crore for expansion, modernisation and networking of Peninsular Shield region observatories. This Project particularly includes setting up of three multi-element telemetered clusters in Koyna-Warna and Latur in Maharashtra and Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh. Everyone knows that there was an earthquake in Latur about two years back and near about ten thousand people - not in hundreds but in thousands - had died. So, taking into consideration the situation of Latur in Maharashtra, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this work of setting up of three multi-element telemetered clusters has been started or not, if not, what are the reasons and when is it goin to be started?

SHRI BHUVENESH CHATURVEDI : This is correct that with the assistance, advice and aid of the World Bank, we have got Rs. 39 crore for expansion, modernisation and networking of Peninsular Shield region observatories. In this Project, we are doing the work of modernisation of 20 existing observatories, opening of ten new digital observatories, setting up of three multi-element telemetered clusters, addition of 20 mobile seismic instruments, setting up of strong motion instruments for free-field and structural studies and creation of a centralised data bank and modern telecommunication facilities with the help of the World Bank.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : I would like to know whether the work has been started or not, if it has not been started, when will it be started? They have not replied to it.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I submit that equipments are being procured and the work is likely to start very soon.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in part (b) of the question it has been said that the whole of India has been divided into five zones from seismic point of view and zone V is the most seismically active. All the observatories which are set up should have the objective to disseminate the information and knowledge acquired by them so that the people are benefited. I would like to know that as to whether your department has collected any data and information from the seismologists about Zone V, particularly Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh which are most seismically active. Is there any co-ordination between construction engineers and earthquake engineers to minimise the loss due to earthquake in future and maximum utilization of their knowledge in construction/

Secondly, the hon. Minister has stated that 13 new laboratories have been set up. There was a severe earthquake in Uttarkashi in 1991 but no laboratory has been set up in that area. Further, among three Telemetered Clusters mentioned in the reply also does not contain the name of that area. I would like to know why Uttarkashi has been left out?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Sir, regarding co-ordination, I have to submit that construction is done with the advice of the technical experts and the Department. As far as... *(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : No, I am asking about the criteria like the type of material to be used. That is the subject of engineering as what type of material should be used in houses and high-rise buildings etc. I would like to know about that.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : At present I am not in a position to furnish the details but their advice is certainly taken.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I may tell the hon. Member that there is an institution at Roorkee which is in charge of designing the structures, designing the foundation, designing the roof. They have got about five types of zones. I do not know whether they are the same as my colleague same as my colleague has pointed out. But I know this much that we have taken their services for the construction of the Navodaya Vidyalyas because they were all over the country. They have given us different designs for different areas. This I know. But I can certainly get the details and supply them to the hon. Member.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister during his reply, in the Statement has mentioned that Andaman and Nicobar Island is also situated in the seismic zone and as we remember that in that part of the Island during the past few years even one of the islands, Great Nicobar, has recorded 54-60 times tremor in a day. As you know, now also there is

only one volcano in India, that is, the Barron Island, where eruption is going on. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in-depth study has been made to find out the correlation between these two and what are the measures taken for the safety of the people in that part of the country?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, that is a very important question is specific to the island. That is the only volcano in the country in those islands, Sir. They present several difficulties in management of all kinds, including environment. So, we would like to go into it. I am not aware of what nexus has been established between the volcanic aspect of it and the seismic aspect. But we will certainly find it out and I would like to assure the House and assure the hon. Member that we are very much aware of this.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : As a part of the World Bank assisted project for setting up of a chain of observatories in the Peninsular India, there is a proposal to set up a Centralised Data Bank and a training centre. Koyna in Varna region is in my constituency, one of the places that is considered is Karad in Maharashtra, which is right near Koyna Varna belt. I would like to find out from the hon. Minister whether any decision has been taken to set up this Centralised Data Bank, either as a branch of the N.G.R.I. or as a separate institute and where it is being located.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We can even furnish the information. These are technical matters.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Zone 5 is the most sensitive seismic zone and north Bihar is located in Zone 5. The entire Bihar is located in Zone 4. I would like to know how many observatories have been established in Bihar and what is the planning for expansion and modernisation of all these observatories. Moreover, what is the standard for the establishment of such observatories and what are the works which have been undertaken; whether such a study has been made by the hon. Minister or not; what are the results which may be just available to a common man?

MR. SPEAKER : And what is your question?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You should understand what is the question and what kind of reply should be given.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : What is the standard for allocation and what is standard for the establishment of observatories. I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the criterion for establishing the observatories, that is what he is asking.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : We are constantly monitoring the setting up of observatory system with the help of World Bank and other technical assistance we are updating them to meet the present requirements.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : A specific answer is not available. We will find it out because they are highly technical matters. What are the criteria and each

criterion being applied to a particular area - this is a matter of great detail. I don't think we can answer this as a question. We can certainly give as a piece of information whatever the hon. Member wants.

Industrial Production

+
*684. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
DR. R. MALLU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the estimated index of industrial production for the year 1994-95 with 1980-81 as the base;
- (b) the sub-sectors which have registered a higher growth rate as compared to the preceding year;
- (d) the names of sub-sectors which have registered a lower rate of growth than the previous year;
- (e) whether there is any regional variation in the growth of industrial production; and
- (f) if so, the steps envisaged to promote the rate of industrial growth in the sub-sectors and regions which are lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) As per the quick Index of Industrial Production, the overall Index during April-January, 1994-95 was 242.2 with 1980-81 as the base.

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

(c) and (d). All the three sub-sectors i.e. mining, manufacturing and electricity, have recorded higher growth rates in April-January, 1994-95 as compared to corresponding period of previous year.

(e) and (f). Central Statistical Organisation does not compile any State level/Region level Indices of Industrial Production. Government has introduced the transport subsidy, tax concessions and growth centres scheme for development of backward regions.

STATEMENT

Sub-sectors	Index of Industrial Production & Rate of Growth			
	April-January, 1994-95		April-Jan. 1993-94	
	Index	Rate of Growth	Index	Rate of Growth
Mining	235.1	6.5	220.8	3.6
Manufacturing	233.0	7.6	216.6	5.4
Electricity	311.0	8.4	286.8	7.2
Overall	242.2	7.6	225.1	5.6

Note : Index is based on 1980-81 as 100. Rate of Growth in per cent compared to corresponding period in the previous year.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker Sir, when I had put this question I had various subsectors of the manufacturing sector in mind. As you are aware, the manufacturing sector consists of the consumer non-durables consumer durables, machineries, machine tools, building material, transport equipment, etc. it is a fact that during April 1984 to January 1995 the manufacturing sector has recorded a higher growth rate than in the previous year. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the various subsectors within the manufacturing sector which have recorded higher than 7.6 per cent or lower than 7.6 per cent growth rate.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the data for the period from April to January during 1993-94 and 1994-95 have already been given. As the hon. Member has desired to know about the type of growth. I would like to say that the growth regarding basic goods in all the sectors has been positive.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The hon. Member very wisely said so many subsectors, a,b,c, etc. Now that 'etc.' can be such a large basket, it is just not possible to give details with regard to each item. He slurred it over, but I noted it very carefully. If he wants, we can give every information that is necessary. manufacturing is a big sector. This is recognised as a big sector. Electricity is a big sector. Mining is a big sector. So, out of these, if he wants subsectoral details, we can certainly supply him. But, it is just not possible to do it as an answer to the question.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I did not ask for the sectors of mining or electricity. I am asking for manufacturing only. Manufacturing has a very well-defined subsectors, some of which I related, like non-durables, consumer durables, machineries, machine tools steel, building material, transport equipment. If the hon. Minister hon. Minister does not have the figure, she can give it to me later.

MR. SPEAKER : You can analyse it and send it later.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have got the list.

[English]

SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN : My second supplementary is with regard to the other chart attached to the reply where the Ministry has been kind enough to obtain the data. I find that in terms of the industrial enterprise memoranda and the letter of intent together, much of the industrial activity which is prospective is confined to various small number of States. It is largely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka,

Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Therefore that gives the impression that the industrial development in the country is taking place in a lopsided manner. There may be good reasons for it. I am not going into it. But one of the tasks of our planning is to see that the country as a whole goes forward. The fact is that if you take it on a per capita basis, on a per square kilometer basis, the lopsidedness is much more pronounced. For example, a State like Bihar, which is the second largest in population, which has 10 per cent of the population and a very large area, has only 1.07 per cent of the industrial enterprise memoranda.

MR. SPEAKER : That include public and private sectors.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Yes Sir, a total 1.18 per cent of the letters of intent. My question is, whether the activities are in the public sector or the private sector, whether it is on account of foreign investment or on account of internal resources, there should be some way to seeing to it — and the Central Government must preside over such a spread - that the industrial progress occurs throughout the country.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is monitoring and taking steps to remedy this sort of regional disparity which is getting aggravated with every passing day.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already told the hon. Member here and outside the House also that Government has raised many issues. From our past experiences, we have seen that unless infrastructure is developed, no basic industries can be set up anywhere. Therefore, the Government of India has adopted the scheme of growth centres for the development of backward areas. We are also providing subsidy for transport. Moreover, the scheme of tax holiday has been many a times discussed in the House. A North-East Development Bank is going to be set up for North-East Region.

The State Government has also an important role in it. It depends on the State Government that what type of infrastructure it provides and how much power and the area of land it makes available. It is very encouraging that for the last few months the State Government has shown interest in it. As you might have read in the newspapers that almost all the States have adopted the same industrial policy and they want to work with mutual co-operation. I hope that the interest shown by the State Government in the investment or industrial development in the past few months will definitely help us in removing this imbalance.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Flow of Investment

*685. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) investment made, during the last three years, State-wise, indicating State investment as a percentage of total investment;

(b) whether there has been increased flow of investment to industrially advanced States; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the regional disparities in investment amongst all States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

(c) For promoting industrialisation of backward areas, the Government of India is providing concessions/schemes such as a Tax Holiday Scheme and the New Growth Centre Scheme which are at present under implementation. The State Governments ought to improve the industrial climate to attract investment in a market driven economy.

STATEMENT

*State/UT wise Proposed Investment In the Licensed and Delicensed Sectors in the last three years
(During January 1992—December 1994)*

State/ UTs	Total Proposals (IEM+LOI)		Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM)				Letters of Intent (LOI)			
	Number	%ge	Number Field	%ge	Proposed (Investment (Rs crores)	%ge	Number Issued	%ge	Proposed Investment (Rs. crores)	%ge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman Nicobar	2	0.01	2	0.01	251	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	989	6.31	791	5.66	20228	7.53	198	11.69	5204	11.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	4	0.03	1	0.01	35	0.01	3	0.18	1	0.00
Assam	44	0.28	35	0.25	911	0.34	9	0.53	1852	4.21
Bihar	152	0.97	135	0.97	2870	1.07	17	1.00	510	1.16
Chandigarh	5	0.03	5	0.04	14	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dadra Nagar Haveli	360	2.30	352	2.52	6247	2.33	8	0.47	54	0.12
Daman and Diu	195	1.24	184	1.32	1927	0.72	11	0.65	37	0.08
Delhi	300	1.91	289	2.07	4289	1.60	11	0.65	21	0.05
Goa	119	0.76	92	0.66	2139	0.80	27	1.59	97	0.22
Gujarat	2425	15.47	2154	15.41	51483	19.17	271	16.00	10696	24.30
Haryana	948	6.05	851	6.09	10089	3.76	97	5.73	1609	3.66
Himachal Pradesh	154	0.98	134	0.96	4108	1.53	20	1.18	159	0.36
Jammu and Kashmir	22	0.14	21	0.15	108	0.04	1	0.06	1	0.00
Karnataka	600	3.83	514	3.68	9813	3.65	86	5.08	3077	6.99
Kerala	154	0.98	124	0.89	3143	1.17	30	1.77	1270	2.89
Lakshadweep	1	0.01	1	0.01	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	865	5.52	781	5.59	21910	8.16	84	4.96	782	1.78
Maharashtra	3244	20.70	2967	21.22	52347	19.49	277	16.35	4013	9.12
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meghalaya	2	0.01	2	0.01	33	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	2	0.01	1	0.01	52	0.02	1	0.06	0	0.00
Orissa	94	0.60	82	0.59	1950	0.73	12	0.71	4153	9.43
Pondicherry	133	0.85	127	0.91	758	0.28	6	0.35	352	0.80
Punjab	716	4.57	676	4.84	10430	3.88	40	2.36	1905	4.33
Rajasthan	798	5.09	741	5.30	10488	3.90	57	3.36	665	1.51
Sikkim	5	0.03	4	0.03	17	0.01	1	0.06	5	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1424	9.09	1188	8.50	16433	6.12	236	13.93	4180	9.49
Tripura	2	0.01	2	0.01	677	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1401	8.94	1247	8.92	29148	10.85	154	9.09	2731	6.20
West Bengal	504	3.22	477	3.41	6717	2.50	27	1.59	302	0.69
More than 1 state	10	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	0.59	346	0.79
Total	15674	100.00	13980	100.00	268619	100.00	1694	100.00	44021	100.00

IEMs are field for the delicensed sector. LOIs issue for the licenseable sector.

Information regarding investment made by State Government is not separately maintained.

[Translation]

AIDS Control

*686. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to control AIDS with the assistance of World Bank and World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance provided by these Organisations for this scheme, and

(d) the way in which the said amount is likely to be spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A comprehensive scheme for the prevention and Control of AIDS at an estimated cost of Rs. 222.66 Crores in the 8th Plan is currently under implementation throughout India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme is being funded through World Bank assistance in the form of soft loan to the tune of US\$ 84 million and W.H.O technical assistance amounting to US \$ 1.5 million. The important strategies of the scheme consist of :

(i) generation of mass awareness about HIV/AIDS and behavioural change;

(ii) Blood safety and rational use of blood.

- (iii) Control of STDs and condom promotion; and
- (iv) Better surveillance and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

All the States and the Union Territories in the Country are participating in the implementation of the Programme.

PSUs Working Capacity

*687. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether most of the Public Sector Undertakings have not been working to their capacity as on April 95;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Undertaking-wise.
- (c) the details of the losses suffered by them during the last three years; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to improve their working capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). During 1993-94, the year for which latest information is available, 52% of the manufacturing/producing units of public undertakings had utilised 75% or more of the installed capacity. Another 26% of the units operated at 50-75% of the capacity while the remaining 22% of the units could operate at below 50% of the available capacity. The undertaking-wise details as available are given in Statement No.23 of Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey, 1993-94 tabled in the House on 22nd March, 1995.

(c) The manufacturing/producing PSUs, as a whole, had made a net profit of Rs. 3252.77 crores, 2169.56 crores and Rs.1754.69 crores during 1993-94, 1992-93 and 1991-92 respectively. The details are given below.

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Profit of Profit making enterprises (No. of enterprises)	7599.45 (75)	5477.26 (83)	4819.65 (86)
Loss of Loss making enterprises (no. of enterprises)	4346.68 (89)	3307.70 (81)	3064.96 (77)
No. of enterprises which made neither profit nor loss.	2	2	2
Total net profit	3252.77	2169.56	1754.69

(d) Periodic performance review, restructuring/revival of sick units, wider public/employee participation, human resource development, Professionalisation of Board of Directors, technology upgradation, diversification of

product-mix, improved maintenance of plant & machinery and expert promotion are some of the measures taken to improve capacity utilisation.

[English]

Closure of Ordnance Factories

*688. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the ordnance factories are on the verge of closure due to insufficient demands/orders from armed forces;
- (b) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard;
- (c) whether ordnance factories have been driven to take civil trade orders from Public Sector Undertakings and private sector for optimum utilisation of facilities capacities and infrastructure available with them and have also been entrusted with new projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. The factories have been functioning normally; in fact, their sales to armed forces have been increasing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The defence production units have established capacities to levels of demand in peace and war. However, peace time demand levels, as also budgetary constraints, result in orders from the armed forces which do not always match the production capacities established. For utilisation of the spareable capacities and skills, after meeting the requirements of defence forces, the defence production units undertake diversification so as to raise their turnover and productivity. Diversification also enhances their exposure to commercial industrial culture.

(d) Ordnance factories sales to the Civil sector (excluding para-military forces) in 1994-95 (Rs.118 crores) have been 11 per cent higher than those in 1993-94 (Rs.106 crores).

Ordnance factories are entrusted with new projects as per the emerging requirements of the services. Currently the major project under implementation relate to filling of large calibre shells and 5.56 mm ammunition.

HIV Virus

*689. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any new strain of HIV Virus has been detected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether import of some advanced test kits is considered necessary to monitor the spread of this virus; and

(d) if so, the number, nature and cost of these kits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) A subtype O of HIV-1 virus has been newly detected.

(b) This new HIV-1 subtype O has been mainly isolated from patients of Cameroonian origin or their sexual contacts in other part of the World. The present state of knowledge indicates that the subtype O virus has very little, if any, impact on HIV diagnosis and blood safety outside the areas where they are prevalent. Scientific consensus is that there is no need to change the present HIV antibody testing strategies, including for blood safety.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Maternal Deaths

*690. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India accounts highest maternal deaths among the countries in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce this maternal mortality in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Several countries have a high maternal mortality rate than India.

(c) Child survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in 1992 to reduce maternal mortality rate.

Spurious Products

*691. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether spurious products such as aerated drinks, cosmetics, milk, mineral water and medicinal products are invading the consumer market;

(b) if so, whether any raids were conducted in each state during 1994-95 to seize spurious goods and punish the guilty; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d). The Food Health Authorities of States/U.T.s who are implementing the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the country draw random samples of food articles including aerated

drinks, milk and mineral water so as to ensure that these are in accordance with the standards under PFA Rules. The sale of any adulterated/misbranded article of food is an offence under the Act. A statewise statement outlining number of food articles of different commodities including aerated drinks, milk etc. examined found adulterated, number of prosecutions launched and cases convicted during the year 1992 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

A statement indicating the number of prosecution launched during 1993-94 under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules 1945 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

Statement Giving Information Regarding Number Of Samples Of Different Food Commodities (Including Aerated Drinks & Milk) Examined, Found Adulterated/Misbranded, Number of Prosecutions Launched And Number Of Cases Convicted in Various States/U.Ts Under the P.F.A. Act. 1954 During the year 1992.

S/ No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. Samples Examined	No. Adult-erated /Mis-Branded	No. Prosecutions-Launched	No. Of Convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9565	904	237	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	19	12	06
3.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Bihar	2196	592	165	17
5.	Goa	417	36	22	-
6.	Gujarat	11295	779	646	55
7.	Haryana	4905	799	742	180
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1886	322	273	98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	728	85	94	02
10.	Karnataka	2556	114	59	03
11.	Kerala	4824	139	84	52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6454	1226	1269	153
13.	Maharashtra	22717	1642	569	104
14.	Manipur	19	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	110	08	04	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	02	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	1305	395	314	56
19.	Punjab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Rajasthan	2196	577	403	152
21.	Sikkim	70	19	19	07

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22	Tamil Nadu	16858	1183	760	114
23	Tripura	317	35	06	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	19070	2447	N.A.	N.A. ***
25	West Bengal	15151	185	185	15
26	A & N Islands	98	19	14	-
27	Chandigarh	594	81	81	69
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	01	01	-
29	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
30	Delhi	1709	242	141	39
31	Lakshdweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. *
32	Pondicherry	109	05	04	02
Total		1,11,591	11,853	6,104	1,170

Indications

* Information not made available by the States of Assam, Punjab and Union Territory of Lakshdweep.

** the figures of Municipal Corporation of Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain are included in the information provided by the State of Madhya Pradesh.

*** Information regarding number of prosecutions launched, cases decided and cases pending not made available by the State of Uttar Pradesh.

-- Nil

STATEMENT - II

Number Of Prosecutions Launched During 1993-94 Under Drugs & Cosmetics Act.

S. No.	State	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of cases decided	Conv-icted with or without fine	Fined only	Acq-ittals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	20	5	6	09
2	Assam	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	nil	1	nil
4	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Gao	2	1	1	nil	nil
6	Gujarat	43	17	10	1	6
7	Haryana	32	35	12	nil	23
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	nil	2	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	nil	nil	2
10	Karnataka	25	16	3	1	12
11	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52	14	4	1	9
13.	Maharashtra	216	23	7	nil	16
14.	Manipur	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
15.	Meghalaya	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
16.	Mizoram	24	10	10	nil	nil
17.	Nagaland	12	nil	nil	nil	nil
18.	Orissa	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
19.	Punjab	20	24	15	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	34	3	3	nil	nil
21.	Sikkim	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	165	77	71	4	2
23.	Tripura	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25.	West Bengal	13	nil	nil	nil	nil
26.	Pondecherry	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
27.	A&N Islands	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
28.	Chandigarh	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
29.	Delhi	9	2	NA	NA	NA
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		696	248	141	20	85

Note:- NA report not received.

PSU Disinvestment

*692. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have worked out a new strategy to meet its PSU disinvestment target for 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had discussions with various bankers and leading merchant bankers;

(c) if so, the details of the strategy adopted to counter low bids by institutional buyers; and

(d) the extent to which it had proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The disinvestment of PSU shares for 1994-95 are already over. The sale proceeds during the year has exceeded the target of Rs.4000 crores. The Government are in the process of finalising the strategy for 1995-96 to meet the target of Rs.7000 crores.

(b) to (d). During 1994-95 the Government had taken into account the market conditions and the views of merchant bankers. The reserve prices of the shares

were decided by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the merchant bankers and the prices obtained in the earlier bids. No bid which quoted below the reserve price was accepted.

Wind Energy Generation

*693. SHRI SHANKERSINH VEGHELA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the potential of energy generation through wind power in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of energy generated therefrom during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the investment made for such energy generation;

(d) the potential sites identified for wind power generation, State-wise;

(e) the wind mills proposed to be set up, State-wise; and

(f) the plans drawn up to increase wind energy 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) According to a first order estimate, wind resource potential in India is about 20,000 MW. A wind Resource Assessment Programme is being undertaken in 25 States/UTs. 80 potential locations which could be considered for wind power projects have so far been identified in the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands. It is expected that more potential locations exist in these States as well as in the other States, particularly in the mountainous and hilly areas. A precise estimate of the State-wise potential will be possible only after detailed wind data becomes available for all the States.

(b) The annual energy generation through wind power projects State-wise, during the last two years is given in Statement-I.

(c) The capital investment for wind power projects ranges between Rs.3.50 - 4.00 crores per MW.

(d) The potential sites identified, State-wise, for wind power generation are given in Statement-II.

(e) and (f). Under the new Strategy and Action Plan, the target for wind power generation during the 8th Plan has been revised from 100 MW to 500 MW. While the limited budgetary allocation is being utilised for selected demonstration projects, the Programme is being implemented mainly through the private sector with mobilisation of resources from financial institutions, external assistance and private investments. The States have been requested to set up suitable institutional

arrangements and introduce attractive policies to encourage private participation. A total wind power capacity of over 350 MW has already been installed in the country. A further capacity of about 300 MW is expected to be added during the current year. Further capacity addition will depend upon identification of suitable sites and finalisation of private sector projects by the concerned State Electricity Boards/State Governments.

STATEMENT-I

State	Power Generation in lakhs Kwhr	
	1993-94	1994-95
Tamil Nadu	719.16	1513.74
Gujarat	215.93	378.33
Andhra Pradesh	1.62	6.19
Maharashtra	2.09	11.38
Madhya Pradesh	3.36	2.50

STATEMENT-II

Potential sites identified for wind power generation

TAMIL NADU :

1. Alagiyapandiapuram
2. Andipatti
3. Arsampalayam
4. Ayikudy
5. Edayarpalayam
6. Ennore
7. Kattadimalai
8. Kayathar
9. Kethanur
10. Muppandal
11. Ottapidaram
12. Pongalur
13. Poolavadi
14. Puliymkulam
15. Rameswaram
16. Sembagaramanpudur
17. Sultanpet
18. Talayathu
19. Kumarapuram
20. Nettur
21. Onamkulam
22. Poozaripatti

LAKSHWADDEP :

1. Agathi
2. Kadmat
3. Minicoy

KARNATAKA :

1. B.B. Hills
2. Bommanahalli
3. Gokak
4. Hanamsagar
5. Hanumanhatti
6. Jogimatti
7. Malgatti
8. Sangundi
9. Chikodi
10. Haradenahalli
11. Horti
12. Khamkarhatti
13. Godekere
14. Khanderayanahalli

MADHYA PRADESH :

1. Jamgodrani
2. Kheda

GUJARAT :

1. Bamanbore
2. Dhank I
3. Dhank II
4. Harshad
5. Kalyanpur
6. Kukma
7. Mundra
8. Navibandar
9. Okha
10. Okha Madhi
11. Surjabari
12. Limara
13. Navadra
14. Bhandariya
15. Jamanvada
16. Lamba

MAHARASHTRA :

1. Chalkewadi
2. Panchgani
3. Vijaydurg
4. Gude Panchgani

ANDHRA PRADESH :

1. Bhimunipatnam
2. Kakulakonda
3. MPR Dam
4. Mustikovala
5. Narasimha Konda
6. Payalakuntla
7. Ramagiri-I
8. Ramagiri-III
9. Tirumala
10. Jamalamaduge
11. Singanamala
12. Kadavakallu

KERALA :

1. Kanjikode
2. Kotamala
3. Kottathara
4. Ponmudi
5. Puillikanam
6. Ramkalmedu
7. Panchalimedu

[Translation]

Foreign Loans

*694. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether investment in Public Sector Units have been made by taking foreign loans during the last three years *i.e.* 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof, unit-wise and the amount of foreign loans invested in these units during the above mentioned period;

(c) whether these units have paid interest on these foreign loans during the above period; and

(d) if so, the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) As per available information, the total foreign loans availed of by the PSUs was Rs. 30,703.98 crores as on 31.3.1993 and Rs. 34,064.98 crores as on 31.3.1994.

(b) to (d). The interest on these foreign loans was Rs. 1803.16 crores and Rs. 2211.93 crores as on 31.3.93 respectively. Enterprise-wise detail of foreign loans and interest thereon as on 31.3.93 and 31.3.94 are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Details of foreign loans and amount of interest as on 31.3.1993 & 31.3.1994

S.No.	Name of PSE	As on 31.3.1993		As on 31.3.1994	
		Amount of Foreign loan	Interest	Amount of Foreign loan	Interest
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	6	-	4	-
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd	71811	4603	68854	3573
3.	Sponge Iron India Ltd	194	-	161	19
4.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	129856	8493	152552	10017
5.	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	145	14	-	5
6.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	5121	460	4266	438
7.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	-	11	-	-
8.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	639	-	717	-
9.	National Aluminium Co Ltd.	260241	10452	232154	9939
10.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	52	-	-	-
11.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	76	-	43397	-
12.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	24660	-	26708	-
13.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	716	28	-	-
14.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1593	512	3752	396
15.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	353	11	210	13
16.	National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	71281	5729	91745	12652
17.	National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.	455394	23388	454037	23516
18.	North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	1273	-	984	-
19.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	-	19	-	-
20.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	29293	1835	29563	1835
21.	Indian Additives Ltd.	-	-	1207	-
22.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	-	-	-	69
23.	Indian Oil Corporation	129998	6383	148478	29680
24.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation	851380	56315	972536	61715
25.	Oil India Ltd.	29372	3690	29839	4162
26.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	1462	-	1462	-
27.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	32180	2661	15747	2101
28.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	466	83	-	26
29.	Indian Petro-chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	82251	4963	92462	5745
30.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	104681	4385	95800	4123
31.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	5831	76	4137	59
32.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	-	39	-	19
33.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	24296	-	22260	-
34.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	573	28	288	29
35.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	5048	47	4216	49
36.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	2740	148	3191	190

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	5855	324	5757	232
38.	Praga Tools Ltd.	182	20	74	10
39.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	67	-	-	-
40.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.				
	ENGINEERS LTD.	3443	70	2872	-
41.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	16978	298	10485	321
42.	Hindustan Aeronauticals Ltd.	20787	376	24248	62
43.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	26716	-	-	-
44.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	718	86	720	75
45.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	599	-	498	-
46.	State Farms Corpn. Ltd.	2	-	-	-
47.	C.M.C.	570	-	457	-
48.	Air India	209710	13893	276968	14062
49.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	14762	437	14107	360
50.	Indian Airlines	209773	17702	259070	21681
51.	National Airports Authority	608	-	11993	175
52.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	60075	5140	112969	5572
53.	Konkan Railway Corpn. Ltd.	1678	-	1511	-
54.	National Small Ind. Corpn.	368	73	1651	92
55.	Power Grid Corpn. of India Ltd.	103335	4549	106980	5290
56.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	648	-	650	-
57.	Indian Railway Finance Corpn.	10346	-	11869	-
58.	National Film Development Corpn.	372	-	372	-
59.	Power Finance Corpn.	54462	2042	57475	1979
60.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	5362	933	4919	862
61.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-	-	126	-
		3070398	1803316	3406498	221198

Health Facilities

*695. KUMARI UMA BHARTI :
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on providing health facilities in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the diseases and schemes for which it was mainly utilised;

(c) whether the amount has been increased in accordance to the rising population; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The total Plan Outlays on Health and Family Welfare Sector (by Central/State/UTs Departments

of Health) during the last three years are as under :-

(Rs. in crores.)

Year	Health	F.W.	Total
1992-93	1,452.30	1,000.00	2,452.30
1993-94	1,622.18	1,270.00	2,892.18
1994-95	1,819.48	1,430.00	3,249.48

(b) The above amount was utilised mainly for creation and strengthening of Health Infrastructure, medical education and research, family welfare programmes, providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services including control/eradication of communicable/non-communicable diseases such as malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, cataract, blindness, AIDS, cancer etc., and promotion of Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(c) and (d) The allocations have been increased during each successive Annual Plan.

[English]

Free Legal Aid

*696. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of persons benefited by the legal aid programme in the country during the last three years till date, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : The requisite information is contained in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of persons benefited by Legal Aid Programme during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Based on the basis of the information provided by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards)

S. No.	Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board	Number of persons benefited during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,543	2,079	1,218
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	484	366	376
3.	Assam	236	104	39
4.	Bihar	376	348	760
5.	Goa	38	82	276
6.	Gujarat	71,476	46,847	56,052
7.	Haryana	575	541	515
8.	Himachal Pradesh	484	415	473
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	746	184	308
10.	Karnataka	65,053	47,236	73,966

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	25,000	27,564	29,888
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47,274	40,205	42,722
13.	Maharashtra	55,656	35,790	5,810
14.	Manipur	2	15	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	7	26
16.	Mizoram	1,400	2,045	2,548
17.	Nagaland	.	.	.
18.	Orissa	5,719	4,625	3,285
19.	Punjab	2,717	2,707	4,369
20.	Rajasthan	1,840	2,358	3,353
21.	Sikkim	16	16	28
22.	Tamil Nadu	44,333	47,409	40,068
23.	Tripura	.	.	.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3,40,331	4,51,714	5,91,834
25.	West Bengal	2,816	2,606	2,041

* information not yet furnished by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards

Indian Soldiers in UN Forces

*697. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of personnel working on UN assignment for peace keeping missions, at present;

(b) the places at which these personnel have been posted; and

(c) the work being performed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). As on 15.5.95, a total of 993 Indian Army and other personnel (all ranks) were deployed at the various UN Peace Keeping Missions and the UNHQ, Department of Peace Keeping Operations, as per details given below :-

S.No.	Name of Mission	Troop Contingent			Military Observers	Staff Officers/ Staff pers.	Total
		Offr	JCO	OR			
1.	UNIKOM (Iran/Kuwait)	-	-	-	6	-	6
2.	UNOMIL (Liberia)	-	-	-	6	-	6
3.	UNAVEM II (Angola)	-	1	5	19	3	28
4.	UNAMIR (Rwanda)	42	61	822	18	8 offr 1 JCO	952
5.	UN HQ, DPKO New York	-	-	-	-	1	1
		42	62	827	49	13	993

The personnel deployed at the UN Peace Keeping Missions work according to the mandate of each Mission and assist the UN in fulfilling its responsibility of maintaining peace and providing humanitarian support.

[Translation]

Physical Disability of Soldiers

*698. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soldiers are relieved from the Defence services on account of physical disability;

(b) if so, the number of such servicemen of the Army, Navy and Air Force relieved from their services on this ground during each of last three years, separately;

(c) the number out of them getting the pension; and

(d) the reasons for not paying pension to all such relieved servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Armed Forces personnel are subjected to regular periodical medical reviews by Medical Boards to ensure that they maintain a high standard of medical fitness at all times for the upkeep of the combat efficiency of the service. Army personnel who suffer some wound, injury or disease are examined by an appropriate Medical Board and those who are found unfit for retention are invalided out of military service. Service personnel released/invalided on account of physical disabilities are granted disability pension if disablement is accepted as due to military service and the disability is assessed at more than 20% by the appropriate medical authority. Disablement is accepted as due to military service if it is certified by the appropriate medical authority that the disablement is due to a wound or injury or disease which is attributable to military service or that it existed before or arose during the military service and has been aggravated thereby. In all other cases where the personnel are invalided out of service with a disability neither attributable to nor aggravated by service, invalid pension is granted, if the service actually rendered is 10 years or more. If the service is less than 10 years, such service personnel are paid invaliding gratuity depending upon the length of service. The number of personnel released from the Armed Forces on account of physical disability and the number of personnel granted disability pension, invalid pension/

gratuity during the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 are as under :

		Total No. Rele- ased	No. granted disability pension	No. granted invalid pension/ gratuity
ARMY :	1992	4482	2252	2230
	1993	4400	2550	1850
	1994	4241	1817	2424
NAVY :	1992	40	17	23
	1993	45	18	27
	1994	49	1*	
AIR FORCE :	1992	142	37	105
	1993	169	37	132
	1994	140	17	123

* Details in respect of 48 cases are not readily available.

Earthquake Engineering Institute

* 699. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Institute specifically for "Earthquake Engineering" has been set up in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to give enhanced emphasis to the Science of Earthquake Engineering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). The University of Roorkee, Roorkee, has a full-fledged Department of Earthquake Engineering which has pioneered many studies on the subject. Besides, University of Roorkee, other national laboratories like Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Structural Engineering Research Centre, Ghaziabad, both under CSIR, and academic institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology, Kanpur and Bombay, work on aspects related to earthquake engineering. The instrumental Data being produced by different arrays set up under the programme of Himalayan Seismicity of Department of Science and Technology have catalysed the activities in earthquake engineering. The Bureau of Indian Standards has also produced several design codes for earthquake resistant structures.

(c) Under the plans to upgrade the seismological set up in the country, special emphasis is being laid on establishing strong motion arrays for free field and structural studies. This will further promote the activities of earthquake engineering.

Drought Prone Area Programme

*700. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI :
SHRI LALL BABU RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme for the drought prone areas of Gujarat and other States ;

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

(c) whether this programme is being implemented in desert areas also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of allocation of funds, targets fixed and achievements made so far under Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Government are implementing the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the identified drought-prone and desert areas of different States. The objectives of the programme are to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources and to ultimately restore ecological balance of the area through integrated development of land, water and other natural resources. The programme is being implemented in the desert areas also.

2. The programme has been expanded from time to time and the current position is that the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) covers 13 States comprising 149 districts and 945 blocks. The Desert Development

Programme (DDP) covers 7 States comprising 36 districts and 227 blocks. The State-wise details of number of blocks/districts covered under DPAP and DDP are given at Statement-I enclosed.

(e) The State-wise details of allocation, targets and achievements under DPAP and DDP during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given at Statement-II and III

STATEMENT-I

States Districts and Blocks covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP)

State	Number of Districts		Number of Blocks		
	DPAP	DDP	DPAP	DDP	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	11	1	94	16	
2. Bihar	16	-	121	-	
3. Gujarat	10	6	52	47	
4. Haryana	-	6	-	44	
5. Himachal Pradesh	3	2	9	3	
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	22	10	
7. Karnataka	11	3	80	22	
8. Madhya Pradesh	25	-	134	-	
9. Maharashtra	22	-	148	-	
10. Orissa	5	-	47	-	
11. Rajasthan	10	16	32	85	
12. Tamil Nadu	13	-	79	-	
13. Uttar Pradesh	17	-	91	-	
14. West Bengal	4	-	36	-	
Total	149	36	845	227	

STATEMENT-II

Allocation & Expenditure under DPAP & DDP — 1992-93 to 1994-95

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(1992-93)		(1993-94)		(1994-95)		Total	
States	Alloc.	%ACH. to Exp.	Alloc.	%ACH. to Exp.	Alloc.	%ACH. to Exp.	%ACH. to Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

1. Andhra Pradesh	1283.00	1479.47	122.98	1884.58	2485.17	133.29	1993.00	1686.78	84.64	5000.50	5571.42	111.42
2. Bihar	829.00	579.51	69.99	1242.00	880.28	70.88	1380.00	528.97	38.33	3450.00	1988.76	57.65
3. Gujarat	746.00	787.68	105.59	1119.00	1193.91	186.69	1236.00	892.52	72.21	3101.00	2874.11	92.68
4. Haryana	135.00	142.14	105.29	202.50	203.75	100.62	225.00	136.11	60.49	562.50	482.00	85.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	214.50	332.29	154.91	321.75	403.84	125.51	357.50	241.11	67.44	893.75	977.24	109.34
6.	Karnataka	1249.00	1272.39	101.87	1873.50	1609.81	85.87	2068.00	947.34	45.81	5190.50	3828.54	73.76
7.	Madhya Pradesh	809.00	685.34	84.71	1213.50	1339.18	110.36	1345.00	857.73	63.77	3367.50	2882.25	85.59
8.	Maharashtra	1343.00	1247.66	92.90	2014.50	1825.91	90.64	2218.00	1701.84	76.73	5575.50	4775.41	85.65
9.	Orissa	621.00	563.41	90.73	931.50	1125.74	120.85	1033.00	551.00	53.54	2585.50	2240.15	86.64
10.	Rajasthan	514.00	635.70	123.68	771.00	729.92	94.67	853.00	786.45	92.20	2138.00	2152.07	100.66
11.	Tamil Nadu	657.00	660.34	100.51	985.50	1074.30	189.01	1095.00	1267.31	115.74	2737.50	3001.95	109.66
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1386.00	1271.36	91.73	2079.00	1943.94	93.50	2507.00	1211.72	52.52	5772.00	4427.02	76.70
13.	West Bengal	517.50	296.73	57.34	776.25	432.17	55.67	862.50	575.50	66.72	2156.25	1304.40	60.49
Total		10223.00	9954.82	97.37	15334.50	15166.92	98.91	16973.00	11384.38	67.87	42530.50	36505.32	85.83

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1.	Gujarat	225.00	200.82	92.81	337.50	370.75	109.85	382.00	369.46	96.72	944.50	949.03	100.48
2.	Haryana	425.00	469.30	110.42	637.50	663.56	104.89	718.00	502.05	69.92	1780.50	1634.91	91.82
3.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	228.91	114.46	300.00	283.30	94.43	340.00	249.82	73.48	840.00	762.03	90.72
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	294.45	98.15	450.00	388.23	86.27	510.00	258.00	50.59	1260.00	940.68	74.66
5.	Rajasthan	3800.00	3650.47	96.07	5700.00	4679.77	82.10	6450.00	4539.36	70.38	15950.00	12869.60	80.69
Total		4950.00	4851.95	98.02	7425.00	6385.61	86.00	8400.00	5918.69	70.46	20775.00	17156.25	82.58

Note Alloc. = Allocation

Exp. = Expenditure

% Data is up to February 1995 (Provisional)

STATEMENT-III

State	1992-93												1993-94											
	L.Dev		Wat. Res.		Aff.		L.Dev		Wat. Res.		Aff.		L.Dev		Wat. Res.		Aff.							
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14											
DROUGHT PRONT AREAS PROGRAMME																								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125.00	318.09	50.00	59.67	80.00	118.61	175.00	246.49	70.00	60.46	112.00	163.53											
2.	Bihar	22.80	20.11	13.93	11.49	29.87	23.62	55.96	31.12	26.74	28.52	33.57	25.93											
3.	Gujarat	49.20	48.27	10.95	20.53	22.75	18.99	68.88	102.47	15.33	25.30	31.85	30.56											
4.	Haryana	12.94	13.92	9.15	10.19	5.88	9.49	19.90	20.16	13.23	14.08	4.31	3.84											
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.59	30.30	9.64	8.80	10.89	4.30	32.86	19.86	9.71	2.23	11.38	11.34											
6.	Karnataka	218.84	256.75	5.61	10.65	160.47	95.98	306.38	233.96	7.85	9.85	224.66	80.47											
7.	Madhya Pradesh	40.66	30.39	7.67	6.70	61.41	59.95	43.72	26.35	14.00	9.68	85.15	54.07											
8.	Maharashtra	83.35	65.91	39.77	16.74	191.93	193.54	61.47	70.47	41.51	22.60	169.55	188.31											
9.	Orissa	2.33	1.16	0.00	0.00	94.87	57.23	65.09	25.97	40.44	31.51	100.79	81.16											
10.	Rajasthan	72.48	51.23	26.21	7.72	26.21	2.80	83.79	85.21	21.36	11.94	23.30	23.30											
11.	Tamil Nadu	136.17	142.50	2.54	3.82	39.83	43.52	185.60	169.65	4.83	5.88	68.12	74.44											
12.	Uttar Pradesh	130.00	155.79	30.00	32.68	35.00	42.96	182.00	287.89	42.00	35.55	49.00	38.99											
13.	West Bengal	96.14	62.42	13.64	2.25	50.91	35.75	79.80	51.52	21.63	5.40	148.00	82.29											
Total		1001.50	1196.84	219.11	191.24	809.32	706.74	1360.45	1371.12	328.63	263.00	1061.68	933.70											
1994-95																								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29										
1.	345.04	154.52	135.23	66.87	171.80	112.64	645.04	719.10	111.48	255.23	197.00	73.27	363.80	394.78	108.52									
2.	62.73	3.44	30.67	3.29	38.33	21.06	141.49	54.67	38.64	71.34	43.30	60.70	101.77	70.61	69.38									
3.	68.88	28.64	15.33	15.77	31.85	28.88	186.96	179.38	95.95	41.61	61.60	148.04	86.45	78.43	90.72									
4.	21.71	13.99	14.57	10.02	4.14	4.61	54.55	48.07	88.12	36.95	34.29	92.80	14.33	17.94	125.19									
5.	27.23	24.58	2.40	0.15	11.30	1.69	71.68	74.74	104.27	21.75	11.18	51.40	33.57	17.33	51.62									
6.	180.70	78.53	12.26	2.62	44.99	31.14	705.92	569.24	80.64	25.72	23.12	89.89	430.12	207.58	48.26									
7.	59.80	32.99	11.55	1.95	76.22	62.98	144.18	89.73	62.23	33.22	18.33	55.18	222.78	177.00	79.45									
8.	126.57	25.04	104.21	12.83	204.68	129.68	271.39	161.42	59.48	185.49	52.17	28.13	566.21	511.53	90.34									
9.	59.70	16.65	38.23	11.56	141.03	25.15	127.12	43.78	34.44	78.67	43.07	54.75	335.89	163.54	48.69									

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
10	222.20	51.81	12.14	0.47	21.83	16.67	378.47	188.25	49.74	59.71	20.13	33.71	71.34	42.77	59.95
11	162.82	154.19	6.63	3.20	80.13	64.06	484.59	466.34	96.23	14.00	12.90	92.14	188.13	182.00	96.95
12	182.00	128.37	42.00	21.16	49.00	27.74	494.00	572.05	115.80	114.00	89.39	78.41	133.00	109.60	82.47
13	82.29	44.65	21.61	17.70	127.99	43.91	258.23	158.59	61.41	56.88	25.35	44.57	326.90	237.42	72.63
Total	1601.67	775.40	446.83	167.59	1003.29	570.21	3963.62	3325.36	83.90	994.57	621.83	62.52	2874.29	2210.65	76.91

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

	1992-93													1993-94				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
1. Gujarat	6.75	5.48		3.00	4.55	10.00	13.55	10.35	18.87	4.60	7.05	15.35	13.05					
2. Haryana	0.00	0.00		20.77	21.03	18.45	17.84	0.00	0.00	25.59	31.88	19.37	18.22					
3. Himachal Pradesh	4.10	5.63		2.55	1.91	14.71	14.47	10.05	10.00	1.90	1.81	16.45	15.90					
4. Jammu & Kashmir	11.15	2.87		30.50	9.54	8.10	3.35	5.04	4.72	11.03	8.61	2.55	2.95					
5. Rajasthan	90.00	79.87		46.44	23.00	113.82	81.10	129.79	122.83	65.43	15.97	120.95	106.60					
Total	112.00	93.85		103.26	60.03	165.03	130.31	155.13	156.44	108.55	64.32	174.67	156.72					

	1994-95													Total			
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
1.	10.35	18.72	4.60	2.14	15.35	16.90	27.45	43.07	156.90	12.20	13.74	112.62	40.70	43.50			
2.	0.00	0.00	38.47	12.52	24.91	22.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.83	65.43	77.13	62.73	58.86	?		
3.	11.80	0.64	1.46	1.42	18.63	17.18	25.95	16.29	62.77	5.91	5.14	86.97	49.79	47.55	?		
4.	6.65	2.83	15.51	0.00	5.69	3.74	22.84	10.42	45.62	57.04	18.15	31.82	16.34	10.04	?		
5.	370.14	178.89	27.65	3.32	291.64	233.31	589.91	381.59	64.69	139.52	42.29	30.31	526.41	421.01	?		
Total	398.94	281.00	87.69	19.40	356.22	293.93	666.15	451.37	67.76	299.50	144.75	48.33	685.97	580.95	83		

Note : L. Dev = Land Development ; Wat. Res = Water Resources Development; Aff = Afforestation And Pastur Development

Note : # Figures upto December, 1994 (Provisional)

[Translation]

Central Administrative Tribunal

6946. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Government employees pending in the Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) the time by which the hearing of the said cases is likely to be concluded,

(c) the number of cases which have been finalised/ likely to be finalised shortly; and

(d) the steps taken for expeditious settlement of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The total number of cases pending in the various Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal as on 31.3.1995 is 40,392.

(b) The time taken for a case to be finalised is a matter of judicial process.

(c) The total number of cases disposed of since the inception of CAT in November, 1985 till 31st March, 1995 is 1,69,698. Out of which 26,409 cases have been disposed of in 1994. The remaining cases are being taken up by the Tribunal for their early disposal.

(d) Steps are taken to ensure that as far as possible, the posts of Vice Chairman and Members in the Tribunal do not remain vacant so that the speed of disposal of cases is not hampered. Central Administrative Tribunal also takes necessary steps in its judicial capacity to see that cases are disposed of expeditiously.

[English]

Kidnapping By Kashmiri Militants

6947. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Principal of the Regional Engineering College (REC) has been kidnapped alongwith his son from Srinagar by Kashmiri militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Prof. Ali Mohd. Bhat, Principal of the Regional Engineering

College, Srinagar and his son Imran Ali Bhat were kidnapped by militants on 28.3.95 and 21.3.95 respectively on the pretext that Prof. Bhat had attended a meeting called by the Governor of J&K with political leaders and non-officials in Srinagar. Prof. Ali Mohd. Bhat was rescued by the Security Forces from Budgam on 8.4.95, and his son was released.

(c) Government are aware of threats from the militants to those who do not toe their line, and efforts are being made to ensure the security of such persons and to bring the guilty to book when such kind of incidents are perpetrated.

[Translation]

Heavy Industries in Gujarat

6948. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any new proposal to set up heavy industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the latest position of the said proposals; and

(c) the sites selected for setting up these industries and the details of the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Six applications were received during 1st January, 1992 to 31st March, 1995 under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act from undertakings belonging to State Public Sector and State Industrial Development Corporations for setting up of industries in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The above applications were for taking up manufacture of various items pertaining to scheduled Industries viz Chemicals, Paper & Pulp, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Fuel. The proposed locations were Bharuch and Baroda/Vadodara districts. The proposed investment in fixed assets (*i.e.* land, building, plant and machinery) in respect of these applications was Rs. 47077 lakhs. Against the above applications, four Letters of Intent have been granted and two applications have been rejected.

[English]

Guidelines for E.G.M.

6949. SHRI M.G. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have outlined any specific guidelines for the proper holding of an Extraordinary General Body meeting of a public limited company;

(b) whether certain norms have to be followed by the Chairperson of such an Extraordinary General Body Meeting;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such EGMs are invalid if the norms and rules are not followed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The holding of extraordinary general meetings and the manner in which they have to be conducted are governed by the provisions of the Companies Act 1956; more particularly Sections 169 to 188 of the said Act; and the articles of the Company.

Under the provisions of Section 186, the Company Law Board may order a meeting to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Company Law Board thinks fit; and give such ancillary or consequential directions as the Company Law Board thinks expedient, including directions modifying or supplementing in relation to the calling, holding and conducting of the meeting, the operation of the provisions of the Act and of the company's articles.

(d) to (e). The validity of any proceedings of an extraordinary general meeting, if challenged, are decided according to the legal provisions and the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

[Translation]

Investigation/Withdrawal of Cases

6950. SHRI KUNJEE LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of cases out of them which are being investigated for more than two years; and

(c) the number of cases withdrawn by the Uttar Pradesh Government during the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) As on 31.3.1995, a total of 56 cases were being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation in Rajasthan.

(b) There are only 5 cases, which are under investigation for more than two years and they will be disposed of as per law.

(c) No case has been withdrawn by the Government of Uttar Pradesh so far.

[English]

Russian Space Technology to ISRO

6951. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia does not intend to supply any advanced space technology to India, beyond the framework of present revised contract between Russian space agency Glavkosmos and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) its impact on India's space and research development programme; and

(d) what steps the ISRO is taking to speed up its research efforts on the development of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This has arisen due to the interpretation of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) regulations with regard to the agreement entered into between India and Russia for the technology transfer and training.

(c) While there may be marginal delays, it is not expected to cause any major setback to the programme, in view of the advance actions taken towards indigenisation of several critical technologies.

(d) Apart from the in-house resources, ISRO has associated more than 150 industries and academic institutions and R & D labs in the country in various reviews of the design and in production of various systems of the launch vehicles. The development of GSLV which is configured with considerable commonality with PSLV is making good progress. With the successful flight of PSLV, the lower two stages for GSLV are already flight proven. The third stage of GSLV is a cryo stage which is being procured from GLAVKOSMOS, Russia, and the realisation of the cryo stage is progressing well. The first launch of GSLV is scheduled for early 1997-98.

Government have approved the development of indigenous cryo-stage targeted for 1998-99. Seven cryo stages from Russia will be available from end 1996 for maintaining the GSLV flights till our own cryo stage is qualified.

Population Control Programme

6952. SHRI TARA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experts in the field of family planning have called for a more effective population control programme;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since gone through these views; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). A Group of Experts was appointed to prepare a preliminary draft of the National Population Policy. While dealing with the entire gamut of the population issues, the Group of Experts has made, among others, the following suggestions :

- (i) Integration of gender equity in plan for Health and Family Welfare.
- (ii) Creation of an enabling environment and empowerment mechanisms to accelerate the march towards goal of population stabilisation by achieving a TFR of 2.1 by 2010.
- (iii) Speedy and effective implementation of the minimum needs programme.
- (iv) Provision of maternal and child health and family planning services based on informed choice.
- (v) Involvement of Panchayati Raj and Municipal Institutions for achieving population stabilisation.
- (vi) Creation of Population and Social Development Fund for filling the critical gaps in implementation.
- (vii) Constitution of Population and Social Development Commission for implementing population stabilisation programmes through inter-sectoral convergence.

Salaries to Judges

6953. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose any schemes to improve the salaries and amenities for judges at various levels as per the Supreme Court decision in 1991; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court of India has given certain directions relating to improvement in the conditions of service of Subordinate Judiciary *vide* its Judgement dated 13.11.91 in W.P. 1022/89 and the order dated 24.8.93 in Review Petition No. 249 of 1992 in the All India Judges Association case. The directions

inter-alia pertain to administration of Justice being included as a plan time to improve the infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary as also setting up of an All India Judicial Service and an in-service training institute for the training of Judicial officers at the National level which directly relate to the Central Government. Besides, raising the retirement age of Judicial Officers to 60 years, provision of residential accommodation to every Judicial officer, provision of transport facilities, library facilities and prescribe uniform pay scales to the Judges all over the country also form part of the judgement. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the improvement of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary has already been included as plan time. A National Judicial Academy too has been set up for the training of Judicial officers of the States/UTs. The issues concerning the setting up of an All India Judicial Service and a National Pay Commission are receiving attention of the Government.

The other facilities such as raising the retirement age, availability of residential accommodation to every Judicial Officer, provision of transport facilities and extensions of library facilities/allowances etc. are to be decided/provided by the State Governments who are directly reporting progress in the matter to the Supreme Court.

Import of Foreign Capital

6954. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have permitted M/s Soni, T.V. manufacturers from Japan to import hundred per cent capital;

(b) if so, the conditions laid down for their export from India while granting above permission; and

(c) whether the Department of Electronics is aware that the Government of Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, South Korea and China do not permit import of 100 per cent foreign capital in any industry without assurance of export of large portion of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). M/s Soni Corporation of Japan have been permitted in August, 1994 to establish a wholly-owned subsidiary in India for manufacture of Colour TVs and other electronic products. The proposal envisages 100% foreign equity holding by the Japanese company in the Indian subsidiary amounting to US \$ 16 million over a period of 3 years. The approval is subject to the condition that the outflow of foreign exchange on account of payment of dividend shall be balanced by export earnings by the Indian company over a period of 7 years.

Government's Policy on foreign direct investment is governed by the Statement on Industrial Policy laid down on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1991. Entry of foreign companies provides access to international markets apart from creating competition among manufacturers resulting in efficiency, cost control, quality

assurance, product upgradation and better after-sale-service to the consumers. Government's foreign investment policy is constantly under watch so as to make it internationally competitive.

Electronic Voting Machine

6955. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any High Powered Committee on electoral reforms have been set up by the Government to use Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) in the elections;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee thereon,

(c) whether the Government had issued any notification that EVM could be used in elections;

(d) if so, whether the Election Commission had purchased EVMs from Bharat Electronics Ltd. and the Electronic Corporation of India Limited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not using these machines so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) An Expert Committee was constituted in 1990 for the technical evaluation of the Electronic Voting Machine.

(b) The Committee certified that the Electronic Voting Machine is tamperproof and recommended that these machines may be accepted and put to use.

(c) The conduct of Elections rules, 1961 were amended vide Notification dated 24th March, 1992 to provide for use of Electronic Voting Machines in elections.

(d) and (e). Seventy-five thousand Electronic Voting Machines each were purchased from Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and Electronics Corporation of India Limited Hyderabad in 1989 at a cost of around rupees seventy-five crore and these machines were made available to the Election Commission. The Election Commission was advised by the Government in May, 1993 to use the existing Electronic Voting Machines in elections wherever feasible.

[Translation]

Research work in Science and Technology

6956. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted any policy to evaluate from time-to-time the research work being done in the field of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the machinery through which evaluation is got done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). There are several Government S&T Departments which are promoting research work in the field of Science and Technology in the country. Each Department has special mechanisms for evaluation of research activities and programmes under its purview, e.g., research councils, task forces and expert committees. All these mechanisms involve eminent scientists/technologists drawn from academic institutions, national laboratories and industrial establishments as appropriate.

[English]

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

6957. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI TARA SINGH :

SHRI PRAMOTESH MUKHERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of orders received by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited for supply of shoes and boots to armed forces in the past three years;

(b) whether the company is unable to compete on price factor of its products with the private sector;

(c) whether the company has never highlighted the quality of its leather products with price rise thereof;

(d) whether the private sector are mostly manufacturing low cost boots out of the split leather which the TAFCO is unable to produce; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH)) : (a) TAFCO has not received any orders from the Armed Forces during the past three years (i.e. 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95) for supply of shoes and boots.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The company had on various occasions highlighted the quality of its leather products with reasons for the rise in cost of production but these were not accepted by Defence.

(d) and (e). The quality and comparative prices of boots manufactured for Defence by private sector and TAFCO are evaluated by the Directorate General of

Quality Assurance of the Ministry of Defence. Since TAFCO manufactures shoes and boots as per Defence specifications, the cost of TAFCO's products is higher.

[Translation]

Lok Adalats

6958. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Lok Adalats constituted in the country after enforcement of Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, State-wise;

(b) the nature of cases admitted and disposed of in such Adalats;

(c) the number of cases disposed of by these Adalats during 1994-95 till date, State-wise; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the Lok Adalats to deal with the various type of cases filed with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (c). The Legal Services Authorities Act has not yet been enforced. However, Lok Adalats are being organised by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and District Legal Aid and Advice Committees as and when needed.

The information with regard to Lok Adalats held in the count upto 31.3.1995, State-wise, is contained in Statement attached.

(b) and (d). The cases referred to and disposed of by the Lok Adalats mainly pertain to Motor Accident Claims, Civil suits, petty criminal cases compoundable with the permission of the Courts, family disputes, revenue cases, Land Acquisition and Bank loan cases etc. The criteria adopted by the Lok Adalats to deal with various types of cases are persuasion, conciliation and mutual understanding.

STATEMENT

Lok Adalats Organised by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards/District Legal Aid Committees.

(Based on the information furnished by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards as on 31.3.1995)

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Lok Adalats organised	Number of cases settled
1	Andhra Pradesh	419	2,18,968
2	Assam	57	6,590

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	34	53,360
4.	Goa	23	2,669
5.	Gujarat	786	1,14,823
6.	Haryana	521	1,71,386
7.	Himachal Pradesh	150	18,883
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	215
9.	Karnataka	1,578	3,14,729
10.	Kerala	40	24,847
11.	Madhya Pradesh	558	6,24,346
12.	Maharashtra	1,239	70,308
13.	Manipur	5	805
14.	Meghalaya	5	212
15.	Mizoram	5	271
16.	Orissa	2,088	5,83,213
17.	Punjab	145	35,182
18.	Rajasthan	304	7,72,579
19.	Sikkim	3	10
20.	Tamil Nadu	898	36,440
21.	Tripura	3	474
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1,886	19,85,006
23.	West Bengal	34	2,349
24.	Chandigarh Administration	11	10,667
25.	Delhi	24	8,384
26.	Pondicherry	21	1,356
Grand Total		10,841	50,58,072

[English]

Scoters India Ltd.

6959. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scooters India Ltd. has improved its all round performance despite various odds;

(b) whether the three wheelers produced by the company are considered non-friendly to environment although there are increasing orders for such three wheelers;

(c) whether the Government have directed the company to undertake thorough modernisation of the machine as well as diversification of product range for the company;

(d) if so, whether the company has received number of proposals from abroad for diversification in other fields also; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The 3-wheelers produced by the company generate a high level of noise and smoke during acceleration mode, which are however within the limits prescribed by CMVR. The engine would need to be updated to meet 2000 AD emission norms.

(c) A revival package for the company, which includes modernisation of plant and machinery, is before BIFR.

(d) and (e). The company has received some proposals for diversification like development of ligier diesel car in collaboration with M/s OTOSER of Turkey, production of A1-Mg wheels in collaboration with M/s Dooray Corporation of South Korea, etc. which are at a preliminary stage.

Wasteland Development

6960. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of the integrated wasteland development projects;

(b) whether some projects have been sent by the Government of Assam for clearance; and

(c) if so, the status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT ON WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) The main objectives of the Integrated Wasteland Development Projects Scheme are given below :

- (i) Augmenting the availability wood and non-wood forest products, specially fuelwood and fodder
- (ii) Employment generation to the needy sections of society, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and landless rural labourers.
- (iii) Demonstration of micro-planning methodology for preparation of village level action plans and implementation of wastelands development programme.
- (iv) Extension and dissemination of proven technologies in various categories of problem lands.
- (v) Ensuring peoples's participation at all stages in the wastelands Development Programme through various mechanisms intended to ensure equitable distribution of intermediate and final forest products.
- (vi) Checking land degradation.
- (vii) Fulfilment of the broader objectives of sustainability and environmental conservation for the general good of the people.

(b) and (c). A project under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects scheme was received from Cachar district of Assam in February, 1993. Since this project did not conform to the guidelines of the scheme, it could not be sanctioned. Shortcomings observed in the scheme were communicated to the State Government in March, 1993. The revised project is still awaited from the State Government. Subsequently ten projects were received from Karbi Anglong district of Assam in January, 1995. Since these projects were received late, they could not be considered for sanction during the financial year 1994-95. These would be considered for sanction during 1995-96 as per the policies of the Department.

Development of Non-Forest Land

6961. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently set up a high level committee on development of non-forest wasteland;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Terms of Reference and Composition of the Committee are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31st August, 1995.

STATEMENT

(A) TERMS REFERENCE :

- (i) evolve a comprehensive strategy and action plan for the development of wastelands in non-forest areas with reference to a time frame of 10-15 years;
- (ii) assess the level of financial resources required and suggest the ways and means and sources of raising them;
- (iii) indicate the respective roles of the Central and State Governments and their Departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Voluntary Agencies, Corporate sector and financial institutions/banks in the development of non-forest wastelands;
- (iv) suggest the specific policy initiatives which the Department of Wastelands Development may take in pursuance of the mandate given to it;
- (v) broadly outline the mechanisms through which the NWDB may seek to implement the strategy and action plan proposed for the development of non-forest wastelands.

(B) COMPOSITION :

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | Shri Mohan Dharía,
'Vanarai',
2064, Vijayanagar,
Pune - 411 030
(Maharashtra). | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri B.B. Vohra,
D. 7-7, Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi - 110 057. | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. | Shri Anna Saheb Hazare,
Sant Yadav Baba Shikshan
Prasarak Mandal,
Ralegaon, Shiddi,
Taluk : Parner,
District : Ahmednagar.
(Maharashtra). | Member |
| 4. | Shri Anil C. Shah,
Chairman,
Development Support Centre,
3, Darshini Society,
St. Xavier's College Corner,
Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad - 380 009
(Gujarat) | Member |
| 5. | Dr. D.R. Bhumbala,
Near Central Soil Salinity
Research Institute,
Karnal,
Haryana - 132 001. | Member |
| 6. | Shri K.L. Chugh,
Chairman,
ITC Bhadrachalam
Paperboards Ltd.,
Virginia House,
37, Chowranghi Lane,
Calcutta - 700 071. | Member |
| 7. | Shri P. Kotaiah,
Chairman,
NABARD,
Sterling Centre,
Dr. Annie Besant Marg,
Worli, Bombay - 400 018. | Member |
| 8. | Dr. R. K. Pachauri,
Director,
Tata Energy Research Institute,
Darbari Seth Block,
India Habitat Centre,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003. | Member |
| 9. | Shri Subodh Bhargava,
President,
Confederation of Indian Industry,
23-26, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003. | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| 10. | Mrs. Viji Srinivasan,
Managing Director,
'ADITI'
2-30, State Bank Colony-II,
Bailey Road, Patna - 800 014.
(Bihar). | Member |
| 11. | Shri Ranjit Issar,
Joint Secretary,
Department of
Wastelands Development,
Ministry of Rural Development,
New Delhi-110 011. | Member-
Secretary |

Fuel for Space Vehicles

6962. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fuel required for sending vehicles into space is being produced in the country;

(b) if not, the percentage of this fuel being imported from abroad;

(c) whether assistance of about 225 industries of the country is being taken to manufacture parts of space-vehicles of India;

(d) whether parts of space-vehicles are being imported from foreign industries also; and

(e) if so, the percentage of expenditure being incurred on the import of these parts from abroad out of the total expenditure being incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) More than 150 industries, educational institutions and R and D laboratories participate in the launch vehicle programme.

(d) Some of the materials, components and space qualified electronic components, especially those which are not economically viable to be indigenously produced in the country, are being imported.

(e) In a launch vehicle, the percentage of expenditure on import is about 25% of the total cost of the vehicle.

Purchase of Medicine

6963. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY W the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is necessary to produce the medicine purchased from open market, which are neither

available in CGHS dispensary nor local authorised chemist while getting the bill passed for payment from CGHS dispensary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Medicines purchased by a CGHS beneficiary from the open market due to their non-availability in the CGHS dispensary and with the local authorised chemist are reimbursed to the beneficiary by the local authorised chemist on production of the receipt in proof of purchase of such medicines.

Surgical Gloves

6964. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether surgical gloves supplied to Government hospitals by the Government undertakings are reported to be of inferior quality;

(b) whether in view of cracks, surgeons are frustrated to use the gloves;

(c) whether HIV or AIDS patients are being neglected on this account; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). L.H.M.C. and Associated Hospitals have reported that surgical gloves received from the Government Undertakings have been rejected by the Inspection Committee. No such report has been received from other Central Government hospitals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanitation Facilities

6965. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage of persons to the total population having adequate sanitary facilities in rural areas, State-wise as on January 1, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : 12.80% of rural population of India have adequate sanitary facilities as on 1.1.1995. Statement showing State-wise break-up of the rural population covered under the facilities is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Population Benefited Under Rural Sanitation Programme

S. No.	State/UT	Rural Population as per 1991 Census	(Pop. in Lakhs)	
			Coverage upto 1st Jan., 95 (incl. coverage through private initiatives)	% covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486.209	51.232	10.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.539	5.793	76.84
3.	Assam	199.265	111.750	56.08
4.	Bihar	750.215	44.209	5.89
5.	Goa	6.900	2.695	39.06
6.	Gujarat	270.635	49.113	18.15
7.	Haryana	124.089	14.972	12.07
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47.217	11.542	24.44
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.790	11.102	18.88
10.	Karnataka	310.694	23.898	7.69
11.	Kerala	214.182	105.312	49.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	508.423	17.562	3.45
13.	Maharashtra	483.956	33.829	6.99
14.	Manipur	13.315	12.603	94.65
15.	Meghalaya	14.447	3.314	22.94
16.	Mizoram	3.718	3.428	92.21
17.	Nagaland	10.013	0.103	1.03
18.	Orissa	274.248	12.433	4.53
19.	Punjab	142.887	15.176	10.62
20.	Rajasthan	339.389	35.508	10.46
21.	Sikkim	3.695	2.049	55.44
22.	Tamil Nadu	367.814	24.724	6.72
23.	Tripura	23.355	18.976	81.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1115.064	106.634	9.56
25.	West Bengal	493.704	56.018	11.35
26.	A and N Islands	2.057	0.561	27.27
27.	Chandigarh	0.662	0.049	7.44
28.	D and N Haveli	1.268	0.218	17.19
29.	Daman and Diu	0.540	0.063	11.64
30.	Delhi	9.490	0.564	5.94
31.	Lakshdweep	0.226	0.186	82.20
32.	Pondicherry Capart	2.908	0.345	11.86
All India		6286.914	804.766	12.80

CGHS Dispensaries

6966. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether medicines prescribed by the doctors are not available in C.G.H.S. dispensaries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that patients have to buy these medicines at their own costs;
- (d) if so, whether the money is reimbursed to the employees;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The medicines prescribed by the doctors are normally available in the dispensaries. In case of their non-availability, the same are made available to the CGHS beneficiaries by procuring through approved local chemists.

(c) to (f). In case the medicines prescribed by the doctors are also not available with the approved local chemist, the beneficiaries are authorised to purchase them from the open market and get reimbursement from the approved local chemist.

Family Welfare Programmes

6967. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are planning to introduce implementation of District Level Family Welfare Programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of the districts identified to be covered for the experiment of District-Level-Family Welfare Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). A pilot Project of preparing District Level Family Welfare Plans was taken up with UNFPA assistance in four districts, namely Dindul (Tamil Nadu), Medak (Andhra Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Dausa (Rajasthan). The preliminary document has been prepared.

Rural Development Projects

6968. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of projects for Rural Development submitted by the States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years till August, 1994;
- (b) the details of projects approved so far, State-wise and
- (c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Family Welfare Programme

6969. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have decided to exempt a district in each major State from all family planning targets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this programme is to be conducted in sixteen States; and
- (d) if so, the impact thereof on Family Welfare Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to exempt at least one district in major States from quantitative contraceptive targets during 1995-96 on a pilot basis. In pursuance of this decision, one district from States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh and two districts from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra and whole of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been exempted.

(d) It is too early to assess the impact. The objective is to improve quality of services.

[Translation]

Other Backward Classes

6970. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise total number of persons belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) provided jobs under the 27 percent quota for OBCs after the implementation of recommendations of the Mandal Commission in the year 1992, category-wise;

(b) category-wise total number of posts required to be created as per the reservation-roster and the number of posts created during the last two years indicating the total number of posts out of them lying vacant so far;

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

(d) the concrete measures taken by the Government to fully implement the reservation policy for the other backward classes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The recruitments made by the Central Government for services and posts under the Government of India are not made Statewise and Union Territory wise. As regards services under State Government and Union Territory, they are under the control of the respective State Government and Union Territory Administrations. The information in this regard is, there fore, not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c). As and when vacancies arise in the various Ministries/Departments/Offices, the reservations for SC/ST/OBC are to be worked out with reference to the reservation roster. The filling up of vacancies is an on-going process.

(d) The orders regarding reservation for Other Backward Classes were issued on 8.9.1993 and subsequently detailed instructions were issued for the implementation of reservation orders as per details given below :-

- (1) A list of castes/communities to whom the orders of reservation are applicable was notified.
- (2) The persons/sections (creamy layer) to whom the reservation shall not apply were specified.
- (3) A model format of an application form for claiming the benefit of reservation was prepared and sent to the State Governments.
- (4) The authorities competent to issue certificate in respect of OBC status as well as their not belonging to the creamy layer were specified.
- (5) A model format of the certificate to be issued by the above authorities and to be produced by OBCs was evolved in consultation with UPSC and SSC and circulated to all Ministries/Departments/Chief Secretaries of States and UTs.
- (6) The Chief Secretaries of the State Governments were requested to issue necessary instructions to their District Authorities for providing the certificates required by the OBCs.

(7) The existing 40 point roster for recruitment on an All India basis by open competition as revised to a 200 point roster to enable the appointment authorities to work out the quantum of reservation for SC/ST/OBCs.

(8) The existing 40 point roster for recruitment on All India basis otherwise than by open competition was revised to a 120 point roster to provide reservation for SC/ST/OBC.

(9) The existing 100 point roster for local recruitment was revised to provide reservation for SC/ST/OBC.

(10) Orders were issued providing that the vacancies reserved for OBCs should not be dereserved, but are to be carried forward for 3 years.

(11) Relaxed standards as in the case of SC/ST was provided to OBCs in written examination and interview.

(12) The reservation for OBCs was extended to statutory and autonomous bodies under the Central Government. and

(13) Relaxation of age upto 3 years was provided to OBC candidates.

[English]

Acquisition of Land

6971. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by the DGBR to acquire the land for the Dett/Station at different places;

(b) the total area acquired by DGBR at Dett-Retura, District Chamoli in U.P.;

(c) whether after acquiring the land for the purpose, the DGBR has yet not paid any compensation to the farmers for the last 30 years; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to pay the dues to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Border Roads Organisation acquires land required for the construction of roads/bridges etc., in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Criteria adopted for acquisition/occupation of land by BRO is "as on required basis". The land is taken on hire basis or acquired on permanent basis, as per requirements. All the proceedings are progressed under the provisions of law through Revenue authorities.

(b) to (d). The village Retura is located on the Rishikesh-Joshimath road in District Chamoli in U.P. This road alongwith assets such as camping sites, gang huts etc. was handed over by U.P. P.W.D. to Border Roads Organisation in 1983. An amount of Rs. 4,370/- was paid as compensation to three land owners for

0.23 acres of land. No case of payment of compensation is pending for the last 30 years with DGBR Headquarters.

Legal Aid Scheme

6972. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :
SHRI KUNJEE LAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to State Legal Aid and Advisory Boards for providing full legal assistance to poor people in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the particulars of the social action groups to whom legal assistance provided;

(c) the amount utilised by them, year-wise;

(d) the reasons for not utilising the funds allocated for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Rajasthan State Legal Aid Board has not taken any grant during the financial years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

The grants-in-aid provided to the Gujarat State Legal Aid and Advice Board were Rs. 1,05,136/- during 1992-93 and Rs. 1,00,000/- during 1993-94 and Rs. 1,00,000/- during 1994-95.

(b) and (c). The Social Action Groups which were provided financial assistance and the amounts utilised by them in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat are as under:-

(In rupees)

Name of Social Action Group	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised
(1) Victoria Montessory School Shiksha Samity, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
(2) Nari Chetna Samity, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	-	-	5,000	5,000	10,000	Accounts yet to be rendered
(3) Ayushi, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	-	-	-	-	5,000	do
(4) Self-Employed Women Association, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).	40,000	Accounts yet to be rendered.	-	-	-	-

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The proposals for grants from Social Action Groups for implementation of Legal Aid Programmes are considered only after the accounts of the earilier grants are settled.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land

6973. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the land acquired by the Ministry of Defence during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have been able to achieve those targets for which the land was acquired. and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The State-wise details of land acquired during the last three years are indicated in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). Lands were acquired by the Ministry of Defence, to serve both short and long term defence

purposes. The extent of utilisation *inter-alia*, is dependent on availability of funds as well as *inter-se* priorities of various defence schemes.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	Area of land acquired (in acres)
1.	Assam	598.6340
2.	Andhra Pradesh	166.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
4.	Andaman Nicobar (U.T.)	Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	Nil
7.	Delhi	Nil
8.	Gujarat	422.180
9.	Goa	15.5720
10.	Himachal Pradesh	129.5110
11.	Haryana	1.8812
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1229.5500
13.	Kerala	77.9016
14.	Karnataka	1263.0250
15.	Maharashtra	19.6225
16.	Madhya Pradesh	46.3300
17.	Meghalaya	0.0480
18.	Manipur	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil
20.	Orissa	55.5000
21.	Punjab	1380.1425
22.	Rajasthan	898.3800
23.	Sikkim	56.5900
24.	Tamil Nadu	1103.2900
25.	Tripura	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27.7900
27.	West Bengal	3.3500

Water Supply and Sanitation

6974. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had sent any proposal for water supply and sanitation;

(b) if so, the details of proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The four Rural Water Supply Schemes of Karnataka Government costing Rs. 137.36 lakhs, Rs.

75.30 lakhs, Rs. 11.30 lakhs and Rs. 747.60 lakhs have been approved. The Six Schemes of model villages submitted by the State Government of Karnataka require certain modifications and the State Government has been advised to suitably reframe the schemes.

[Translation]

Treatment of Cancer

6975. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether medicines used for the treatment of cancer are being imported into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to manufacture these medicines indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). A number of medicines used for the treatment of cancer are imported into the country. During the year 1993-94 anti-cancer drugs for Rs. 16.48 crores were imported. The anti-cancer medicines are life saving drugs and Government encourages the indigenous manufacture of these drugs.

Militants in Jammu Area

6976. SHRI KESRI LAL :

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of explosions and attacks took place in Jammu and Kashmir during January 1, 1995 to April 30, 1995 particularly on May 2, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan is behind these incidents;

(d) the number of persons alongwith terrorists and armed personnel have been killed, injured, arrested in these incidents during the period; and

(e) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). According to information made available by the State Government, since 1.1.95 there were 1154 incidents of explosions and attacks by the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir.

It is reported that on the 2nd May 1995, a grenade was hurled by militants in Ustad Mohalla Mosque, in Jammu in which six persons were injured, and there was a blast in a Gurdwara at Phinder Bishnah, in which there was no loss of life.

(c) It is a well established fact that the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir are being actively fuelled, aided and abetted by Pakistan.

(d) A total number of 884 persons including 331 civilians, 477 militants and 76 Security Force personnel were killed while 1395 were apprehended since 1.1.95. 655 persons including 423 civilians and 232 Security personnel were injured during this period.

(e) Sustained pressure is being maintained on the militants to contain their activities. The steps taken towards this end include intensive patrolling on the LOC and the interior areas, further streamlining of the intelligence machinery to enable targeted operations; ensuring close coordination between various operational agencies; increasing the involvement of the State Police and anti-terrorist operations; continuous vigil along the International Border and LOC to prevent/check infiltration; strengthening of Security arrangements and patrolling in vulnerable and farflung areas; and securing people's cooperation in anti-militant operations.

White Paper on Doda

6977. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made to Union Government demanding a White Paper on Doda on Government's policy on Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed any action plan to combat militancy in the border State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (e). It is true that questions have been raised from time to time about Security situation in Doda district, and with respect to the policy of Government regarding Jammu and Kashmir. Government have been making consistent and determined efforts to ensure that the violence unleashed in the State by terrorists, actively aided and abetted from across the border, is effectively contained and conditions conducive to normalisation and restoration of the representative and democratic institutions created. Towards this end, apart from a number of other steps aimed at restoring the normal administrative, economic and development activities in the State, and creating

confidence among the people, sustained action has been taken to contain the activities of the terrorists including : further streamlining of the intelligence machinery and coordination between various operational agencies to enable targeted operations; continuous and intensive vigil along the border/LOC to prevent infiltration; augmentation of security arrangements and patrolling in the far flung areas; and securing people's cooperation in containing and isolating the militants. Similar steps in the Doda district have also been taken with the aim of creating a feeling of confidence and security among the people.

Government are aware of the designs and likely efforts of Pakistan and its protege groups to try and step up violence and disorder in the State to try and thwart the political and electoral process. A close watch is being kept on the situation and action will be taken to ensure that these designs are effectively foiled.

[English]

Backward Classes Reservation

6978. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding non-implementation of Backward Classes Reservation by some of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to PSUs through their administrative Ministries to reserve 27% vacancies filled through direct recruitment in favour of other backward classes. This reservation applied to vacancies filled after 8th September, 1993. This is in addition to the reservation provided to SCs/STs. Complaints in this regard are looked into by the respective administrative Ministries and PSUs who are responsible for implementing these instructions.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Displaced Kashmiris

6979. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Kashmiri displaced persons is increasing constantly;

(b) if so, the number of displaced persons registered in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(c) whether the financial assistance being provided by the Government is quite insufficient for them; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to rehabilitate these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of Kashmiri migrant families who have registered themselves in Delhi and various other States/UTs is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). Permanent rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants outside Kashmir is not envisaged. They are expected to return to the Valley as soon as conditions conducive for their return can be created. In the meantime, these needy migrants are being given all possible sustenance and support by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations concerned so that their hardships are minimized.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating Jammu and Kashmir families living in various States

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of families
1.	Jammu	26,933
2.	Delhi	19,338
3.	Himachal Pradesh	115
4.	Haryana	523
5.	Chandigarh	206
6.	Punjab	100
7.	Uttar Pradesh	500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	40
9.	Karnataka	60
10.	Goa	140
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Maharashtra	124
13.	Rajasthan	47
		48,131

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. of projects sanctioned by IREDA in the Energy sector during the last three years in the country is as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
	56	94	136	286
(b) (i)	Amount disbursed during the above period State-wise is given in the Statement enclosed.			
(ii)	The total disbursement proposed for 1995-96 is Rs. 208.00 crores as per the MOU entered into between IREDA and Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources.			

STATEMENT

Disbursements During the Years 1992-93 to 1994-95

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Uttar Pradesh	14.33	258.56	19.30
2.	Maharashtra	85.05	88.25	263.51
3.	West Bengal	52.94	16.93	27.16
4.	Kerala	265.60	215.73	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	550.07	3723.64	8783.29
6.	Rajasthan	1.10	4.98	131.00
7.	Haryana	1.32	16.93	279.32
8.	Karnataka	90.74	175.08	959.38
9.	Andhra Pradesh	44.02	312.62	922.14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	586.18	148.08	339.21
11.	Gujarat	1.72	233.66	1303.68
12.	Orissa	118.09	262.72	0.00
13.	Goa/Daman	0.00	130.00	0.00
14.	New Delhi	0.00	4.73	0.00
15.	Punjab	8.19	0.00	1.50
Total		1817.35	5591.91	13029.49

[English]

Renewable Energy Development Agency

6980. DR. VASANT NIWURUTTI PAWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects assisted by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency in the energy sector during the last three years; and

(b) the amount disbursed during the above period and proposed to be disbursed during the current financial year, State-wise?

Supply of spare parts by Russia

6981. SHRI M.G. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia propose to supply spare parts to Indian Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a plan for remodification of MIG 21; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Russia has been a regular Supplier of Spare Parts to Indian Army in respect of equipments/ Weapon System of Russian Origin.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Various systems/sub-systems proposed to be included in the upgrade package have been identified and system architecture and upgrade package have been finalised. After design development and flight test by the Russian Agency the upgraded version will be productionised at HAL.

Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients

6982. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any programme for the rehabilitation of the cured leprosy patients;

(b) if so, the central assistance given to different States for the purpose during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any Non-Governmental Organisation are also working for the rehabilitation of the leprosy patients; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Under the Programme, stress is laid on early and complete cure of leprosy to avoid disabilities. Adequate medical rehabilitation, leprosy ulcer care services and vocational training services are provided through 75 Reconstructive Surgical Units and 50 leprosy Rehabilitation and Promotion Units. Free Micro Cellular Rubber Chappals are also provided to persons with insensitive foot. Central assistance provided to states during last three years for National Leprosy Eradication Programme activities including adequate rehabilitation, is given at Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Twenty (20) Voluntary Organisations are providing leprosy rehabilitation services to cure leprosy patients. State-wise list is given at Statement-II

STATEMENT-I

(Rs in Lakhs)

S. No	State/Sector	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
A. STATES										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.00	78.38	288.38	200.00	11.34	211.34	203.00	54.02	257.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	0.30	8.80	10.00	0.42	10.42	16.00	1.77	17.77
3.	Assam	18.00	3.20	21.20	18.00	1.49	19.49	20.00	16.47	36.47
4.	Bihar	110.00	28.18	138.18	112.00	19.58	131.58	112.00	68.75	180.75
5.	Goa	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.36	0.45	0.81	0.50	3.34	3.84
6.	Gujarat	28.00	18.57	46.57	24.00	10.69	34.69	17.50	60.07	77.57
7.	Haryana	7.00	0.50	7.50	5.75	0.52	6.27	7.00	5.54	12.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	0.58	7.58	7.00	2.18	9.18	8.86	6.53	15.39
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.50	1.37	17.87	4.50	0.76	5.26	4.50	4.29	8.79
10.	Karnataka	100.00	37.20	137.20	100.00	3.29	103.29	96.00	34.86	130.86
11.	Kerala	75.00	71.15	146.15	75.00	8.91	83.91	80.00	29.72	109.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	130.00	69.00	199.00	125.00	55.39	180.39	117.00	99.81	216.81
13.	Maharashtra	28.00	41.51	69.51	30.00	18.95	48.95	20.25	76.86	97.11
14.	Manipur	1.50	1.04	2.54	3.50	0.43	3.93	3.50	2.78	6.28
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	0.07	5.07	5.00	0.51	5.51	8.00	2.53	10.53
16.	Mizoram	5.00	0.76	5.76	13.00	0.74	13.74	12.00	2.21	14.21
17.	Nagaland	3.00	0.79	3.79	3.00	0.64	3.64	3.75	2.43	6.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Orissa	132.00	35.75	167.75	125.00	109.74	234.74	125.00	98.20	223.20
19.	Punjab	8.00	0.18	8.18	10.00	1.53	11.53	21.00	4.58	25.58
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	28.96	57.96	29.00	6.40	35.40	29.00	29.20	58.20
21.	Sikkim	16.00	0.91	16.91	18.00	1.35	19.35	20.00	4.06	24.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	92.74	212.74	120.00	57.19	177.19	120.00	71.36	191.36
23.	Tripura	18.00	0.13	18.16	12.00	1.47	13.47	20.00	4.41	24.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	179.00	185.88	364.88	190.00	77.13	267.13	177.00	177.78	354.78
25.	West Bengal	80.00	55.53	135.53	80.00	38.26	118.26	75.00	101.78	176.78
26.	A and N Islands	7.50	0.07	7.57	6.50	0.46	6.46	6.50	1.88	8.38
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.58	1.08	0.50	3.35	3.85	0.50	10.05	10.55
28.	D and N Haveli	0.50	0.06	0.56	0.50	1.01	1.51	0.50	3.04	3.54
29.	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.59	1.59	2.50	0.40	2.90	2.00	1.78	3.78
30.	Delhi	0.50	2.64	3.14	0.50	2.97	3.47	0.39	8.92	9.31
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.03	1.03	1.00	1.15	2.15	1.00	3.44	4.44
32.	Pondicherry	2.00	6.84	8.84	0.95	2.99	3.94	2.10	8.97	11.07
Sub-Total		1348.00	764.02	2112.02	1332.56	441.69	1778.25	1329.85	1001.43	2331.28
Central Sector		0.00	0.00	1226.00	3319.81	0.00	3319.81	6578.99	0.00	6578.99
Total		1348.00	764.02	3338.02	4652.37	441.69	5094.06	7908.84	1001.43	8910.27

STATEMENT-II

National Leprosy Eradication Programme				
Number Of LRPUs/MCR Units by States				
S. No.	State/UT	Total No. LRPUs	VO Sector LRPUs	MCR Making Units
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	3
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	2
7.	Haryana	2	2	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	6	3	4
11.	Kerala	1	0	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	7	6	6
14.	Manipur	1	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	1	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	2	1	3
19.	Punjab	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	2
23.	Tripura	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
25.	West Bengal	1	1	2
26.	A and N Islands	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
28.	D and N Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	2	1	1
Total		30	20	48

[Translation]

Hospital at Vaishno Devi

6983. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
 SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :
 SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to open a hospital at 'Sanjhi Chhat' in 'Vaishno Devi' for the convenience of pilgrims; and

(b) if so, the number of beds which would be made available in this hospital and the date by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). The Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board is constructing a hospital at 'Sanjhi Chhat' with private donation. The hospital will have 30 beds when completed and is expected to be commissioned by the end of the current financial year. The Shrine Board has requested the State Government to provide doctors and para-medics to run the hospital.

[English]

PSUs - Reservation for SCs/STs

6984. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from SCs/STs organisation regarding the employment reservation in Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring a legislation to provide adequate reservation policies for SC/ST employees in Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Presidential Directive incorporating detailed instructions to provide reservation to SCs and STs in the services of public sector enterprises has been issued to all Central Public Sector Undertakings through their administrative Ministries. There is, however, a proposal under consideration of the Government for enactment of a legislation to provide reservation in services for SCs/STs under Central Government including public sector enterprises.

Operation Theatre

6985. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether operation theatres (OTs) in various hospitals in Delhi, particularly in R.M.L. Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital are not working to their optimum capacity and are also not properly maintained;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to make these OTs fully functional?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Operation Theatres in Central Government hospitals in Delhi are working at their optimum capacity and are reasonably well maintained.

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

Board of Arbitration

6986. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration Ministry of Labour had on 4.2.93 given its Award that the Private Secretaries (Grade A and B merged) working in Ministries/Departments of the Government of India shall be sanctioned special pay on the same basis as is given to the Private Secretaries (Grade A and B merged) of Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretary;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid Award has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The award is being considered in consultation with the concerned authorities including the Ministry of Finance keeping in view all the relevant considerations and the repercussions of its implementation.

Polio Cases

6987. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi has the highest incidence of polio cases in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported in Delhi and in other States, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to eradicate it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The Universal Immunization Programme was started in 1985-86 for increasing the immunization coverage levels. In addition to sustaining high levels of coverage, supplementary activities have been started for the eradication of poliomyelitis.

STATEMENT

Reported Poliomyelitis Cases During 1981, 1991, 1992 and 1993.

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of reported polio cases			
		1981	1991	1992	1993
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1873	726	1083	1435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	9	1	0
3.	Assam	25	41	2	18
4.	Bihar	+	+	+	+
5.	Goa	17	5	22	2
6.	Gujarat	176	354	254	443
7.	Haryana	334	66	373	61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	189	6	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	+	14	1397	94
10.	Karnataka	1275	163	265	167
11.	Kerala	1729	22	63	71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2286	2611	304	452
13.	Maharashtra	2035	96	725	112
14.	Manipur	4375	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	9	4	7
16.	Mizoram	24	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	340	36	254	10
18.	Orissa	1501	341	376	197
19.	Punjab	2294	61	112	44
20.	Rajasthan	3967	973	1006	1120
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	6357	776	539	231
23.	Tripura	30	1	14	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3106	347	419	926
25.	West Bengal	2488	1045	312	1092
26.	A and N Islands	9	0	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	64	8	+	+
28.	D and N Haveli	4	1	2	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi*	3087	959	1912	1085
31.	Lakshadweep	14	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	491	0	1	0
Total :		38090	8670	9440	7576

Note : + : Not available

* : Include non-resident cases from neighbouring States

Source : CBHI

[Translation]

Medical Stores

6988. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :
SHRI LALL BABU RAI :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received against the authorised medical stores under the Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against these medical stores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Fifty one complaints have been received.

(b) The information is given in the Statement enclosed

(c) Warning have been issued to them. Further follow up/monitoring is being done by Chief Medical Officer/Incharge of the dispensaries concerned.

STATEMENT

Complaint Received From November 1994 to April, 1995

1.	M/s. Kuldeep Medicos 2.J/116, N.I.T. Faridabad.	13
2.	M/s. Rishab Enterprises, 3049, Bhagat Singh Street No. 1, Pahar Gang, New Delhi.	11
3.	M/s Aggarwal Medicos. Shop No. 2, Sector I Mkt., R.K.Puram, New Delhi.	1
4.	Shree Medical Store	2
5.	Ankey Medicos, Shop No. 361, Main Road, Gobindpuri, New Delhi.	1
6.	M/s. Iscar Medicos, Shop No. 361, Main Road, Gobindpuri, New Delhi.	1
7.	M/s. Line Aid Pharm, Krishna Park, Vikas Puri, Delhi.	2
8.	M/s Rajdhani Medicos, Shop No. 22, Sector 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	12

9. M/s Ashoka Medical Store 123, Shankar Road Market, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	4
10. M/s Sehgal Medicos 1196, Main Bazar Rani Bagh, Delhi.	A

Total	51
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District Industry Centres

6989. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of those districts in Madhya Pradesh where district industry centres have not been set up so far and the reasons therefore;

(b) the steps being taken to set up a district industry centre in each district in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which district industry centres would be set up in all the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) In all the districts of Madhya Pradesh, district industries centres have been set up and are functioning.

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

Blood Banks

6990. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committees appointed by the Government at the behest of the Supreme Court to look into the working of blood banks as well as a better coordination among them has been asked to study the ways of optimal use of blood;

(b) the composition of this Committee and when it is expected to submit its report; and

(c) the availability of blood in the blood banks of the country and the requirement of blood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee comprised of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health holding charge of Project Director, National AIDS Control Organization as Chairman, Drug Controller of India and Mr. H.D. Shourie. The Committee submitted its report on 15th May, 1994.

(c) The availability of blood in the country is estimated to be about 19.5 lakh units per annum. The requirement of blood as per WHO recommended norms of 7 units of blood per hospital-bed per annum is approximately 40 lakh units.

[Translation]

Scale of Principal Private Secretary

6991. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Principal Private Secretary in the scale of Rs. 3000-4500 was created for the senior stagnating officers of the Central Secretariat Stenographer service;

(b) if so, whether the criteria of seniority was given due weightage for promotion to the above grade;

(c) whether persons with outstanding service record have only been empanelled recently for this grade; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not following the established practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Principal Private Secretary's Grade (Rs. 3,000-4500) was created on the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission to provide satisfactory promotional avenues to the Members of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

(b) to (d). Under the Rules, recruitment to the PPS Grade is made by promotion through selection on the basis of assessment of ACRs of the persons covered in the 'field of selection'. The officers are classified by the Selection Committee as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good' and 'Good' on the basis of merit. The officials classified as 'Outstanding' are first included in the panel, followed by those classified as 'Very Good' and thereafter those classified as 'Good'. The Selection Committee/UPSC have followed the provisions of the rules while preparing/recommending the panels for PPS Grade for different SL years.

Accident of Naval Helicopter

6992. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Naval helicopter met with an accident at Cochin recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Naval helicopters met with accidents during the last one year; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) yes, Sir.

(b) A Board of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate into the matter.

(c) No other Naval helicopter met with accident during the last one year.

(d) All possible measures for flight safety are taken. A separate Flight Safety Cell has recently been created in the Naval Headquarters.

[Translation]

CGHS

6993. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the CGHS facility for the Members of the parliament is available in their constituencies and home districts;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to provide this facility at these places also; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) CGHS facilities are provided to its beneficiaries including Members of Parliament only in the areas where CGHS is functioning.

(b) and (c). At present there is no such proposal under consideration to provide this facility at all these places.

[English]

Medical Seats

6994. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to liberalise admission into AIIMS, New Delhi and JIPMER, Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Unani Dispensaries

6995. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of Unani Dispensaries/Units of CGHS in the country;

(b) whether as per norms fixed one male and one female physician is required to be posted at a Dispensary/Unit of any system of medicine;

(b) if so, the details of C.G.H.S. Dispensary/Units in the country, where no female physician has been provided;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which C.G.H.S. propose to bring the number of female physicians at par with male to provide such Physicians in each of such Unani Dispensary/Unit of C.G.H.S.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) There are one Unani Dispensary and seven Unani units.

(b) No such norms have been fixed by the Government.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Blindness Control

6996. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance sought by the Union Government from the World Bank and other International Organisations for controlling blindness in the country;

(b) the amount utilised by each State Government during each of the last three years under the National Programme for Control of Blindness; and

(c) the steps taken to control the blindness in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Assistance from the following international agencies has been sought for controlling blindness in the country:

- (i) World Bank assistance for Cataract Blindness Control Project in 7 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Orissa and Maharashtra. The total cost of the project is Rs. 554.36 crores during 1994-2001. I.D.A. has agreed to extend assistance upto US \$117.8 million;

- (ii) Assistance from Danish International Development Agency during Phase II (1989-96) equivalent to Rs. 30.08 crores;
- (iii) World Health Organisation is extending financial support equivalent to US\$ 3.20 lakhs (approx.) during 1994-95 biennium.
- (b) Relevant information is available in enclosed Statement.
- (c) Following activities are being carried out to control blindness in Bihar :
- (i) Upgradation of Primary Health Centres, District Hospitals Medical Colleges for eye care services.
- (ii) Setting up of District Mobile Units, District, Blindness Control Societies and Eye Banks.
- (iii) Establishment of Regional Institute of Ophthalmology at Patna;
- (iv) Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for performing cataract surgery.

STATEMENT

Expenditure Incurred by the States under NPCB during 1992-93 to 1994-95.

State	Expend- Incurred (Rs in lakhs)			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	73.54	67.15	50.25	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.01	5.90	3.33	
3. Assam	2.33	12.01	17.70	
4. Bihar	60.31	49.75	19.00	
5. Goa	10.59	4.60	2.04	
6. Gujarat	133.66	27.24	22.96	
7. Haryana	19.91	28.04	4.76	
8. Himachal Pradesh	0.45	12.91	NA	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	37.28	14.66	10.00	
10. Karnataka	38.68	43.81	46.32	
11. Kerala	26.70	51.82	68.66	
12. Madhya Pradesh	242.06	350.70	360	
13. Maharashtra	118.79	128.51	116.35	
14. Manipur	8.86	7.47	1.96	
15. Meghalaya	4.85	0.64	NA	
16. Mizoram	3.62	5.00	6.01	
17. Nagaland	8.20	12.57	NA	
18. Orissa	33.66	28.17	25.44	
19. Punjab	11.26	12.82	NA	
20. Rajasthan	66.83	107.11	54.81	

1	2	3	4	5
21. Sikkim		1.15	2.55	0.56
22. Tamilnadu		16.01	24.41	119.5
23. Tripura		25.13	36.70	14.4
24. Uttar Pradesh		92.55	151.04	33
25. West Bengal		12.20	36.20	27.6
26. Andaman & Nicobar		2.10	2.38	NA
27. Chandigarh		1.15	1.52	0.41
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.02	0.31	0.02
29. Daman & Diu		4.33	4.83	4.07
30. Delhi		2.25	2.04	NA
31. Lakshdweep		1.81	0.09	NA
32. Pondicherry		0.90	0.52	NA
Total		1066.19	1233.47	1009.15

[English]

Share Holders

6997. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether dissatisfied share holders can appeal directly to the Company Law Board to protest against their grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under Section 397 of the Companies Act, 1956, any shareholder may apply directly to Company Law Board for an appropriate order if the affairs of the Company are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to public interest or in a manner oppressive to any Member. Further under section 111 of the Act, if any company refuses to register the transfer of any shares or debentures to the transferor or transferee, he can make an appeal to the Company Law Board for such refusal of the Company within 2 months to register the shares or debentures. A shareholder or any aggrieved person may also apply to Company Law Board for rectification of the register of members under section 111(4).

[Translation]

Firing Range in Bihar

6998. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of setting up a firing range in Gumla district of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the processions carried out against the enlargement of this firing range; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The proposal for acquisition of land for impact area, camping grounds, etc. in the existing notified Netarhat Field firing Range in gumla district of Bihar is now not being progressed by the Government in view of the representations received from the local population.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

6999. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to exploit non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide 50 per cent subsidies to those States which are likely to generate power in public sector and private sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat in this connection; and

(e) if so, the measures taken so far by the Government in this regard and the total amount of subsidy provided to the State during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is exploiting the Non-Conventional Energy Sources by implementing a wide ranging programmes, throughout the country. The main programmes of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources relates to meeting Rural energy needs, utilisation of Solar Energy, generation of Power from Non-Conventional Energy Sources, energy from Urban, Industrial and Municipal Wastes and development of New Technologies.

(b) & (c). The Government is providing various incentives/subsidies under its programmes for generation of power from Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The funding/subsidy pattern for the programmes of power generation is given in Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e). During 1994-95, the Government had received three proposals for small hydro project from the State of Gujarat. These proposals are not the technoeconomically viable, therefore, they have not been considered in their present form under any subsidy scheme of the Ministry.

STATEMENT

Present Funding/subsidy Patterns of various Power Generation Programmes

S.No.	Programme	Funding/subsidy Patterns
1.	Biomass Gasification	30% of the cost (Thermal Applications) 60% of the cost (both for mechanical & electrical applications)
2.	Biomass Combustion	Maximum of Rs. 70 lakhs per MW
3.	Bagasse Based Cogeneration	Rs. 70 lakhs per MW (maximum of Rs. 6 crores per existing sugar mills) Rs. 35 lakhs per MW (maximum of Rs. 3 crores per new sugar mills)
4.	Small Hydro Power	25/50% (civil, electrical and mechanical works)
5.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	
	a. domestic Lighting Systems	50% of ex-works cost
	b. Street Lighting Systems	50% of ex-works cost
	c. PV Power Plants	50% of ex-works cost
	d. Solar Lanterns	Rs. 2,000 per lantern (Rs. 100 service charges)
	e. SPV Pumps	Rs. 150 per WP (maximum of Rs. 1,50,000 and loan of Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000)
6.	Wind Pumps	50% of ex-works cost
7.	Wind Battery Chargers	100% of ex-works cost

[English]

STATEMENT

Brass Vessels

7000. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the production of brass vessels and other brass materials has increased tremendously during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The production record is not centrally maintained by the Government. There is an appreciable increase in the export of metal artwares including brasswares during the last three years. The export of metal artwares is presumed by the DC (Handicraft) to be around 60% of the production. The figures of export of metal artwares during the last three years are given below :-

Export of art metalwares including brassware

Year	Exports (Rs. crores)
1992-93	560.60 (actual)
1993-94	680.20 (provisional)
1994-95	1022.25 (provisional)

Employment Assurance Scheme

7001. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Identity Cards have been given to the persons registered under Employment Assurance Scheme in the country as on March 31, 1995 for getting assistance under this scheme;

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

(c) the amount spent by the Government under this scheme upto March 31, 1995, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIBHAI PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) State-wise expenditure incurred under the Scheme since its inception in 1993-94 is given in the Statement enclosed.

S. State/UT No.	Expenditure incurred under the Scheme so far (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	16887.59
2. Arunachal Pradesh	998.98
3. Assam	4476.57
4. Bihar	8095.44
5. Gujarat	1161.03
6. Haryana	3217.59
7. Himachal Pradesh	68.19
8. Jammu & Kashmir	2472.30
9. Karnataka	8702.64
10. Kerala	2072.58
11. Madhya Pradesh	20462.50
12. Maharashtra	5543.78
13. Manipur	1444.41
14. Meghalya	65.88
15. Mizoram	2677.34
16. Nagaland	2100.02
17. Orissa	10754.71
18. Rajasthan	11803.31
19. Sikkim	121.27
20. Tamil Nadu	4728.82
21. Tripura	3035.00
22. Uttar Pradesh	9555.96
23. West Bengal	11841.22
24. A&N Islands	44.52
25. D&N Haveli	4.67
26. Daman & Diu	3.46
27. Lakshdweep	10.94

Foreign Equity Shares

7002. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies in the country with foreign equity ownership; and

(b) the names of companies having more than 40% shares owned by foreigners as on March 31, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARWAJ) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[Translation]

Production of Salt

7003. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- the total production of salt in Gujarat during the last three years;
- the quantity of salt consumed in the country and exported during the last three years, year-wise; and
- the steps taken or being taken by the Government to promote the production of salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) : (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The production of common salt in Gujarat during the last three years is as under :

Year	Production in Gujarat lakh tonnes
1992	91.24
1993	93.14
1994	86.81

(b) The quantities of salt command in the country and exported year-wise during the last three years are as under :

Year	in Lakh Tonnes			
	Edible purpose	Industrial use	Export	G. Total
1992	52.87	45.66	4.07	102.60
1993	59.89	48.20	6.05	114.14
1994	57.99	50.21	4.73	112.93

(c) The country is self-sufficient in production of salt. The steps taken or being taken to promote production of salt in the country include :-

- Imparting of free technical guidance to salt manufacturers to improve the yield.

- bringing additional areas under salt manufacture.
- promoting exports.
- undertaking development and labour welfare works beneficial to salt industry.

[English]

Pharmacists

7004. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether pharmacist of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic and unani system of medicine under C.G.H.S. are holding equal status;

(b) if so, the details of the recruitment rules framed for the selection of a pharmacist of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic and unani system of medicine under C.G.H.S.;

(c) whether the Government have not taken adequate steps to encourage and promote homoeopathic pharmacy education for pharmacist/compounders with the implementation of the pattern of registration under pharmacy Act in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of educational qualifications etc., for recruitment to the post of Pharmacists, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani system of medicine under CGHS are given in the statement at statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). the Pharmacy Act, 1948 does not have any provision to register Homoeopathic Pharmacists/Compounders.

STATEMENT

S. No	System of Medicines	Method of Recruitment	Age Limit	Education Essential	Qualification Desirable.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Allopathic	Direct Recruitment	Between 18-30 Year*	(a) Matriculate or Equivalent and (b) Registered as a Pharmacist under Section 34 or 32 of the Pharmacist Act, 1948 but excluding clause	One year experience as a Pharmacist or Compounder

1	2	3	4	5	(6)
				(d)	of Section 31 of the said Act.
2.	Ayurvedic	-do-		1.	Matriculation or equivalent.
				2.	Training in Upavaidya (Kalpad) course, duration of which should not be less than 2 years from a Government Organisation or recognised Private Institution like All India Ayurvedic Congress, or its equivalent. Or Training in one of the following courses:- (i) Vaidya Viharad (Awarded by all India Ayurvedic Congress) (ii) Ayurved Vishak -do- (iii) Ayurved Ratna -do- (Awarded by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan)
3.	Homoeo- pathic	-do-	do-	3.	At least 2 years experience as Ayurvedic Pharmacist in a recognised Ayurvedic, Dispensary, Hospital or Pharmacy.
				1.	Matriculation or equivalent.
				2.	At least 2 years experience as a Homoeopathic Pharmacist in Government or recognised Private Homoeopathic Hospital/Dispensary or 3 years experience under a registered Homeopathic Practitioner.
4.	Unani	-do-	-do-	1.	Matriculation with proficiency in Urdu or an equivalent oriental qualification in Urdu/Arabic/Persian.
				2.	A Certificate/diploma of a minimum of one year's duration in Unani Pharmacy awarded by a State Board or an Institution of repute followed by one year's practical experience as a pharmacist in a reputed Unani Hospital/Dispensary/Pharmacy Or Three Years' experience as a Pharmacist in Unani Pharmacy/Dispensary/Hospital

* Relaxable in case of Govt. servants upto 35 years.

Sandalwood Industries

7005. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some small scale industries are engaged in producing value addition products using sandalwood as a raw material;

(b) if so, the number of units in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are maintaining any record of the sandalwood used by such units and the total requirement of the same;

(d) whether such small scale units face shortage of sandalwood; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Statewise breakup of units manufacturing products based on sandalwood is not centrally

maintained. However, units manufacturing sandalwood oil, handicrafts items, incensed sticks are concentrated in the States of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and U.P.

(c) Distribution of sandalwood is not centrally monitored. The requirement of sandalwood by all user industries has not been precisely estimated.

(d) and (e). The requirement of small scale units consuming sandalwood is being met satisfactorily to a great extent. As per policy, the exports of sandalwood are prohibited. This has also resulted in improved availability of sandalwood to indigenous industry.

[Translation]

Wind/Solar Energy Projects

7006. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an American delegation headed by the Minister of Energy which has visited India recently, has offered to set up wind energy sector and solar energy sector projects;

(b) if so, the details of such offers;

(c) the places where the Government propose to set up such projects;

(d) whether any other foreign subsidised/foreign aided non-conventional energy sources projects have been proposed to be set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). An American delegation led by Ms. Hazel R.O. Leary, US Secretary of Energy, visited India in the month of February, 1995. Out of a number of collaboration agreements/memoranda of understanding in various renewable energy fields signed between industries/institutions of the two countries, three were for the setting up of Solar Power Plants, one each in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Delhi; and one for 20 MW Wind Energy Project in Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e). Non-conventional energy projects are also proposed to be set up under the following programmes with assistance from multilateral/bilateral agencies:

- (i) The renewable Resources Development Project envisages an assistance of US \$ 195 million for setting up Small Hydro Power Projects (100 MW), Wind Farm Projects (85 MW) and Solar Photovoltaics (2.5 MW) through private sector participation. The projects shall be spread throughout the country.
- (ii) The India Bio-Energy Project aims at energy recovery through use of state-of-the-art high-rate bio-methanation technology as applied to a number of substrates. A grant of US \$ 5.5 million has been provided by UNDP/GEF for 16 demonstration projects using various technologies for treatment of sewage, leather effluent, solid waste, paper effluent, market waste in different states of the country.
- (iii) Under the Hilly Hydro Project, a grant of US \$ 7.5 million is being provided by UNDP/GEF for optimum utilisation of small hydel resources in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions through setting up of 20 commercially viable small hydel demonstration projects in thirteen States namely J&K, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., West Bengal Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Bihar.
- (iv) The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project is aimed at promoting the use of alternate bio-mass fuels in Sugar mills with co-generation facility in different States of the country. United States Agency for International Development (US-AID) is providing an assistance of US \$ 12 million for this project.

[English]

Asthma

7007. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently inducted any survey to assess the asthma patients in each State;

(b) if so, the State which has the highest incidence of asthma; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to check the asthma cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Asthma is not a notifiable disease. There is no authentic data available to assess the asthma patients, State-wise.

(c) Health education and steps taken to check the air and water pollution.

[Translation]

Cadre review in EME

7008. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cadre review for Group 'A' and 'B' employees in the corps of EME under the Ministry of Defence has been finalised;

(b) whether the cadre review on the same pattern from Groups 'C' and 'D' employees in the corps of EME has also been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The cadre review proposals were not submitted to Ministry of Finance because these proposals were not found to be as per Government Instructions on the subject.

[Translation]

National Institute of Communicable Diseases

7009. SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Communicable Diseases has put up any proposal to develop a

infrastructure at national level to check any possibility of spreading of communicable diseases and their infection;

- (b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and
(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). No such scheme has been finalised so far.

[English]

Solar Energy Batteries

7010. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have prepared a scheme for providing the solar energy batteries for household use at low prices to promote non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, whether the Government have fixed a unit price to make available the unit battery system to the consumers;

(c) if not, the authority for determination of the price and whether there is any consideration to make available the battery units at concessional price to the household in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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. The Government is providing subsidy under its socially oriented scheme for installation of solar photovoltaic lighting systems like solar lanterns and fixed domestic lighting systems for household use.

(b) to (d). The unit price of these systems is fixed by the State implementing agencies through their tendering procedures. The central subsidy for domestic lighting system is 50 percent of the ex-works cost and for solar lanterns, it is fixed at Rs. 2000/- per solar lantern. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the cost of the SPV domestic lighting system is approximately Rs. 11,000/- each; with 50 percent subsidy for ex-works cost from the Centre and Rs. 1,300/- subsidy from the State. The approximate cost of the domestic lighting system to the user is Rs. 4,200/- each.

The cost of Solar lantern has been fixed at Rs. 3,550/- each by the State implementing agency, of which Rs. 2,000/- is provided by the Central Government. The balance is to be met by the user and/ or State Government.

H.M.T. International

7011. SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the value of exports made by HMT International, a division of HMT Ltd. during 1993-94 alongwith the amount of profit earned;

(b) whether the HMT Ltd. propose to close down its offices at Australia and Iran;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the HMT Ltd. has also not made any headway in starting work on Rs. 130 crore contract with Tehran Metro, Iran for setting up of a metro workshop; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken to start the work on the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) During 1993-94, the total exports and profit (before tax) of HMT International [HMT (I)] were Rs. 48 crores and Rs. 82.2 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). HMT (I) offices are opened and closed from time to time depending upon the business potential of the region, viability etc. During 1994-95 the Australia and Iran offices were closed.

(d) and (e). Against stiff global competition, HMT (I) was awarded a contract in Iran by the Tehran Urban and Suburban Railway Co. (TUSRC) for setting up a maintenance workshop valued at Rs. 130 crore. As per the terms of the contract, HMT (I) had performed its obligations towards the execution of the contract. TUSRC were, however, unable to open the Letter of Credit for supply of the machines and equipment due to their financial difficulties.

Defence and Civil Services

7012. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing discrepancy between defence services and the civil services in terms of promotion prospects, length of service, frequency of transfers, and total emoluments at comparable levels;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether, as a result, defence forces are finding it difficult to find suitable human material for induction in the services;

(d) whether a memorandum on these points was submitted to the Fifth Pay Commission;

(e) whether the points contained therein are being examined for ameliorative action; and

(f) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) to (f). The service requirements of the Armed Forces personnel are different from those of the Civilian employees. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of service of the Armed Forces personnel in regard to promotion, length of service, policy of transfer, etc., are not comparable with those of the civilian employees. The pay and allowances of the Armed Forces personnel compare favourable with those of the civilian employees of the Central Government of equivalent status. In addition, the Armed Forces personnel are given certain benefits such as free ration, CSD facilities, and housing, electricity and water at subsidised rates, and other facilities which are not admissible to the civilian employees.

2. A large number of youths continue to appear for selection in the Armed Forces. For every one vacancy in NDA, IMA and OTA more than 100 candidates appear for UPSC examination. As compared to the past, there has been an increase in the number of candidates coming forward for recruitment into the Armed Forces.

3. The Armed Forces Headquarters have submitted a memorandum to the Fifth Central Pay Commission containing their proposals in regard to pay and allowances and other terms and conditions of employment of the Armed Forces personnel. This memorandum is to be considered by the Fifth Central Pay Commission.

Spurious Drugs

7013. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths reported in each State due to intake of spurious and substandard drug during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of these deaths ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) One death has been reported from Primary health Centre, Vankatapuram, Distt. Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh during April, 1995 due to administration of Measles Vaccine. Sample of the impugned drug was taken for test/analysis by the State Drug Controller and necessary action under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1955 will be taken after receipt of the analysis report from the Government Analyst.

(b) State Health Authorities have been advised to strengthen enforcement machinery and their drug testing facilities to curb manufacturing and sale of spurious drugs. Government have given financial assistance to the States/UTs for strengthening their drug testing laboratories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Three Regional Drug Testing Laboratories are being established at Gauhati, Chandigarh and Hyderabad under the 8th Plan.

AIDS Control

7014. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some workshop on AIDS and inter-related issue was organised at New Delhi in recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some suggestions on prevention of transmission of HIV in the health care centres were made;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to issue instructions for compliance by Doctors, Nurses and laboratory technicians based on valued suggestions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). A training workshop on pre-testing of draft module on Prevention of transmission of HIV in Hospitals was held in the Lady Harding Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi on 17th to 20th April, 1995.

(c) The deliberations of the Workshop were directed only towards the contents of the draft training module.

(d) to (f). Does not arise.

Accommodation to Doctors

7015. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the Resident Scheme for doctors in the country;

(b) whether various associations of Resident doctors have urged for comprehensive review of the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of their demands and the response of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The salient features of the Residency Scheme are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Government have been receiving representations from various Doctors associations for the review of the Residency Scheme from time to time. The Residency Scheme was reviewed in 1992 and there is no proposal to review this scheme again at present.

STATEMENT

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE RESIDENCY SCHEME

1. To rationalise the system of training at teaching hospitals to fresh medical graduates and to make them specialists, six years Residency Scheme (3 years Junior Residency and 3 years Senior Residency) was introduced in 1974 replacing the system of House Surgeon. Post-Graduate student and Registrar in Central Government hospitals/institutions.

STRENGTH OF RESIDENT DOCTORS

2. The strength of Residents Doctors is fixed in accordance with the need of the teaching hospital concerned depending upon the bed strength.

SELECTION OF RESIDENT

3. The selection of Residents is done by a Committee constituted by the hospital concerned for the purpose. Junior Residency is a contract service. A Junior Resident is required to enter into separate contracts for the first year and subsequent two years of Junior Residency. Senior Residency is a tenure service and the residents are treated as temporary Government servants.

EMOLUMENTS

4. Junior Resident are paid an emolument of Rs. 2630/- p.m. in first year, 2705/- p.m. in second year and Rs. 2780/- p.m. in third year. The Senior Residents are paid an emolument of Rs. 3150/- p.m. in the first year and will be paid an increment of Rs 100/- per year for the second and their years. Residents are entitled to DA, CCA, and HRA as per Government orders on their monthly emoluments.

BOOK ALLOWANCE

5. The Junior Residents and Senior Residents are paid Rs. 1000/- p.a. and Rs. 1500/- p.a. respectively as book allowance.

ACCOMMODATION

6. Resident Doctors are entitled for free furnished accommodation, free electricity and water within reasonable limits.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7. Duties and responsibilities of the resident doctors will be as fixed by the Government

from time to time. They will be required to perform such work as may be needed in the legitimate interest of patient care in the hospital.

HOURS OF WORK

8. Continuous active duty for resident doctors will not normally exceed 12 hours per day. Subject to exigencies of work the resident doctors will be allowed one weekly holiday by rotation. The resident doctors will also be required to be on call duty not exceeding 12 Hours at a time. The Junior Residents should ordinarily work for 48 hours per week, and not more than 12 hours at a stretch subject to the condition that the working hours will be flexible as may be decided by the Medical Superintendents concerned keeping in view the workload and availability of doctors for clinical work.

CREDIT OF SENIOR RESIDENCY

9. The period of Senior Residency is treated as qualifying service for pension purpose, if it is followed by regular service, provided the break between the senior residency and regular appointment does not exceed two years.

Handicap Therapy Council

7016. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form physical Handicap Therapy Council on the lines of All India Medical Council;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite formation of the Council; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for the formation of the Council ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) There is a proposal to form the Indian Council for Physio-Therapy and Occupational Therapy.

(b) A preliminary draft bill has been prepared.

(c) It is not possible to prescribe any time limit.

Brahame

7017. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sicosmatic Centre in Ayurveda Department of the Banaras Hindu University developed a medicine called 'Brahame';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the efficacy of the medicine was tested by the experts;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to popularise this medicine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (e). Clinical studies carried out at BHU by using Brahma and animal experiments carried out by CDRI, Lucknow by using some of its active constituents have said to have shown moderate beneficial effects on learning and memory.

Brahmi is widely used by Ayurvedic profession since centuries for improving the memory.

Primary Health Centres

7018. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Minimum Needs Programme for primary health centre provided to the Government of Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) whether the State Government had requested for more financial assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Allocations made under the Minimum Needs Programme for the State of Maharashtra during the last two years is indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
(1993-94)	(1994-95)
Revised Outlay Rs. 3879.00	Approved Outlay Rs. 3566.00

(a) and (c). The funds under the Minimum Needs Programme are provided by the Planning Commission after discussions with the State Government.

M/s. Instrumentation Limited

7019. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased the state :

(a) whether the employees of M/s. Instrumentation Limited, District Kota are not being paid salaries, etc. on time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, alongwith the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the financial conditions of the said public sector company;

(c) whether the amount of the said company is outstanding against other public sector companies and Government Departments; and

(d) if so, the names of the companies and the amount involved alongwith the action being taken to recover the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH) : (a) and (b). During 94-95 the salary and wages to the employees of M/s. Instrumentation Ltd. (IL) have been paid in time except for the month of March, 1995 which was paid on 7th April, 1995.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 70.56 crore is outstanding of IL against its various customers as on 31.3.95. The party-wise details of this amount are being compiled. For recovery of the outstanding, each and every bill is followed up by the IL.

UNICEF

7020. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UNICEF has offered financial assistance for immunization, sanitation and primary education to India; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance rendered during 1994-95 to Andhra Pradesh State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The assistance from UNICEF is received as per the terms and provisions of the Master Plan of Operation, 1991-95 for Cooperation between Government of India and UNICEF.

The immunisation programme is being implemented as a part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme. Commodity assistance of Rs. 478.98 lakhs has been provided to Andhra Pradesh during 1994-95 for CSSM programme against the assistance received from UNICEF.

The total assistance given by UNICEF in 1994 and 1995 (calender years) for sanitation and primary education was :

	(us million \$)	
	1994	1995 (till 31.3.95)
Sanitation	4.00	0.2
Primary Education	8.00	0.5

UNICEF does not maintain State-wise information.

[Translation]

Radio Therapy

7021. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have banned the Radio Therapy of patients in several hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has directed the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital in New Delhi that no new patients shall be scheduled for or put through radiotherapy until a qualified Medical Physicist-cum-Radiological Safety Officer is appointed in its Department of Radiotherapy.

CSIR Laboratories in Tamil Nadu

7022. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the achievement of these laboratories during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) There are three constituent Laboratories/Institutes of CSIR namely Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras and Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi located in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The achievements of these Laboratories/Institutes during the last three years have been indicated in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

Major Achievements (1992-95) :

1. A process for utilising poultry feathers wasted hitherto has been developed at CLRI for manufacturing retanning and filling agent. This environmentally clean process has been standardised and transferred to industry. The process has been commercialised at 2 tons-feathers-per-day level.
2. **Technologies Transferred to Industry**
 - High performance tanning compounds Alutan & Alcrotan.
 - Comprehensive microprocessor based technology package for modernisation of tannery operations.

- Synthetic fatliquors and Process knowhow package for phosphorylated fatliquors.
- Rice bran oil wax based products for leather industry.
- Highquality shark leathers.
- Upflow anaerobic sludge blanket (UASB) reactor for tannery effluent treatment at Kanpur.

3. A fullscale demonstration plant has been set up at Baksi-ka-Talab in UP for carcass recovery.
4. A common effluent treatment plant has been set up at Jallandar, Punjab.
5. Risk assessments and training programmes have been conducted for Madras Refineries Ltd., Indian Space Research Organisation, Southern Petrochemicals Corporation and Madras Port Trust.
6. A leather Technology Mission for Sustainable Development has been launched. This technology driven development grid for the Indian leather sector aims to (augment raw material availability, upgrade technology, promote cleaner technologies and standardize quality and develop organisational and human skills.

Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras

Major Achievements (1992-95) :

1. State of art tower testing carried out for Ontario Hydro, Canada for a 500 KV slim-line-tower.
2. Development of design criteria for structures reinforced with stainless steel bars for the Directorate of Naval Projects, Visakapatnam and design strong rooms using fibre reinforced concrete for RBI.
3. Development of software packages for structural analysis and design for M/s. Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Analysis and design of launcher structures for two missiles Agni and Trishul for Ministry of Defence. Based on structural analysis carried out by the centre the launcher structures have been modified for making them reliable safe and reusable for both the missiles.
5. Risk analysis of cyclonic wind speeds - Development of cyclonic wind speed maps for the coastal regions of India.

**Central Electrochemical Research Institute,
Karaikudi**

Major Achievements (1992-95) :

1. CECRI has developed expertise for monitoring corrosion levels in bridges and innovative solutions for protecting prestressed steel in concrete structures. Knowhow has been developed for supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) for monitoring corrosion rates in offshore structures automatically and applying corrective measures by remote control. This is being used at Madras Port Trust.
2. Following Technologies have been developed and transferred to the industry :
 - Chromium and sodium metal
 - Electrophoretic paint; bluephosphor
 - Membrane cell for production of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.
3. For the manufacture of caustic potash a membrane cell process has been developed. The technology has been released to M/s/ Kanvarees Chemicals Ltd. for putting up a plant of 10 tonnes per day for the production of caustic potash.
4. CECRI has installed an array of solar still for conversion of brackish water in remote rural areas near Illayangudi in Tamil Nadu.
5. Technologies have been developed for making lead acid batteries for normal and low temperature applications and maintenance free lead acid batteries of capacities upto 12V/100 AH. Deep discharge batteries using CECRI knowhow are being used for powering stand alone lights in rural areas under the Literacy Mission and in uninterrupted power supplies in computer installations.
6. A technology for the hard anodising of aluminium alloy has been developed for Hard Alloy Penetrator Project (HAPP) of the Ministry of Defence. It is utilised by HAPP for hard anodising of aluminum alloy components of anti tank missile assemblies.

**Financial Assistance to Small Scale
Industrial Units**

7023. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD :
SHRI N.J. RATHVA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Small Scale Industrial Units have been provided financial assistance during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide similar financial assistance to small Scale Units in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Entrepreneurs seek financial assistance from commercial banks and other financial institutions to set up small scale industries. The details of the sanction, disbursement etc. are given in Statement enclosed. Government help the small scale industries through various support measures like consultancy services, Tool Room and Training facilities, Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Workshop facilities, Reservation of items for exclusive manufacture and purchases from small scale industries etc. For promotion and development of small scale industries in the country, in addition to developmental efforts of State/UT Governments Plan provisions under Central Sector during the last three years are as follows :-

	(Rs. in crores)
1992-93	136.70
1993-94	160.20
1994-95	256.50

No State-wise allocations of Plan Funds are made.

(c) and (d). The total tentative approved outlay for the Central Sector for promotion and development of small scale industries during 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.627 crores. PMRY which accounts for an outlay of Rs. 145 crores against the total outlay of Rs.256.50 crores for the year 1994-95 was introduced in 1993-94. i.e., after the tentative outlay of Rs.627 crores was indicated. Plan allocations for this scheme (PMRY) are being made on annual basis. Accordingly, the outlays for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97 will reflect additionalities arising from the requirement of funds for the PMRY.

STATEMENT

*1. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by State
Financial Corporations for the latest 3 years :*

Year	Sanctions	(Rs. crores) Disbursements
1991-92	2190.3	1536.8
1992-93	2015.3	1557.4
1993-94	1909.4	1568.0

II. Credits to small scale industries by Public Sector Banks for the latest three years.

(Rs. crores)

Outstanding as on last Friday of

March, 1992	17398.0
March, 1993	19388.0
March, 1994	21561.0

III. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Small Industries Development Bank of India for the latest three years

(Rs. crores)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements
1991-92	3406.80	2588.11
1992-93	3549.85	2787.28
1993-94	4014.05	3331.32

Solar Power Plants

7024. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up solar power plants in the country during the current Plan period;

(b) if so, the number thereof?

(c) the places identified for the establishment of these solar power plants; and

(d) the details thereof?

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) to (d). The Government is providing support to the States/UTs for installation of Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Power Plants, under its socially oriented scheme and market oriented scheme. So far 144 village level SPV Power Plants have been installed in the country and 47 SPV Power Plants are under implementation. Proposals for setting up SPV Power Plants are considered or support on case by case basis. The list of the SPV Power Plants, alongwith their SPV capacity already installed and under implementation are given in Statement I and II respectively.

In addition, as 35 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant is proposed to be taken up in village Mathania of Jodhpur District in Rajasthan.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise list of Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants installed under MNES SPV programme

S.No.	State/UTs	Locations	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Salojipally, Distt. Medak 2. Engineering Staff College of India, Hyerabad.	6.84 5.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Akker Yangam, Distt. West Siang 2. Piri, West Siang 3. Kapudada. East Kameng	2.00 2.90 3.00
3.	Assam	1. Umananda Island, Distt. Kamrup	1.00
4.	Goa	1. Coria, Quepem Taluka, South Goa 2. Tudou, Saguem Taluka, S. Goa	0.76 0.96
5.	Gujarat	1. Kalyanpura, Kheda 2. Raliyati Gurjar, Panchmahal 3. Choradungari, Kheda	8.00 2.00 4.00
6.	Haryana	1. Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai, 2. Malab. Gurgaon 3. Paluwas, Bhiwani 4. Barana, Karnal 5. Nahuka, Gurgaon	20.00 1.00 1.30 1.00 1.00
7.	Kerala	1. Pakkom Tribal Colony, Wynad 2. Karavur, Palghat 3. Agali, Palghat 4. Malampuzha, Palghat	1.00 1.20 1.50 1.02
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Lamni, Bilaspur 2. Chirai, Damoh	6.00 3.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	1. Morabunder, Elephanta Island 2. Herawadi, Raigarh 3. Keraswadi, Raigarh	3.36 1.54 1.54
10.	Manipur মণিপুর	1. Sorbung, Ukhrul 2. Soraphung, Ukhrul 3. Yangkhullen, Senapati 4. Mukti Khullen, Temengzong 5. Hangkou, Ukhrul	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
11.	Meghalaya	1. Mawlien, Jaintia Hills 2. Dabakgiri, West Garo Hills 3. Upper Khongrapara, West Garo Hills 4. Maweitnai Umlong, 5. Miat, Jaintia Hills 6. Umdew, Ri Bhoi 7. Chibogri, West Garo Hills 8. Mangsang, East Garo Hills 9. Wah Lyngodh, West Khasi Hills	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.50 2.50
12.	Nagaland	1. Jhani	6.00
13.	Orissa	1. Ramachandi, Puri 2. Chandaka Telephone Exchange, Puri 3. Lulung, Mayurbhanj 4. Bhogra, Cuttack 5. Dangmai, Cuttack	2.00 2.00 25.00 1.55 3.36
14.	Punjab	1. Kotli, Ludhiana 2. Nazothak, Gurudaspur	1.00 1.00
15.	Rajasthan	1. Nayagaon, Jaipur 2. Sam, Jaisalmer 3. Sadrau, Jaisalmer 4. Devikot, Jaisalmer 5. Gopalpura, Tonk 6. Meharia, Dausa 7. Meghwalon Ki Dhani Jaisalmer 8. Unda, Jaisalmer 9. Kathoda, Jaisalmer 10. Neembali, Jaisalmer 11. Samarmal, Udaipur	10.00 10.62 5.30 8.00 8.00 15.00 3.92 7.60 4.63 6.55 5.60
16.	Tamilnadu	1. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Research Centre, Madras 2. Anna University, Madras 3. Kayathar (Grid -Connected)	10.00 1.00 15.00
17.	Tripura	1. Kuki Colony, Teliamura 2. Janmanja Nagar, Jirania 3. Phuldungsei, Jampui Hills 4. Gangrai, Bishalgarh 5. Kaishyaram Bari, Panisagar 6. South Phuldungsei Jampui Hills 7. Khantlang 8. Kanpui -II, Jampui Hills 9. Kanpui-I, Jampui Hills	2.00 2.40 4.00 1.50 1.50 2.85 2.88 4.56 2.88
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Tantowala, Dehradun 2. Auli, Chamoli 3. Darana, Almora 4. Kayari, Nainital 5. Asoi, Dehradun	2.00 2.00 2.24 3.60 1.92

1	2	3	4
		6. Tekri, Tehri .	1.68
		7. Banas, Uttarkashi	3.12
		8. Kumaldi, Pauri	5.04
		9. Ramni, Chamoli	12.80
		10. Sirani, Almora	2.81
		11. Durachorakot, Pithoragarh	6.44
		12. Gyanoti, Uttarkashi	3.32
		13. Naikina, Pithoragarh	3.92
		14. Majhawara, Sultanpur	2.00
		15. Dewal, Jhansi	2.00
		16. Bhehmai Kanpur	3.22
		17. Barodaia, Lalitpur	4.08
		18. Kotri, Saharanpur	4.62
		19. Karaiawali, Itawa	5.76
		20. Karona, Jallaun	3.89
		21. Chandwari, Hamirpur	7.92
		22. Jamsoti, Varanasi	2.40
		23. Kinhunia, Banda	5.28
		24. Dharpur, Beharich	9.24
		25. Sultanpur, Fathepur	6.44
		26. Hathai, Hardoi	6.72
		27. Lalori, Varanasi	4.53
		28. Anjayakhera, Unnao	5.12
		29. Noranga, Ballia	10.24
		30. Oaharia, Itawa	5.12
		31. Parmodia, Mathura	3.84
		32. Araisadi, Mau	7.00
		33. Saraisadi, Mau(Grid- connected)	100.00
		34. Kalyanpur, Aligarh (..do..)	100.00
		35. Gadkharak, Pauri Garhwal	1.05
		36. Kafaigaon, Pauri Garhwal	2.50
		37. Dandkhail, Pauri Garhwal	0.90
		38. Bhergaon, Pauri Garhwal	1.30
		39. Vallyamula, Pauri Garhwal	3.50
		40. Chorda, Chamoli	2.50
		41. Sirna, Chamoli	2.40
		42. Panyana, Chamoli	1.70
		43. Chimate, Chamoli	2.10
		44. Langtai, Chamli	2.20
		45. Silpata, Chamoli	2.10
19.	West Bengal	1. Sagar Island, South 24 Parganas	1.00
		2. digha Bea Beach Area	3.00
		3. Bon Gopalpur Bankura	12.50
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Havlock Island	9.12
		2. Potatang	5.00
		3. Middle Strait	5.00
		4. Port Blair	5.00
		5. Port Blair	5.00
		6. Strait Island	5.00
		7. Strait Island	5.00
		8. Strait Island	5.00
		9. Dungoung Creek	5.00
		10. Dungoung Creek	5.00
		11. Dungoung Creek	5.00
		12. Rutland	5.00

1	2	3	4
		13. Rutland	5.00
		14. Foster Vally	5.00
		15. Makarti Vally	5.00
		16. Trinket	5.00
		17. Light House complex, South Andaman	5.00
		18. Taring, Noncowri, Nicobar	5.00
		19. Taring, Noncowri, Nicobar	5.00
		20. Itoi, Nancawri, Nicobar	5.00
		21. Names of the sites	5.00
		22. are awaited	5.00
21.	Delhi	1. Rewlakhampur	5.00
22.	Lakshadweep	1. Bitra Island, Lakshadweep	25.00

STATEMENT - II

State-wise List of Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants Under Implementation

S.No.	State/UTs	Villages/District	KWP
2	3	4	
	Andhra Pradesh	1. Buggathanda/Nalgonda	3.84
		2. Neemalakunta/Kurnool	2.16
		3. Girijanwada/Ranga Reddy	2.04
		4. Pargula Thanda/Ranga Reddy	2.40
		5. Kelam Pale Lambada Thanda/ Prakasham	4.20
2.	Karnataka	1. Indira Awas Colony/Hassan.	1.75
		2. Rajapura/Mysore	1.75
		3. Bangikoppal/Tumkur	1.75
		4. Saradagi/Gulbarga	3.50
		5. Manegaon Centre/Belgaum	1.75
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Taldadar/Raipur	3.44
		2. Hathkalha/Mandla	10.00
4.	Rajasthan	1. Palcha/Udaipur	4.55
		2. Kaleem/Udaipur	2.55
		3. Malwa Ka Chauraha/Udaipur	7.95
		4. Kana Ka Ver/Udaipur	1.23
		5. Malviya/Udaipur	3.82
		6. Paoti Khurd/Udaipur	1.86
		7. Peepla/Udaipur	7.04
		8. Pepramal/Udaipur	4.20
		9. Bekaria/Udaipur	13.86
		10. Gogruud/Udaipur	11.23
		11. Teja Ka Das/Udaipur	8.51
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Margawa/Pauri Garhwal	6.40
		2. Kimsaar/Pauri Garhwal	7.68
		3. Talla Malla/Nainital	4.08
		4. Kalgot/Chamoli	3.36
		5. Levera/Dehradun	1.68
		6. Pangu/Pithoragarh	6.16
		7. Matholi/Tehri Garhwal	1.40
		8. Fungaon/Uttarkashi	1.96
		9. Dottoo/Chamoli	1.40
		10. Punning/Dehradun	1.68

1	2	3	4
		11. Kandajak/Tehri Garhwal	2.64
		12. Dwari/Uttarkashi	3.17
		13. Jhurunghu/Pauri Garhwal	2.24
		14. Charckh/Pauri Garhwal	2.24
		15. Bavani/Pauri Garhwal	2.24
		16. Tharta/Dehradun	2.24
		17. Kimoi/Tehri Garhwal	3.36
		18. Doong/Tehri Garhwal	3.92
		19. Dumak/Chamoli	3.92
		20. Meunda/Dehradun	2.80
6.	West Bengal	1. Sagar Islands/24 South Parganas	25.00
7.	Lakshadweep	1. Suheli Islands	15.00
		2. Kadmath Island	50.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Udhaya Semiconductor Pvt. Ltd. Coimbatore, T.N. Captive Power Plant (under market oriented Scheme)	23.50

Small Power Projects

7025. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for assistance to establish proposed Small Power Projects in the State during 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Government 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). Small power projects based on non-conventional energy sources such as small hydro power and solar energy have been established in Uttar Pradesh. 22 small hydro projects aggregating to 9 MW and two 100 KW solar photovoltaic power plants have been taken up in the State so far with support from the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. An amount of Rs.14.5 crores has been sanctioned for these projects. No firm proposals for power projects have been received from the State Government during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Ban on Leponex

7026. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the controversial anti-psychotic drug, 'leponax' is proposed to be launched in India shortly;

(b) whether the product was initially banned in some European countries due to its potentially fatal side-effect;

(c) if so, whether any pharmacological test of this product have been carried out before it hits the Indian domestic market in June;

(d) if so, its outcome; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IS THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Leponex - a brand of Clozapine, has been approved for marketing under strict supervision of Psychiatrists and under blood monitoring system.

(b) No. Sir. The drug is marketed in more than 30 countries including U.S.A., U.K. for treatment of severe Schizophrenia. However, the use of the drug has been restricted to patients not responding to available therapy.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The drug has been permitted to be marketed in the country after clinical trials and treatment allowed only under close supervision of Psychiatrists and based on blood monitoring.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Training to IAS officers

7027. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently reorganised programmes of induction and in service training being imparted to I.A.S. officers on various levels;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the trainings imparted to these officers in foreign universities and institutions during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir. The basic structure of these training programmes, like duration and frequency, have not undergone any change.

(b) and (c). The contents and the methodology used in the conduct of these programmes are reviewed and modified from time to time for improving their effectiveness in the light of the changing needs & priorities.

(d) There is no expenditure incurred by Government in deputing IAS officers to attend course in various universities and institutions abroad as these are met by the foreign Government/funding agency concerned.

[English]

Radiation Zones

7028. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey undertaken by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation under "Environmental Literacy Drive" has identified some zones in the Lucknow city where radiations of alarming proportions have been recorded;

(b) if so, the number of such zones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Reports alleging that radiation levels at several locations in Lucknow are on the increase have been published in a section of the press. This was based on a press release by a Lucknow based organisation carrying out "Environmental Literacy Drive". A team of scientists from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre had visited Lucknow and surveyed the areas referred to in the press release with appropriate radiation measuring instruments. The radiation levels in Lucknow are in the range normally seen in that part of the country and are due to the normal natural background radiation.

The scientists could convincingly demonstrate that the apparent high radiation readings recorded by the Environmental Literacy Drive team were due to the deficiencies in the radiation instrument used by them and not to actual presence of extraneous radiation.

T.B.

7029. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of tubaerculosis patients in the country;

(b) the estimated annual level of mortality on account of tuberculosis;

(c) the total allocation for tuberculosis control and treatment since the incaption of the scheme, for the current plan period and during the first three years of this period; and

(d) the amount released to and spend by Bihar of the purpose, in cash or kind, during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) It is estimated that 14 million people are suffering from active tuberculosis;

(b) It is estimated that about 0.5 million persons die due to tuberculosis every year.

(c) The Budget allocation for tuberculosis control programme from 1982-83 to 1994-95 is as under :

(Rs. in crores)		
Plan	Year	Budget Allocation
VI	1982-87	41.21
VII	1987-92	67.25
VIII	1992-93	29.00
	1993-94	37.50
	1994-95	46.00

(d) Total Central Budget Allocation and Expenditure for Bihar State for TB Control Programme during the last three year is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1991-92	97.00	18.87
1992-93	143.00	68.44
1993-94	206.00	9.00 (Provisional)

L.T.C.

7030. SHRI TARA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government servants entitled to travel by First class for LTC purpose are eligible to travel by 3 tier A.C. in Rajdhani Express;

(b) if so, whether instructions in this regard have been issued to various Government Departments/ Ministries;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As per Ministry of Finance OM No. 19023/1/94-E.IV dated 10.5.95, Government servants, who are entitled to travel by 1st Class by rail, while on duty or on LTC, may, at their discretion, travel by AC III tier by trains including Rajdhani Express trains.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of Tractors

7031. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture tractor in collaboration with Italy;

(b) whether Indo-Italian joint venture projects are proposed to be set up for that purpose;

(c) if so, the likely location of these plants; and

(d) the details of the technology proposed to be adopted, financial support likely to be obtained from Italy and the terms and conditions laid down therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

Health Care Scheme

7032. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount provided to the State during 1993-94 and 1994-95 under each of these schemes;

(c) the number of persons in the State benefited under each of these schemes; and

(d) the targets fixed under each of these schemes of 1995-96?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (c). The details of the major Centrally Sponsored Health Care Schemes being

implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu including allocation in respect of these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) All the persons in the State are benefited under each of these schemes.

(d) The schemewise details of targets in the State are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Statement showing allocation of funds during 1993-94 and 1994-95 in the State of Tamil Nadu in Respect of Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	
		1993-94	1994-95
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	95.90	137.35
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	177.19	191.36
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	316.00	380.00
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	25.83	105.89
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	381.35	277.44
6.	National Family Welfare Programme	6636.79	8123.54

STATEMENT-II

Schemewise details of targets fixed under major Centrally sponsored schemes for Tamil Nadu during 1995-96

(in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	1995-96
		Targets
1	2	3
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	
	Bloodsmears screening for malaria parasite	58.8
	Population targetted for insecticidal spraying	4.0
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	
	New Case Detection	0.45
	New Case Treatment	0.45
	Case Discharge	0.50
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	
	New Case detection	1.29

1	2	3
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness Cataract Operation	2.00
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	Aims at prevention and control of AIDS/HIV infection among the entire population.
6.	National Family Welfare Programme	
	D.P.T.	1077.80
	Polio	1077.80
	BCG	1077.80
	Sterilisation	The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been made target free
	IUD	
	CCU	

[Translation]

Space Centres in the Country

7033. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Space has set up its centres at different places in the country;

(b) the reasons for not setting up even a single space centre or unit in Madhya Pradesh which is the middle part and largest State of the country ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discriminatory attitude; and

(d) whether the Department of Space would set up any centre or unit in the State in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Department of Space (DOS) has set up its centres at different places in the country based on programmatic, scientific and technological considerations. For instance, the setting up of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) near Thiruvananthapuram in 1962 was mainly based on the consideration of its location on the magnetic equator vital for successful space based scientific studies. Similar scientific and technological considerations were primarily responsible for locating the space centres in various parts of the country. There are several other States, besides Madhya Pradesh, which do not have a space centre/unit. However, Department of Space has rendered technical, managerial and financial support to many States for setting up Remote Sensing Applications Centres (RSACs). For Madhya Pradesh, a Remote Sensing

Application Centre has been set up in 1984 at Bhopal under M.P. Council of Science and Technology with Rs.32.00 lakhs grants-in-aid from DOS, under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) to create necessary infrastructure facilities for satellite remote sensing data analysis and interpretation. DOS has been closely inter-acting with the Madhya Pradesh Remote Sensing Centre for carrying out State and national level projects of direct relevance for development. For example, under the Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD), DOS has been closely interacting with the State Remote Sensing Centre as well as Madhya Pradesh State/district authorities for generating local specific action plans in the selected districts of Jhabua, Sidhi, Datia, Mandasaur, Reisen, Raipur, Betul, Kargone, Shahdol, Dhar and Dewas. Presently, there is no proposal for setting up any space centre/unit in Madhya Pradesh.

Smokeless Chulhas

7034. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of smokeless chulhas established as on January 1, 1995, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent in this regard so far, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts made or proposed to be made to provide such chulhas to each household?

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 total of about 180 lakh improved chulhas have been set up as on January, 1995 under the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC), State-wise details are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) A total sum of about Rs. 135.06 crores has been released to different State Governments, agencies, and organisations during the period 1983-84 to 1994-95 under NPIC. Details are given in Statement-II enclosed

(c) Efforts are continuously being made to cover as many households as possible within the constraints of limited financial resources, trained manpower, institutional arrangements, and organisational capabilities in the States to implement the programme.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise information of Improved Chulhas set up under National Programme on Improved Chulha during the period 1983-84 to December 1994 as on January, 1995

S. No.	State/U.T./Agency	No. of improved chulhas set up as on Jan., 1995 (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.23

1	2	3
3.	Assam	2.33
4.	Bihar	8.51
5.	Goa	0.83
6.	Gujarat	7.63
7.	Haryana	7.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.07
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.48
10.	Karnataka	8.59
11.	Kerala	4.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15.04
13.	Maharashtra	12.34
14.	Manipur	0.43
15.	Meghalaya	0.12
16.	Mizoram	0.18
17.	Nagaland	0.10
18.	Orissa	7.80
19.	Punjab	7.65
20.	Rajasthan	17.10
21.	Sikkim	0.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	12.78
23.	Tripura	0.11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23.26
25.	West Bengal	5.68
26.	A and N Islands	0.24
27.	Chandigarh	0.14
28.	D and N Haveli	0.09
29.	Daman and Diu	0.007
30.	Delhi	2.07
31.	Lakshadweep	0.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.20
33.	Other Organisations.	12.09
Total		179.56

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing State-wise amount released during 1983-84 to 1994-95 under National Programme on Improved Chulhas.

S. No.	State/U.T./Agencies	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25
3.	Assam	1.77
4.	Bihar	5.84
5.	Goa	0.53

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	3.35
7.	Haryana	4.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.85
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.83
10.	Karnataka	7.26
11.	Kerala	3.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.39
13.	Maharashtra	7.52
14.	Manipur	0.31
15.	Meghalaya	0.81
16.	Mizoram	0.21
17.	Nagaland	0.20
18.	Orissa	5.44
19.	Punjab	5.12
20.	Rajasthan	9.88
21.	Sikkim	0.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.01
23.	Tripura	0.07
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18.61
25.	West Bengal	4.49
26.	A and N Islands	0.01
27.	Chandigarh	0.19
28.	D and N Haveli	0.007
29.	Daman and Diu	0.005
30.	Delhi	1.31
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06
32.	Pondicherry	0.12
33.	Other Organisations.	17.88
Total		135.06

Treatment of Mental Patients

7035. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgement passed by the Supreme Court on the illegal detection of mentally ill patients in the jails of Assam;

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken for the treatment and rehabilitation of these patients;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to implement the national mental health programme; and

(d) the Central assistance given to the State Government of the NE region to tackle the problem during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is Annexed.

(c). An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been given to National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, during 1994-95 for conducting training programmes for PRC/Hospital Workers in Community Mental Health under National Mental Health Programme.

(d) There is no such proposal, as health is a State-subject.

STATEMENT

As per the information and records of discussions available in the Ministry, the following steps were being contemplated to be initiated by the Government of Assam.

- (i) to issue instructions to public Prosecutor/ Assistant Public Prosecutor to the effect that the admission of non-criminal mentally-ill persons to Jails on any ground whatsoever is to be stopped forthwith.
- (ii) to write to the Registrar (Judicial) of the Guwahati High Court requesting him to place before the Honourable Guwahati High Court, the directions of the Honourable Supreme Court for considering issue of suitable instructions to the Judicial authorities within the State of Assam on the matter.
- (iii) Created certain posts in the Psychiatry Department of the Medical Colleges of the State of Assam and placement of Doctors against some of the created posts.
- (iv) Initiated action to explore the short-term and long-term measures as to how to meet the requirement of Doctors specialised in Psychiatry in the State of Assam against remaining vacant posts.
- (v) Sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000/- for each district-level hospital for meeting the non-recurring expenses for starting a Psychiatry Wing in the Outpatient Department.
- (vi) An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs had been earmarked for the development of L.G.B. Institute of Mental Health, Tejpur, during 1995-96 in the Annual Plan of the State of Assam in the Health Sector.
- (vii) Initiated action for financing the development of L.G.B. Institute of Mental Health, Tejpur on 50 : 50 basis between Government of India and North-Eastern Council.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance for Land Development

7036. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance sought from the International Development Agency for the development of land of Gujarat and other States particularly in tribal and hilly areas as on March, 1995; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) and (b). Assistance has not been sought from the International Development Agency with the sole aim of land development. However, development of land by reclamation, afforestation, and improved agricultural techniques is a part of several on-going and pipeline projects in the agriculture sector. Project for development of forestry in Bihar with an outlay of US \$ 26.0 million and for development for forestry in Madhya Pradesh with an outlay of US \$ 58.0 million are under consideration of the International Development Agency.

Only one of the on-going projects mainly, "Watershed (Plains) project" is being implemented in Gujarat State. This project was signed with the World Bank on 22.08.1990 for International Development Agency credit of US \$ 58.17 million and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan of US \$ 7.00 million. As on 31.3.1995 the project has utilised US \$ 18.468 million. The project would close on 31.3.1998. The Project is being implemented through the States of Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan. The Gujarat component is being implemented at an outlay of US \$ 23.7 million.

In addition there is an integrated watershed (Hills) project being implemented in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab at a total outlay of US \$ 88.00 million.

There are also three on-going State Sector Forestry Projects namely :

i. West Bengal Forestry Project	US \$ 34.00 million
ii. Maharashtra Forestry Project	US \$ 124.00 million
iii. A. P. Forestry Project	US \$ 77.3 million

Other on going projects with significant land development component include :

i. Bihar Plateau Development Project	US \$ 117.00 million
ii. UP Sodic Lands Reclamation Project	US \$ 54.7 million

[English]

Family Welfare Programmes

7037. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the programme being implemented with foreign assistance under Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether the work under such programmes is in progress as per schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The USAID assisted Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS) project is being implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh. A society has been established in Uttar Pradesh for implementation of the Project. The Society has also sanctioned some pilot service delivery projects.

The World Bank assisted India Population Project-VI is also being implemented in Uttar Pradesh. It has an outlay of Rs. 110.54 crores, out of which Rs. 49.56 crores has been utilised by the State till February, 1995.

Uttar Pradesh is also covered under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) project with assistance from the World Bank and UNICEF.

Under the UNFPA assisted centres of Excellence Project, one Centre for training doctors in sterilisation and recenalisation has been established at Lucknow.

Litigation on Service Matters

7038. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to minimise litigation on service matters which are on the high side involving wasteful non-plan expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The Government constantly reviews rules, orders, instructions etc. keeping in view, among other things the need to bring down litigation on service matters. It has also been impressed upon all Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India to strictly adhere to and properly implement the prescribed policies, rules, orders etc. so that litigation is reduced to a minimum.

[Translation]

Development by Voluntary Organisations

7039. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action plan is under consideration of the Government to remove the various problems and

difficulties being faced by the private voluntary organisations in carrying out the development and welfare work effectively and smoothly in the light of increasing importance and role of private sector in liberalisation and development of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the plan;

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the provisions for getting the Government assistance; and

(d) if so, the details of the provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). An Action Plan for a collaborative relationship between voluntary organisations and Government was evolved at the joint meeting of the voluntary organisations and Secretaries to the Government of India in the various social sector Ministries held on 7th and 8th March, 1994. The Action Plan provides for a Joint Machinery to be set up consisting of select voluntary organisations with experience in the field of actual implementation of programmes in the social development sector including those with particular reference to eradication of poverty, Secretaries of the Government of India directly concerned with development programmes and Planning Commission for dissemination of information, sorting out the working difficulties between voluntary organisations and the Government at the various levels and evolve an appropriate model of cooperation. Accordingly, the Joint Machinery under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been set up in September, 1994. The Joint Machinery held its first meeting on 2nd December, 1994 and it is expected that this forum would go a long way in building up a strong partnership between voluntary organisations and the Government.

(c) and (d). Voluntary Organisations are funded projects in the areas of rural development through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), CAPART provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the corresponding State Act, as a Trust registered under the India Trusts Act, 1882 or the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920. While considering the proposals, following aspects are examined :-

(i) The voluntary organisations should have acquired a minimum of three years' Rural Development experience after registration.

(ii) The voluntary organisation as far as possible, should have a broad-based Managing Committee.

(iii) Ordinarily a voluntary organisation which is new to CAPART is considered for one small project at a time. Only after satisfactory

execution of the first project, the second project, if any, submitted by the voluntary agency is considered.

- (iv) Voluntary organisations which have established a good track record with CAPART and have reasonably good infrastructure, can be considered for more than one project at a time.

Wherever necessary, pre-funding appraisal is conducted to ascertain the internal capability of the voluntary organisations to execute the programme.

At present, no proposal is under consideration to amend the aforesaid provisions for granting assistance to voluntary organisations.

[English]

Demolition of Masjid

7040. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a masjid (Masjid-al-Habibia) under threat of demolition in Cantonment area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the measures taken to protect the mosque;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any information regarding disconnection of electricity and water supply of the mosque has been ordered;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken for the restoration of electricity/water supply to the mosque?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (f). A structure known as 'Masjid-al-Habibia' is located on defence land in Survey No. 143 of Delhi Cantonment in the close proximity to Rao Tula Ram and Gurgaon Road. The structure has been illegally constructed and the encroachment has been expanded over a period of time. The Army authorities have recently drawn the attention of the Ministry to the aforesaid structure being an encroachment on defence land. Delhi Police had also drawn the attention of the Army authorities to the encroachment.

Since no authorised electricity or water connection was provided to the structure the question of disconnection and restoration of the same does not arise.

[Translation]

Blind persons

7041. SHRI KUNJEE LAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of blind persons in India as compared to the total population of blind persons in the world;

(b) whether this percentage has remained static during the last three years;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to introduce the technique of putting "intra-ocular lenses" after removing cataract to reduce the number of blind persons; and

(d) the schemes/programmes proposed to be launched for prevention of blindness among children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) It is estimated that 20% of the total blind population of the world is Indian.

(b) No such data are available in this regard.

(c) Intra-ocular lens implants have been introduced under National Programme for Control of Blindness since 1994.

(d) The schemes/programmes for prevention of blindness among children include :

- Vitamin-A prophylaxis programme under MCH programme,
- Provision of antibiotics in trachoma and other infections under NPCB.
- School Eye Screening under National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), and
- Provision of spectacles to children with refractive errors under NPCB.

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Legislation

7042. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations against anti-tobacco legislation from a large number of Members of Parliament voicing farmers fears at banning of their tobacco crop;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reassure farmers that their interest is uppermost in the policy formulated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from some Members of Parliament suggesting that a discussion be arranged before bringing comprehensive Legislation which envisages ban on advertising, control over use and sale of tobacco products at certain places and warning about the harmful effects of tobacco on Health.

(c) The Meeting with some Members of Parliament for a discussion on the salient-features of the proposed legislation to discourage the use of tobacco and tobacco-products could not take place so far.

Computer System

7043. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether high speed Computer System developed by DRDO has started working;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) PACE-PLUS is a parallel processing computer, configured with advanced, commercially available micro-processors as computing nodes. Its 32-node configuration provides a sustained performance of about 960 Megaflops in programmes used in aerodynamic calculations.

(c) PACE-PLUS, which is primarily designed for computational fluid dynamics application, can also be used cost effectively for high performance scientific and mathematical computing in areas like scientific modelling, computer simulations, image processing and signal processing.

Use of Garlic

7044. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study conducted by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, garlic used as preservative and for flavouring, can also be used in pest control management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the use of garlic in pest control is likely to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals used in spraying on crops; and

(d) if so, the plans drawn up or proposed to be drawn up to popularise the use of garlic in pest control and reduce dependence on imported chemicals used in spraying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). No such study has been conducted by CSIR. However, anti-bacterial effect of Garlic reported by BARC, Bombay, Loyola College, Madras, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai indicate that Garlic can be used for control of house flies, mosquitoes, insect pests of cotton and stored

grains. Volatile fraction of Garlic oil, both natural and synthetic, have proved to be effective in controlling paddy moth, pulse beetle, khapra beetle (for stored wheat grain) and rice moth.

(d) Techno-economic feasibility of such plans need to be gone into thoroughly before embarking upon the proposed substitution.

National Seminar

7045. DR. R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Seminar on reproductive health care and the annual conference of Indian Society for the study on procreation and fertility were held in February, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main observations made and suggestions given on the subject by the participants in this conference; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). This Seminar was organised by Indian Society for the study of Reproductive Health care with financial assistance provided by Department of Bio-Technology and Department of Science and Technology in addition to CSIR, ICMR, UGC and UNICEF etc. They discussed the following topics :

- (a) Reproductive health-concept scope and challenges.
- (b) Population overgrowth and contraception.
- (c) Women's health, safe motherhood and women's development.
- (d) Uniqueness of human reproduction in relation to reproductive health.
- (e) Adolescent sexuality and responsible parenthood.
- (f) Reproductive health, child health and survival.
- (g) Aids and sexually transmitted diseases.
- (h) Female and male fertility regulation.
- (i) Infertility and assisted reproductive technology.
- (j) Reproduction in farm animals.

They highlighted the urgent need to promote the use of existing contraceptives and develop new methods to increase the choice of contraceptives. Government is already implementing programmes covering these issues.

Ex-Servicemen in Orissa

7046. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Orissa at present;

(b) the schemes being implemented for the welfare and rehabilitation of these ex-servicemen; and

(c) the number of ex-servicemen benefited under the above scheme alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). As on March 31, 1995, a total of 10,795 ex-Servicemen are registered with various Zila Sainik Boards in Orissa.

2. There is a comprehensive package of welfare and resettlement measures for the ex-Servicemen. The Central Government have provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings including the Nationalised Banks. In Para-Military Forces, a reservation of 10% is also provided in the posts of Assistant Commandants. Recruitment in Defence Security Corps is primarily reserved for ex-Servicemen. In addition, the Government of Orissa has provided 3% reservation in Groups 'B' 'C' and 'D' posts in State Government Departments.

3. A number of Central schemes provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I scheme which provides financial assistance for setting up small industrial projects; the SEMFEX-II scheme to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; SEMFEX-III scheme to provide self-employment opportunities through promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in the rural areas, preferential allotment of Petroleum Product Agencies to war widows and disabled ex-Servicemen, allotment of Unit Trust of India Agencies etc. Training programmes are arranged for improving their employability. Ex-servicemen are authorised free medical facilities in military hospitals and canteen facilities at the nearest CSD canteens. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concessions for air travel in the domestic sector and rail travel in second class. The ex-Servicemen, who are in penury, are given financial assistance out of the welfare funds at the disposal of Raksha Mantri.

4. During the year 1993, 81 ex-Servicemen and in 1994, 55 ex-Servicemen were provided re-employment in Government jobs. In addition, 155 ex-Servicemen were provided jobs by a Security Agency sponsored by DGR. Under SEMFEX-I scheme, 35 ex-Servicemen from Orissa have been provided financial assistance worth Rs. 1,17,23, 000/- since the inception of the scheme. Under SEMFEX-II scheme, 20 ex-Servicemen from the State have been benefited and provided financial assistance of Rs. 29,94,000/-. Under SEMFEX-III Scheme, one ex-Serviceman has been benefited and provided financial assistance of Rs. 1,16,000/-.

5. Ex-Servicemen can take medical treatment from the nearest Military Hospital. In addition, during 1994, one ex-Serviceman of Orissa have been provided medical re-imburement amounting to Rs. 12, 716/- for treatment of serious diseases from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund.

Mentally Retarded Children

7047. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of mentally retarded children found in rural areas;

(b) if so, the ratio of urban to rural areas in regard to the incidence of mental retardation; and

(c) the steps taken for treatment of these children in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HELATH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR). (a) and (b). A survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1991 on all India basis, estimated 75,05,208 mentally retarded children between 0-14 years in rural areas and the ratio of urban to rural areas in percentage is 28%.

(c) Programmes for preventive, early detection, treatment, education and rehabilitation are being implemented by the Central/State Governments and Voluntary organisations.

Iodine Deficiency

7048. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA :
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the high incidence of iodine deficiency diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the part of the country where the iodine deficiency disorder cases have been reported in large number;

- (c) the causes thereof;
- (d) whether the Government have even carried any tests to check the quality of iodised salt sold in the market by various manufacturers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to ensure availability of iodised salt in the market at cheaper rates so that a common man can buy it; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The survey conducted has identified 200 districts out of 242 surveyed to be endemic in various State/UTs of the country. The survey revealed that the Northern, North Eastern and Terai Regions are pockets of high prevalence.

- (c) Iodine Deficiency Disorder is mainly attributed to depletion of iodine in the environment.
- (d) Yes, Sir. Salt Commissioner and State Governments carry test checks at production level and at market level, respectively.
- (e) Out of 8835 samples drawn in 1994, by the State Health Departments, 6641 samples were found to contain iodine levels as per prescribed standards.
- (f) No, Sir.
- (g) Does not arise.

Visit of Foreign Delegations

7049. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any foreign delegations have visited Kashmir to study the situation in the State;
- (b) if so, the number of foreign countries, represented in the delegation;
- (c) whether the delegation has submitted any report on Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A delegation comprising Delhi-based Ambassadors of France, Germany, Spain, Greece, Belgium and the European Community visited Jammu and Kashmir for 5 days from 27.4.95 to 1.5.95. The delegation had discussions with the Governor and other State Government and Security Force Officials, leaders of various political parties and other groups in the State.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Kashmir Issue

7050. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the achievements made in finding a lasting solution to the Kashmir issue after taking direct control of the issue by the Prime Minister; and
- (b) the time by which the issue is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). The aim of the Government is to ensure that the democratic and representative institutions are restored in the State of Jammu and Kashmir at the earliest. The Government is keeping a close watch and is continuously reviewing the situation, and a number of steps have been taken to create conditions conducive to this objective. These include; sustained and targetted operations to contain the activities of the militants and reduce the fear of the gun; stepping up the pace of development and economic activities in the State; reactivation of the civil administration and restoring its morale; efforts to restore the confidence of the people in and enlisting their cooperation with the administration; reactivation of the political elements in the State; and, encouragement to the people to strengthen the peace process through confidence building measures, including release of detainees, etc. Simultaneously, the procedural aspects pertaining to the elections including the delimitation of Constituencies and revision of electoral rolls have also been attended to. Government has also been holding consultations with leaders of the various political parties.

2. All these measures have had a positive impact on the situation and the overall atmosphere for the democratic process and conduct of elections in the State has been strengthened.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres

7051. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government provide any assistance for the functioning of community and primary health centres;
- (b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to achieve the targets fixed for the above centres;

(c) whether these targets have not been fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are established and maintained under the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) to (d). Statements showing the targets fixed for establishment of Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan and those established till 31-3-95 are annexed Statement-I and II.

STATEMENT-I

Progress of Establishment of Community Health Centres

8th Plan Targets and Achievements

1	2	Achievement (as on 31.3.95)	
		3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	160	0	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	
3. Assam	65	19	
4. Bihar	75	1	
5. Goa	1	0	
6. Gujarat	25	23	
7. Haryana	40	19	
8. Himachal Pradesh	5	8	
9. Jammu and Kashmir	15	8	
10. Karnataka	20	21	
11. Kerala	31	0	
12. Madhya Pradesh	100	0	
13. Maharashtra	50	7	
14. Manipur	4	3	
15. Meghalaya	10	5	
16. Mizoram	3	0	
17. Nagaland	5	1	
18. Orissa	162	5	
19. Punjab	52	0	
20. Rajasthan	75	30	
21. Sikkim	2	0	
22. Tamil Nadu	78	0	
23. Tripura	14	2	
24. Uttar Pradesh	165	34	
25. West Bengal	100	2	
26. A and N Islands	1	0	
27. Chandigarh	0	0	
28. D and N Haveli	2	0	

1	2	3	4
29. Daman and Diu		0	0
30. Delhi		0	0
31. Lakshadweep		1	1
32. Pondicherry		3	0
Total		1269	190

STATEMENT-II

Progress of Establishment of Primary Health Centres

8th Plan Targets and Achievements

1	2	Target	Achievement (as on 31.3.95)
		3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh		300	0
2. Arunachal Pradesh		15	8
3. Assam		245	90
4. Bihar		1078	0
5. Goa		2	0
6. Gujarat		82	45
7. Haryana		0	3
8. Himachal Pradesh		67	48
9. Jammu and Kashmir		95	40
10. Karnataka		300	166
11. Kerala		72	21
12. Madhya Pradesh		620	Nil
13. Maharashtra		100	22
14. Manipur		8	6
15. Meghalaya		26	17
16. Mizoram		8	5
17. Nagaland		20	Nil
18. Orissa		170	59
19. Punjab		44	0
20. Rajasthan		200	129
21. Sikkim		1	0
22. Tamil Nadu		0	0
23. Tripura		53	8
24. Uttar Pradesh		300	100
25. West Bengal		625	12
U.Ts.			
1. A and N Islands		4	Nil
2. Chandigarh		1	0
3. D and N Haveli		1	1

1	2	3	4
4.	Daman and Diu	1	Nil
5.	Delhi	0	0
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0
7.	Pondicherry	10	0
Total		4450	780

[*English*]**Investment Information and Credit Rating**

7052. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the latest study of investment information and credit Rating Agency on cement industry;

(b) if so, the details of the production and consumption, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether there will be a glut in cement market by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes formulated by the Government to meet the increased demand and save the cement industry from total collapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data regarding consumption of cement is not maintained centrally. However, the Cement Manufacturers Association have prepared State-wise estimated consumption based on the production within the States and inflow and outflow of cement. The details of this information as well as State-wise production during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The Planning Commission has projected the demand of cement including exports at 76 million tonnes by 1996-97. Considering the increasing demand and the existing installed capacity as well as the capacity under implementation, it is expected that there will not be any glut in the cement market.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Details of Year-wise and Statewise Production of Large Size Cement Plants and Consumption

(in lakh tonnes)

S. No.	State	Production			Consumption		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	4.16	3.54	1.92	17.82	17.55	15.72
2.	Haryana	5.58	5.34	5.76	12.12	13.78	14.21
3.	Himachal Pradesh	10.30	10.28	13.03	3.58	3.96	3.30
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.63	0.58	0.78	4.00	3.69	3.82
5.	Rajasthan	54.14	69.49	57.23	23.59	26.61	25.12
6.	Uttar Pradesh	12.71	13.59	17.10	62.70	65.72	60.02
7.	Punjab				21.32	24.88	23.65
8.	Chandigarh				2.76	2.40	2.95
9.	Bihar	10.48	10.98	15.32	21.72	21.15	20.92
10.	Orissa	10.07	11.85	14.46	11.95	12.34	11.43
11.	West Bengal	4.37	4.43	5.19	26.65	29.75	29.57
12.	Assam	1.13	1.48	1.54	5.69	4.95	4.80
13.	Meghalaya	0.98	1.12	1.43	2.32	2.43	2.59
(including all other North Western States)							
14.	Tamil Nadu	48.79	50.51	54.95	47.43	47.14	49.48
15.	Andhra Pradesh	85.17	86.21	87.93	38.11	40.26	37.21
16.	Karnataka	51.50	52.70	57.15	30.68	31.39	31.03
17.	Kerala	3.59	3.84	3.84	27.25	30.79	30.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Pondicherry				0.44	0.56	0.80
19.	Andaman and Nicobar				0.44	0.24	0.32
20.	Maharashtra	38.84	41.34	42.78	66.34	70.53	69.53
21.	Gujarat	39.82	43.75	48.24	41.95	46.89	42.13
22.	Madhya Pradesh	124.96	138.67	146.08	28.12	29.81	28.93
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu				1.93	2.23	2.63
Grand Total		507.22	540.95	583.48	498.62	529.05	510.44

[Translation]

Cases Registered in Danapur Cantonment

7053. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered in Danapur Cantonment Council from January, 1992 to April, 1995 regarding I.P.C. and Cr. P.C. under Cantonments Act; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon alongwith the number of cases won or lost by the Cantonment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Cases under I.P.C. or Cr. P.C., not registered in the Cantonment Board but with the Police. The number of cases registered by the Danapur Cantonment Board with the police and the courts of law under various provisions of I.P.C. Cr. P.C. and the Cantonments Act, 1924 during the period January, 92 to April, 95 are as follows :

I.P.C.	Cr. P.C.	Prosecution under Cantt. Act.
9	10	30

An expenditure of Rs. 6580/- has been incurred by the Cantonment Board thereon. One case each of I.P.C. and Cr. P.C. has been decided in favour of the Cantonment Board. The remaining cases under I.P.C./ Cr. P.C. are pending with the police. The cases under the Cantonment Act, are also pending for trial in the Court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Danapur.

Patented Products

7054. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a patented product can be manufactured either by the patient holder companies, which secure licence from the patent holders by its subsidiary company;

(b) whether Indian manufacturers loose the right to make the drug containing the ingredients which are patented by foreign firms; and

(c) if so, the steps, the Government propose to take to protect the interest of the Indian manufacturers of Ayurvedic medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Population Control

7055. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets fixed under various Programmes for population control have been achieved during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the voluntary and non-governmental organisations involved in the field of population control are provided financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Percentage achievement of contraceptive targets/expected level of achievements during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 were as follows :

F.P. Methods	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Provisional)
Sterilisations	81.2	86.3	81.7
IUD insertions	74.2	81.5	81.8
Conventional contraceptive users	91.1	89.4	68.7
Oral Pill users	65.5	83.9	68.9

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The financial assistance provided during 1994-95 is Rs. 1504.00 lakhs.

[English]

Sandalwood Industries

7056. PROF. UNMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have State-wise figures of Small Scale units using sandalwood dust or derivatives of Sandalwood;

(b) if so, the details of Small Scale Industries registered units using Sandalwood in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations from State Governments to allow excess sandalwood dust and derivatives beyond domestic demand to be exported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Sandalwood dust is mainly used in the manufacture of Incensed Sticks and Cosmetic formulations. There are around 4000 small scale units manufacturing incensed sticks in the country. The statewise breakup of the units using sandalwood dust has not been compiled.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Hindustan Paper Corporation

7057. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation had initiated modernisation and restructuring;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any increase has been made in paper production during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof quantity and value-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain technical problems in Nagaon and Cachar Paper Mills have been identified and actions initiated to overcome them and improve the production performance. Government is examining the various

alternatives of restructuring of Hindustan Paper Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d)	Year	Production (MT)	Value (Rs./Crores)
	1993-94	118914	252.18
	1994-95	142761	330.41
	(Unaudited)		

[Translation]

Computer Industry

7058. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual progress made by the computer industry during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote computer industry and to make it competitive at international level;

(c) whether the Government have received certain suggestions from the Information Technology Export Federation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The annual growth of computer industry during the last three years is as under :

Year	Production (Rs. crs.)	Growth %
1992	970	16.87
1993	1050	8.25
1994	1300	23.8

(b) To make the Indian computer industry internationally competitive, the following fiscal and physical policies are applicable:

(i) Item is de-licenced for manufacture.

(ii) There is no locational restriction for setting up the computer industry.

(iii) Liberalisation of Export-Import Policy allowing free access to the imported capital goods.

(iv) Units are allowed to expand their capacities and broad-band their products so as to achieve the economics of scale at the international level and optimal use of capital equipment installed.

- (v) Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate of the Department of Electronics provides guidance to the manufacturers to qualify for ISO 9000 qualification.
- (vi) Foreign collaboration with foreign equity up to 51% is automatically permissible.
- (vii) Import of components for manufacture of computers are allowed freely as per the Export-Import Policy 1992-97.
- (viii) To provide the necessary protection to the indigenous industry, computer systems of CIF value up to Rs. 1.5 lakh are in the Negative List of Import and require import licence.
- (ix) The value addition norms for import of inputs for export of computers are fixed under quantity/value based advance licence and exporter can get duty free inputs.
- (x) Assembly of computer systems is encouraged under EHTP scheme and can export with nominal value addition.
- (xi) Export of computer systems fetches a Special Imprest Licence (SIL) @ 30% of FOB value of exports. SIL is freely transferable and fetches a premium in the market. This helps in making export prices competitive.
- (xii) Import duty on electronic and non-electronic components for manufacture of computer systems is at concessional rate of custom duty to keep the manufacturing cost low.

(c) No such organisation named Information Technology Export Federation has submitted suggestions to the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

7059. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank study had suggested privatisation of the subsidiary companies of Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (BYNL);

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has accepted the above suggestion;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to restructure the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal at present for privatisation of BYNL group companies. Three out of six

subsidiary companies of the group namely M/s. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini; M/s. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Bombay and M/s. Triveni Structurals Limited (TSL), Naini are sick companies and stand referred to BIFR. A decision on the restructuring of subsidiaries of BYNL has to be in conformity with the revival schemes of these sick companies. Final decisions of BIFR are awaited. BIFR is a quasi judicial body.

Mental Development

7060. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sicosomatic Centre in Ayurveda Department of Banaras Hindu University have prepared a project for the mental development of SC/ST and OBCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d). The Government has no such information.

Misuse of Ballot Papers

7061. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Union Government from the Government of West Bengal regarding misutilisation of ballot papers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Hyper-Tension

7062. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the cases of hyper-tension;

(b) if so, whether such cases are increasing in the country;

(c) the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to provide proper treatment and care to such patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). Studies supported by Indian Council of Medical Research revealed not much change in the prevalence of hyper-tension in urban areas during the past 10-15 years. However, an increase in prevalence in rural areas is observed, this appears to be proportional to the urbanisation of rural population.

(c) Main reason for increase in blood pressure levels is attributed to the changes of life style.

(d) Primary treatment facilities for hyper-tension patients are available in almost all the District and Sub-divisional hospitals.

Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre

7063. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam by the Union Government for its various research and development work especially breeder technology during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The expenditure incurred at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, for its various research and development and related activities during the last three years are :

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	14.71	23.06	37.77
1993-94	14.10	27.09	41.19
1994-95	20.59	29.15	49.74

(b) Some of the important developments achieved at IGCAR are as follows :-

1. Design, development and fabrication of Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) which is useful for process plants.
2. Low Energy Positron beam apparatus which is useful for surface investigations in materials.
3. "Laser Vapourisation inductively coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer" useful for

analysis of radioactive elements in solutions at low levels.

4. Neutron Collar for online measurement of plutonium in process streams for control of operations.
5. Prototype "Remote Field Eddy Current Test System" which is useful for inspection of tubes.
6. Break-through in the preparation of nuclear grade graphite useful for cooling of fuel tubes.
7. Computational methods for development of kinetic analysis on reactions in solid state. This is an important tool which facilitates deciphering of the mechanism and determination of the kinetic reactions.
8. Development of "Superconducting Quantum Interface Device (SQUD)". This is an important development in our pursuit of Super conductivity.
9. "Diamond Anvil Cell" as an import substitute development for the study to the areas of high pressure physics.
10. Prototype Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) Sensors which is an import-substitute with better accuracy for improved safety in Heavy Water Plants.
11. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System which introduce advance systems in operation and control of heavy water plants.
12. Carbon Meters which is very useful in providing indications on the atmosphere in reactor systems.
13. Cover Gas Hydrogen Meters used for Fast Reactor safety system.
14. Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) has reached a power level of 10.2 MWt.
15. Conceptual design of PFBR-500 MWe completed.
16. The civil works of Fast Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant, the active waste trench piping works, the detailed design of critical equipment, make up area lining works etc. are nearly complete.

Qualified Accountants

7064. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have felt an acute shortage of qualified accountants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign institutes have offered to teach accountancy and finance to students in the country;
 (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. There are adequate number of qualified Chartered Accountants and Cost & Works Accountants in the Country.

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Warfare Engineering Equipment

7065. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to export warfare engineering equipment to be used in war;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). 'Warfare engineering equipment' broadly encompasses bridging, earth moving and demolition equipment. It is of dual defence and civilian use and its export is undertaken by the relevant components of the engineering industry.

Liquidation of Firms

7066. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "DCA liquidates 100 firms in Calcutta" appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated May 1, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons for the dissolution and liquidation of such a large number of companies in Calcutta; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There have been 74 applications for dissolution of companies in the Eastern Region as

against the total of 201 such applications in the entire country. The number of companies dissolved during 1994-95 is 15 in the Eastern Region out of a total of 104 in the country as a whole.

The number of applications for dissolution of companies in Calcutta is not considered disproportionate.

Research Institutions

7067. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of institutions including national laboratories in which salaries and allowance of the staff consumed more than 90% of their budget, on an average during the last three years;

(b) whether the research performance of these institutions is being reviewed with a view to close them or to reduce their staff;

(c) whether these research institutions are free to develop their own research programme or whether annual research programme is related to the demand from actual and potential users;

(d) whether the Government propose to bring all Government expenditure on scientific, technological and industrial research under the purview of a single funding set-up and thus eliminate the present disbursal under various Ministries and Departments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). There are about 400 S&T institutions and National Research Laboratories under the Central Government Departments. The salary component in the budget utilised by these institutions on an average is well below 90%. The research performance of these institutions is constantly under review. These institutions have the mandate to promote research in selected areas. The research programmes are developed in consultation with experts or under the guidance of Research Councils, keeping in view international developments and community expectations.

(d) and (e). There is no such proposal, Sir.

Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

7068. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the names of Governor and ex-Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir are in the hit list of the terrorists; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to safeguard the lives of these two VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Administration and the Security Agencies have been sensitised about these threats and arrangements for their security are being regularly reviewed and monitored.

Health Care

7069. SHRI SOBHANADREESHWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for partial privatisation of Health Care Services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the final decision of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c). There is no such proposal at present. However the Government supports private sector investment in the tertiary levels of health sector.

Studies of R.D. Schemes

7070. DR. R. MALLU :
SHRI M.G. REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are trying hard to locate foreign countries and foreign institutions for financial aid in foreign currencies for officers to study rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is ignoring Indian facilities and opting for foreign facilities;

(d) whether the UNDP has rejected such efforts; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJI BHAI PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

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

Liver Diseases

7071. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Liver diseases on the rise' appearing in Pioneer dated 9.4.1995;

(b) the factors responsible for increase in liver diseases;

(c) whether some schemes have been formulated and concrete measures taken to check the rise in the liver diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contaminated food and water and poor personal hygiene are responsible for spread of viral hepatitis A and E. Contaminated injection needles, blood, blood products and unsafe sex are responsible for spread of viral hepatitis B, C & D. Alcohol, diabetes mellitus and mal-nourishment are responsible for many other liver diseases.

(c) and (d). Government has placed emphasis on strengthening of public health system, improving sanitation, supply of potable water and provision of health education. National Institute of Communicable Diseases and its 12 Regional Centres coordinate viral hepatitis surveillance by procuring and distributing diagnostic kits to the Regional Centres.

C.B.I. Cases

7072. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the accused against whom the charge sheets have been filled by the Central Bureau of Investigation in Orissa;

(b) the number of the accused out of them who have been arrested/could not be arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Central Bureau of Investigation to ensure action against the upper class people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (a) As on 30.4.95, 363 accused persons involved in 185 cases were charge-sheeted in the court of law by CBI in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Out of the above, 93 accused persons were arrested at the time of filing charge-sheet and 12 accused persons were absconding.

(d) The Central Bureau of Investigation derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and in such cases of criminal misconduct, where it is competent, it takes action as per the relevant law and rules. It does not distinguish between various classes of people while enforcing the rule of law.

Complaints of Investors

7073. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints which have been received by the Department of Company Affairs from the investors during 1994-95; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to redress these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The number of complaints received by the Department of Company Affairs from 1.4.94 to 31.3.95 is 39,593.

(b) In order to attend to the complaints from investors, the Department has set up a separate Investor Protection Cell. The complaints are processed through a computerised system and are referred to the companies for redressal. It has generally been possible to send two communications to the complainants; the first, as an acknowledgement, and the second, by way of action taken on the complaints as informed by the company. Penal action against the errant companies is also periodically initiated, wherever necessary, under the Companies Act, 1956.

World Bank Assistance

7074. SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has decided to include some more hospitals under the control of Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad within the overall credit limit of Health System Project;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has agreed in 1993 to provide a credit of Rs. 443.58 crores for Andhra Pradesh Health System Project; and

(c) the funds provided to Andhra Pradesh State by the World Bank so far and to what extent the work has been completed in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The IDA have advised that requests for inclusion of some additional hospitals would be considered taking into account technical justification, complementarity with project objectives and availability of credit funds subject to applicable IDA policies on Credit savings.

(b) Out of the total project of US \$ 159 million (equivalent to Rs. 608 crores) spread over a period of seven year, the IDA credit is US\$ 133 millions.

(c) The credit has come into effect from 1-3-95. So far the State Government has not received any amount.

Export of Armaments

7075. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have not achieved any remarkable success in the export of strategic armaments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for augmenting the export of defence armaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b). Defence production infrastructure in the country has been primarily created for meeting our own needs. However, with a view to enlarging its turnover and, thereby, enhancing productivity, the production units have been utilising their spareable capacity for making items for sale in the civil market in the country and for export. Exports in the last 3 years are shown in the table below :

	Direct Exports	Deemed Exports	Total
	(Rupees in crores)		
1992-93	72.73	188.58	261.31
1993-94	124.33	433.70	558.03
1994-95 (Provisional)	79.08	466.79	545.87

As many orders for direct exports for the year 1994-95 were finalised towards the end, these are to be executed in 1995-96. Keeping in view the orders in hand, direct exports are expected to increase markedly in 1995-96.

(c) The steps taken to boost exports include policy and procedural liberalisation, greater involvement of our missions abroad, invitation to foreign delegations including service chiefs, participation in defence exhibitions, publication of a catalogue of defence equipment and use of marketing skills and infrastructure of trading houses.

Participation of Private Sector in Jammu and Kashmir

7076. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir proposed any plan for participation of private sector in various core areas such as power and agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY : (a) and (b). As per information given by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, the subject of participation of the private sector in core areas is under consideration.

Health Care

7077. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of the allocations made to the State under these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the targets achieved under these schemes during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). The details of the major Centrally Sponsored Health Care Schemes being implemented in the State of U.P. including allocation in

respect of these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The schemewise details of achievements in the State are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing Allocation of Funds During 1993-94 and 1994-95 in the State of Uttar Pradesh in respect of major centrally sponsored schemes

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1993-94	1994-95
1.	National Eradication Programme	969.46	804.89
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	267.13	354.78
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	450.00	560.00
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	182.16	181.81
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	156.34	121.00
6.	National Family Welfare Programme	20515.53	16562.29

STATEMENT-II

Schemewise Details of Achievement made under Major Centrally Sponsored Schemewise for Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1993-94		1994-95	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme				
	ABER% (Annual Blood Slide Examination Rate)	10.00	6.60	10.00	5.53
	Spray operation (Population in million)	22.47	21.55	11.53	7.70
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme				
	Case Detection	32000	50432	28000	57107
	Case Treatment	32000	49160	28000	57107
	Case Discharge	70000	92620	66000	84205
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme				
	Case Detection	305980	269515	325600	66908
	Sputum Examination	575600	563180	575600	154344
					(upto 30.6.94)
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness				
	Cataract Operation	350000	281360	350000	240135
					(Provisional upto Feb.,95)
5.	National AIDS Control Programme				
					AIDS Testing facilities are available at 5 Surveillance Centres and 13 Zonal Blood Testing Centres.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. National Family Welfare Programme					
		4825000	97.21%	4998000	82.78%
		4825000	97.39%	4998000	83.86%
	BUG	4825000	96.65%	4998000	84.50%
	Sterilisation	700000	417781	522000	366055
	UID	1900000	1824830	1865280	1855252
	CCU	2248000	2405902	2637842	2420577

Renewable Energy Development Sector

7078. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has convened a meeting recently to discuss programmes and policies in the sector of renewable energy development of the Southern Regional State Electricity Board at Madras; and

(b) if so, the decision taken 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. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Meeting was organised recently at Madras to discuss plans, policies and institutional arrangements for encouraging development of renewable energy technology in the four Southern States. It was suggested in the meeting that the States should consider creation of a more conducive policy/infrastructural framework for providing greater thrust to the renewable energy sector. The meeting also provided an opportunity to review progress of major on-going non-conventional energy based projects, and to obtain feedback which could be used to make the policies and programmes more effective.

Guinea Worm

7079. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the States affected by guinea worm disease;

(b) whether the Government have helped several States in their efforts to eradicate guinea worm diseases; and

(c) if so, the details of the help extended to Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka are the states affected by guinea worm diseases as at present.

(b) and (c). Under the Guinea worm Eradication Programme, Government of India, provides cash

assistance and technical support to States affected by Guinea worm disease. Government of Rajasthan has been provided Rs. 10.44 lakh as cash assistance under GWEP from 1992-93 to 1994-95. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi with the help of WHO assistance has deployed six epidemiological surveillance teams in Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bikaner, Barmer, Dungarpur and Jaipur to help Rajasthan State Government, District and PHC level authorities in proper implementation and monitoring of Guinea Worm Eradication Programme.

Timber as Raw Material

7080. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any inter-action has taken place between the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries and the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the use of timber as raw material for products of SSI sector; and

(b) if so, the contents of the agreement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries being a Government Department is to follow the Government Policy in to. According to the National Forest Policy of 1988, no Forest based enterprise except that at the Village or at the Cottage level is permitted without first scrutinising carefully the assured availability of raw material.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 has been published by Ministry of Environment and Forest vide their letter no. 3-1/86-FP dated 7th Dec., 1988.

Meeting with Militants

7081. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some diplomats had a meeting with militant leaders recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). Various Delhi-based diplomats have been facilitated to visit the State of Jammu & Kashmir as part of the overall policy of the Government of transparency in respect of that State. During such visits they have been meeting leaders and representatives of various parties and groups, including those associated with the militants. Such leaders and representatives of various groups have also been visiting Delhi on various occasions and are reported to have been meeting diplomats from various countries. It is not possible to give any details regarding such meetings. The Government is maintaining a close watch on the situation and necessary action as deemed appropriate from time to time is taken.

Settlement of Pensions

7082. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of rules/norms and procedure that govern and guide grant and settlement of pensions to instrumentalities of Government of India as also its own Ministries/Departments;

(b) whether there is any time-limits both upper and lower fixed in which cases of pensions, gratuities etc. are to be finally and temporarily settled; and

(c) the time-limits for payment of GPF/CPF amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (a) and (b). The system of sanction and payment of pension for civilian Central Government employees including Defence Civilians is governed by the provisions laid down in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. The autonomous bodies under the Government are free to adopt Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, in respect of their employees. The concerned organisations from where a Government servant retires are responsible for ensuring such payments without delay. A specific time schedule has been laid down in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 for advance action to be taken by the Heads of Offices and the Audit/Accounts Officers to ensure timely assessment of retirement benefits and issue of Pension Payment Order, not later than one month in advance of the date of retirement of the Government servant. The rules also provide for sanction of provisional pension and provisional gratuity in case pension or gratuity or both cannot be finally assessed and settled in accordance with the relevant rules.

(c) The payment of General Provident Fund/Contributory Provident Fund amounts is regulated in accordance with the Central Civil Services (GPF) Rules and Contributory Provident Fund Rules, as the case may be. These rules provide for payment of GPF/CPF amount immediately on retirement of the Government servant.

Development Centres in U.P.

7083. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the infrastructural facilities provided by the Government to each development centre in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the works undertaken by these Development Centres in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(c) whether these Development centres are facing difficulty to complete developmental works due to non-release of funds; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). 8 growth centres are included in Uttar Pradesh of which the State Government has reported progress of expenditure on development in three centres, namely Bulandshahr, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur for a total amount of about Rs. 20.5 crores as on 31.12.94. The Central Government has released a sum of Rs. 12.50 crores so far to the State Government.

Growth centres are to be established by the State Governments with the requisite infrastructure such as power and water supply, communications etc. Resources for the development of a growth centre are to be provided by the State Government, the Central Government and financing institutions with supplementation through market loans. The Central Government's contribution to each growth centre is Rs. 10 crores.

In order to assist in the expeditious establishment of these centres, the Central Government has recently decided to release its contribution without insisting on prior funding by the Central financing institutions.

Sebi and DCA

7084. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dispute between the Department of Company Affairs and Securities Exchange Board of India over the issue of annual reports by the Corporates;

- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the rationale behind the introduction of abridged annual reports to be provided to the shareholders instead of full reports, as in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). There is no dispute as such. However, in terms of Section 219 read with Rule 7A of Companies (Central Govt.'s) General Rules & Forms, 1956 listed Companies have the option to send abridged balance sheet and profit and Loss Account to its shareholders instead of full balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account. The Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have advised various stock exchanges to amend clause 32 of the listing agreement providing that companies will supply complete balance sheet to all its shareholders. This matter has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Finance & SEBI who maintain that clause 32 of listing agreement is in the interest of investors.

(d) The rationale behind introduction of abridged balance sheet to be provided to the shareholders is to economise on cost of printing and paper involved in the preparation of Balance Sheet. However, a shareholder has to be provided full balance sheet free of cost on his request.

PSUs - Profit Making

7085 DR. R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make new investments in the Public Sector Undertakings of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to assist the profit making Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPEMNT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to make fresh investments by setting up any new Central Public Sector Enterprise during the 8th Plan at grass root level. However, investments in expansion projects/new projects in existing public sector enterprises is a continuous process. Details of projects costing over Rs. 100 crores under implementation as on 31.3.1994 are given at pages 44, to 52 in Volume - I of Public Enterprises Survey 1993-94 laid in the Parliament on 22.3.1995.

(c) The financial assistance to be provided to PSUs in terms of budgetary support both plan as well as non-plan is given in Statement No. 9 & 14 of Volume I of

Expenditure Budget presented to Parliament by Ministry of Finance. The other steps taken to improve the profitability of profit making PSUs include Singing of MOU, professionalisation of Board of Directors, Delegation of Powers to Board of Directors Diversification of Product-Mix etc.

Development Centres in Gujarat

7086. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the facilities provided to Development Centres in Gujarat as on April 1995;

(b) whether these facilities have yet not been provided to those Development Centres as a result of which these are not working properly;

(c) whether Development Centres have not been opened so far in some places including Badodara, Bharuch and Panchmahal of this state, if so, the reasons therefor; and;

(d) the time by which these centres will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). Based on proposals received from the State Government, three growth centres were allotted to Gujarat in the districts of Kutch (Gandhidham), Banaskantha (Palanpur) and Bharuch (Vagra). Growth centres at other locations are not proposed.

Of the three centres, the State Government has reported progress in the development of infrastructure at Bharuch (Vagra) with a total expenditure of Rs. 25.29 crores having been achieved against an approved cost of Rs. 35.72 crores as on 31.12.94. Infrastructural works on the other two centres are to begin.

Growth Centres are to be established by the State Government with the requisite infrastructure such as power and water supply, communications etc. Resources for the development of a growth centre are to be provided by the State Government, the Central Government and financing institutions with supplementation through market loans. The Central Government's contribution to each growth centre is Rs. 10 crores. So far, a sum of Rs. 11.6 crores has been released to the growth centres in the State of Gujarat as Central contribution duly taking into account the relevant outlays made by the State Government. The facilities are expected to be developed by the State Government in measure to the progress of investment.

Hazratbal Shrine

7087. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether J.K.L.F. militants have again occupied areas around the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagay;

(b) whether the militants aim to re-enter into the shrine so as to repeat the past incident; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to foil their attempts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). According to information made available by the State Government, on Feb. 10, 1995, when some persons of JKLF went to Hazratbal they were accosted by some militants of Hizbul Mujahideen resulting in a group clash in which an activist of JKLF Mohd. Yusuf Khan @ Idris Khan was killed. Continuous vigilance is being maintained in the area by the Security Forces and the J&K police has been deployed at the complex to ensure against any undesirable activities by militants or attempts to disturb the peace in the area of the Shrine complex.

UNDP Schemes

7088. DR. SAKSHIJI :

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the districts selected under UNDP Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes and the nature of assistance likely to be provided by UNDP; and

(c) the target dates for completion of each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). The UNDP had set up a Mission for SAARC countries for a programme of technical cooperation in support of the recommendations of the SAARC Independent Commission on Poverty Alleviation and the Seventh SAARC Summit Declaration (Dhaka), on a strategy for social mobilization and the development of national support mechanisms to eradicate poverty and empower the poor. The Mission has selected a project of rural development for implementation in Andhra Pradesh. The proposed scheme is in the form of a pilot project for mobilizing the beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Mehboobnagar of Andhra Pradesh so as to enable the beneficiaries to undertake the implementation as well as management of the programmes themselves. During the first year of the project, the UNDP assistance is proposed to be of the order of one million US dollars. The project profile has not yet been finalised.

Seismic MAP

7089. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any Seismic Map of the country, identifying earthquake prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof statewide;

(c) whether there has been increased seismic activities in those areas of Andhra Pradesh where there are large irrigation projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on seismic data and different Geological and Geophysical data, the Bureau of Indian Standards has divided the country into five zones. Zone V is the most seismically active region and zone I is the least. Broadly, zone V comprises entire north-eastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.), West Uttar Pradesh hills, Rann of Kutch, North Bihar and Andaman Nicobar Islands. Zone IV covers remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir, H.P., Bihar, Northern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and a small portion of Maharashtra near the West coast. Zones I, II and III cover the remaining parts of the country.

(c) and (d). Presently there is no report that the large irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh have caused increased seismic activity.

Performance of B.E.M.L.

7090. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML), the Defence Public Sector Undertaking, tapped the capital last December, has reported a dismal performance for the year ending March, 1995;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far the BEML results indicate a mockery of pre-issue projections;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the financial position of this Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). The sales turnover of BEML in 1994-95 has been as per the projections contained in the prospectus for the issue of partly convertible debentures and has been about 16 per cent. higher than that in 1993-94.

The profit in 1994-95 has been lower than the projection primarily because the company had to pay out a sum of Rs. 18 crores as arrears consequent to the wage settlement made during the year. A contributory factor has been the idling of the Bangalore Complex due to non-receipt of orders for rail coaches.

(e) In 1995-96, because of a better order book position and liquidity, BEML is expected to enhance its sales turnover and profit. The memorandum of understanding with the company for 1995-96 will have precise stipulations in this behalf.

Eye Banks

7091. DR. R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eye-banks in the country as on date; and

(b) the estimated number of patients benefited by these eye banks during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) While there are about 166 Eye Banks in the country, the details about the operations performed by them, which are an indicator of the patients serviced by them, are available only from 104 Eye Banks. These are shown in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Eye-Bank	No. of Operations performed (ie. patients benefited)		
		1991	1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	S.D. Eye Hospital, Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad.	120	-	-
2.	L.V. Prasad Eye Instt., Hyderabad	88	227	328
ASSAM				
3.	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	8	-	2
4.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	5	-	-
BIHAR				
5.	Patna Medical College, Patna-6	-	-	6
CHANDIGARH				
6.	P.G.I.M.E.R., Chandigarh-12	42	46	40

	2	3	4	5
DELHI				
7.	Dr. R.P. Centre For Opp. Sciences, AIIMS, New Delhi-29.	276	377	396
8.	Guru Nanak Eye Bank, New Delhi	92	82	67
9.	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi	-	-	-
10.	Venu Eye Bank, C-40, NDSE-II, New Delhi	99	89	71
GUJARAT				
11.	C.H. Nagri Eye Hospital, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	91	-	98
12.	Lion Sharad Mehta Eye Bank, Ahmedabad	1350	-	2405
13.	Dr. Bharti M. Shah Hospital, Near Mahaprabhuji Bethak, Godhra.	-	-	7
14.	K.G. Patel Children's Hospital, Vadodra.	65	-	76
15.	Sony Laxmanshai Lallubhai Eye Bank, Kukarwada, Gujarat.	-	-	-
16.	Shri Ratilal Vithaldas Gordiya Eye Bank, Bhavnagar.	84	106	2
17.	Medical Care Centre Trust, Baroda	-	63	-
18.	R.M. Eye Hospital, Chikodra	7	1	-
19.	Dholka Network, IRCS, Dholka	-	2260	-
20.	E.D. Anklesaria Central Eye Bank, Ahmedabad.	216	-	-
HARYANA				
21.	Philadalphia Hospital, Ambala City	3	-	2
22.	Rotary Eye Bank, Sirsa-5	2	-	2
23.	Panipat Eye Bank, Siwah, Panipat	-	7	4
24.	Ram Kishan Das Eye Bank, kaithal	-	-	13
25.	Escorts Eye Bank, Faridabad	-	8	-
26.	Haryana State Eye Bank, Rohtak	2	9	-
KARNATAKA				
27.	MNNT Eye Bank, 56/2, Siddiah Road	425	641	670
28.	Gujarat Blind Relief Association Eye Hospital, Chickmaglore-1.	-	-	3

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Surgeon Eye Bank, Distt. Hospital, Belgium	7	-	-
30.	Deo instt. of Oph. Kosturba Hosp., Manipal.	15	8	4
31.	Kishanchand Chellaram Eye Bank, Bangalore.	71	-	56
32.	J.J.M. Medical College, Davangare.	-	-	-
KERALA				
33.	C.B.M. Oph. Instt. Little Flower Hospital, Angamally.	-	162	130
34.	Medical College Hospital, Calicut	104	4	8
35.	Abhayam Netre Bank, XI/205, Sn. Junction, Kerala	29	28	30
36.	Govt. Ophth. Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram.	-	24	-
37.	Distt. Eye Bank, Ernakulam.	4	3	-
MADHYA PRADESH				
38.	Chhavi Eye Bank, Citsh Bhavan, Eye Hospital, Indore.	50	63	80
39.	Gandhi Medical College Hospital, Bhopal.	5	8	11
40.	Lions Eye Bank, Grasim Hospital, Nagda.	5	9	-
41.	Lions Club, Qeemuch.	-	45	-
42.	Eye Bank, D.K. Hospital, Raipur.	-	-	-
43.	Kashyap Rorary Eye Bank, Ratlam.	-	10	-
44.	Regional Hospital, Sech, Dhampur, Shahdel.	3	1	-
MAHARASHTRA				
45.	Amravati Netradan Senssthe, Amravati.	45	45	49
46.	Samerpen Eye Bank, Porivili, Bombay	90	-	41
47.	BYL Nair Dharitable Hospital, Bombay	-	19	13
48.	Shri Hathibhoj Kakalchand Eye Bank, Bombay.	123	189	169
49.	King Edward-VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay.	32	48	33
50.	J.J. Group of Hospitals, Byculla, Bombay	178	182	103

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Indira Gandhi Medical College and Mayo General Hospital, Nagpur.	15	25	18
52.	Arpan Eye Bank, Ghotkopar, (E) Bombay, Solapur.	124	148	-
53.	Smt. Kankubai Eye Hosp. & Eye Bank, Solapur.	4	4	2
54.	Mrs. Tarabai Parenjpe Eye Bank Trust and Research Foundation, Gangli.	78	161	-
55.	Sh. Satya Sai Eye Bank, Dombivili (E)	24	-	-
56.	Distt. Hospital, Pragati Netra Rugnalaya, Kolhapur.	32	19	12
57.	Netra Sanjivani Eye Hospital and Eye Bank, Kolhapur.	5	35	10
58.	Akola Netradan and Netrasopal Sanshodhan Kendra, Akola.	-	2	14
59.	Surajmal Lallubhai Eye Hospital, Shri Kanshlal Pranlal Mehta Eye Bank, Bombay.	-	-	46
60.	LTMMG Hospital, Eye Bank, Sion, Bombay.	157	124	111
61.	Eye Bank, Mulund (W), Bombay	66	273	-
62.	Deptt. of Oph. Medical College, Civil Hospital, Aurangabad.	30	-	-
63.	Loknath Char. Eye Bank, Juhu, Bombay	60	-	-
64.	Distt. Hospital, Amravati	5	-	-
65.	Jankalyan Eye Bank, Shanivar Peth, Pune	68	-	-
66.	Lions Club of Deccan, Gymkhana, Pune	9	-	-
67.	Armed Forces Med. College, Pune	4	-	-
68.	Rorary Eye Bank Mission, Jalna.	-	7	-
69.	Sasoon General Hospital, Pune	30	43	-
70.	Vasai Blind Relief Association, Thane	16	16	-
71.	B.J. Medical College, Pune-27	-	-	27
72.	Govt. Eye Bank, Dist. Hospital, Nasik	6	-	-
73.	Distt. Hospital, Bhandara.	9	-	-
74.	Distt. Hospital, Ahmednagar	7	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
75.	Distt. Hospital, Akola	1	-	-
ORISSA				
76.	S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack	-	5	-
PONDICHERY				
77.	Deptt. of Ophth., JIPMER, Pondicherry	8	-	-
PUNJAB				
78.	Medical College, Amritsar	-	37	98
79.	Medical College, Patiala	-	469	510
80.	Baweja Eye Bank, MILLAP Chowk, Jalandhar	447	-	1
81.	Sewa Bharti, Moga	-	-	38
82.	Eye Bank, DMC, Ludhiana	-	-	-
RAJASTHAN				
83.	Lions Eye Bank, Alok Eye Hospital, Udaipur.	14	11	15
84.	Upgraded Deptt. of Ophth. S.M.S. Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur.	12	17	14
85.	Mahavir International Eye Bank, Alwar.	4	-	-
86.	Bhartiya Cheritable Eye Bank, Jaipur	-	-	6
87.	Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur	-	40	-
88.	R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur	-	56	-
TAMIL NADU				
89.	Sankara Eye Bank, Coimbatore	115	223	193
90.	Eye Bank Sankara Netralaya Medical Research Foundation, Madras.	-	151	181
91.	Madurai Eye Bank Association, Madurai.	84	155	205
92.	Eye Bank, Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirapalli.	28	37	78
93.	Coimbatore Eye Bank, M.G. Eye Hospital, Coimbatore.	-	-	9
94.	Regional Instt. of Ophth., Egmore, Madras.	224	-	-
95.	Lions Eye Bank Trust, Egmore, Madras	240	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH				
96.	Eye Bank, Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh.	16	7	75
97.	King George's Medical College, Lucknow.	-	-	4
98.	Varanasi Eye Bank Society, Varanasi	-	10	45
99.	Eye Bank, Dhampur	-	-	42
100.	Doon Eye Bank, Dehradun City.	-	53	-
101.	Meerut Eye Bank, Meerut City.	-	-	-
WEST BENGAL				
102.	Eye Bank, Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.	34	-	88
103.	International Eye Bank, Vidya Sagar Street, Calcutta.	-	27	54
104.	Eye Bank, North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Darzeeling.	-	-	-

World Bank Assistance for Handpumps/Tubewells

7092. DR. SAKSHIJI :
MAJOR D.D. KHANORIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to install tubewells and handpumps with the assistance of the World Bank in the country during the current year;

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

(c) the number of tubewells and handpumps installed with the world bank assistance in the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installation of tubewells, handpumps, borewells and piped water supply schemes with the assistance of World Bank are being implemented in Karnataka and Maharashtra States.

(c) This information is being monitored and maintained at the State Government level only.

Radiotherapy

7093. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has found that some Government hospitals are using unsafe systems and methods in various treatments and therapies;

(b) the Government hospitals in Delhi identified lacking in safety standards by the Atomic Energy Commission;

(c) whether such safety violations are routine by these hospitals; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government to enforce safety standards at the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has found that the Radiotherapy Department of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan (LNJP) Hospital in New Delhi was violating certain provisions of the Radiation Protection Rules, 1971. The violations included non-availability of qualified Medical Physicist-cum-Radiological Safety Officer, lack of personnel radiation dose measuring devices to radiation workers and non-availability of calibrated radiation measuring instruments.

(d) In view of the violations of safety requirements the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has directed the Medical Superintendent, LNJP Hospital that no new patients shall be scheduled for or put through radiotherapy until a qualified Medical Physicist-cum-Radiological Safety Officer is appointed. The Board also directed that the Hospital shall ensure radiation monitoring of all workers. The Board directed that all radiation measuring instruments shall be calibrated with immediate effect.

Integrated Development Programme

7094. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some integrated development programmes are under implementation in Southern Orissa in collaboration with Denmark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution of Denmark in these programmes; and

(d) the steps taken for the effective implementation of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all States and is jointly funded by the States and Centre on a 50:50 basis. At present, there is no provision for

external assistance. There is also no other project in collaboration with Denmark in Southern Orissa coming under the purview of Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment.

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

Bench of Supreme Court

7095. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal suggestion has been received to establish a Bench of Supreme Court in the Southern part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure for establishing Benches of Supreme Court in any part/place or places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Representations/suggestions have been received from time to time from certain State Governments, Bar Associations etc, for establishing Benches of Supreme Court in various parts, including southern part, of the country.

According to Article 130 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

[Translation]

Pensions to Government Employees

7096. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government employees retiring from one post or equivalent post are getting pensions differently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts would receive the same type of pension irrespective of their different retirement dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the purpose of grant of pensionary benefits, the Central Government employees are governed by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

According to the provisions contained in these rules, pension is calculated on the basis of number of years of qualifying service rendered and emoluments drawn during the last 10 months of the service. The grant of pension is not related to the post held by the Officer at the time of retirement.

(c) The Judge of High Courts and Supreme Court became entitled to pension and other retirement benefits under the provisions of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. The rates/scales of their pension were revised w.e.f. 1.10.1974 as per High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1976 and subsequently w.e.f. 1.11.1986 as per Amendment Act of 1986. Under the original scheme the higher rates were applicable only to those judges, who retired on or after 1.10.1974/1.11.1986, as the case may be. But subsequently the benefits of higher pension were also extended to pre-1.10.1974 retired judges w.e.f. 1.10.1974 and to pre-1.11.1986 retired Judges from 1.11.1986.

Citizenship

7097. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur) :
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the country particularly in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta to whom notices have been issued to Prove their citizenship while preparing Photo Identify cards;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons out of them who have proved their citizenship;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action against those persons who have not yet proved their Citizenship; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (e). While preparing photo identify cards, no notice to any person to prove his citizenship, is required to be issued and photo identity cards are to be issued to all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls. Notices to certain persons were, however, issued to prove their citizenship while preparing electoral rolls and names of certain persons who could not prove their citizenship were also deleted. The Supreme Court has since quashed the proceedings of deletion of names and has laid certain guidelines in this regard.

[English]

Family Credit Plan

7098. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Family Credit Plan under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(b) the total loan/concessions granted under the said plan to each State during the last three years; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries, State-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). The Family Credit Plan under IRDP is a device to ensure higher investment and consequently higher incremental income through provision of assistance to more than one member of beneficiary family. A pilot scheme was launched in 40 identified districts of the country during 1991-92. After evaluation/review the performance of the scheme by NABARD and this Ministry, it was observed that the Pilot scheme has achieved its objectives in respect of higher investments and incremental incomes. In view of the success of the scheme, it has recently been extended to 216 districts of the country in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD, where NABARD's District Development Managers are in position. The actual implementation of the Family Credit Plan in the States started from 1994-95. No extra concessions are given to the State Governments under this scheme. Family Credit Plan is basically a better methodology of implementing IRDP.

Family Pension

7099. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to constitute a family pension fund;

(b) if so, the status of the proposal;

(c) the annual financial burden being borne by the Union Government for providing pension to retired Government employees;

(d) whether the expenditure on pension is being made from the Consolidated Fund of India; and

(e) the objection of the Union Government if any in constituting pension fund by changing the above system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expenditure on pension during the year 1993-94 was Rs. 5259 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The proposal for constitution of a pension fund was considered in the past and the scheme did not appear to be advantageous on technical and administrative grounds.

Pension to Government Employees

7100. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether provisions for providing pensionary and other benefits to the retired Government employees are different in different States;

(b) whether Union Government propose to consider the suggestion for providing equal benefits to the retired employees in all the States;

(c) whether in view of the constant price rise, the Union Government propose to make any such formula as a result of which the pension will increase automatically;

(d) whether the Union Government have considered the proposal to the effect that the amount of family pension to be provided after the death of the retired Government employees remains the same as it was prior to the death of the retired employee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Central Government as well as the State Governments derive their independent authority from the Constitution of India framing rules and regulations governing terms and conditions of service, including grant of pay and pensionary benefits in case of their employees. Pension structure is based on the pay structure and there can never be totally uniform pay structure for the employees of the Central Government and the State Governments. Further, as per Entry 42 of the State List of the VIIth Schedule of Constitution of India, State pensions are concern of respective State Governments.

(c) According to the formula recommended by the IVth Central Pay Commission the Central Government pensioners are compensated for the rise in the cost of living by the grant of dearness relief at six-monthly intervals.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to equate the amount of family pension to be provided after the death of the retired Government employees with the pension before death.

(e) Does not arise.

Disaster Management

7101. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Voluntary Health Association of India has demanded a comprehensive policy on Disaster Management;

(b) the other demands put up by the Organisation in this connection; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI), in a paper presented in the Workshop organised by Tata Institute of Social Science have suggested formulation of a comprehensive policy on management of disasters both natural and man-made.

(b) The other suggestions made by VHAI generally include involvement of people of all walks of life in formulating the policy; appropriate legislative support; giving due importance to disaster preparedness; including in the curriculae the subject of disaster management for the professionals; effective early warning system; community awareness and participation; constitution of Inter-sectoral Action Force for meeting crisis situation.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal Ministry for Management of natural disasters only. The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural disasters rests with the State Government concerned. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in meeting the situation effectively by extending physical and financial assistance and technical guidance. A national Contingency Action Plan for meeting the situation in the wake of all types of natural disasters has been formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture. It facilitates the launching of relief operation without delay. The Plan identifies the initiatives to be taken by various Central Ministries and at a various stages in the States.

There are a number of ongoing plan schemes which have the component of disaster reduction/mitigation. During the 8th Five Year Plan, a Central Sector Scheme of Natural Disaster Management Programmes is being implemented for preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters. Its activities include, training/awareness programmes for functionaries of Government and non-Government Organisation, Consultancy Research Activities, Community Education and Participation. The suggestions of VHAI are generally being taken care of in the field of natural disaster management including preparedness and mitigation.

I.R.D.P.

7102. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the loan/concessions granted to the tribals of Orissa and other States under Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) whether the districts of Orissa do come under the preview of this programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) During 1994-95 the total amount of subsidy granted to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries under IRDP in all States was Rs. 11151.90 lakhs (Provisional). This was in addition to bank finance worth Rs. 12265.85 lakhs (Provisional). For Orissa the figures were Rs. 1816.50 lakhs (Provisional) and Rs. 1740.65 lakhs (Provisional) respectively.

(b) and (c). IRD Programme is being implemented in all the Districts of the country and as per the existing programme guidelines, 50% subsidy is granted to the beneficiaries belonging to the Schedule Tribes subject to a maximum of Rs. 6000/-

(d) Does not arise.

Pension Cases of Government Employees

7103. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether pension claims of several Central Government employees have not been settled for more than 20 years after their retirement;

(b) if so, the number of such claims pending over five years;

(c) the reasons for such a long delay in settling the pension claims; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d). The system of sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. The concerned Ministries and Departments from where a Government servant retires are responsible for ensuring such payments without delay. The statistics regarding non-sanction and non-payment of pension are, therefore, not maintained on a centralised basis. The existing instructions clearly stipulate that Heads of Departments/Offices must ensure compliance of Government Orders for authorising pension, provisional

or final, by the date of retirement. Any complaints regarding delays on non payment of pensions required in the Department are processed and followed up with the respective departments.

Link with Militants

7104. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any dossiers of Government employees in J and K who have associated with outlawed militant organisations during their service period;

(b) if so, the number of such employees, their cadre-wise break-up; and

(c) the action taken against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). The Government of India has regularly emphasized upon the State Government the need to keep a close watch on, and monitor the activities and performance of officials to ensure accountability in all sections of the local administration. This is a continuing process and recently action was taken to dismiss 22 employees whose credentials and activities were found to be suspect. Vigilance on this score will continue to be maintained.

**STATEMENT CONNECTING REPLY TO U.C.Q.
NO. 3419 DATED 26.4.95 ARE PRIMARY
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : I invite attention to the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3419 given on 26.04.95 regarding Primary Health and Family Welfare Centres. In reply to Part (c) of the Question it has *inter alia* been stated inadvertently that the allocation for the Rural Family Welfare Centres for the year 1993-94 for Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 25.55 lakh.

The correct position under the column of Uttar Pradesh may please be read as :

"Rural Family Welfare Centres (1993-94) Rs. 2,555.00 lakh"

As soon as the error came to notice, immediate steps were taken to correct the reply.

Inconvenience caused in regretted.

12.03 Hrs.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, I have already given notice. I am not grudging about the new Bill. I am raising the matter about the old Bill. Clause 5 of the old Bill says that all old and pending cases...*(Interruptions)* I am not raising an issue about the new Bill. I am only speaking about the old Bill. It is about Clause 5 of the old Act...*(Interruptions)* My point is this. We are grateful that the Prime Minister has said that TADA will not continue. At the same time, Clause 5 says that old cases will continue through TADA. You will appreciate that even the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have said that it has been grossly misused throughout the country and seven thousand people have already been released after the Supreme Court verdict...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER : You are anticipating the Bill. You can discuss it when the Bill comes before the House.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am speaking about the old Bill, I am not speaking about the new Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: All those things can be covered when the new Bill comes before the House.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We do not care about the new Bill. I do not know anything about the new Bill. I am not raising the matter about the new Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: When you are going to get an opportunity to discuss it threadbare, it is not necessary to anticipate and to get the attention to only one point, which you are raising.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : No,Sir, why I am saying this is...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER : I will allow you to speak at length when the Bill comes, but not like this. You know, I know and the House Knows that the Bill is going to come, If it is not going to come, I will definitely allow you to speak.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I am only speaking about the old Bill. The Government should eliminate the anti-nationals...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER : It is not necessary.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : But it should not eliminate the innocent people. More than five thousand people are under judicial custody and thirty thousand people are ...*(Interruptions)* And the power has been given to the State Governments and the local police. The Government should make a policy statement ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the Prime Minister is here. May I request him through you...*(Interruptions)* I want to know

what will be the fate of the innocent people. I want justice for the innocent people. I am not speaking for the anti-nationals ...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: Well, it is very difficult to appreciate a matter of this kind, when you have a particular opportunity to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No,you cannot do it. You shall wait for one day and if it does not come to this House, I will allow you. If it is likely to come here, you should not anticipate it. I am not going to allow you to discuss it in this fashion, before the Bill comes to this House.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: You can discuss it. You can discuss those points. I will give you full opportunity to discuss. We are not going to restrict the time. But if you are anticipating something and raising it before the time comes, it is not proper.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: No. It is not proper.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, there is no problem about the pending Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE(Dumdum): Sir, that Act has expired. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: Please sit down. We know that you are all interested in discussing this issue. I think, in response to what has been said in the House, something is being done outside the House. If that Bill is coming before this House, you will have the opportunity to discuss it in whatever manner you like. I will allow you: and there will be no restriction on time. But before that Bill comes, if any Member is trying to get something, this is not really good.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, this is not related to the new Bill, but this is related to the old Act ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the new Bill is not being referred to. We are referring to the old Act which has lapsed...*(Interruptions)**

MR.SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: I will allow all of you to speak. If the Bill does not come before this House, I shall see that you get a special opportunity to discuss this. I have not allowed the Opposition Members to raise the issues like this and I will not allow the ruling Party Members also to raise it like this.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, we have got the democratic right to raise the issue ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not Recorded.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katiyar): Sir, I want to make a submission....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you. When the Bill comes, you will get a special time to speak about it. I remember that you want to speak on this. Shri Nirmal Chatterjee will get the time, Shri Saifuddin Choudhury will get the time; Kumari Mamataji will get the time. But not before the time comes.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: These things are not going on record. So, there is no use discussing like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you at the time when we discuss that Bill; or if it does not come here, then afterwards, I will allow you. I am saying that I will allow you, But please do not anticipate it and do it now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss that later, but not like this. You cannot anticipate the Bill. If it does not come before this House, I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, nobody is anticipating. We are not anticipating. We are talking about the old TADA Act...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, it is our democratic right to know...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the Government wants to discuss it, I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If one of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministers thinks that something has happened, I have no objection to allow it now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, let me understand from the Government whether want a discussion.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, we do not want any discussion now...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then you should inform the Parliamentary Office not to instigate the Members to raise it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, we are not instigating any Member to raise it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Kumari Mamataji now to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, may I make a submission here?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to get everything discussed here in a proper manner. If you did not have any strategy and if you want to discuss it, I have no objection to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I want to make a submission that this particular Bill is under the consideration of the other House.

As soon as the other House disposes of the Bill, we are intending to bring it to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly I was trying to say.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: That is why, I was telling other Members that we will allow a discussion on the Bill when it comes Before this House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Mamataji to raise it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have a strategy and if one of you is going and telling the Members something, I do not want to put myself in a wrong box.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We do not want any discussion until the Bill comes here...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing her to have her say.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Sir, there is a serious objection to it. The matter is *sub judice* and it would be for the court to decide as to what should be the effect of the appeal. This House cannot decide effect of the appeal as the court is seized of the cases including the Bombay blast case. So, they will decide it. I would request you not to allow interference in matters which are *sub judice* and influence the views of the court. Our rule clearly says that we cannot interfere in court's verdict...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat, please. Now, it appears that there is a confusion on this matter. That is exactly why matters are not raised without giving any notice.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are going and sitting in front of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and all those things. It is certainly not possible for us to appreciate all these kinds of things.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, you do not appreciate Mahatma Gandhi statue also!

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. That is exactly why, if matters of importance are there, you should allow the Presiding Officer as well as the Government to consider all aspects relating to them. I do not know whether there is an appeal pending or not. I do not know whether that kind of a thing can be treated *sub judice* or not and at what stage it is there. Simply by filing an appeal, it does not become *sub judice* also. There is a stage when it becomes *sub judice*. I should have the facts before me to decide it. But it appears that majority of the Members in the House are wanting to discuss; I shall have no objection to allow Mamataji to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I request the Member not to raise this matter now. I request her to wait for a day and not to raise it.

MR.SPEAKER: This is exactly what I explained to her in the chamber and in the House also. If that matter comes here, I will allow her to speak.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I am requesting her not to raise this matter. When the matter comes here, we can have a proper discussion on it here....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I have a great regard for the Chair....(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, I would like to know whether the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has got the power to interfere in the rights of individual Members while speaking in the House...(Interruptions)... He can whip outside the House and not inside the House...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR.SPEAKER: At this time, there is no point of order because everything is out of order.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, there is some confusion. I want to clarify one point.(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Sir, this House cannot discuss matters which are *sub judice*... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : But I want to clarify only one point.

Sir, I have a great regard for you ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : They are sustaining only on TADA, only on repressive measures...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I want to clarify only one thing. It is my democratic right, and they are...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Mr.Speaker, Sir your order is being violated.

MR.SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. We can appreciate the Members wanting to raise this issue. Their spirit can be really appreciated and they do have some feelings in their heart. That is why they are wanting to raise it. But let us do it in such a fashion that the cause which is dear to you is also served. And if there is an opportunity, proper opportunity can be given. The Members will do well in cooperating with the House and other Members' feeling also and getting their views expressed in a proper manner. Please appreciate it. If there is a confusion, nobody is in a position to take a decision. Everybody is confused. I can assure you that you will have a sufficient opportunity to discuss this matter. If the Bill comes, I will give you the time. If it does not come, I will give you the time. But if you are not wanting to wait even for one day, well, I cannot appreciate that thing. Please wait. Let us see what happens in the other House, and we will take it up.

Mamataji, you should go by my advice. I think I am in a position to give you advice as some elderly person and you please appreciate, you will have the opportunity to express your views. Do not press for it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, will you allow me for a minute? Not for this issue.

MR.SPEAKER : Not now. I will allow you later, tomorrow.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: But Sir, you have said that I have set on a *dharna*. This is not correct.

MR.SPEAKER: I still hold that you should not have done that. Now, you sit down please. I appreciate your spirit but you should not have done that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, everybody has a right.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the point is before the House. There is a problem. The problem is that the TADA is not there and there is no new Act. There is an interregnum and in this interregnum what is going to happen, that is the kind of question...(Interruptions)... You have advised her as an elderly person. We are also participating as elderly persons...(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: I will allow you also. But let the other issues also come up. That is not the only thing.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Okay, Sir, I certainly agree with that.

MR.SPEAKER: At a proper time, you shall have the opportunity. I am not going to restrict anybody.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Because a void is there, I want to draw your attention to that only. There is no Act called TADA and there is no new Act. There is a void.

Therefore, there is a point in discussing this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point is very valid. But we will take it up at a proper time. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : This is to serve the terrorists.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat. I cannot talk to all people together.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You have a very valid point and I will allow you to raise this point. But let us wait for some time. Heavens are not going to fall if there is a vacuum, what is the meaning of that vacuum can be interpreted by the judges and by other experts also. So at a proper time, we will discuss that also.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our* has said first time that a proxy war has been going, on between India and Pakistan. It is very worrisome. Pakistan is abetting terrorism and also inducting foreign mercenaries into India. They attack on our soldiers while crossing the border.

Sir, after committing heinous crime at Chrar-e-Sherief, Pakistan is misleading the people of Kashmir. Pakistan is continuously inciting the Kashmiris for self-determination and boycotting the elections. The Intelligence Agency of Pakistan, i.e. ISI has spread its net in Kashmir and North Eastern Sector. It has set up camps in Silhat and Chatgaon in Bangladesh and has constructed bunkers in mosques. The ISI people train Pakistani extremists there and send them to India to encourage terrorist activities. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge that on the one hand, the Government has resolved to hold elections there and the preparation for election are going about on the other hand, Pakistan has waged a proxy war there. First time our...* has said this. I would like to urge upon the Government, through you that it should issue a white paper to tell the correct position to people of the country, to expose Pakistan of its nefarious designs of abetting terrorism, to present a true picture before the world and apprise the world and the people of our country about the evil deeds of Pakistan.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker Sir, the name of ...* should not be dragged into any sort of controversies. Raising such matters is against the conventions of Parliament....(Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I agree with Shri Rupchand Pal. Prof. Rawat's remarks must not form part of the record. I object to it. It should not go unchallenged.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see what he has said. Let me see the record. Because, when everybody speaks at the same time, I am not in a position to hear.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is a very serious matter. Any observations regarding... * should not be made here. It is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the record.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to submit some points before the House regarding Haj Pilgrimage. This year, there was tremendous response to this Pilgrimage. About 50,000 Indian pilgrims participated in Haj. Out of them 30,000 pilgrims went through Haj Committee.. 15,000 went there privately and 5,000 came from other countries. This time, there were quite a good number of Haj Pilgrims from India. The main thing was that whosoever applied for Haj Pilgrimage, he was granted permission for that. I would like to appreciate the Government for that though, I am in the opposition and would like to bring it on record that this year every aspirant got an opportunity to go to Haj after 20-25 years. It has set a good trend.

The second thing I would like to say is that in our opinion the subsidy on transport for Haj being given upto now has been reduced considerably because this year almost all the Haj is travelled by Air and as the arrangements for this were made by the Government, Air-India got Rs.5000 as subsidy for every Haj pilgrim which was much less in comparison to the subsidy granted in the past.

Myself as well as many of my friends are of the opinion that this subsidy should not be there. This should gradually be reduced and should be withdrawn at last because the total expenditure on Haj pilgrimage comes to Rs. 60,000 per head and subsidy of Rs.5,000 is not a big amount. Therefore, even if this subsidy is withdrawn, it will be of no value. But it is appreciable that a good practice has been established this year that every aspirant has been given an opportunity to go to Haj pilgrimage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Medical Mission deputed from our country earned a good appreciation there. Not only Indian Hajis but all Haj is from other countries of this region, be they from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afganistan or Sri Lanka got benefited from our Medical Mission. It was because we had good medicines and

Expunged as ordered by the chair.

these were easily available. This was not the case with other countries. This has created a good image of our country.

As far as the administrative matter is concerned there was good coordination between consulate General and Haj Committee and the Government had sent an administrative team from here to strengthen the hands of the Consulate General. This was the biggest team ever sent. I would not like to comment much on that because administrative team can always be better and we should try to make it more stronger.

Basically, I would like to say one thing more that earlier there were a lot of complaints about the arrangements of lodging for the Hajis. This year also there were some complaints but I feel that the arrangements were more reasonable and cheaper. But, still there is need for some improvement.

I would like to congratulate the Government and submit that a Haji gets 1500 or 1800 dollars as foreign exchange whereas an ordinary passenger gets much more than that. Since as we do not have crisis of foreign exchange, every Haji, every aspirant should get more foreign exchange to enable him to go to Haj.

The arrangements made for air travel this year should continue in the coming years also and the subsidy should be reduced. Subsidy should be given to those persons only who are economically backward. In this way, the arrangements for Haj pilgrimage needs further betterment.

With these words, I again would like to urge to the Government that it should start considering about arrangements for next year's Haj pilgrimage so that may be made better than this year and our country may earn a good name.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir this is for the first time in the history of this country since independence, that all those who had applied for Haj have been permitted to go. Now everybody is happy that once he would apply for going to Haj, he would be allowed to go for it.

Sir, while appreciating what Shri Shahabuddin has said about the consulate services provided for the Haj pilgrims - the cooperation extended to the Hajis, the arrangement made by the Government, and also about the medical mission - I would like to make one point here. In our country, the Central Haj Committee takes the building for Hajis for compulsory accommodation only one or two months before the commencement of Haj - that is in the months, which by our Islam calendar are known as Sha-aban and Ramzan. But all other countries, whether it is Turkey, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan or Bangladesh, initiate the process of occupying the houses near the *Haram Sharief*, the grand mosque right

from now. Our Hajis have to stay in the houses which are eight hundred meters or one thousand meters away from the grand mosque. Everyday they have to walk up to that grand mosque.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not decide this in the Haj Committee ?

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I urge upon the Government to provide the necessary funds to the Haj Committee in advance so that they could go there and take the building and on rent and on receipt of money the Hajis could, as usual reimburse the amount. In that case the arrangements for the Haj would be much better compared to the other countries. Indonesia has sent 2 crore pilgrims this year, we sent 50,000. Therefore, the Government should apply their mind now so as to avoid all these difficulties being faced by the Indian Hajis.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the unemployment among youth of the country is increasing very year and this has caused a great concern. The Central Government, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings and many other organisations have imposed a ban on new recruitments due to which a great discontentment is prevailing among the educated unemployed youth. At present there are about four crore educated unemployed who have no means of livelihood. I don't mean to say that everybody should be given employment. Since it is not possible but every Government is bound by a moral duty that it should formulate schemes and implement those for providing means of livelihood to its citizens. If there are some other ways and means to solve this problem then these should also be found out.

Apart from the educated unemployed there are about 6 to 7 crore uneducated unemployed also who are very much depressed and there is discontentment among them. Their organisations have been continuously demanding that something should be done to provide them jobs so that they may also be able to earn their livelihood. I would like to urge the Government that it should find out a solution to this problem on priority basis. A national commission should be set up for this purpose which may ponder over the new ways, new schemes and programmes for solving the problem of unemployment and suggest new measures.

12.31 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Their commission should be directed to give concrete suggestions regarding providing employment to all within a stipulated time period. Further, I do not consider the present schemes of the Government, meant for providing job opportunities adequate. The Government says that it has introduced Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, Nehru Rojgar Yojna but all these schemes provide

jobs for 30 days to 3 months only. There was a time when there were landless Labourers who were Jobless...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain order in the House.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the Government has introduced schemes for the unemployed and the hon. Finance Minister mentioned yesterday that they are formulating a scheme to provide jobs to the 30 lakh youth of the country which can also provide jobs to 60 lakh youth, but all those schemes are temporary schemes. These are for landless labourers and they will be benefited only when they are without any job. These are only for that specific period. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government should constitute a National Commission on unemployment, which may find out ways and means for providing employment to the unemployed youth of the country and suggest the Government as to how it is possible to provide job opportunities and means of livelihood in a stipulated period.

I also urge to the Government that in all developed countries of the world like America, England, France and Italy as well as, Scandanavian countries where the per capita income is very high, If any member of a family in that country is jobless, he is given unemployment allowance. This august House is well aware, of the fact that when Mr. Reagon was the President of America and his daughter was jobless for some days, that too during his tenure, she was given unemployment allowance by the Government. This means that daughter of the President of a country like America too has got the fundamental right to get unemployment allowance. In view of that it has become more all the necessary in our country because ours is a poor and backward country and per capita income is very low here. It is about 350 dollars and this is the reason that the unemployment is much more in our families. Therefore, I demand from the Government and the whole House should consider over it that, we should provide unemployment allowance to every unemployed youth till he or she gets a job. This House and the Government should consider this point.

For that the Government will have to provide means and my main demand is that every unemployed youth should be provided Rs.500 every month as unemployment allowance till he or she does get a job. I hope that this House will take it seriously so that feeling of distress among the youth may be removed. The people should also co-operate in that .(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the points raised by Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important aspect. In my

constituency, Gazipur there is a village Amavara under Dikdar Nagar Poilce Station where the feudalistic elements burnt a whole cluster of 36 harijan families and raged their houses to the ground. The only fault of the harijans was that Nayan Tara, a women of harijan community, took courage to contest election of B.D.C against a woman of feudalistic elements. Taking this as a challenge to their ego, the feudalistic elements burnt the whole cluster on 5th May, 1995. Not only their houses but even the animals were also burnt. The fire-Brigade was not allowed to reach there and today their condition is so pitiable that they do not have even clothes to wear.

With a heavy heart I am compelled to say that not even a single accused has been arrested even after lodging a report by the harijans. Sir, through you, I demand that the Government should pay immediate attention to it and get the accused arrested. The Government should provide financial assistance to those living there under open sky.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. P.G. Narayanan has withdrawn his subject. Now, I shall go to Mr. Ram Prasad Singh.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :(Bikramganj): MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here. I would like him to take a notice of this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Government has noticed it. They will have to consult the Ministry concerned.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these harijans as well as people belonging to Scheduled Castes cannot even become a candidate. I would like that the hon. Minister should say something on it. The harijan basti has been completely gutted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please excuse me, you cannot expect a reply on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjnarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you...*

* Not Recorded

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not go on record. You are denying a chance to others. This is not the way to maintain the discipline in the House. Mr. Ram Prasad Singh, please come to the front row.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' (East Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Because you have got big voice you are denying an opportunity to others. There are others who have got a feeble voice. You are denying the opportunity to them. This is uncalled for. No, the Government will not reply to this.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister is sitting here. He should give some reply.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shastri Ji, Kindly get back to your seat. Please oblige.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards the State of Bihar. Rohtas district of Bihar is agriculturally dominant area and it provides rice not only to Bihar but to other states also. It is very sad that the Government of India is setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendras everywhere in the country. Upto now, these centres have been set up in 261 districts but this district of Bihar, which is an agriculturally dominant district and where the Son Canal System provide irrigation facilities, has been neglected...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, you are not looking at this side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My dear friend you know that the list of names is before me. I have been repeatedly calling the names from the list. I do not look at this side or that side. Please do not waste the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I demand from the Government of India that a Krishi Vigyan Kendra may be set up in this village after Akohi block in Rohtas district. Alongwith that a research centre should also be opened there so that agriculture potential may be explored there and people may get

employment. A research should be done for developing good quality seeds which may help raise agricultural production to feed the rising population.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a constant demand by the people of my Constituency for the establishment of an Agricultural College in Karimganj district of Assam. I have also approached the Central and State Governments of Assam on several occasions in tis regard but till date they have kept silence.

Sir, my Constituency, Karimganj (SC) comprises of Karimganj and Hailakandi Districts and both are rich agricultural areas, and as such agricultural education and research should be there, and hence need for such an institution.

Sir, I request the Government of India to look into the matter and to instruct the appropriate authority to set up one Agricultural College in my Constituency, Karimganj, Assam at an early date.

[Translation]

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Etawa districts are bordering districts of Kanpur Dehat in Uttar Pradesh. In these districts which are adjacent to Bunde/khand, ten big gangs commit crimes like kidnapping, dacoity and murders, particularly in Fatehpur and Kanpur Dehat. In the absence of any link road these gangs easily run away after committing crimes. The police also fails to reach there even hours after the crime in the absence of this link road. The Agriculture Department of the Government of India has formulated a scheme some years ago with an objective to provide some relief to the people of that area from dacoity by constructing a link road and carrying out electrification work so that the criminals may be driven out of the dense forests and people may lead a peaceful life.

Therefore, I would again demand from the Government of India that it should immediately implement the proposed scheme formed by the Department of Agriculture.

[English]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please give me a minute...(Interruptions)

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

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a question of public importance and invite the attention of the House...(Interruptions) The Chhitauni Bagan railway bridge has its own history. The then Prime Minister late

* Not Recorded

Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid its foundation stone but no further work was undertaken. After that the then Railway Minister Shri George Fernandes laid its foundation stone and a decision was taken at that time to formulate a scheme of Rs. 165 crore for that purpose. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Union Railway Ministry and Water Resources Ministry were made party to it and the construction work of that bridge started. When more than 60 percent work had been completed, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the Department of Water Resources did not pay their share of money. Dharna and demonstrations were also held on this issue...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would urge upon the Railway Ministry that the incomplete work of the bridge may be started by giving special grants and directions may be given for its completion.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the speed-breakers are meant to minimize the accidents. But no standard is adopted for constructing speed breakers. Therefore, I demand that speed breakers all over India should be standardized. Some time these are very high and sometime, rumbling type. At many places, it has become a social work to make speed breaker. Anyone who likes, makes a speed breaker on the road ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no standard in it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't know whether you have ever travelled by auto-rickshaw or not but I travel by autorickshaw. One can fall down from an auto-rickshaw anytime. I also drive scooter, nobody knows when the pillion rider may fall down. These speed breakers have become back-breakers. No signboard is fixed there. I demand that everywhere in the country where roads are to be constructed, speed breakers should be standardized there and wherever the speed breakers are made a coloured sign board should be fixed there.

One more point is that according to the rules, no speed breaker could be constructed on the highway but even then it is constructed. What is the policy of Government in this regard and what does it propose to do?...*(Interruptions)* Indian Institute of standard had been set up for this purpose. This matter should be referred to it. Nobody should be allowed to construct speed breaker as one likes. I would like that the Government should give a statement on this important matter..

[English]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Sir, I want to speak about an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since the matter which you are going to raise is not listed, I will give you one minute in the end.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to bring an important matter to the notice of the Government...*(Interruptions)* Today, in the morning, we were talking about child

survival. I am pained to bring it to your notice that there are about 5 crore child labourers in our country. Their problems are being ignored. Mange Lal, who is twelve years old, works in a slate and pencil manufacturing factory in Madhya Pradesh. He is suffering from a disease named silicosis and his father also a victim of this disease. It is claimed that the practice of child labour has been eradicated in Madhya Pradesh. But the attitude of the Government is so negligent that if I go on telling the story about child labour, it will be heart rending. Through you, I want to tell the Government that about these children the Gurupadswamy Committee which was set up in 1979 had said in its report that :

[English]

"Labour becomes an absolute evil in the case of a child when he is required to work beyond his physical capacity; when hours of employment interferes with his education, recreation and rest; when his wages do not commensurate with the quantum of work done; and when occupation he is engaged in endangers his health safety when he is exploited, would have to be taken note of. "

[Translation]

Gurupadswamy Committee submitted its report in 1979 but Government took no action on that. It has been provided in the directive principle and fundamental rights that no children below the age of 14 years should be employed. Though, the Government says that they are going to spend Rs. 800 crore but the ground reality is that children continue to die. Children are deprived of their childhood and are given severe punishment. I want to mention that the Committee on Child Labour has pointed out that Government does not have the intention to end the Child Labour. I am saying this because it is an important matter. I would like that Government should take it seriously and a commission should be constituted for the programme chalked out by the Government so that the practice of child labour could come to an end forever...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. P.R. Gangwar, your subject, shortage of diesel, has already been raised and the Government has answered it on the floor of the House. Therefore, your subject will not be taken up now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very important. The farmers of our area are very perturbed. The police is looting them. Petrol Pump owners are looting them...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, It has already been raised.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not going on record. Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria, please.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. P.R.Gangwar, your name is not called, you are not given an opportunity to speak. You please take your seat. This is a subject matter of the State. So this cannot be taken up here.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Gangwar, your behaviour is unwanted and uncalled for.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please take your seat, Dr. Gangwar, please stop it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. Mr. Gangwar, your subject was already taken up on the floor of this House. It was discussed at length and the hon. Minister has already answered it. Though I have brought it to your notice but you did not care to take a note of it. I am very sorry to say that your behaviour is uncalled for on the floor of this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Maintain discipline, Please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is very bad.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please sit down.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance. This is the highest institution of the country. The problem of drinking water has become more serious than the much talked about TADA all over the country. There are certain states where this problem has become critical and the water level has gone 10 to 15 feet down. The Government of India is not talking it seriously today. In the rural areas human being and animals are equally affected by this problem and water is not available for drinking. Women in rural areas are wandering here and there for water but they are not able to fetch even a single drop. Chambal Dal Project which is in village Pinhar, District Agra is lying pending with the Government of India for approval. It should take it seriously and complete it at the earliest so that the drinking water problem may be solved.

* Not Recorded

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to maintain discipline in the House. If this were to be the attitude, then it would be very difficult to maintain discipline in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Khateria, I request you to read the rules, which say that the matter should be of recent and public importance. The matter that you have raised is an ordinary matter pertaining to the State. But you are raising this matter. I request you to read the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Khateria, you have to discipline yourself. This is the basic principle one has to learn.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an important matter in the House. The Pakistan Marine Security intrude into Indian Marine Zone daily. When the fishermen of Mauvran in Gujarat went to catch fish in their boats they were caught by Pakistani Marine Security and were badly beaten. Their fingers were cut. They did not hesitate to indulge in such heinous act but our Government did nothing. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that the fishermen who were beaten and whose fingers were cut may be given some compensation. These instructions in the Indian marine Zone should be punished. Our marine boarders should not be violated and there should be strict vigilance. Government should give a statement about the action being taken by it in this regard.

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hethras) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a member of School of Planning and Architecture for the last four years. Its two meetings were held about two years back after February, 1993 no meeting has been held. I wanted to raise the matters regarding School of Planning and Architecture in its general council but could not do so because no meeting was held after February, 1993. Therefore, I am raising it here. No meeting of General Council, Executive Council and Academic Council is being held regularly. The School of Planning and Architecture is suffering due to this. I want to draw the attention of the House towards irregularities and mismanagement there. I am receiving complaints regarding misbehaviour with the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this regard, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Human Resource and Development that he should order an inquiry regarding irregularities and misbehaviour with the SC and ST students with the help of Director of School of Planning and Architecture.

...(Interruptions)

* Not Recorded

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawat, please cut short your speech. How long do you want to drag on this matter? You have got a problem and you have got a solution. That is enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many years have passed but Land Ceiling Act has not been completely implemented in all the states of the country upto now. The Government's intention was that the excess land will be distributed particularly among the Harijans and poor but this intention remained on paper only. If you go by the figures you will find that there are very few states where the poor have got land.

13.00 hrs.

If at all they have been given land, they have not been given possession of that land. I demand from the Government of India that it should call a meeting of Chief Ministers of all the States and make a review through this meeting as to whether this Act has been implemented properly or not. As far as my information goes, the poor have not got any land under Land Ceiling Act. Though it, has been implemented upto some extent in the villages but in cities many people are still holding excess land and no law has been made for the distribution of that land upto now. I demand from the Government of India that in cities also, this act should be implemented.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The unscheduled hour has come to an end. Please excuse me. If there was cooperation, four or five more hon. Members could have participated. Some of the hon. Members who had got a very feeble voice, could not be given an opportunity, because of the frequent interference. We shall have to maintain the dignity and decorum on the floor of the House. The moment the Chair asks you to stop, you should stop it. What is the use of ringing a bell while you continue to talk? When your name is not called, you continue to talk. This is a House. It has got a tradition of its own. We shall have to maintain these things. Unnecessarily we should not lose patience.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, my name was not called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi, kindly excuse me. When your name was called, you were kind enough to absent yourself.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Chair cannot help you for that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kumari Mamataji, yours is a very serious allegation.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have no allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think in the unscheduled hour, it is not fair to take that subject. I kindly beg your excuse.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again in 2.00 PM.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five
minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up Papers to be laid on the table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Companies (Central Governments General Rules and Forms Amendment) Rules, 1955 and Notifications under Companies Act, 1956.

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) : Sir, on behalf of Shri H.R. Bhardwaj I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1995 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 283(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1995 under sub section (3) 642 of the Companies Act, 1956
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956 :
 - (i) G.S.R. 281(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1995 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.507(E) dated the 24th June, 1985.

- (ii) G.S.R. 282(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1995 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 627 dated 15 May, 1978.
- (iii) G.S.R.284(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1995 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 288(E) dated the 31st May, 1991.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT 7680/95]

Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No. 4 of 1995) - (Commercial)

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) : Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government - (No. 4 of 1995)-(Commercial) - Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited - (Heep Hardwar, EPD Bangalore and Insulator Plant, Jagdispur), under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT 7681/95]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

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) : Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (1) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 513 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1994.
- (2) The Indian Forest Service (Pay Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 515 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1994.
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R.622 in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1994.
- (4) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R.623 in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1994.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT 7682/95]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Electronics Ltd., New Delhi for 1993-94 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT-7683/95]

Annual Report and Review of the working of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Banglore for 1993-94 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library see.No. LT-7684/95]

Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government-(No. 5 of 1995)-(Commercial)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table - a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and

Auditor General of India- Union Government-(No. 5 of 1995)-(Commercial)-National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library see.No. LT-7685/95]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack for 1992-93 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in the Library see. No. LT 7686/95]

- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (c) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library see. No. LT-7687/95]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat

Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1993-94.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT-7688/95]

- (5) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 614(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1994 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 60(E) dated the 7th February, 1995, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library see. No.LT 7689/95]

14.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-second Report

[English]

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

14.8½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

Twenty-sixth Report

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Annual Report(1993-94) of the Department of Science and Technology with reference to the Society related programmes of the Department, Science and Technology policy and Institutional

mechanisms relating thereto, Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Technology Development Fund and Seismicity.

14.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need to set up a Training Institution for School/College Principals**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : Sir, the Principal is the pivotal person in a school or college. He or she is the administrator, academic leader, friend, philosopher and guide of the Institution's community comprising teachers, students, non-teaching staff, parents and the society at large. He makes it or mars it. In fact, an educational institution is what its principal makes it. The U.S. National Commission for Principals (1990) has identified four broad areas of competence and skill which are crucial for the effective functioning of a Principal, that is, functional, programmatic, interpersonal and contextual.

To administer and conduct the affairs of his institution competently and to assume academic team leadership to achieve excellence, he is expected to discharge certain well-delineated responsibilities including establishing and implementing an implicit or explicit mission or goal of academic excellence and administering the activities that result in supporting curriculum, creating a climate for high quality research (in case of a college), encouraging and distributing funds purposefully, managing the functions of teachers and non-teaching staff, coordinating student affairs, managing public relations to secure and maintain the allegiance. The existing Indian scenario is very dismaying. With some rare exceptions our Principals hardly provide the much desired academic leadership. Urgent and adequate steps are required to be taken to improve the present dismal situation. Whether he or she is owner-Principal of a private school or a regular appointee, he must undergo a properly planned and programmed orientation course in academic leadership provided at a designated training institute prior to or immediately after his talking over as a Principal.

I urge upon the Government to set up such a training institution for the Principal as is necessary to enable them to function affectively in the interest of upgrading the quality of education in the country.

Need to provide adequate Financial Assistance to the State Government of Rajasthan for repair and Maintenance of Gang Canal to protect the interests of Farmers

[Translation]

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH (Bikaner) : A six monthly branch canal was drawn from Rajasthan Gang Canal.

The irrigation condition of the villages around this canal has become very pitiable because Gang Canal is very old canal. This canal is in dilapidated condition as a result of which water is not being released to it as per its full capacity. A diversion channel has been constructed to carry out repair work of this canal, but water has not been released to this diversion channel upto now.

I request the Central Government to provide necessary funds to the Government of Rajasthan for the repair of this Gang canal so that the condition of farmers may improve.

In both the Gang Canal and Rajasthan Canal (Indira Gandhi Canal) pucca water channels were constructed in the first phase and the construction cost of these pucca water channels is being recovered from the farmers, whereas in the second phase of Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan Government is constructing pucca channels from its own resources.

The Central Government is requested to waive off the loan of the farmers by providing at least 50 per cent amount of the construction cost of pucca channels to the Rajasthan Government.

(iii) **Need to restore trains between Mehsana and Ahmedabad**

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA (Paten) : Earlier train service was available between Mehsana and Ahmedabad in my Constituency but all of a sudden this service has been discontinued which is causing a lot difficulties to the people of that area. The mail also used to come by this train and now it is also not reaching in time. The Mehsana - Paten - Taranga Metre gauge line should also be converted into broad gauge.

(iv) **Need to declare the Results of Clinical Trial of an Ayurvedic Compound Developed in Kerala for curing AIDS**

[English]

SHRI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh) : Sir, an ayurvedic compound using 25 herbal ingredients by a herbalist in Kerala has been successfully tried on nearly 45 HIV positive patients. The compound has been claimed to be an effective medicine reversing for the symptoms of AIDS and curing the dreaded disease.

However, the allopathic community has yet to acknowledge the efforts of the herbalist. According to him, a protocol was signed with Indian Council for Medical Research, Delhi in June, 1993 and some trials were held with his medicine on AIDS patients. But the results of the disclosed. The Government is requested to throw light on the present status of his experiments and its futher implementation on AIDS patients.

It is also understood that this compound is being evaluated in USA in clinical trials. In view of this, I urge upon the Government to indicate the result of their experiments on priority basis.

(v) Need to provide Direct Rail Service between Delhi and Navada

[Translation]

SHRI PREM CHAND (Navada) : Due to non-availability of any direct train from Delhi to my Parliamentary Constituency Navada, people are a lot of difficulties. In 1988-89 Tinsukia Mail was introduced from New Delhi via Navada but later on that train was discontinued and no new train was introduced in its place.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to introduce a direct train for my parliamentary Constituency Navada from Delhi to Howrah which may run on the main line via Gaya-Navada so that the poor people have the facility for coming to Delhi directly.

(vi) Need to lay broad Gauge Railway line between Fatuha and Islampur, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : The Fatuha-Islampur rail line under Eastern Railway in Bihar was abandoned years back as a result of which the people of that area are facing a lot of difficulties.

This route is a very busy route and links hundreds of villages. In view of large number of passengers, the number of buses plying there are not sufficient.

The narrow gauge line was nationalised earlier but it was assured that the train service would continue. But later on this whole line was abandoned.

In view the importance of this area, the Central Government is requested to convert this line into a broad gauge line and restore the train services and provide facilities to the lakhs of rural people.

(vii) Need to have a Memorial in Delhi, in the Memory of Vir Surendra Sai, A legendary freedom fighter of Orissa

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, Vir Surendra Sai was a legendary freedom fighter. Because of his unparalleled heroic fight, Britishers could not capture Sambalpur till 1864, i.e., six years after the fire of the Sepoy Mutiny was extinguished everywhere else in India. Born in 1809, Surendra Sai had already suffered imprisonment in Hazaribag Jail for long seventeen years by the time Sepoy Muting, the 1st war of independence took place in 1857. Under his leadership rebellion continued in Sambalpur region till 1864 when he was caught unaware by the British Force due to the treachery played by some of his colleagues on account of allurements of the British Raj. He was detained at

Asirgarh Fort Jail in deep forest in complete isolation where he breathed his last in 1884. Thus, Surendra Sai spent about half of his life span running into long 37 years in British Jail because of his rebellious activities in his determined bid to keep his Motherland free from British domination. His period of imprisonment being such longer than that of Dr. Nelson Mandela is obviously the world record in this history of Freedom Movement.

But such a valiant freedom fighter who can rightly be called the fore-runner of our freedom movement remains unknown outside Orissa. I urge upon the Union Government to have suitable memorial here in the Central City to pay tributes to the memory of this indomitable legendary freedom fighter.

(viii) Need to rehabilitate oustees of Linganamakki and Sharavathi Dams in Karnataka

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA (Shimoga) : Sir, two major dams in Karnataka are providing water facilities to a large number of farmers for irrigation. These two dams are the famous Linganamakki and Sharavathi dams. A substantial area of land was submerged for constructing these dams, particularly land of Sagara and Hosanagara areas. The people of these areas come forward and offered the land for constructing these very useful dams. A vast area of Shimoga and neighbouring districts has been benefited by these two dams.

But unfortunately these people who offered their land have not been rehabilitated properly. They were given the forest land in that area. This land has not been transferred to them so far. In fact the forest land which was given to them is being taken from them. A wild animal sanctuary is coming up there and therefore those poor farmers, and others who offered their land will be shifted again. This step will put their life in jeopardy.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take up this matter immediately and to register the land which has been given to them in their names.

In addition to this, they and their families should be provided with other amenities like water, electricity, education, etc. I hope the hon. Minister will rescue these people who are in great distress.

14.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR AND WELFARE

Thirteenth Report and Fourteenth
Report and Minutes

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, let us take up item No. 10 : Reports and Minutes of Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare. Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore) : Sir, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

- (1) Thirteenth Report in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Mental Retardation and Cerebral Palsy Bill, 1991.
- (2) Fourteenth Report on 'The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1995'.

14.22 hrs.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT TRIBUNAL BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House shall take up the legislative business. Shri Kamal Nath.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for strict liability for damages arising out of any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for the establishment of a National Environment Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases arising from such accidents, with a view to give relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and the environment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration".

In doing so I submit that this Bill seeks to fulfil a long felt demand for none mechanism for effective and expeditious relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and environment, particularly to victims of accidents in hazardous industries or operations, including those occurring during transport of hazardous substances. The growth of hazardous industries and operations which produce many industrial and domestic goods needed by people is essential for our development and in recent times there has been a tremendous increase in the number of such industries. However, it has also increased the risk of accidents, not only to the workmen but also to others who may be in the vicinity of accident sites. Very often, the people affected by such accidents belong to the weaker strata of society with little capacity to secure compensation for their sufferings. Workers who are victims of such accidents in hazardous industries are protected by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and by the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948, but the members of the public in the surrounding area are not assured of any compensation except through long legal procedures.

I need hardly emphasise the social importance of this Bill for protection of the environment. We face serious environmental problems and the health and integrity of our natural resources are in danger. Environment pollutions caused by unplanned discharge of wastes and residues and improper handling of toxic chemicals or other hazardous substances has serious implications for the long term health and well-being of our population. The Bhopal gas tragedy has poignantly brought home the dangers to human safety, health and environment, which can arise from industrial accidents.

Hon. Members have been continuously expressing concern over the degradation of environment and emphasising the need for taking adequate safeguards for prevention and containment of such accidents as well as some effective and expeditious mechanism to dispense justice to the victims of the accidents. The need for effectively controlling environmental pollution has also been emphasised time and again in the House.

Government fully shares the concern for a better environment and has been examining how best to strengthen the legal framework and the regulatory agencies for this purpose. Efforts are also underway to promote safety at all stages, levels and operations, especially in hazardous industries, where accidents can endanger not only the workers within factory premises but also the surrounding inhabitants and environment. Besides it is also necessary to keep in view the more long-term ecological and environmental imperatives.

The principle of strict civil liability and setting up of a National Tribunal to deal with concerns relating to inherently dangerous activities had originally arisen in the judgement of the Supreme Court of India pertaining to the Oleum Gas leak from the Sriram Food Fertilizers Industries. The Court has observed that an enterprise which is engaged in such activities poses potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding area, and owes an absolute non-delegable duty to the community. The Supreme Court has also observed in Charan Lal Sahu Vs. Union of India- Bhopal Gas Leak Case that, under the existing civil law, damages are determined by the Civil Courts, after a long-drawn litigation which destroys the very purpose of awarding damages. In order to meet the situation, to avoid delay and to ensure immediate relief to the victims, it was suggested that the law made by Parliament should provide for the constitution of Tribunal regulated by special procedure, for determining compensation to victims of industrial disaster.

The United Nations conference on Environment and Development held at held in June, 1992 has also called upon State to develop National Laws regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damages .

The number of public interest litigation and court cases seeking compensation for damages to human

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

health and the environment, particularly contamination of sub-surface water, is increasing. There is also an increasing trend in the number of industrial disasters. It has now become necessary to codify, streamline and develop the principles of strict liability for damages arising out of handling of hazardous substance as defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

There has been a set of laws to regulate pollution and to penalise the polluter but there is no mechanism to compensate those who become the victims of environmental degradation brought about by the callous activities of establishments carelessly handling hazardous substance. The compensation under the Public Liability Insurance Act envisages only interim relief. Litigations under the Law of Tort are extremely time-consuming and evidence of liability and quantification of the compensation is very difficult to establish. As the present system of jurisprudence does not provide for compensation for environmental damage, it is proposed to develop the law of strict liability and to set up special legal institutions to redress this deficiency and also make adequate arrangements for interim relief.

I would like to highlight briefly the main aspects of the proposed Bill. The Bill seeks to establish a Tribunal with its benches in each State and Union Territory, or for a group of States/Union Territory in a phased manner. In the first phase, in addition to the principal bench at Delhi, benches are proposed to be in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Tribunal will consist of a chairperson, Judicial and Technical Members. Jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Tribunal may be exercised by its benches. A bench shall consist of a judicial member and a technical member.

The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice. The Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure and also would enjoy powers vested in a civil court while trying a suit respect of summoning and enforcement of attendance of any person, taking evidence on oath and affidavits, powers requiring the discovery and production of documents, including requisition of any public record or document.

Access to the Tribunals will be available to the aggrieved persons or entities and representative bodies in the field of environment by making an application. On receipt of such an application, the Tribunal may, if satisfied after inquiry, admit the application for adjudication. If the Tribunal is not so satisfied, it may summarily reject the applications after recording reasons.

The Tribunal will entertain claims for compensation for damage if it is presented within five years from the occurrence of the damage. No other Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any claim or action which can be entertained, tried or dealt with by the Tribunal.

No application fees shall be charged in respect of cases brought before the Tribunal from persons whose income is below the prescribed limits and from representative bodies ; others can be required to pay a fee not exceeding Rs.1000/- to be determined by rules.

Appeals from the Tribunal will lie with the Supreme Court.

Non-compliance of the Tribunal's directions or orders will be punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine which may extend upto Rs. 10 lakhs or both. The orders will, however, be passed after the accused is given an opportunity to show cause.

The proposed Tribunal Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by me in the Monsoon Session of Parliament in 1992 and during the Monsoon Session of Parliament in 1993, the Bill was referred to the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, and Environment and Forests. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, notices have been given to the Lok Sabha for two official amendments, one for replacing the words 'Chairman' and 'Vice-Chairman' wherever they occur in the Bill by the word 'Chairperson' and 'Vice-Chairperson' and the other for the addition of a new sub-clause;"(2) the Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, take up the case for claims for compensation *suo-motu* in the existing Clause-5 of the Bill. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has said and desired that why should the Tribunal only intervene when there is an application. So, the Parliamentary Standing Committee, in all its wisdom, desired that this clause be removed and the Tribunal should have powers to act *sou motu*. This has been introduced and I shall be moving this as a Government amendment.

The proposed Bill was also debated in the media for some time. Various legal bodies and voluntary organisations have made certain comments on the provisions of the Bill. The main comments relate, to (i) the limited scope of the Bill and (ii) the exclusion of radio-active substance and (iii) exclusion of workmen from the admit of the Bill. We have also received suggestions for incorporating additional provisions for right to information, merger of public liability in the proposed Bill and for shortening of time for making application for compensation.

Hon. Members of the House will appreciate that the scope of the proposed Tribunal was restricted to accidents occurring while handling hazardous substances because damage caused by the substances other than those which are notified as hazardous are not easily amenable to assignation of cause-effect relationships or computation of losses. Including the other substances may lead to a greater number of litigations. Before embarking upon such an unfamiliar area of liability and compensation, the Ministry of Environment and Forests would like to gain experience from the operation of the limited scope of the Tribunal Bill.

Radio-activity has not included in the proposed Bill because there is a separate legal mechanism under which the victims of radio-activity can claim compensation. Similar is the case with workmen who are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Though there is no separate provision for the right to information in the proposed Bill, the procedure to be adopted by the Tribunal shall have enough scope for transparency. The time-limit for application claiming compensation is not too short as perceived by various organisations because the manifestation of the symptoms of carcinogenesis have a long gestation period, sometime upto twenty years.

As regards the merger of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, with the National Environment Tribunal Bill, we are of the opinion that the experience of the working of the Public Liability Insurance Act should be awaited for some time, before taking a decision to merge it with the proposed Bill.

Sir, we consider this a very important social legislation and the first of its kind in the world for providing relief, and compensation to victims of accidents while handling hazardous substances. We believe that the very scheme of the Bill will create a safety consciousness among the industries and protect the interest of people living in the neighbourhood of factories, while saving and conserving the environment.

With these words, I move the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for strict liability for damages arising out of any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for the establishment of a National Environment Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases arising from such accident, with a view to giving relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and the environment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

I would like to say that the time allotted on the subject is two hours. Such of those hon. Members who have not sent their names, they may give their names through the Whips and the Whips also should indicate now many Members shall have to speak. It will be very difficult, if the list is too big, to regulate the timing in the end. So, kindly this in view. However, I would like to mention about the time allotted to different parties. The time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee where in the heads of all political parties represent. The time allotted is as follows:

Congress 54 minutes; BJP 25 minutes; CPI(M) 8 minutes; Janta Dal 5 minutes; CPI 3 minutes; Samta Party 3 minutes; AIDMK 2 minutes and so on. There are also other political parties who have to speak for one minute...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore) : I would like to say that the rehabilitation relief work has been delayed for a long time for the want of release of forest land. It has been kept pending for a long time. I have made a request many a time to the Ministry in this regard. I would like to know about this from the Hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Lodhaji, your political party has given three lists with different dates and different names. Therefore, kindly confirm which list has to be carried into effect including the speaker who initiates the debate. Previously we had a bitter experience in this regard. And Members have said that earlier Members take more time and subsequent Members are left with very less time.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : It is a very important legislation. If you want us to make only the points, it is very difficult...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee has allotted the time. The Business Advisory Committee is represented by the leaders of all political parties. They have fixed the time. It is up to us to confine ourselves within the time allotted.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992 has been introduced in the House and as whole, I support this Bill. There was a great need of this Bill. There was no comprehensive law available to check the number of accidents which occur due to highly hazardous and explosive substances in the industrial units in our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen that as a result thereof, people had to suffer and they had to make rounds of Tribunal for years together and still they have not been paid compensation. Lakhs of people died. Generations have passed but they could not get any compensation. In view of this, the present Bill is a welcome step.

Sir, this Bill is being welcomed as whole because of its provisions for social reforms and social justice, particularly regarding those accidents for which there are special provisions but I would like to say that the hon. Minister has withdrawn the main spirit of the Bill by which the whole nation could have got relief. He has included a provision by which the people will be deprived of the relief. Due to this black provision, the very objective of this Bill has been defeated. By including this provision, the Government has committed a suicide and attacked the very intention of giving social justice. The provision says that the Central Government can exempt any owner, corporation by its legal authority through the special provisions of this Bill. This offence may commit any heinous crime, be it any big tragedy like Bhopal gas tragedy, lakhs of people may die but the Central Government by issuing a notification will acquit the quality and no Tribunal will be appointed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is just like that after suffering much pain someone has given birth to a child but the child has born dead. By incorporating such provision you have throttled the rights of the poor. I would like to submit that this provision may be deleted. I would like to draw your attention to the section-4 of the Bill. Through this section, the Government has been given power that the Central Government may, by notification, exempt any owner from the operation of this Act. He will be free to do anything. Such owner will not be liable to pay any compensation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have made a rule of law. Our constitution makers had said that every-one will be equal before the law and everyone will be governed by the law. There will be no partiality with anyone under the law. Be it Central Government, State Government, any Corporation or Common Citizen, all will have the same rights as a common citizen, but by incorporating this provision in the Bill you are committing a murder of the rule of law. Earlier people used to say,

[English]

"King can commit no wrong."

[Translation]

but it is not so work free country, we have been given equal rights in the Constitution. You have mentioned in this Bill that the Central Government will be exempted from this. Not only the Central Government but any big Department of the Central Government or State Government which is engaged in hazardous work can be exempted, if Central Government issues a notification to that effect. If now any Corporation of Central Government like Indian Oil Corporation where oil tankers catch fire many a time and many people die due to that, property worth crores of rupees gets damaged will be exempted and the Central Government will issue a notification and will give exemption to Indian Oil Corporation. Any local Authority or any Corporation, under the ownership or control of the Central or State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, where there is maximum number of highlighted staff and the accident rate is also much higher and produce hazardous chemicals and other substances that are most dangerous can be exempted by this provision. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that this clause-4 may be deleted. Do not destruct the rule of law, strengthen it. "Construct, build do not destruct", lest you may not be blamed for destruction of rule of law. You abolished the Privy Purse but have taken a new lordship into your hands. You have become a monarch, Monarchy, in which it was said that 'king can commit no wrong'. Therefore, the clause-4 may be deleted completely, or you may say, that you will not give this power to anyone absolutely but will give discretionary powers. Then, people will come to you, those people who have some influence in

your cabinet, Ministry and influence those people who have powers to do so and seek exemption. This will not only be breach of the rule of law in this country but will also encourage corruption. I would like to submit to you that you must delete section-4 completely. Apart from this you have said that Rs.1000 will be charged as court fee. How is it so that you are asking to pay Rs.1000 to the person who has lost his father or who has lost her husband or son, the woman who has become widow due to accident caused by hazardous substance. The person who has not the money even for the cremation of his dear one, our hon. Minister is asking him to pay Rs.1000 as court fee. The Government should pay that fees when the claim for compensation is entertained. I appeal that some sympathy should to such persons it is a question of humanity. This is like adding insult to injury. Rather you should give a healing touch to that. You have looted millions and billions of rupees through a big scam. You want to add more burden on those people by asking this Rs.1000. I request you to withdraw this provision and make it free of charge.

Sir, this is in our Civil Procedure Code people that in forma Pauperis, i.e., who as poor are exempted from paying fees. This decision was made by the Britishers but our own rulers are more dangerous, more adversaries and reactionaries. They charge Rs.1000 even on the cloth put over the dead person and say that only after that, the application will be entertained. I have welcomed this legislation in its entirety. I am not opposing for the sake of opposition only. I am opposing it through constructive approach and I firmly believe that hon. Minister will appreciate this approach and withdraw this. There are many lacunae in it, which I would like to mention here. You have mentioned "Just Compensation" in section 6. What is this "Just"? The judge will give according to his discretion. Whatever will be this political or social philosophy, he will award compensation according to that. Somewhere it will be Rs.5 and Somewhere Rs.1 lakh. In this country, there is great inequality in the matter of Compensation. There are different laws at different places, such as Indian Airlines Act, according to which if an aeroplane crashes, the dependent will get Rs.5 lakh as compensation and that too has increased these days but according to Indian Railways Act, Rs.1 lakh is given as compensation. There is Fatal Accident Act, Workman Compensation Act, Motor Vehical Act and Standards and Schedules are different in all those Acts and it is unfortunate that there is no uniform standard for valuation of human life in our country.

I wrote these things in one of my judgement. Once, President had to visit Jaipur and one labourer was engaged in the repair work of the road, and accidently he was crushed by tractor.

A compensation of Rs. 7 thousand only was awarded and it was said that it is under the workman Compensation Act wages were also very low. But if the

same person would have been going by a plane for marry-making and would have met with an accident and died, an award of Rs. 5 or 7 lakh would have been awarded. Somewhere the value of the life of the same person is only Rs. 5 thousand, somewhere it is Rs. 20 thousand and somewhere it is Rs. 2 lakh. What type of justice is this? What are the criteria? We talk about social justice and in the Constitution also it has been written—Fraternity, Equality. What type of equality is this?

You have mentioned 'Just! Just means reasonable, which is a relative word. Whatever is reasonable in your view, it may be unreasonable in our view. Daily, you witness that discussion is held here. We say that it is unreasonable, Unpatriotic and betray! but you say that it is patriotism. Sometime you term something wrong, sometime we say so but it is not because of any matece. It is the theory of relativity, difference of opinion and different point of view. The approach is different to view the same thing. You have left it by mentioning the word 'Just'. 'Just' means it is upto the discretion of the judge to decide whatever he deems fit. If 50 people are killed in an accident and different tribunals are asked to adjudicate upon the case, it is just possible that some of the victims will get as much as Rs. 2 lakh whereas some others will get only Rs. 20 thousand or 25 thousand. This is not equality, this is big blow the rule of law. Therefore, I would like that in place of "just compensation" a schedule of compensation should be drawn. I would request the hon. Minister that the value of human life should be equal everywhere and in all the departments, be it Railway, Air Services, Workman Compensation Act, Fatal Accident Act or Insurance Act. It should not be left to the discretion of the judge or to your will. You have brought arbitrariness in it. The Supreme Court and many other judges have said that wherever norms or criteria are not there or guidelines are not made, arbitrariness comes there and

[English]

arbitrariness is the negation of rule of law in justice.

[Translation]

You have mentioned the word 'just' in it but it is unjust, you are talking about justice but injustice is being done. Any judge can adopt his own philosophy. You know that arguments are put before the judge and he decides the case according to his own understanding. If you leave it to his discretion, then I will say that it is a big lacuna and would like to say that you must remove it.

You must have observed in the Workman Compensation Act, Fatal Accident Act, Motor Vehicle Act that there is schedule of compensation. There are certain guidelines and criteria that if a person is killed, it is found out as to how old was he, how much he would have earned in his life, the number of children he had to support, his necessities etc. You should incorporate such criteria in it. It would not be proper to leave it to

the naked discretion of the judges as has been done in it. I oppose it and would like that you may reconsider it.

There are some other sections to which I would like to draw your attention. So far as appointment of the judge is concerned, you have said that it should be only from the High Court or Supreme Court. It is appreciable, but you have added a clause which says that the vice-chairman with two years experience can also be appointed as Chairman, but the question is as to Vice Chairman for two years? who can be appointed Vice-Chairman? You have fixed criteria for that also, separately. But the basic concept is being ignored. Whenever there is any accident, it is demanded that this should be inquired into by a just judge from High Court or Supreme Court and people expect justice from him. You should therefore, restrict it to the judge of a High Court or Supreme Court only. Do not bring Vice-Chairman into it. If after remaining Vice-Chairman for two years, he becomes the Chairman of criminal side, the very object of this Act will be defeated. Similarly, you have made some other provisions in it towards which I would like to draw your attention. In Section 5, Clause 4, you have made a provision of 'Dismiss in Default'. In my opinion, this decision of taking suo-moto notice is a good decision. I may tell you that we used to take action on the cuttings of newspapers and considered them as writs. Similarly, we used to take decisions on the basis of post cards. Then where is the technical requirement of submitting any application? I welcome the amendment regarding taking suo-moto notice. You should inspire the tribunal to take suo-moto decisions and newspaper reports should be considered basis for taking action. When I was a judge, I used to provide justice to the poor, oppressed and victims and to those who cannot approach the court through the advocates of High Court by giving high fees, on the basis of post cards and newspaper cuttings. Not only myself but there were so many other judges who used to do the same. I expect that if you have made a provision of suo-moto notice, you will withdraw the provision of Rs. one thousand as Courts fee as it is totally inconsistent.

A clause of default is also there. When you have taken suo-moto notice, then how there will be any default? In suo-moto notice, there is no one as party and when party is not there then this clause of dismissal is default in Section 5, sub clause 4 (g) becomes redundant after suo-moto notice because when you have taken suo-moto notice then no one will be the party and if no one comes forward, then how you will dismiss it as default? Therefore, it should be automatically withdrawn, being inconsistent.

I would also like to say that you have said a very good thing that you want to follow the guidelines given by the Supreme Court but you have confined hazardous substances to only one Act. What does it mean? You have made an Act but you have killed the very spirit of

this Act. What are hazardous substances? This is neither in your hands nor with the tribunal, it is in some other act. You, yourself have said that the limit is very low in it and though there are so many hazards but you cannot bring those in it? What are the hinderances? Heaven would not have fallen, if you would not have made this provision. Therefore, I would like to request you to change the definition of 'hazardous' given in this Act. You have mentioned in the Act that "Hazardous Substances" means such a substance or Product which is defined as hazardous substance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and which is more than the amount fixed by the Union Government under Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. This means that you have put two riders.

What is the position today? I come from Pali district. There are many factories, industries in that area. Not only in Pali, in Bombay and Calcutta also there are so many factories and you may have observed that High Court ordered to close down many industries in Ahmedabad by serving a notice to them. Today, the Taj Mahal in Agra is becoming black and losing its shine. Supreme Court has given a notice to many industries that they should stop emitting pollution and have asked to close factories. The Court has asked them to appear before it after four months and take measures to stop pollution. I would like to inform you that these factories emanate chemicals into the river and that polluted water goes into the fields and as a result thereof, the fields and crops in those areas get destroyed. The fertility of the fields is badly affected. Thus, thousands of fields have been destroyed. The Pollution Board has turned a blind eye to this fact in the whole country. Pollution Board is a big fraud in this country as it does not take any action to prosecute the offender.

I am not the only person to this, Gujarat High Court has also said that all the chemical and other industries have taken NOC from the Pollution Board. You know that No Objection Certificate can also be obtained by paying graft and today in the entire country, the bureaucracy and politics are running on this graft.

15.00 hrs.

This is the reason that the big political leaders do not interfere in it and Pollution Board gives No Objection Certificate to these industries. Dangerous and hazardous substances emanate from these industries and spread in the villages and mix in the river water and wells. Hundreds of people become hunch-backed and lose their eyesight. Their teeth have lost their colour and have become yellowish. I have seen such victims in my area. You have done nothing in this regard. Whether all these persons will get compensation?

You have brought this legislation to remove hurdles and obstructions. First, you should change the definition. If a chemical like the one Bhopal gas tragedy

witnessed, emanates from somewhere, first you will decide that as to whether this comes under this Act or not? Few days back poisonous gas emanated from a mill in Bombay and dissolved in the water due to which 12-13 workers died there. The people living in slum area there became blind. Many such big accidents keep on occurring due to hazardous substances.

Your Pollution Board works only on paper. How many people who are responsible for increasing pollution have been prosecuted by you. If you give details about it. I will assume that Pollution Board is functioning properly. Pollution Board is issuing No Objection Certificate; by receiving grafts. This practice should be stopped, otherwise this act will not have any meaning. Cars, Airconditioners are being given as draft to the officers. The features I have narrated are very important. I have already stated that I do not oppose this Bill and my party is also not opposing it but the creative and practical suggestions given by me may be implemented.

You have fixed a time period of 5 years in this Act. What will happen to those labourers who have left the villages and also to these fields of farmers which have been destroyed? What is the remedy? Why you have fixed a time period of 5 years? I would like to know, whether the farmers and people living in village will be duly compensated who are the victims of such pollution? A provision to this effect should be made in this bill.

You have said that this is the first legislation of its type, not only in India but in the entire world. But the law should have adequate powers and justice should be provided without fear and favour. The law should not be only a show piece. You should become the leaders of the society and Messiah of social justice. The people who have already suffered a lot should be provided compensation. Do not try to put hurdles by making a provision of Rs. 1000 as fee. Though, you tried a lot but a dead child took birth which we do not want. We want a living and healthy child. You should remove all the lacunae and hurdles. When there is a horse race, a good horse like Chetak crosses all the hurdles, Merely making much noise will not serve the purpose. You should be result-oriented. I would like to submit to you that the most important thing is to fix the quantum of Compensation. Make a uniform legislation all over India and the value of human life should be equal everywhere. It should not be there that some body is getting one five thousand and someone is getting five lakhs. This difference in the amount of compensation shows that there is pollution in the eyes of the authorities. You should first remove this pollution in your viewpoint. You are wearing black glasses, remove it, Only then you will be able to see that how the poor are yearning for justice. Even till today the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy have not got justice. The new born babies also suffer from the diseases of their parents, because they inherit those diseases. Though, you have established many tribunals and lot of judges are there

but these efforts are all in vain. The judges get their allowances but the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy, the poor people have not been rehabilitated upto now. Make an effective law for those who have not got compensation upto now, a law which may provide true justice to them.

You have not provided any time limit in the Bill as to what time justice would be delivered to a victim. You have just said that it was mentioned in UN and the Court there has said that justice is not provided, people keep on making rounds to the tribunals and you are making law for that. Have you fixed any time limit for it that it will be delivered within six months or one year? I would like to tell you about a tragedy. When I was Chief Justice in Assam, I went for an inspection to Tejpúr. A case for compensation was pending with district judge there. A widow had been coming to the judge for ten long years but no statement had been taken and no compensation had been paid to her. She had to track down difficult hilly terrain.

If your tribunals have to work in this manner then the cases will not be decided ever in 15-20 years. Therefore, I would like to say that you should fix a definite time limit, which is the principal of natural justice, say that the case will be decided in six months. There should not be lengthy arguments and legal complications. People should get timely by justice say within six months.

One more thing, I would like to submit that you have not fixed any amount for interim compensation. This provision is available in Motor Vehicle Act. Under that Act, as soon as application for compensation is submitted, the widow or the daughter or the mother of the victim gets Rs. 15.25 thousand as compensation. Have you made any such provision in this act? As far as I know, there is no such provision in it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : For that Public Liability Insurance Act is there. When this Bill was introduced, I had mentioned that Public Liability Insurance Act is meant for interim compensation only. To give further benefits, we are bringing this act.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : March four steps ahead, but do not go ten steps back. Forward and forever, it should not be that after making some progress, you may go back to the same position. Interim Compensation shall be paid...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would conclude after stating one more thing. There should be decentralisation of courts. You have set up a tribunal in Delhi and other there will be set up in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. How a widow of a poor victim of an accident will go to Madras, Calcutta, Delhi or Bombay? Who will make arrangements for her stay there or other things. Therefore I would like to request you that at least one tribunal in each state should be set up and it would be better if further decentralisation is done. Justice should be easy, free and fair. It should be provided to everyone and should

be within his reach and means. If such a provision can be made, than it can be said a good judicial system; otherwise, it will serve no purpose and all will be proved to be paper work only.

[English]

Make a lively Bill to give relief to the needy and not to a fraud.

[Translation]

Do not become actors, become social workers rather a grass root workers. Justice cannot be given by sitting in an airconditioned room of a Five Star Hotel. Sir, I hope that hon. Minister will consider the suggestions submitted by me. These are creative, constructive and suggestions for social justice. With these words I conclude and welcome this bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this case time allotted was 25 minutes. Justice Lodha has taken 35 minutes.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Sir, the time in the case of the first speaker is not counted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There cannot be any exemption. The total time allotted is two hours. Every business shall have to be completed by that time.

Dr. Kartikeswar Patra. The time allotted for the Congress Party is 54 minutes. So, please see that some of your friends are also accommodated.

Dr. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Sir, I am first speaker from my Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is up to you. If you save time, then subsequent speakers can have time to speak.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by our hon. Minister for Environment and Forests. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his having taken a bold step and bringing this historic Bill in this august House. This Bill had been kept pending with the Standing Committee for a few years. So, this is an opportunity when this Bill should be passed by this House with some amendments.

Sir, Sir Winston Churchill, with his prophetic wisdom warned the world about the grave consequences of environmental barbarity in the guise of growth and I quote:

"The dark ages may return, the stone age may return on the gleaming wings of science; and what might now shower immeasurable material blessings upon mankind, may even bring about its total disaster.

Be aware I say! Time may be short"

These were the very emphatic and prophetic views expressed by Sir Winston Churchill.

15.13 hrs.

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee *in the Chair*)

Sir, the point is, why has the hon. Minister attempted to bring this Bill to this House? It is because he has felt, not only he alone has felt, but also the entire House and the entire country has felt that there is a dire need for giving compensation to the victims of environmental hazards and accidents that are taking place in this country. When there were atomic bomb explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nobody came and claimed compensation. But when there was the Bhopal gas disaster, then people came and demanded compensation. And their demand for compensation was a genuine demand.

Sir, the Father of the Nation said, "the Earth has enough for every man's need, but not for every man's greed. What a man, who has lost his kith and kin in an environmental disaster, is given in return? What is it that he is getting in return? He is getting only the compensation and nothing more. I appreciate one thing, that is, it has been clearly dispelled in this Bill that immediate compensation will be paid and it will not be allowed to hang on for several years. The grievances of the people, who will file cases in the National Environment Tribunal, could be redressed immediately. That is one good feature of this Bill. In a democratic country a national policy must not be fancy or folly of anyone blessed with a little brief authority but it should be the product of an on going process of debate, design, disclosure of information and patriotic process. This should also be appreciated by all.

A similar legislation was brought by the hon. Minister on 18th August, 1992. The Environment Protection Act was passed in 1986 and the Water Pollution Act was passed in 1974. Some other Bills were also passed in this House. When this sort of an attempt is being made by the Government, the intention of the Government is very clear. The intention is that some sort of justice should be done. My honourable colleague once said that we are not trying to give natural justice. But here the intention of the Government is very clear. Here I would like to quote the impeachment of Hastings, as recorded by Macaulay and I quote:

"I impeach him in the name of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all.

The common enemy is environmental pollution or the environmental hazards. So, that has been brought in this House in the shape of a Bill and this House should consider it.

I would like to say that this is a quasi-judicial Bill because this does not give power to give punishment.

One can only award a compensation but no punishment. I would like to have one clarification from the hon. Minister: whether the Supreme Court's recommendation to establish the Environment Court has been kept in view before bringing this Bill before the House or not.

This, in my view, sometimes does not conform to the Supreme Court's recommendation. Sometimes we have some sort of discrepancy between a public sector and a private sector. I would like to submit before the hon. Minister that this Bill should be made applicable for both private and public sectors. It means that while private sector is liable to pay compensation, the public sector should also be made liable to pay compensation. Otherwise, it will offend Article 14 of the Constitution that we are giving some sort of discrepancy. In my opinion it should be very much clear that the tendency of cases in court should be disposed of in such a manner that all the cases pending in court are brought before the Tribunal so that the Tribunal can dispose of immediately and people can have their grievances redressed quickly.

It has been mentioned that the post of Vice-Chairman should not be there or even if it is there it should not be manned by a retired bureaucrat; he should be a sitting or a retired judge. Sometimes retired bureaucrats, who think of their own people, are appointed. That attitude should also be totally avoided. He should, at least, be a social worker so that he can deliver proper judgements on the appeals.

I want to submit that though proper legislation is timely, its effectiveness will be felt widely only if its scope is widened. This is my submission before the hon. Minister. The Standing Committee has given its recommendations. The Committee strongly felt that-

"the Government may seriously think of enlarging the scope of the Bill by including under the ambit of the Bill cases of compensation for damages which are caused by hazardous substances that have not been identified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests because environmental pollution can be caused by substances which may not be hazardous as per the specific list of the Ministry but the scale of damage which they can cause may be quite extensive."

This is one of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. I would like to submit that we should pass the Bill with certain amendments and the hon. Minister should go in for accepting certain amendments so that it will be convenient in passing the Bill in this House. Let the Bill take its birth first. One of my hon. colleague has just said that it is going to be dead child or a live one, whether it will serve the purpose or will not serve the purpose, these things can be judged later. If amendments are brought by everybody it will also be very beneficial to the victims. This is my humble appeal before this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request all the hon. Members to cooperate and be brief and pointed.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Madam, Chirperson, I shall be brief. It is because, there will be another speaker who will be speaking on behalf of my Party.

The Bill is welcome. It was long-awaited Bill. But the Bill has many defects. It is because in 1987 Justice P.N. Bhagwathi, proposed establishment of such a Tribunal which would deal with all cases regarding environmental pollution, environmental degradation etc. But this Bill only proposes the establishment of a Tribunal which will only deal with accidents and compensation. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to set up more full-fledged Tribunals or Courts which will deal with all sorts of environmental offences etc.

Secondly, the proposed Bill has another defect as pointed out by Mr. Justice Lodha. It has been said that the Central Government may exempt the Central authorities, the State Governments, public undertakings etc., etc. In India, it is the fertilizer plants, it is the ONGC, it is the steel plants, and it is the chemical industries which generally cause accidents and which are responsible for environmental pollution.

Madam, Damodar is an important river but there are innumerable public and private sector industries on her banks, because of which it had turned into a gutter. No step has been taken to cleanse the water of river Damodar. So, why are you exempting public sector industries, the Central Government, the State Government and the Municipal Corporations? It is the Municipal corporation which regularly dump their wastes into the river courses.

Thirdly, it has been noticed that the proposed Tribunal would consist of bureaucrats. The bureaucrats at the age of 58 may seek retirement and then become a judge of Tribunal. Now, it is accepted by all that a Bench or a Tribunal should have regular judges or should have regular Members as judges. It is because of the fear that the bureaucrats who will be nominated to this Bench may not act independently.

Then, Justice Bhagwathi proposed establishment of a panel which would consist of technical experts who would give technical advice to the Tribunals. But, unfortunately, this Bill does not provide for establishment of a technical panel where people of eminence who deal with research and who have research experience are not proposed here.

Then Madam, it has been found that this Bill only deals with cases of accidents and compensations arising out of those accidents. It has been found that workmen have been excluded from the periphery of this Bill because only the people who live in the vicinity or who have suffered accident due to environmental pollution will be given compensation. What about workmen? Yes, the Minister has said that they are covered by other legislation. But yet I would say that their cases should be included here.

Lastly, I must say that there should be Benches in all the State Capitals of India because India is a vast sub-continent. Therefore, as Justice Guman Mal Lodha said that it would not be possible for the poor people to come to Delhi or Madras or to Calcutta for seeking Justice.

Therefore, there should be independent branches. Branches of this Environmental Tribunal should be established in all the State capitals and if possible in other towns also.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Madam Chairman, on the whole I welcome this bill and support it but would also like to give some suggestions. A good idea has come to the mind of the Government consequent upon the decision taken during Earth Summit to appoint such a tribunal at international level. However, I would like to suggest that it is not only a matter of paying compensation, relief or rehabilitation for the damages caused by environmental pollution or other related accidents. There are many other things which one cannot call environmental accidents. The point of debate is that since it is not due to accident one does not become eligible for compensation. This definition will have to be made more comprehensive because water pollution caused by to factories is becoming more and more dangerous for human beings, animals and crops as well. It causes health hazards and as a result growth of human beings stops and they die slowly. There is a need to clarify the definition of accidents.

The second thing is that the Tribunal consists of Chairman and others. It is provided in clause 10 that the benches of the Tribunals shall be set up. I would request that our is a big country and the purpose cannot be served by merely setting up a tribunal in the capital of the country. It will be very difficult for the common man of the country to get justice. It should be the endeavour of the Government that the benches of the tribunal are set up in every State of the Country.

My third suggestion is regarding appointment of members of the tribunal. The person, who had been the judge of the Supreme Court would be the member of the tribunal. The tenure of his service as a judge of the Supreme Court, period of his reappointment and age limit etc. should be defined clearly. My suggestion is that the person eligible for becoming a judge of Supreme Court should be nominated by the Government in the tribunal as a member and his tenure is a member in the tribunal should atleast be 10 years.

I would also like to say on clause 4.

[English]

The Central Government may, by notification, exempt from the operation of this Act any owner, namely :

(a) by the person who has sustained the injury;

- (b) any State Government;
- (c) any corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or a State Government; or
- (d) any local authority.

[Translation]

Why does the Government want to retain powers regarding exemption with it? I object to it. Even after appointing a tribunal they want to retain these powers. It is provided that a person, who is eligible for becoming judge of the Supreme Court has been a judge of a High Court will be the member of this tribunal but the power to exempt the Institutions will remain with the Government. It is not proper. This power should remain with tribunal itself. Since the intention of the Government is to have control over the functioning of bureaucracy.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my support to the National Environment Tribunal Bill introduced in the House and wants to thank the hon. Minister that he has brought such a very good bill here. Not only our country but the entire world today is worried about environmental pollution which is becoming more and more grim. This is a welcome step since it will check further pollution of environment and minimise the impact of it on the people.

Apart from this, I would like to say that the hon. Minister will keep the drawbacks of the bill in mind towards which the hon. members have drawn his attention and proper steps will be taken for their rectification. Hon. members's Shri Mohan Singh and Lodha ji have drawn the attention towards the drawbacks and I hope that those will be duly removed as this legislation needs to be made more effective.

The entire world is concerned about growing pollution of environment. I would like that such efforts should be made by the Government that the people of our country may become more alert and vigilant regarding the hazards and dangers of environmental pollution. The pace at which the problem of environment pollution is increasing it will pose great dangers before the mankind and if steps are not taken to check that and educate the people about it, serious repercussions may follow. It is a well known fact that the number of industries are increasing in our country and due to this the atmosphere at every level is becoming polluted. As a result, the people are suffering and getting affected by such diseases which were not heard of earlier. New and unknown diseases are coming to fore and we will have to face its consequences in future. Therefore today the need of the hour is to warn the people against the dangers of environmental pollution, otherwise it can cause so many problems, which we had never imagined. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of remove the lacunae, to which the hon. members

have drawn the attention of the House and make this bill more effective and comprehensive. With these words, I welcome and support the bill introduced in the House.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.CHAVAN (Karad) : Thank you Madam, Chairperson, I stand to support the National Environment Tribunal Bill.

Madam, the Standing Committee has studied the Bill and has given its report. Since 1972 Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, there has been a growing awareness about the need for environmental legislation. The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio gave further impetus for centralised national and International legislation.

Today we have international treaties such as the Climate Change, Bio Diversities, the Ozone Layer and the Endangered Species.

India has always been in the forefront in the environment protection movement. Beginning with the Environmental Protection Act in 1986, we have developed legislations to punish the polluters. But the effect of an environmental tragedy by an industrial undertaking, which involves innocent by-standers, who needed to be compensated, was felt particularly after the shocking event of the Bhopal gas tragedy.

In 1986, in the Oleum Gas Leakage Case, the Supreme Court had highlighted the need to form Environmental Courts and also to form Environmental Research Group to help the environmental legislation. In 1991, this House enacted the Public Liability Insurance Act, which provided for compulsory insurance and immediate compensation in case of accidents arising out of handling of hazardous substances. The local Collector was empowered to immediately give compensation.

The present Bill seeks to set up Tribunals as quasi-judicial bodies to decide the final claims arising out of such accidents. The name of the present Bill is quite misleading. There is a feeling that this, perhaps, deals with the entire gamut of environmental cases. Unfortunately it is not so. As the Bill presently stands, it is not very much more than a Claims Court, which seeks to settle claims arising out of accidents in handling hazardous substances. Since it only deals with hazardous substances, offences committed under other environment laws would now have to go to other court or other authorities. So, there is a multiplicity of authorities dealing with environmental offences. There is a need to go from this first step, which is a welcome first step, to a comprehensive Bill, which not only integrates the Public Liability Insurance Act as well as the present Tribunal Bill but also to go over the entire gamut of environmental laws in addition to the need to develop a strict code for civil liability arising out of such accidents.

15.42 hrs.

(Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary *in the Chair*)

Madam, now coming to particular clauses of the Bill, in clause 3, the workers are excluded from this Bill because the workers are covered by other legislation. But there is a possibility, which cannot be ruled out, that the Tribunal may settle claims to the by-standers which may be much higher than those given under the existing laws, to protect the workers. So, I would like to suggest to the Minister that a provision should be brought in that in case of compensation awarded by the Tribunal is higher than the compensation given to the workers, then the higher compensation would automatically be given to the workers.

Clause 4 - everybody has commented on it - gives the power to the Central Government to exempt certain organisations, Central Government and State Government Corporations, etc. The Standing Committee has also commented on this point. I do not think and I agree with the speakers who spoke before me - that there is a need for the Central Government to keep this power of exempting certain categories of undertakings. Let us accept the recommendation of the Standing Committee, which is a very clear recommendation, that the Government need not keep this power with them. I support what my earlier speakers have said my own feeling is that clause 4 can be deleted in its entirety. I hope that the Minister will bring an amendment considering the unanimous feeling of the House and also the unanimous recommendation of the Standing Committee...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Now it will become unanimous.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I know what you say is with a lot of validity. I know it by all your letters.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.CHAVAN (Karad) : Now coming to clause 5(4) about which Justice Lodha had a lot to say. But I disagree with him. There is nothing wrong in levying a fee of Rs. 1000 because the Bill contains provisions to exempt people who are below certain level of income. So poor people have been left out of it. But I do not understand why the Central Government and the State Government Undertakings have been exempted. There is no need to exempt these Undertakings.

The next point which has been commented upon is the five year limitation. I do not think there is a need to discuss it at the moment. We could continue to keep this provision, and if the experience tells us otherwise, we can always go back and change. Otherwise, there will be a series of litigations which will be undecided and a lot of old cases would come up.

There are a few suggestions about the constitution of the Tribunal. Madam, many other Tribunals have been formed, and they essentially end up as being an employment avenue for retired people. Let this Tribunal

not become an avenue for retired people. Let this Tribunal not become an avenue for finding employment for finding employment for retired judges, bureaucrats, secretaries and additional secretaries. I think we could bring in an upper age limit beyond which a person cannot be appointed as a member. In case of Chairman, we could continue with appointing a Supreme Court Justice as Chairman but technical members, the expert members and legal members need not be retired bureaucrats. They should be serving bureaucrats. I think this can easily be achieved by putting an upper age limit.

Coming to clause 11(7) which talks about the composition of the Selection Committee, I suggest a small amendment in that. I suggest that there should be two environmental experts instead of one which is presently proposed in the Act. It will give a proper balance. Otherwise, the Selection Committee will be loaded heavily in favour of the bureaucrats.

Madam, another provision is that the pending cases are not going to be transferred to the National Environment Tribunal. This is a controversial clause. I think, due consideration should be given after some time, if not, immediately. We should need to transfer everything - all environmental legislation and all environmental litigation - to this Tribunal so that it becomes a very effective final authority in all environmental matters.

Madam, the Supreme Court in the Oleum Gas case judgement had very strongly recommended that an independent expert technical panel, which they called "Ecological Research Service Group", be formed. I do not think there is any initiative so far in forming such an independent body of experts at the moment. Even the Public Liability Insurance Act, which we have passed, had a provision for Government to form advisory committees. I do not know if the Government has formed those advisory committees under the Public Liability Insurance Act. But immediate steps should be taken to form at the national level, this independent body of experts who can be counted upon to help the Tribunal in case of technical or scientific matters which are likely to come up. I am sure, the Minister will take immediate steps to constitute such an expert body.

I am very happy that the Minister has accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee to give power to the Tribunal to initiate, suo motu litigation. This is a good amendment. I support it. I think it will certainly go a long way in strengthening and giving the teeth required for this Tribunal.

The NGOs also can initiate action under the Tribunal but those NGOs need to be recognized by the Government. The NGOs are playing an increasingly important role in the development activities and in matters of natural justice, and when we say that they need to be recognized by the Central Government, there is a problem. We need to evolve a system of guidelines

and evolve some legislation whereby the NGOs could be categorized and could be recognized properly. This may not come under the scope of the Ministry of Environment but the Government should take steps to legislate giving recognition to the non-governmental organizations.

The Planet's eco system are under great strain. There is a awareness that the economies of today in attempting to achieve today's life-style stealing from future generations. The Government is making serious attempts to develop environmental legislations - in this case, to codify the principle of strict civil liability arising out of accidents in handling hazardous substances. As the Minister has said, this is the first attempt anywhere in the world, therefore, he deserves congratulations.

Although the present legislation does not go far enough, it is a good beginning. We shall have to learn from the experience of this Act and from the experience of the Public Liability Insurance Act. Government can then come forward to integrate these two Acts together and move towards a more comprehensive scheme of things - the Environmental Courts, as envisaged by the Apex Court in their 1986 judgment.

With these words, I support this very important place of social legislation.

SHRI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Madam Chairperson, this Bill, though it does not deal with the gamut of the circumstances, is welcome the view of the tremendous tragedy of Bhopal gas leakage, in my opinion, we should have brought it even earlier. We should not have waited for three years.

I personally went to Bhopal as soon as the tragedy took place and I still cannot forget its tremendous effects. But I am sorry to say that up-till now, we have not been able to do justice to those victim. I hope, he will try to do that now.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I think Chavan Ji is quite right when he says that clause 4 should be omitted. That is a unanimous view. I also strongly hold that view and so also all my previous speakers, because sometimes we see that the Governments are the worst offenders in this, as, for example, the pollution created by Government buses - buses run by local bodies or by State Governments - arsenic pollution in the water and various other forms of pollution. Mr. Sudhir Ray has rightly pointed out how the Damodar water has been totally polluted. Kamal Nath Ji will know it because he knows West Bengal very well. In view of all this, it seems that Government really being one of the worst offenders, they should never be exempted from the purview of this Bill.

Secondly, though this Bill says that it will be, under the discretion of the Board as to where the Benches will be, at the same time, Kamal Nath Ji says that there will be three Benches at the moment. I have a feeling

that three Benches would not do because these things are such by which mostly poor people are affected, and it taken a lot of time and also money to come up to that level. Therefore, the number of Benches should be more.

Then, there is another thing, that is, the amount of compensation which has been referred to by Lodha Ji.

I think that should be left at that because our experience is that it becomes very different in different cases. Therefore, there should be some criterion clearly laid down as to what would be the compensation.

Then comes the question of time limit for bringing the case. As far as the time limit for bringing the case is concerned, I have no objection because sometimes it happens and some persons do not know and when they come to know they went to come to the Tribunal. Therefore, I do agree that the time has been extended. But I have a feeling that the cases must be dealt with within a time-frame so that the Tribunal should be able to say that within a time-frame it will decide the case. A suggestion has come here that it should be six months period and that is a good one.

I have another point which has also been referred by some people. It is the question of limitation on hazardous substances. That should be taken out because we have named some of the hazardous substances. But as per the definition given by the Rio Conventions we are bringing the Bill. Therefore, the definition says about air, water and underground etc. If all these are put together, then there should not be any limitation to the hazardous substances which are put in the Bill. I think they are contradictory in terms and it should be resolved in favour of hazardous circumstances which will come under the purview of this Tribunal and it should encompass all.

I have another point which no other friend here has proposed. I have a feeling that this is quite important. Hence, in this Bill, an exemption has been made to the workmen from the scope of this Bill because of the existing Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. My experience is that, firstly this 1923 Act is an ancient Act and after that so many things have happened. Secondly my experience says that the workmen are the worst affected. For example, in my district, Shri Kamalnath would know, in Jhargram the stones are broken and from the Silicosis comes. I went there and I was really trembled at the site of those patients who have become thin like ropes and are dying. One is dying one day and the other is dying the next day. Up to now, despite my taking it up with the authorities, this company's licence has not been cancelled and no compensation has been given to the poorest of the poor. It is like that there.

Therefore, I feel that this Workmen's Compensation Act should be changed. I do not know how far it is

possible. You have to examine this. But this idea has to come in this Tribunal where the time-frame should be there by which time the Tribunal has to finish the cases.

Therefore, I would particularly request that this question also should be examined. Though the Workmen's Compensation Act does not come under Shri Kamalnath, it is related because already due to hazardous substances lot of workmen are suffering. We need not repeat here the great tragedy of Bhopal again. In small places also it is happening. Therefore, I hope that this question also will be seriously thought over and something should be done about it.

With these words, Madam, I conclude with the request that as on a number of things most of the speakers have agreed with each other here, the Minister himself should suo motu come with some amendments as he wants the Tribunal to take up cases suo motu and he will accommodate our suggestions some of which are absolutely from all the parties. I hope he will do so.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar) : Madam, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ?

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Madam, the hon. Member in her speech has said 'under water'. What is the meaning of 'under water' ? Let me know from the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Munda, please sit down.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Then, I may be given a chance to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHTABHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khailabad) : Madam Chairman, the Bill which the hon. Minister has introduced regarding making a provision for stringent punishment for the loss of human life, property and environment during accidents - while loading/unloading hazardous substances - and relief or compensation thereof deserves welcome because people wanted that the Government should take some steps to bring in such a Bill. However, the hon. Minister has very cleverly tried to evade the liability of his Government in the proposed Bill. I associate myself with other Members who have made suggestions for change in the Bill.

Nothing has been stated in the Bill about the organisations under the ownership or control of either the Central Government or a State Government in regard to exemption of liability. It is provided that in case of death or accident and or environmental pollution related issues, exemption will be granted. I think, death is death and the culprit is culprit, whether it is an organisation of public or Private Sector. It is not proper in the name

of equal justice and equal law to discriminate between culprits. I shall therefore, urge to delete the provision regarding grant of exemption of Public Sectors. The words, "Compensation which appears to be just" used in the Bill has brought its soul in the dock. What is meant by "just" ? Can death or its criteria be decided in the court bar? The deceased may be somebody's son or husband or brother but after all, justice should be done to the deceased. Shri Guman Mal Lodha has tried to put his view very clearly on this matter. I want you to fix, through this Bill, the quantum of compensation and the circumstances under which it will be paid.

Madam, 80% of population of this country lives in villages. This is the country of villages and labourers. The Government has mentioned about setting up of Benches in the capitals of some States. I would like to ask how far do you want a labourer of a poor family to go to fight his case. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that under Motor Vehicles Act, there is a provision for granting compensation. Whenever a member of a poor family puts up his claim for compensation, he has to go to the District Headquarter. Our legal process is so long that the advocate becomes tired to pleading his case. Ultimately, the petitioner becomes hopeless and he seems to be gripped by the apprehension that quantum of compensation that he is likely to get from the Court will be less than the money he has been spending on his endless visits to the Court to get justice. We are aware of the working of the courts. So, you must clarify the period within which the claims will be finally disposed of the outline of the whole system including quantum of compensation should be specified. Sometimes it is observed that a person is not held guilty. Suppose he is not guilty and the compensation is paid to an acquaintance, he moves to the Court. Has the Government found a way out under such circumstances?

The hon. Minister has said that in case of accidents, compensation will be paid. I would like to say that stringent measures should be taken to check recurrence of such accidents. For this purpose, we shall have to add some sub-sections or sub-clauses to the law. The Government has set up a Pollution Control Board and crores of rupees have been spent to make Ganga and Yamuna pollution free. However, a question arises whether the Ganga and Yamuna have become pollution free ? If not, what are the reasons? Similarly, when industries are established, the industrialists are granted licenses only after they install pollution free system in their industries. It is a binding condition but despite this, case go to Supreme Court and the things come back to square one. If one goes to Kanpur, one finds lot of tanneries there. While seeing the flowing river water there, one finds a film of dirt over water. One can also see the state of Yamuna water in Delhi. There is river Ami in my constituency. Due to pollution, lots of fishes have died in it. Now, who will be the claimant for the compensation? This is a very big question. Suppose, Somebody's cattle is swept away by the river water, there can be a claimant for compensation but for these

fishes which die because of water pollution, who will be the claimant? In this connection, an agitation was launched in our area and I had even written to the hon. Minister to declare that river an industrial drain.

We want more and more industries to be set up but this principle is not justifiable that existing industries should be closed down. However, it is also not proper that neither an industry be set up nor an industry be closed. We do require industries but these should be pollution free and for this purpose, the Government must devise some plan. We have submitted a proposal for declaring Ami river as an industrial drain. It should be surveyed from head to tail. The head should be made more deeper and the Tail should be raised higher. An embankment should be constructed there. Thereafter, drains should be dug on both sides after a distance 50-100 meters. Since thousands of acres of land get inundated by floods only one crop is grown there. If the Ami river is converted into an industrial drain after constructing embankments, it will help stop flooding of the land. The drains on both the sides of the bund should be made more deeper so as to hold much water. This still water from the drains can be used by the industries after cleaning it with instruments and re-discharged into the drains so that water in the drain alone get polluted. When this polluted water of the drain will flow into the river, it must be passed through pollution control system to remove the pollutants in it. Thereafter, this released water should be used for irrigation through small canals. I think that instead of allowing polluted water fall directly into big rivers, these industries should allow polluted water flow through industrial drains or through a new technique after rendering it pollutants-free. Any agency be it the Government or an individual or public sector or private sector found responsible for laxity in completion of the task, should be dealt with stringently. A provision to this effect should be made in the bill somewhere. The Government should come forward to implement this job. Although a pollution control Boards exists yet the way it discharge its functions is well-known to all of us. Crores of rupees are being misappropriated which should be avoided.

Although efforts are on, I think a few suggestions that I have made, will also be accepted by the Government. However, I would like to thank the Hon. Minister and welcome him for bringing in such an important Bill.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Madam, this is an honest effort from the side of the government to combat the environmental and ecological danger which is increasingly becoming alarming. So far as the objective of the Bill is concerned, it is highly laudable. The hon. Minister should know that he has traversed some distance, but not long enough distance and he will have to undertake some other programmes for the successful termination of this alarming danger.

Madam, I want to make it clear that this is the age of industrialisation. We will have to take to industrialisation. But in the race for industrialisation, we do not have to destroy the nature. Earlier, it was thought the man's progress depends upon the conquest of nature. I think that perception requires to be changed now. Certainly, we shall try to conquer the nature, but we should also cooperate with the nature. If we lay emphasis on the conquest of nature, then the environment will not be protected and that would also cause injury to the civilisation and the mankind as a whole. Therefore, it should be our constant effort to see that industrialisation takes place in a ecology-friendly atmosphere.

I hope that has been the objective of the Government in bringing forward this Bill. The Bill itself suffers from some infirmities as, for example, if you kindly look at the definition of 'accident', it is not simple enough. It says an accident means an accident. What does this convey? I cannot understand.

'Accident means an accident involving fortuitous of sudden or unintended occurrence while handling any hazardous substance'

What is the hazardous substance? It should be related to the deterioration of ecology. I, therefore, suggest that this definition should be very elaborate so that the Tribunal can also make use of this clause in taking into consideration the wider aspects of the problem.

I hope that the hon. Minister may reconsider and make it adequately simple regarding the definition of 'accident'.

So far as the objective is concerned, there is no difference of opinion. But Section 4 has the effect of self-defeat. You are exempting the State Government, the Central Government, the Industrial Corporations and other Organizations and Municipalities and Corporations. Then what remains? Therefore, whatever might be your objective, the greater part of the danger is being kept outside the purview of the operation of the Bill. Therefore, I think this will be self-defeating. It will not bring about the desired result.

I think the hon. Minister should reconsider so that it may be the effective way to achieve the objective.

In the Tribunal, there are Members who are judges of the Supreme Court, High Court, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries. But there is no scope for any NGO or any environmentalist in the Tribunal so that from wider point of view, the Tribunal can get the benefit of an expert on environment.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : He can prosecute also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is not a question of prosecution alone. You may provide for judicial personnel, technical personnel and a bureaucrat having

experience in Administration etc. But is there environmentalist? The effect of the particular Project on environment is also to be taken into account if you really want to protect environment. Therefore, in the Tribunal, there is no scope for any expert opinion regarding environment. I think this is one of the basic weaknesses of the Bill. But you have involved environmentalist in the matter of selecting some candidates. There you have understood that most of them are Tribunal personnel == Chairman of the Tribunal, Secretary of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Environmentalist who is to be nominated by the Central Government.

Here, you have taken or agreed to take the services of an expert on environment. For what purpose? It is to select persons for appointment. For appointment purposes, you have taken the services of an environmentalist. But I think that the expert on environment should also get a proper place in the Tribunal itself so that the Tribunal can also get the benefit out of the expertise of the environmentalist.

Next, I come to Section 27, The proviso says :

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence."

Of Course, you have provided an opportunity for such persons. They simply have to come forward with an explanation saying that the offence was not committed within their knowledge. If that statement is made, I think a person is not to be brought under the provision and the whole purpose will be defeated if you really want to punish the real guilty. Therefore, I think this proviso should be omitted in order that this Tribunal can really have teeth to bite.

Madam, this is one-sided in the sense that the Tribunal will Act as a claim settlement body. But about the other aspect of environmental or ecological danger, nothing is to be dealt with by the Tribunal. This is one of the reasons which is causing concern to us. Every project in every State is to be examined by the Ministry before it is cleared. For example, whether the Subarnareka dam is to be cleared or not, that aspect is also to be examined and cleared by the Ministry. A recent World Bank Report says that there are 40 or 45 dams in our country which are facing certain dangers of being blown out because of the silting at the bed. For these kinds of dangers, I think some mechanism should be provided in the body of the Bill itself. The problem of environment is not only about the quantum of compensation for an accident but the purpose should

be a wider one. The Declaration of the United Nations is much more wider. It is not merely meant to provide some compensation. The objective of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration is to protect environment. That particular part of the objective has been, according to me, completely neglected. You may say that this is not a comprehensive Bill and one part of the problem is being dealt with. But I would request you to kindly consider this aspect. For example, some big man comes and starts prawn-culture. There is a project which was going to be launched in Orissa. That project is the Chilka project...(Interruptions) I know that therefore, I dare mention this to you. In my district, Madam, you know about the 'Bheri' project, that is, the fishery project. What happens there is that the saline water is brought into the paddy-fields in order to grow prawn.

This prawn business is being conducted these days by the big multinational corporations. They are polluting the local industry; they are polluting the political industry and they are also polluting or rather creating a law and order situation in many areas. Therefore, unless these aspects of the problem are taken into consideration, it will be a partial one. My grouse is that this Bill is not a proper instrument to deal with all the problems regarding the environmental problems and for the protection of the environment. Therefore, I think, there should be a separate mechanism as to how to prevent all these assaults on the environment. I think, it may not be provided here, but that is a real problem. The Government should understand it.

Now whom are you going to punish for arsenic contamination in water which is used for drinking purposes in four to five districts of West Bengal? How do you say that it is an accident? It is something of a bane of the industry. Somebody should be punished for this. But how do we do it? You cannot find out the guilty. Other methods have to be adopted and alternative sources of drinking water have to be arranged so that the danger arising out of arsenic contamination can be fought back. You may take a decision that drinking water is a subject that comes under the State Government. That does not protect the environment. You may score a point. You may abdicate your responsibility. But arsenic contamination is a danger which is a very much alarming today. These types of problems are also to be tackled by the Ministry of Environment. There is no provision for it. I do not think that a provision should be made in this Bill. But what I mean to say is that is merely a claims settlement body. At the same time, these major and general problems of environment should also be dealt with if we really want to protect the environment and make the life worthy of living. Then this Planet becomes really a Planet of life, enjoyment, prosperity and happiness.

With these words, Madam, I extend my support to the Bill with the hope that the Ministry will formulate their response to the problems, as has been mentioned by me and other hon. Members in this House.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Madam Chairperson, I rise to support this National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992. As observed by the hon. Minister in his introductory remarks, this is indeed an important social legislation. I am also delighted to learn that this is the first of its kind in the whole world. We really feel thrilled about the fact that this is the first of its kind in the world.

Of course, there are certain lacuna pointed out by the hon. Members which need to be looked into by the hon. Minister whose sincerity of propose is known to everybody. It is above board. His attempts are praiseworthy. India is in the forefront of this movement to protect and to promote environment. There is an international movement going on. After our Independence in 1947, during 1950s and 1960s there was absolutely no concern about environment. No concern was expressed. That is how when Industries came up, when power plants came up, we were not insisting on and no attention was given to setting up of electro precipitators etc. There was no attention given to the treatment of water polluted by paper mills etc. Our anxiety was to go in for setting up of industries without having any regard to the aspect of pollution. This aspect was just brushed aside in the first two decades after Independence.

In 1972 at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, there was an international conference and to our pride, our late lamented Prime Minister Madam Indiraji played a pivotal role in that conference. Thereafter a green revolution started in Europe and other developed countries leading to the formation of a political party under that title-Green Party. After 1972, we have come across such green political parties under the name and style of the Green Party and they are functioning. They are laying much emphasis in their election manifestoes on the environmental aspect. Since then India is playing a leading role. You know Indiraji also was given the UN Award for this purpose for her laudable contribution in this field. After that our young and dynamic Minister Kamal Nathji admittedly is doing his best.

SHRI RAM NAIK : You must pay your respects to Shri Rajiv Gandhi before coming to Kamal Nathji.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : That you need not remind me. I do not go out of the way to praise somebody or denounce somebody, Ram Naikji.

In 1992 conference, India played a very leading role. Shri Kamal Nath was leading our contingent. You know what type of hectic activities and discussions were going on. But India played a very significant and decisive role under the leadership of our dynamic Minister, in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath. It has to be admitted.

16.34 hrs.

(Shri P. C. Chacko *in the chair*)

In this background the Bill that is before us today has reference to that. At the same time I must say something about judiciary. Shri Lodha is here. The

Supreme court is also doing its best on this front. We are all now residents of Delhi, as members of Parliament. Delhi is one of the most polluted cities of the world. It is the fourth highest polluted metro of the world.

This is the situation. The Supreme Court, in a recent judgement, has issued notice to around 9,000 industries including Governmental organisation to shift somewhere else. We praise the role played by the apex Court of the country in this direction. Unless there is bit of compulsion or a bit of threat, in a democracy of our nature things will not move. No work will be started unless there is an element of threat or compulsion. In that respect, the Judiciary has a role to play. And the Supreme Court has played its role well, particularly with regard to environmental protection.

Sir, this is, in a sense, a continuation of the Public Insurance Liability Act. This is an extension of that Act. As pointed out by some of my colleagues who have earlier, this Bill falls short certain expectations. These will have to be taken care of. Of course, the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 deals with emergency cases and the final settlement will be decided by this Tribunal.

Sir, as Shri Chavan said, the title of the Bill is really misleading as it covers all the gamuts of environment. Any violation has to come under the jurisdiction of this Tribunal, but that is really not so. The real purpose would be served only when all these aspects are brought under the jurisdiction and competence of this Tribunal, so that this Tribunal, as a whole, can try all cases of degradation or wherever there is a violation of an environmental law. Then only it will be useful and meaningful.

I must say that this is a good beginning. And this is the first of its kind in the world, as observed by the hon. Minister. Shri Chitta Basu, while suggesting some improvements, has supported this Bill, but some hon. Members are opposing it since it is falling short of certain expectations. But I would say that we should pass it unanimously.

Sir, I would request the Minister that two or three more aspects should also be covered by this Tribunal. There are some discrepancies found in Section 4. They have to be removed.

Before the Standing Committee, the officials of the Ministry have said that they would like to learn from experience. So, they did not say whether they objected to it or whether they were in agreement with expanding the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. But they just said that to start with it would have a limited purpose, a limited jurisdiction and thereafter it would be expanded.

Shri Kamal Nathji may kindly note that the fertiliser plants and paper plants are the most pollutant industries in respect of pollution. Fertiliser plants are by and large in the public sector. I know, in Talchar, Brahmani river and if river are polluted by the fertiliser plants and other plants. It was also indicated that surface water is also covered by the Bill. But that will not do. Flowing

water also has to be covered by this provision. The big industries are polluting the water. According to a UN study, about 84 to 90 percent of the water of the world is not fit for human consumption. Even if it is 84 percent, it is alarming. You can also find that water in good condition, which is fit for human consumption has now become a rare commodity. So, we have to move faster. This Bill provides for precisely a compensation tribunal. But it has got to be really an environment tribunal. This Bill is a landmark Bill, no doubt; and whatever shortcomings are there, they should be looked into and changes should be brought about.

In 1986, Justice Bhagwati, the then Chief Justice, in his judgment suggested the setting up of environment courts like this, specifically for this purpose because they were not able to pay attention to a large number of cases which were coming up in the usual course before the Supreme Court and other courts and which were lingering on for decades. The tribunal also has the right to find out, on enquiry if the tribunal is satisfied, then, it will admit; otherwise, it will not admit. How can they conduct the enquiry if some machinery or some organisation is not there to assist them in this direction.

There is also a suggestion in the 1986 judgment that some service research group should be formed consisting of independent and professionally competent experts with regional environment courts, they should be set up and they should be entrusted with the enquiry aspect. This should be done. At the same time, if there is no time limit fixed for it, then again it will lose its relevance; and the expectation that we are having again will not come true in course of time. So, I submit that six month's time should be given, the procedure should be the summary procedure. Naturally, the tribunal will have to be governed and guided by the principle of natural justice. The other side should be given enough opportunity to represent his or her case. Six month time limit should be there for the disposal of such petitions etc. which will be there before the tribunal.

Another thing I found in the Bill is about the age restriction which is 16 years or so. In our country, in many cases, they are not technically industrial workers, but they are working in different organisations, in different establishments; but they are child labour.

However we may proclaim that child labour does not exist or that we have debarred child labour, still lakhs and lakhs of children are employed in different organisations and establishments. I have an apprehension. If this age restriction of 16 years and above will remain, probably, in some cases, they may be debarred from getting their dues or compensation, if some mishappening occurs in industry. This should be looked into.

Lastly, today morning, when my name was called in Zero Hour, I was not present and when I came back, I saw honourable Deputy-Speaker in the chair. I was to speak about this topic.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to take up the Zero Hour subject also now?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : It is related to this subject, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not allowed. You can speak only about this Bill and not about Zero Hour topics.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : But it relates to this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now that you have stated it, I am not allowing it, if it is about the Bill, then I will allow it. You cannot raise a point now which you wanted to raise in the morning.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Just kindly hear me, Sir. I did not know that it will come up now. Otherwise, I had given notice for it. You may kindly listen to me and then say whether it is allowed or not.

Shri Sivaji Patnaik is here now. In Orissa, we have a very beautiful and attractive wild life sanctuary in Bhitarkanika and there is a crocodile project with rare species of crocodiles. They are now reportedly ill and have died due to some disease or lack of proper support from the concerned authorities. So many types of stories are coming up in the local Press about Bhitarkanika. It is also a beautiful world famous mango grove which is also being destroyed. According to another recent report, Orissa's environmental degradation has become alarming. It is prepared by Council of Professional Social Workers. Likewise environmental problems are there regarding mango grove and crocodile project also.

On this occasion, I would like to be a point to the notice of the hon. Minister. Let him send experts from here immediately; there is a standing invitation to Kamal Nathji to visit Orissa and make a on-the-spot study about environment problems of Orissa.

With these words, I support the Bill. Know the good efforts made by the Ministry. A good Environment Minister cannot be populated with the State Governments, more so, among his own colleague in the Centre. If he wants to be very strict, it is very good. Now, industrialisation is the order of the day. Every State and every organisation wants to set up industry and industry brings in pollution. Pollution goes with industry. We want industry but not pollution we want co-existence of industry and environment. This is a very difficult task and this task has also to be performed by the Ministry of Environment and we all have to contribute our share in creating a good order, a good climate for such co-existence of industry and environment. If environment is lost, human race will be lost and if there is no industry and no progress, it will lead to poverty. This is a challenging task which we all have to address ourselves to.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Sir, First of all, I would like to draw your attention to two clauses of this Bill and thereafter I shall give my views

on its general provisions. Under clause 20, locus standi of other Courts has been withdrawn. The claims for tortious liability which can be filed at present in district Courts will not be filed there once this Bill becomes an Act. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will set up benches in every District? I am apprehensive about this. How can an ordinary person find justice in such a situation? In case the benches are not set up in every District, he will be deprived of the present facility without any alternative. I request the Hon. Minister to throw some light on this aspect. There is a saying "An ass went to ask for horns but lost his ears." Let it not happen that the Government instead of checking violations of the environmental laws and giving relief to ordinary people snatch their rights and the courts become out of their reach.

Secondly, this Bill is very derogatory and discriminatory. The Hon. Minister has said everything about private sector but he knows it very well that maximum pollution comes from public sector units. I have discussed this topic with him at least 40 times during the last four years. However, he himself knows it and is also making sincere efforts in that direction. The Taj Mahal is facing danger on account of pollution from the Mathura Oil Refinery. He also knows it that an affidavit along with NRI's Report is filed in the Supreme Court. One can very well imagine that when pollution can cause danger to so much, what a big danger it will be posing to the health of the people of that area. When I talk to the doctors in Delhi, they say it is vehicular pollution which has caused health problems to the people. People should not go to the Connaught Place in the evening for a stroll. There is no alternative to this or else they may fall ill.

In Agra also, thousands of trucks which ply on the National Highway, emit smoke. The Hon. Minister in his reply had stated that the trucks which pass through Agra emit 75 kg sulphur dioxide per day. I know that the Central Government charges money for granting licences and permits. Who will own the responsibility for playing with the health of the people? A provision has been made under clause 4 that Central Government or State Government exempt any Corporation or Local Authority owned and controlled by them. No law can be more discriminatory than this. Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens. At least equality should be observed in matters of health and they should also be considered as an entity. I would like to say that if the Government is found wanting in the discharge of its duties, it should also be held responsible for the lapse.

As I have mentioned, the Taj Mahal is suffering maximum damage from Mathura Oil Refinery but many industries of Agra are bearing the brunt. It was declared in 1968 that no new industry will be set up at Agra. Accordingly, no industries are being set up but despite that Democles' sword is hanging over the existing industries. No steps are being taken to check

the pollution being caused by the wrong policies of the Government or by the public sector undertakings. Not only this, if the Government is asked to quantify the pollution there, they simply reply that the Government has not got any scientific study conducted to find out the contributing factor to the pollution at Agra. This is because the Government knows that the cat will be out of the bag. Maximum pollution is caused by the Mathura Oil Refinery and the Government wants to hide this fact. It was under political pressure, this refinery was thrust upon Mathura. Thus, the Government has played with the life of the whole nation.

Under Ganga Action Plan (Phase II), Yamuna was to be cleansed from Delhi to Agra. However, this plan remained confined to paper only. This scheme was inaugurated by the Hon. Minister with great pomp and show but the job progress is seen nowhere. Not only this, Ganga Action Plan is half-baked and because of this whatever money is being spent on it is going down the drain. The Government can mislead a Japanese bank while taking money from it by saying that it shall feed river Yamuna with the water from the Tehri Dam within a prescribed time but it cannot do so with Indian people. I would like to say that the programme of construction of barrages at Brindaban, Gokul and Agra should be included in this plan. A suggestion to this effect was also made by the then U.P. Government but it was not accepted. No arrangements have been made to save Taj Mahal from sand of river Yamuna which is destroying it. There is no water in the Yamuna. The level of water is falling down. No provision has been made to solve these problems. If this barrage had been constructed, the level of water would have risen, greenery would have increased, trees and plants would have grown and there would have been abundant water, thus ensuring the safety of the Taj Mahal. But the Government is responsible for criminal negligence.

I would like to add that the Government makes declarations about many schemes. Recently Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas announced a 10 point time-bound scheme but so far no concrete progress appears to have been made in starting this scheme. Due to non-implementation of this scheme the Taj Mahal getting polluted very fast and health of local people is deteriorating.

If, under this law, the Ministry of Petroleum fails to act and other Departments also do not act, there is no provision to punish them or file a law suit against them. I would like to say that the Government should take positive steps otherwise, a provision should be made to take effective action against the concerned Department or Authority. I am saying this because in the Taj Mahal and Sikandra, deer and peacocks are dying but there is nobody to look into it. It is not yet known whether they are dying due to environmental pollution or are being poisoned. This is also not being examined.

The Government should kindly have the will power to check environmental pollution. I would like to read out the

Report of Parliamentary Committee on Environmental pollution. My colleagues were saying that recommendations of the Committee related to Ministry of Science & Technology, and Forest and Environment should be implemented. The Committee has stated, "Its permeation has been limited to compensate the environmental loss due to loading-unloading of hazardous substances," It has been said by the Government, in reality its application is limited to protection of environment and payment of compensation for the loss to persons, property and environment due to loading/unloading of hazardous substances," This is not enough that since it is the recommendation of the Committee, a Bill has been brought here. This Bill has been introduced under international pressure. The hon Minister went to attend Earth summit and gave an assurance there. Hence this Bill. This is a good beginning but the Bill is incomplete. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill should be brought which will spell out a uniform national policy on health, fix responsibility, ensure justice to all, make the Government responsible for its acts of omissions and commissions and people will not have to move Supreme Court every time because justice is very costly, and it takes a long time. If one has to go to Supreme Court, then what is the use of this Act. There is need to apply the provision of tortious liability to a lower level. I would like to reiterate that the Secretary of the concerned Ministry has said that based on the experiences gained in future, its application can be extended. There is an urgent need to widen its applicability. May be the Ministry has not so far been able to envisage all aspects but keeping in view the facts being spell out here, the Government should introduce a comprehensive Bill.

17.00 hrs.

I am supporting this Bill only because by taking this step, the Government has made a good beginning. I do not want to spoil that beginning. This is like "a drop in the Ocean". I therefore, urge that, keeping all this in view, the Hon. Minister should solve the problem by introducing a comprehensive Bill.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, I Rise to express my conditional support to this Bill as it is a small step in right direction. But the Bill is loaded with many deficiencies.

Firstly, the Bill proposes to be very strict, stiff and effective. If the nature of the Bill is studied, it would be seen that the Ministry has a very strong teeth but has brought in a very toothless Bill. It cannot bite. Secondly, it is seen that it is the habit of the Congress Government not to bring in a comprehensive Bill. Always they take up piecemeal legislation. They cannot take a holistic approach. They would take up piecemeal issues and would promise that they would expand it in future.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): They leave something for you to do when you come to power.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: That is good. So, soon they will leave. A few months after, we have to do that. Anyway, that is not the correct approach. A holistic approach should be taken. It is not too early for that. I congratulate him for the brave fight that he has given in the international conferences, but here when he is trying to implement those things, he has lost that spirit. It is because of that this Bill has got so many weaknesses. Though this bill is the first of its kind here in this country, yet we have had the worst experience in Bhopal Gas tragedy a few years back. Since 1984, I am fighting and shouting in this House...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not alone...

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Some people have come and some people have gone, but I am here since 1964 and I am continuing here. The present situation is, they are expanding the base — from 16 wards they have expanded to 52 wards thereby diluting the benefits to the people. The people are running from pillar to post but they are not getting the benefits. The Benches which are supposed to dispose of the cases pertaining to the gas disaster are functioning at a snail's pace and we do not know how long they would take to settle the cases.

17.03 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

You promised to punish the criminals. Mr Anderson is one of them. Some provisions should be made in the Bill for somebody who runs away from the country after killing thousands of people. We are still not able to bring a person who killed thousand of people and fled the country to book. Such provisions to bring such persons to book should be made in the Bill.

The fourth weakness in the Bill is that you have given an escape route. Even you have not considered the recommendation of the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee categorically has suggested that clause 4 of the Bill should be deleted.

But that was not deleted. If somebody is injured, who is responsible for it? But if he is injured, he may be exempted. The Government institutions are exempted. So, it is a discrimination. If private persons are punished, the public organisations should also be punished if they commit a mistake. It is against the very spirit of the Constitution. Here the escape route has also been provided, that is, if you can prove that you were not there, you can escape. But you have not accepted this recommendation. The only recommendation that you have accepted is, instead of the word 'Chairman' you have put the word 'Chairperson', as if a great contribution has been made by the Ministry by accepting this recommendation. you have not accepted the recommendation to delete Clause 4.

SHRI K. MAL NATH : Let me correct you. We have also accepted the suo motu ability of the Tribunal to intervene. That is not only one recommendation that we have accepted but a very substantive one has been accepted by us. When I will reply, I will let you know how many more we have accepted.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The next point is regarding its limited scope. I join with other hon. Members and request you to bring a comprehensive Bill and expand its scope. A number of cases are there. What will happen to them? I would like to know whether they will be brought under this Tribunal or not.

The other weakness that this Bill has is, there is not fixed time frame. As you know, justice delayed is justice denied. In the case of Bhopal Gas tragedy people are denied justice. You may be knowing how people are suffering. The persons who have money go to the authorities and make them prepare fabricated report and thus are getting all the benefits. The poor people who have no source are not getting any compensation. This type of weakness should be avoided by bringing a comprehensive Bill. You have also not provided any guideline for giving compensation. While framing the rules, you must also incorporate some guideline for this. Otherwise, in this country we have seen the overall deterioration of man. People have lost moral values. If there is no guideline you cannot ensure that the people will get justice.

You should also fix some timeframe within which the cases should be disposed of. All these points have already been referred by the hon. Members who spoke before me and I would not like to repeat them.

We have come to know that for the development and protection of environment we have entered into an agreement with USA. We will be getting aid from USAID for this project. It is learnt that a larger component of this aid will be spent on the import of machinery. I would like to know whether this machinery is suitable for our country or not. Since a major part of the aid will be spent on the import of machinery, what will be the percentage of money contributed towards this project and what benefit will it bring to our country in terms of protection of environment? This point was discussed a few days ago during the Question Hour but since nobody from the Ministry of Environment was there to reply it, I am taking this opportunity to raise it here.

With these words, I support this Bill, though it is a limited, partial and weak Bill, since it has been brought with good intentions. I hope while framing the rules, you will give more teeth to it so that it serves the limited purpose for which it has been brought before the House. At the same time, you will also keep in mind the suggestions made here by the hon. Members and bring a comprehensive Bill. Thank you.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister stated that the United Nations

Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992 in which India participated, called upon the States to develop national laws regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. But the Government has taken three years to introduce the Bill. Though it is belated Bill, I welcome it.

Sir, all these points has been highlighted by the Supreme Court also in several judgements. As other Members have also pointed out correctly, the exemption of liability given in Clause-4 should be withdrawn. I urge the Ministry to withdraw this Section as this would be a discriminatory one.

I would like to make a point in respect of establishment of the Tribunal. Many other Members have also pointed this out. It is said that only three Benches would be constituted. I request th hon. Minister to consider having at least one Bench in every State not only because of the vastness of the subject but because of the importance of the subject. I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into it. Many Members of Parliament have rightly pointed out that because of the distances between vast areas, proper justice cannot be done easily if three Benches only are constituted.

Regarding the penalty, I would like to point out that discrepancies should be sorted out. As environmental pollution involves water, air and land, the Government should take initiative to educate people in the villages. People living in many of the villages do not know the implications of hazards of environmental pollution. I urge upon the hon. Minister not to entrust this problem to the State Governments. We should educate the villages by giving aid and by making proper advertisement of the hazards of environment pollution. Presently when the projects are cleared from environment angle the Boards which have been constituted in some States for this purpose are indulging in favouritism. They should not indulge in such things. I am pointing out this because there are tanneries, sugar factories and so on which are polluting the atmosphere. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that all these things should be kept in mind and the discrepancy which is there should be removed.

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): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make one request.

Sir, we have another Bill also which is slated for discussion today. I would request you that after this Bill passed, let the House take up the second Bill viz Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill which is of a technical nature. If both these Bills are passed today, it will greatly help us in finishing the business in time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House wholeheartedly agrees with you.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to participate and support the National Environment Tribunal Bill which is being discussed just now. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology. This Bill was discussed in that Committee also. I was associated in that discussion. I would like to take this opportunity of conveying the feelings of the Committee to this House that the National Environment Tribunal Bill is not sufficient enough.

Although I am supporting this Bill yet I would like to highlight certain drawbacks of this Bill as was done by my hon. friends in this House. It has been brought here because of the Rio Conference in which India established its preference or its priority for the environment issues. That was one major event in which our dynamic Minister of Environment, Mr. Kamal Nath had established the priority of this Country on behalf of one-fifth of humanity. You know how much priority a big country of India's size is giving towards environment issues. That was the first time when some focus was drawn. A decision was also taken in the Rio Conference calling upon all the participating countries to initiate a national legislation or a national law. As part of that this Bill has been introduced in this House and before it was introduced, it was discussed in the Standing Committee also.

Sir, this Bill sounds very high and rouses a note of expectation but the fact remains that is now being reduced to just a Bill which is meant for paying compensation to the accident victims.

While introducing this Bill, the hon. Minister said that he has accepted some suggestions which were made by the Standing committee and I hope that some of those suggestions are going to be commented upon the hon. Minister at the time of replying to this debate. The simple reason for my submission is that already there are certain legislations, like the Public Liability Insurance Act for paying compensation and so on. If an accident takes place while handling a hazardous substance, under the Public Liability Insurance Act, the victim is eligible for compensation. So, what is so high about this particular legislation which has been brought before this House in the form of National Environment Tribunal Bill? So, I am a little disappointed to say, while supporting this Bill, that this is not sufficient.

Sir, various legislations for environment protection are there. Take the example of Environment Protection Act of 1986. The Public Liability Insurance Act is there for various acts connected with the environmental problems which fall under the jurisdiction of this National Environment Tribunal Bill.

That is not being done here. I am sure the hon. Minister will make his idea clear when he gives the reply. Just inquiring into the accidents and paying the compensation to the victims will not serve the purpose. In the Finance Bill also it was mentioned that Rs. 18.5

lakh has been allotted for this and then for annual maintenance to Rs. 25 lakh had been allotted. This is not sufficient. This is not what is expected of an issue like this. This Bill should be much wider in scope because the victims cannot go to Bangalore, Bombay or Delhi to get the compensation. Justice should be available at the doorsteps and it should be cheaper too. Otherwise, no legislation is going to be beneficial to the poor man. It will remain only in the statute book. So, we should think of widening its jurisdiction and have more benches or the operating courts in the district headquarters. There are 500 district headquarters in the country. If the people do not get a chance to go and file their complaints and get justice, what is the use of bringing in a legislation? Environmental issue is not just paying compensation. Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat has just now mentioned that a priceless heritage, the Taj Mahal is being destroyed and we are just crying in wilderness. What is happening? Who is polluting the atmosphere? We are just waiting for an accident to happen and then pay compensation. This is not what we want. We want the Government to identify the degrading factors and the polluting factors of the environment. As was mentioned by Shri Hannan Mollah this Tribunal does not have sufficient teeth to curb the environmental degradation. Where do we start acting upon? We are just paying compensation. That is not what we want. I would suggest to the hon. Minister who is a person of great understanding to widen the scope of the Bill. This Bill has to undergo sufficient changes as early as possible. My friend Shri Hannan Mollah was saying that Congress does not have the tradition of presenting a comprehensive Bill, as if for the last 45 years all the legislations are passed by the Communist Party. This is a very good Bill. Everybody welcome it. But its scope should be widened.

Sir, I have a lot of things to say but the time is very limited. I would confine myself to two or three points. I am not able to understand why there is discrimination between private sector units and public sector units. It is alright if the public sector units pollute the environment. But if it is a private sector unit, it should be tried in the Tribunal. I do not know where from this approach has come. When there is political content in any legislation, this is likely to happen. This is simply a bureaucratic type of legislation. Of course, we know the idea has come from the Government but more contribution should have come from the Government at the time of drafting the Bill. This discriminatory power should not be there in the Bill. Under Article 4, it is going to be challenged.

I know that he is a very strong person, who will not hold to any kind of temptations or pressures. But, I know how much he is struggling for implementing many of the policies which he himself has declared.

I remember, in this House once he has declared the Wasteland Preservation Policy of the Government of India, but how much he is struggling to preserve that policy. I know because pressure are mounting on the Minister, may be from various quarters and corners - I

do not want to name all these things but to preserve his own policy he is struggling like anything - ultimately, somehow it is being watered down and all these things are happening. In spite of the best efforts of the Minister and against all his intentions - I am just citing an example, that means if somebody can be exempted under the law then there will be tremendous pressure on the Minister, this and that - ultimately environment degradation practice will continue and the Bill will be a useless legislation. That kind of a situation should not happen to this Bill also.

Sir, I am not dealing with other points because of the paucity of time. Sir, these few suggestions made by the Standing Committee are being accepted by the Minister and for his generosity I congratulate him. But at the same time, let there be a continuous Standing Committee. Let there be all people interested in the environmental issues, come, contribute and strengthen this Bill.

There can be more and more amendments. Justice Raghvan's decision was being quoted here. There are serious shortages of facts and figures regarding various kinds of pollutants and polluting situations. So data should be available, statistics should be available, technical people's contribution should be there and there should be a rich storehouse of information. Then only any kind of Tribunal can function in the given context. Merely by making a Tribunal they just cannot act and they just cannot go into the intricacies of the problems that are coming before them. So information should be available for the Tribunal, for any Tribunal and for this Tribunal also. For that, this research group is a very important thing.

Sir, while supporting this Bill, I once again want to repeat it. We the Parliamentarians as well as the people who are interested in the environmental problem expected a lot from the hon. Minister because we know his commitment to this subject. So we expect a lot and as a beginning we support this and request that this may be further enriched by taking into account all the opinions expressed by all the hon. Members of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted to this subject was two hours. But we have already consumed one hour more than that. There are still some hon. Members who wish to speak. If they stick to the time limit of two minutes and subject to the condition that we will take up another Bill, we can adjust them too. We may have to sit for 20 minutes more than the regular hours.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Sir, our party has not been so far been given the representation and now you are restricting the time for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, probably Prof. Sahab you were not present in the beginning. We have made it clear in the beginning the time allotted to each Party

and the name to be sent. The Chair has indicated all this. But anyhow if you agree we shall have to sit for 15 to 20 minutes more after 6.00 p.m. If you all agree, we can proceed further, Shri Ram Naikji.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Yes, we agree, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express my views on National Environment Tribunal Bill. A conference was held at Rio-De-Janerio on 4th June, 1990 and within one and half month Kamal Nath ji has brought this Bill. I congratulate him for this. But this Bill should have been brought three years ago.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This is not in my hands. First, it was put up before the Parliamentary Committee, but did not appear in the list of business. Instead other subjects got priority and this time also it has come with much efforts.

SHRI RAM NAIK : It is very regrettable that such an important subject could not get proper attention. I would like to say that such things should not happen in future. The hon. Ministers put up proposals before the Business Advisory Committee. Hon Members might have observed that standing committee passed the TADA Bill within two days. This bill should have also got same kind of attention.

I have observed that in total 25 amendments have been brought by the Government and the Minister. Out of them 24 amendments are of similar nature i.e. for 'Chairman' substitute 'Chairperson' and for 'Vice-Chairman' substitute 'Vice-chairperson'. This hon. Minister may say that it was suggested by the Standing Committee and he has accepted that. I want to say that, be it Standing Committee or the Minister, one should follow the Constitution of India. In the Constitution too, the 'Chairman' of the Rajya Sabha is called 'Chairman'. It has been mentioned in the General Purposes Act also that 'Man includes Women'. I request that the Government should take it seriously and bring an amendment. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker are addressed as a person. There would not be much difference if we bring such an amendment in a single bill any. It levles little child like me. This kind of amendment will not serve any purpose.

The Parliament will become a laughing stock in the eyes of legal experts. Why should it be amended in this Bill only? Therefore, the hon. Minister should reconsider it and after consulting the hon. Law Minister, he should being an amendment in it. Both the things cannot go together.

I support the suggestion that compensation should be considered suo motu by keeping in view the application for claim. Shri Guman Mal ji has already gone into the aspect of compensation in detail and I will not like to say further. In "Compensation which appears

to be just", the word, 'just' do not do justice to the sufferer. 'Just' means Justice to all. It should be made more clear as it is in the Insurance Act, Railway Accident Act or Motor Vehicle Act. Therefore, the compensation should be quantified.

Clause 8 provides "reduction of amount of relief paid under any other law". In this regard I have to say that there are so many other Insurance Acts, like Medical Insurance Act which also provide for Compensation. It should also be clarified in this Bill that as to whether compensation received under medical insurance or life insurance will be deducted from the compensation to be received under this law or not. But if you think that it is clear in this act, then the hon. Minister should clarify it while replying to the debate for our knowledge. This clarification will help the Tribunal when it will start functioning.

Regarding clause 4, the hon. Members have said that the Government should not exempt itself. If the Government will not work in an ideal manner then who else will do. I had from Bombay city. There is a big factory at Chambur in Bombay. Incidents of gas leakage occur in this factory after every 3-4 months. Besides, there are petroleum refineries in Chambur, owned by the Government. If due to transportation or other reasons, any mishappening occurs, the Government should also think about this aspect also. The Government should bright its good image before the people and if Government really wants to implement this law and give justice to the people then it should not exempt itself from the provisions of this law. Only then the law will serve its purpose. Today, such accidents are taking place in different undertakings of the Government. The Government should not exempt itself. I am reiterating this because all the members as well as the standing committee have put this demand. Therefore, you should also agree to this demand.

The delay in bringing this legislation can be understood but many such accidents have taken place during the last three years. I do not want to confine myself to the Bhopal Gas tregedy only. Four months back. In my constituency an oil tanker over-turned at Manpada area. As a result, everything got destroyed within a radius of 4 kms. Despite destruction on such a large scale, people could not get compensation. If this Bill had been passed at that time, the people there would have got benefited. Therefore, this kind of delay also causes great difficulty to the people. In view of this, whenever Government wants to take any step, it should take immediately.

I would like to submit one more thing. Since we are passing this bill belatedly, the Government should try to collect information whether in the incidents, which took place during last couple of years, compensation has been paid or not. If you do this, we would support the Bill. Otherwise this delay cannot be condoned. Efforts should be made to provide relief to genuine needy

persons from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or from a special fund. This is a good legislation but it has been brought after much delay. I would request you to keep the sentiments of the House in your mind, particularly about deleting clause 4, with these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I join my colleagues here in expressing my appreciation for this Bill, flawed it is, but a good step in the right direction. What I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister is that when he first formulated the Bill perhaps we must have been one of the first governments to formulate a Bill in pursuance of the Reo Convention. But since then, during the last three years, a number of other countries must have formulated their national legislations. But I do not know whether they have. This information can be obtained and if that information is available to the hon. Minister. then in that case, perhaps he can benefit when acting on the suggestion made universally by this House that we need a more comprehensive piece of legislation.

I would just like to pin-point some of the points. The jurisdiction should be much wider over all matters relating to environment pollution or ecological degradation. Secondly, here I find : " damages to person, property and the environment". As far as damage to persons and property are concerned, there are claimants, but what about damage to the environment? Who will claim on behalf of the environment to the flora and fauna. When a damage takes place? obviously, we expect that the Government itself should be the claimant or the public authority itself should be the claimant whenever there is a damage to the environment as such.

The definition of accident excludes expressly war or radioactivity. I think in a country which has committed itself to the development of nuclear power, there are possibilities of pollution and damage due to radiation.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is another law which deals with that.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : That is fine.

The compensation that is being suggested here has no retrospective effect. That is a point just made by hon. Mr. Naik. I support the idea that this law should have a retrospective effect, perhaps from the day that we signed the Reo Convention.

The point made in clause 3 is : "compensation is payable for such death, injury or damage." But when the damage is to the environment, to whom shall the compensation be paid - to the birds, to the flora, to the fauna...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is a Fund called the Employment Relief Fund, to which it will be paid.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : So, all that shows why a more comprehensive law is really called for.

As far as clause 4 is concerned, I join in this universal request to this hon. Minister that is should be deleted, that there should be no discrimination between the private sector and the public sector, between the Government and the public, as far as any such liability is concerned.

There is nothing here in the Bill to guide the authority or the Tribunal on the question of quantum of compensation. So, I suggest that at the time of framing the Rules, some guidelines should be framed so that people know what they can expect, as in the case of other similar laws.

Similarly, I join in the suggestion that there should be a general time frame. Although a tribunal or a judicial or a quasi-judicial authority cannot really be dictated about the time to be taken, but we expect that this should be done within a reasonable time.

The most important thing I find is about the composition of the Tribunal. I do not see at all why it has been limited to even in the case of a judicial person to someone who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court. Why can it not be a person who is eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court because that will at least give a wider field for the Government to make a selection? A person who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court can be a Chairman, a person who is qualified to be a judge of the High Court can be a Vice-Chairman, etc. But the most objectionable part is this that the post of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman in the scheme of the law is available to a technical expert only by means of promotion. He should first come in as a Technical Member, he may then be promoted as a Vice-Chairman and he may then be promoted as Chairman. Why?

Why is it so? The post of Chairman should be open to all the three channels whether it is administrative channel, whether it is technical channel or the judicial channel and persons of eminence and persons of standing in any one of these three fields should qualify for being appointed as the Chairman of the Tribunal.

I would like to draw your attention to clause 18 which says that "Central Government shall determine the staffing pattern of the Tribunal". I think there should be some internal mechanism within the Tribunal to decide it. Of course, they cannot do it unilaterally; they will, obviously, place their recommendations or proposals before the Government for sanction.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I have said that it will define its method of working. It is not accepted outside the orbit. Its functioning as such is not outside the orbit of the Central Government.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : But, in that case, will the Central Government consider the proposals made to it by the Tribunal?

The last point that I have is concerned with clause 19 which says about the distribution of the business of

the Tribunal among various Benches. Of course, I first foresee that there shall be far larger number of Benches when we are to deal adequately with the problem. I feel that one-tenth of the territory of the country or one-tenth of the population of the country should be covered by one Tribunal. It need not be exactly a State-specific. Where we speak about the distribution of the business of the Tribunal among its various Members, both 'regional' and 'functional distribution' should be made. The work can be divided according to the territory. It can be a territorial jurisdiction or it can be divided according to the nature of the work which is the functional distribution.

With these remarks, I generally support the Bill. I welcome the Bill. I also join in the hope expressed here on the floor of the House that one day we shall have a more comprehensive law which shall cover all aspects of environmental pollution and ecological degradation and the scope of the Bill shall cover everything protection, damage compensation in all its aspects. I hope that under the dynamic leadership of the Minister of State, perhaps, we shall be able to infuse a real life into these Tribunals because I know that institutions do not merely exist on paper and institutions acquire a life of their own and a vitality of their own by the manner in which they work and that is our hope and with this hope I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far, four Members from Congress - that includes the hon. Minister who is to reply - and four from the B.J.P., one Member from Janata Dal and two from Samata Party and two from C.P.I. (M) and one each from C.P.I., Telugu Desam and A.I.A.D.M.K. There are one or two persons to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, I will give you a chance. I have noted it down. Prof. Venkateswarlu shall have to speak now whether you will or otherwise. Let us stick to the limited things. The names which have been regularly given by the Whips are being exhausted. Now the Chair is trying to accommodate only the extraordinary slips which have been directly sent from the Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED) : Sir, what about the next Bill for which I am waiting?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, we will take it up. The House has agreed and subject to that condition only we are giving chance to Members who sent individual slips. Now Prof. Venkateswarlu to speak.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity give. The Bill commended by the hon. Minister for Environment is welcome and it is a really very good and big gesture on the part of the hon. Minister for having brought in the Bill. It is a long felt need. I am happy to say that he is the first Minister who

has introduced such a useful Bill in our country which has been done for the first time, taking inspiration from the deliberations of the Rio Conference held in 1992.

Though a number of my colleagues have pointed out that this is a belated discussion, the hon. Minister has provided the explanation for it. The Bill has come in the aftermath of the Bhopal gas leakage episode.

Now the scope for implementation of the provision of this Bill is much wider than what has been mentioned in the Bill. The Bill was brought for the first time in 1992, but the scope has widened very much now how ever this Bill has to be passed. I personally feel that the hon. Minister will come up with several amendments in future keeping in mind the suggestions that have been extended by the hon. Members.

Sir, this Bill has been brought with a very good intention to provide social justice and financial assistance to the unfortunate victims of the environmental hazards and also the ecological degradation which are even increasing. Sir, for want of time I am just trying to comment on only two or three points. The first point is about the location of the Benches. The location of the Benches should be at more number of places. Since the subject is very important and its scope is much wider, the claims will be more. So, it is better to have quite a good number of Benches, almost at the rate of one in each State.

Sir, with regard to the appointment of members, it has been suggested by several of our colleagues that there should not be any age restriction. If it is restricted to persons who are 60 years old and above, naturally it will become an abode and an avenue for all those who have attained superannuation and retired. Then in the name of utilisation of their matured and other things they will be normally appointed here. It will be better. If this age restriction is not followed.

Then, Sir, I want to make a request about Clause 4 which has been mentioned by almost all the Members. There is unanimity with regard to the lacuna that is found in this Clause 4. It says :

"The Central Government may, by notification, exempt from the operation of this Act any owner, namely:

- (a) by the person who has sustained the injury;
- (b) any State Government;
- (c) any corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or a State Government; or
- (d) any local authority.

If all these are exempted, what is going to remain under the purview of this Bill and to whom the justice is going to be catered? If the Central Government, by notification, is going to exempt these bodies. I do not think that there will be any claimant. No party will come to this Tribunal and this Tribunal will not have any work if these exemptions are given. As such, since almost all

the participants in this discussion have pointed out Clause 4, I request the hon. Minister to have a fresh look as far as this Clause it concerned. It is better that there should not be any exemption as far as the Tribunal is concerned.

Finally, Sir, environmental pollution is increasing for no fault of the individuals. There are certain individuals who claim they have got certain knowledge. But there are several individuals who do not go in for this claim at all out of ignorance. There are also several monuments like the Taj Mahal, as Mr. Rawat has pointed out. Who is going to make a claim on behalf of the Taj Mahal? Who is going to make a claim on behalf of any other institution which is subjected to environmental pollution and ecological degradation.

I come from a coastal area. In the recent times the multinationals have come for shrimp farming in almost all the coastal area. They have occupied the land just abutting the villages, next to the door, next to the village point and the land has been converted into the shrimp farms. The sea water has been let in. Most of the villagers are suffering for want of drinking water. At whose fault? Is it the fault of the villagers who have been residing there since some hundreds of years? Now, these people have come. The water was not polluted earlier. People are being driven to some 10 or 15 kms. to fetch a potful of water. The rich people - who are involved in shrimp farming - who can afford, have been drinking only the bisleri water daily. And those who cannot afford to drink this water, have been drinking only the polluted water. Almost all the inhabitants have been suffering with several diseases.

Sir, I will conclude after giving just one example. Most of the developing countries are engaged in manufacturing the bulk drugs. No developed country is engaged in manufacturing the bulk drugs. These bulk drugs are the main source of pollution of water. The water pollution is increasing only through these drugs. These industrial establishments are coming up quite nearer to the inhabitants, the villages. Since they are coming up nearer to the villages, the water pollution is increasing and the people are suffering at the enjoyment of multinationals, the business establishments and the corporate establishments.

So, Sir, this Bill has got a wider scope. But still there are several deficiencies and several setbacks in this Bill. Hence, they are to be further looked into by the hon. Minister. But still I really congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill. I support this Bill and hope that this Bill will serve the unfortunate people at large in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this bill is an important bill and provides compensation to the sufferers. I support this bill because this is for the welfare of the sufferers. The

Government was compelled to bring this legislation after UN conference in June, 1992. In that Conference we have resolved to bring out this legislation. I thank the hon. Minister of bringing this legislation though belatedly. The provision of compensation is a good thing but no time limit has been fixed because many cases get delayed and sufferers do not get compensation.

Just now Ram Naik ji and Shahabuddin ji discussed a clause which I support. Today, there is great problem of pollution in this country. Population, pollution and poverty are the main problems of our country. With the rise in the population, our scientists also went on evolving new techniques for the benefit of our people. Many new industries were set up which caused environmental pollution. The pollution has increased to such an extent that Delhi has been declared the most polluted city of the country.

18.00 hrs.

Recently Supreme Court has given a verdict that 10 thousand factories should be removed from Delhi. Today, the water is polluted, air is polluted and Ganga, Yamuna have also become polluted. A Central Pollution Control Board was set up in 1974 but no results came forward...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, it is 6 o'clock. Is it the desire of the House that we should extend the time by another forty five minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Earlier, I have sought the permission of everybody to extend the time. Otherwise, I would not have given the chance to everybody and I would have literally stuck to the list.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : How long will it go?

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, we should sit late till we finish these items.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall sit for another forty five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Today, Delhi has 22 lakh vehicles, out of which 15 lakh are two-wheelers. These vehicles cause noise pollution as well as air pollution. The power houses are also causing smoke pollution. We perform religious rites and flow the ashes of dead bodies into the rivers which cause water pollution. About 80 lakh people die in the whole country in a year. If per dead-body 4 quintal wood is consumed, then the total comes out to 3 crore 20 lakh tonnes. The smoke from the burning of wood is one of the causes of pollution. The slum dwellers are suffering from Tuberculosis due to pollution and we are unable to provide drinking water to them.

In India, 15 lakh hectares of forest land is being denuded every year and 60 lakh hectares of land is

becoming desert. 2,600 crores tonnes of top soil is being washed away. The flora and fauna, creatures of lakes and thousands of species are becoming extinct due to pollution. It is feared that in the next 20 years, one fifth of the total species of living creatures will be destroyed. In the decade of 80-90 the average temperature was 45 degree celcius. Even today we are becoming victims of hot weather. In the next 100 years, the sea level may rise up from 1.4 metres to 2 metres. The rural population is decreasing day by day and they are migrating to cities. Earlier 70 percent people lived in the villages but according to the latest survey, only 60 per cent population lives in the villages and remaining 40 per cent live in cities. These all are the causes of the problem of pollution. If we will not pay attention towards the causes of pollution, no Act will prove effective. The number of sufferers will rise and the number of cases in the courts will go up. In such a situation proper justice cannot be done. The Pollution Control Board gives licences to those factories also which do not even install pollution control devices...*(Interruptions)* Sir, population and poverty are main problem. In a country, like India which has vast forest reserve. We are resorting to felling and trees indiscriminately...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to that point also. Every year 25.4 wood is cut for firewood. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government should make arrangements for cooking gas etc. for the people. It will also save wood as well as check pollution. There should be restriction on plying individual vehicles to check pollution...*(Interruptions)* In this regard, we should follow China. The Chinese Government ask its employees to go to office by cycles to check pollution. We should also bring such a legislation.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has brought this bill. I support it because it is for the welfare of the poor and in the interest of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, being a young and energetic person our hon. Minister wants to do something constructive in his ministry. I do not have any doubt about his intentions, but he Bill he has introduced is like a pitcher in which there are many big holes. There are many loopholes in it. This I am saying because you have exempted public sector, State Government and local bodies and many other sectors. What has been left with you? Many hon. Members have rightly pointed out that which sector has remained in it...*(Interruptions)* ..that is happening. That will happen wherever you go. I will not mention as to which sector has been left out, to whom you will give a compensation, who is going to be benefited?

Actually, this is the Government's trick to spare the multinationals. That is why they have exempted these sectors. Privatisation is being done and multinationals are coming here. Now, another Bill will be brought here

that the multinational companies should also be exempted. An amendment will be brought that the multinational companies which are spreading pollution here should be exempted. I know their intentions and this I want to bring on record.

The second thing they have said is about the tribunal. Our learned friend of BJP who is a member from Bombay and who is well versed with legal aspects, has rightly said that there is nothing in the tribunal which the Government is going to set up and through which the common people are said to be benefited which may help the poor.

Many hon. members have said that the tribunal will be set up in Delhi. Why such tribunals are not being set up at state and district levels? How a poor person, who is sufferer will come to Delhi to seek justice? He will need at least Rs. one thousand to travel from Bihar to Delhi and back. Then for whom you are making this law? Who are the people, going to be benefited by this? I do not think that you are doing it for the welfare of the poor. This is being done for the purpose of entering it into the records that India was the first country to bring such a Bill in pursuance of the policy framed during Rio-de-Janeiro conference. But this will not help us. Do not remain in this illusion. Kamalnathji nobody knows as to whether you will be sitting there or here after the coming elections. The new Government will definitely bring the Bill afresh. You will not be able to fulfil your desire through the Bill. I do not want to go into the details of the provisions of this Bill because many members have already expressed their opinion. Chackoji has also expressed his opinion. He is from his own party. There are some controversial points in it. What is the harm in accepting the points of general nature? You should accept those. Our colleagues from the Bhartiya Janta Party and CPM have raised some points here. There is no harm in accepting them. The Government should reconsider the provisions regarding setting up of tribunals, their powers and giving compensation, and bring a new Bill in this regard. I do support their intentions but not this Bill. The intentions may be good but there is nothing in this Bill and it is toothless.

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. At the very outset, I welcome the spirit of the National Environment Tribunal Bill of a generally innocuous and humanitarian nature. Indeed, as has already been expressed in this august House, the Rio de Janeiro Summit of 1992 was the highest forum, where the subject of environment preservation and its protection were discussed in great detail and with all seriousness. It was heartening to note that India played a pivotal role in highlighting and also getting due international recognition of the burning issues on the vital subject of environment protection. Our dynamic Union Minister hon. Kamal Nath Ji must be particularly complimented on this landmark achievement.

Incidentally, hon. Kamal Nath Ji is well aware of the multifarious environmental problems of the State of Orissa to which I belong. There exist a spectacular array of environmental treasured spots in Orissa requiring immediate attention of the Central Government as well as the State Government. Time and again, I have highlighted the dire need to preserve the unique eco-biodiversity of Mahendragiri Hills in my Berhampur Parliamentary Constituency by declaring it a "Biosphere Reserve" expeditiously. Further there are innumerable ponds and small lakes throughout Orissa State, existing in a filthy and highly polluted condition. As the poor villagers depend on these sources for their drinking purposes depollution and purification of these drinking water sources are warranted immediately. Now, the objectives of providing strict liability for damages arising out of any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for the establishment of a National Environment Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases arising from such accidents, for giving relief and compensation for damages incidental thereto, are commendable and should be welcomed. Perhaps a Bill of more, comprehensive nature could be brought in later by the Union Government. More Tribunals of this kind could be located uniformly throughout the country for attaining its objectives. Now, owing to paucity of time, I will conclude by lending my full support to the National Environment Tribunal Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Excellent, Thank you very much.

As per the final list sent by the Whips, all names have been called. Over and above that, some more names of the hon. Members have also been called. The time has already been extended. If the hon. Minister were to agree, I have no objection in allowing you.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Let him be the last speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now so many Members are raising their hands like Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shri Charles, Shri Dattatraya Bandaru, Shri P.C. Thomas and others. I think, it will be very difficult if they do not stick to two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992 has been put up before the House for amendment. Though this Government do not try to do such work but Kamalnath ji has done a good job and whenever he does so it is all of a sudden.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Members to post pone such commentaries till 8 o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : This is not the matter of sweet commentary. Kamalnathji has done a good work, but this Government does the good work only all of a sudden, this much I want to say.

Just now hon. Members have said that Government should have brought this Bill earlier and it has been delayed but before this Bill also your ministry might have made many laws to check the pollution. I would like to inform you that there is a big industrial area in my parliamentary constituency. Hindulco Carbon Plant of Birla Company and Kanodia Chemical Plant are there which are discharging their effluents in Pant Sager. About 15 lakh people use water from Pant Sager for drinking purpose. The people there are being affected by diseases. I have requested the hon. Minister in this regard orally and in writing also and want to know again whether any legal action can be initiated by making such type of laws and pollution be checked? If you say it is possible laws were framed and it was said that pollution will be checked through the law but what happened thereafter? I want to say that the Birlas and others industrial houses had been influencing the Government and its decisions and lakhs of people there are still continuing to be affected by diseases. They are compelled to drink the polluted water. It is not only the question of water pollution, the sound pollution is also there. There are coal trollies which produce much sound and about three lakh people are badly affected by mental tension. There is Renusagar Power Company of Birla's which generates power. I have orally and in writing also informed the hon. Minister that the ropeway at NCL Jhigurdah also produce much noise and are the major cause of sound pollution. This fact has been proved by the medical experts that people are facing a lot of mental tension due to this sound pollution. This is a big problem for human beings. I would request the hon. Minister that avoiding this question will not solve this problem. It should be well defined that who will be benefited by this legislation, by this legislation. Whether people like Birla, Tata or Kanodia will face cases under this law and who will be considered to be affected by pollution. They will come to Delhi to claim compensation. Therefore, at least the pollution at Singrauli area and pollution caused due to the factories of Birla and Kanodia should be checked, otherwise 15 lakh people there will have to face a tragedy like Bhopal. Even today the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy are facing problems. This pollution is not limited to cities only, it is in villages also. There are big ponds in the villages. Earlier these were cleared but now this practice has been abandoned. The cattle drink water there. The villages are also becoming urbanised today and the water supply system in villages is also being polluted. The wells and ponds are getting polluted. Therefore, I would like to say that some arrangements should be made for that also. If a provision to this effect is also added in this Bill, it would be much better.

This is a country of villages. We should keep this in mind. I would like to say to you that earlier the dead animals were skinned and the bones were utilised for commercial purposes and the meat was disposed of by burying but these days those dead animals are thrown into the river. A law should be enacted to check this

also. What happened to the Ganga cleaning programme in Kashi? When Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he had introduced this programme and a plant was set up there but that is not serving the purpose. Same is the case with the plant in Mirzapur districts. Today the dead animals are thrown into the Ganga. The water of the Ganga was used for medicine purposes but today that has not remained pure even for drinking or bathing purpose. Therefore, I would like to request you to make efforts to free Ganga from pollution. It will give you a good name. You are capable of doing good things. It is my humble request that before passing this Bill a provision should definitely be added in it to check the pollution in the villages also. Stringent action should be taken against the violators and it should also be made clear also who will be responsible for talking such action. With these words, I hope that the objects and aims of this Bill will be achieved and conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is the only country in the world to feel proud for having introduced a great Bill of this magnitude ever after the Rio Conference on Environment. All the related problems may not be solved through this Law. However, the Government has made a beginning and it should continue. This Bill can be amended from time to time depending upon the circumstances. Environment pollution particularly water pollution is the major problem of the people in my Udupi Parliamentary Constituency. A number of major Industries are coming up in South Canara district. The polluted water of all these industries flow into the sea. This is the greatest threat to the life of our fishermen in that area. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to look into this matter immediately. The industries can be spread all over the coastal line instead of setting up at one place.

The authorities of these industries have taken up blasting rocks using explosives. This has resulted in the breakages of walls of most houses in that area. The people are frightened to live in those houses. The authorities of these Industries are not taking any responsibility. According to them this fact has been checked by Engineering College authorities. This area is called as "Kudupu" and the Centre should come to the rescue of the people here. We have already approached the State Government, District Commissioner and other concerned authorities. But strangely, nothing has been done in this regard to provide relief measures to the affected people. My humble request to the Hon'ble Minister is to despatch relief assistance to these people.

The Industries which are responsible for ecological degradation do not have sufficient funds to control environment pollution. Hence, I would like to appeal to

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

the Centre to allocate funds to these industries for controlling pollution. The allocation can be made from the World Bank assistance.

Sir, Varahi Lift Irrigation Scheme is a very important project in Karnataka. In fact, it is pending with the Centre for a pretty long time and the people of my State have made several demands about this scheme in the past. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to sanction this Scheme without any further delay.

I thank the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. There are so many good things in this Bill. As many hon. members have stated and I also want to submit that the biggest pollution centre of Asia is at Pathanchuru near my area, where the Vorho factory is situated and emits poisonous gases.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dattatrayaji, will you please repeat the name of the company? The Minister could not hear it.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : It is Volrho.

[Translation]

The Volrho company is emitting poisonous gases and as a result 35 villages in the neighbourhood are not getting even potable water. The Supreme Court has also given an order that the farmers there should be provided at least Rs. 2 crore as compensation. But that money has not been given to the farmers uptill now. The horrible situation there is that the growth of the children in village Pathanchuru circle and nearby villages has stopped because of non-availability of drinking water. Government provides them drinking water from Manjeera water project through tankers. Similarly, many drug industries are also situated there. The maximum number of drug industries in Asia are in Pathanchuru only and about 18 are in my area Mianpur itself. The problem of pollution has become so big there that you cannot check it. The Hussain Sagar Lake which is the most beautiful lake in the city is in my area and due to effluents in that lake, the whole city is being polluted. My submission is that all these things should be included in this Bill. Just now Shri Venkateswarlu of Telugu Desam Party was speaking that apart from industrial effluents, a new culture has come to the Andhra Pradesh and that is shrimp culture and prawn culture. I have visited 25-30 villages in Nellore district where the prawn culture has started. There is no drinking water in any village and water is being provided through tankers. Therefore, Air Pollution, Water Pollution and

other types of pollution are damaging the rural environment. These should also be included under the purview of this Bill. At Present we are thinking of one aspect only.

Likewise, more and more environmentalists should be included in the tribunal as members or chairman. At present all the chairman in Pollution Boards are IAS officers and they do not have any knowledge about pollution problem. The Pollution Board does not take any action on the suggestion given by technical people or environmentalists. The Chairman of Pollution Board has given permission to big factories under the pressure and they have violated the rules. For example permission for setting up of any new industry has to be given only after the limit of 20 kilometres, but this law has not been adhered to. My colleagues have just now told that the affected people will have to come to Delhi for compensation. This will cause a great loss of money and time for them. Therefore, a provision for a regional centre in every capital should be made so that they may not have to come to Delhi for compensation. In my Parliamentary constituency the nuclear fuel centre and BDL factory have caused Tuberculosis among the people living there. You are requested that the properties any such factory which does not provide compensation, should be disposed of and the affected people should be provided compensation this is our recommendation. Many companies will say that they do not have the money to pay compensation, then a provision should be made for disposing of their properties for providing compensation. I welcome this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, I support the Bill and I would like to point out a few aspects. The main intention of me to speak on this Bill is to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, one important aspect in my constituency. There is an area which is about 10 kms from Cochin. I urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Minister is nothing down every point. So, you need not have to worry about it.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS : Yes, Sir. There is one industrial area in my constituency which is about 10 kms from Cochin in Kerala where we have the prestigious industries like Cochin Refineries, FACT where fertiliser is manufactured, many other insecticide companies like Carbon Black Production, etc., Now, that area is suffering from a lot of pollution.

One thing which has been found recently and which has been accepted by some factories is the presence of diesel and petroleum in almost every plot of land nearby and the people are also complaining about it for quite a long time. But the Cochin Refinery which has earned a very good name for production and which has got a very good name in all other respects, is not in a

position to accept that that was due to their working. But it is hazardous that diesel or petroleum content of this factory had gone to the extent of polluting the nearby areas and now a stage has come where diesel is now oozing out like anything. People have now found and the factory itself has found that it is coming out from that factory.

We should have a machinery to assess the loss. The property owners have been put to a great loss in respect of their cultivation, in respect of drinking water, in respect of use of the land in terms of the value of the land. They are really affected. How it is going to be assessed is a problem. If they go to the national tribunal for a change, there is a simplified procedure where even the summary disposal is there. Of course, the powers given under the Civil Procedure Code in respect of some powers which have been stated here, are not enough.

But I would like to point out here that in one of the Clauses the powers of Civil Procedure Code with regard to the sending of Commissions for study, for examination of witnesses are given. There a provision may also be made to send commissions to study the exact loss. Otherwise the poor residents will not be able to prove, what exactly is the loss. I suggest that in Clause 6, sub-clause (4) (e) an addition to the extent of giving the power to the Tribunal to send experts to make an on-the-spot study and assess the actual loss or damage sustained is necessary. That is not there in this particular Bill. Therefore, I would say that such an elaboration is necessary in this Clause.

I have also made a point regarding spread of diesel. I would urge upon the Minister to kindly make an inquiry on this aspect. I also plead with the Minister to send a special team from the Central Government for making a study there.

Regarding Clause 4, many points have been made here. I would also like to point out this - of course it may be accepted if it is found true or found to be correct - that there is not only a demerit in giving power of extension for State Governments, Corporations, public undertakings, local authorities, etc., but I also feel that there is a tremendous flaw by way of drafting mistake in this.

Clause 4 says :

"The Central Government may, by notification, exempt from the operation of this Act any owner, namely :

(a) by the person who has sustained the injury;"

I think that is a mistake. It does not make much sense. I request you that it may be reviewed or it may be re-coined for making it more sensible. Your intention is not that the person who has sustained the injury can be exempted but your intention is that at the instance of that person, some exemption can

be given. If that is your intention, I think that wording has to be re-coined so that the proper meaning will come to the Section.

Sir, due to paucity of time, I am not going into the other aspects but I would commend the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill which has been an off-shoot of the Reo Conference, where India could earn a very good name after the deliberations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My request is, of course, two or three names are left out. I think there is also another Bill. They can participate in that.

Shall I request the hon. Minister to reply?

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, in the next Bill, nobody is participating. So, it is not possible for us to participate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a very small amendment.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : We have sat for 45 minutes. The Minister is still to reply. There is another Bill. It may not be finished within 45 minutes but it will take at least one hour and forty-five minutes... (Interruptions)... The third Bill has to come. The extension time is only 45 minutes... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hardly, Mr. Charles, Mr. Meena and Mr. Rai are there to speak.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I will reply... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us not exhaust the patience. One minute please. Mr Rai, can you speak for only one minute? You make just relevant points.

[Translation]

SHRI LALL BABU RAI (Chhapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit some points regarding this Bill. There are about 75 thousand species of creatures and 45 thousand types of vegetations. The deforestation is continuing in a large scale. Before independence the total forest area in our country was 22 percent. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that he should keep this in mind.

Today, pollution is increasing in Ganga and other rivers. You have formulated many schemes and have spent about Rs. 371 crore on making Ganga river pollution free till March, 1994. This information has been given in the latest report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The first phase of this scheme was started in April, 1985. 261 sub plans have been implemented in this regard but the work of cleaning Ganga is still incomplete. It has been stated in the report that state agencies are unauthorisely using the money meant for making Ganga free from pollution. Is there any effective mechanism to identify this with the Ganga project Directorate or not? Oxygen plants were started in Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh in Uttar Pradesh. The sewage Treatment Plant having capacity of 4-5 lakh per day remained jammed between August 1992 and 1993 due to technical faults. A portion of sewer line

in Howrah in West Bengal could not be completed due to adverse conditions of soil there. The comptroller and Auditor General has stated in its report that upto 31st March, 1995 two in Kanpur, one in Allahabad, one in Patna and four sewerages plants in Calcutta had not been completed. A plan was formulated to construct 55,163 public and semi public latrines along the banks of the Ganga to stop pollution in Ganga but that plan also has remained incomplete. There was also a plan for constructing electric crematorium, but that has also not been completed. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister as to when these schemes will be completed. Please state categorically Alongwith this hon. Member Shri Virendra Singh Ji has stated about Kanodia Distillery Plant. I want to say that factory is not following any rule of law. This should be seen whether it is being done with the connivance of the officers or someone else.

The farmers of Saurashtra are on the verge of ruin because of the salt factory set up by the Tatas. The sea water is taken through the pipes to the factory through the fields of the farmers and the seepage from those pipes is damaging the fields. Attention should be paid to that also. 47 villages of Phulpur near Allahabad have been badly affected due to IFFCO Factory. When the farmers hold agitations and demonstrations to press their demands, they are harassed by officials and influential people of the area. You are requested to pay attention to the problem of pollution there. A decision was taken to shift 29 factories from Kanpur but that has also not been done.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please thank the hon. Minister, he has brought such a good Bill.

SHRI LALL BABU RAI : I thank the hon. Minister for bringing such a good Bill and support it.

[English]

SHRI A.CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, while supporting the Bill, I also share the express views expressed by most of the hon. Members that there should have been a more comprehensive Bill because this present Bill provides for damages. This relief is already available under the Law of Tort because this is a civil wrong and unliquidated damage is the remedy for that. So, I feel that there should have been a more comprehensive Bill considering all the aspects.

Due to constraint of time, I would like to just mention the points. Many hon. Members have mentioned about section 4. Under this section, total exemption is provided

* Not Recorded.

to the State Governments, Corporations, local authorities — I do not agree with this. In all fairness, total exemption given to the States and the Corporations is not fair.

Sir, section 6 of the Bill says that the Tribunal has the power to summarily reject the application. I do not question the power of the Tribunal to reject the application summarily, but I would like to know whether a person who is coming to seek relief, should have the right to know as to why his/her application is rejected. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister that there should be a small addition that applications could be summarily rejected after recording reasons therefor. In case of a summary rejection, a person has no occasion to know why his/her application has been rejected.

Sir, coming to sub-clause (5) of clause 10 which says, the principal Bench is in Delhi. Now, I come from Trivandrum, the extreme southern part of India. How can a person from Kerala who is seeking relief, make himself or herself available of this benefit? I would request the hon. Minister that there should be one Bench in each State capital. Then only real relief could be given to the persons.

Sir, section 25 stipulates that an appeal could be made only in the Supreme Court. It is very unfortunate. I think, there should be a provision to appeal in the High Courts of the States. It would be very difficult for a person who comes from the extreme south or from the north-east to appeal in the Supreme Court. That appeal is meaningless. Section 25 says that an appeal against the order of the Tribunal lie to the Supreme Court. That clause needs to be amended. The first appeal shall lie to the High Court of every State.

A sub-clause of section 25 says that every appeal under this shall be referred within a period of 90 days from the date of the award. Within 90 days, one might not even get the order.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is a provision of condoning it.

SHRI A.CHARLES: Sir, that is entirely different. Normally, 90 days time is given from the date of receipt of the Award. That should be under the normal circumstances. In every Act it is there. Now the other things depend on the subject to a decision of the appellate authority. What is the fate of the petitioner? I feel, in all fairness, the period of appeal should be within 90 days from the date to receipt of the order.

Sir, Shri Hannan Mollah said that there is no teeth in this Bill. I would like to draw his attention to section 26 of this Bill. It is a very powerful section. It reads:

"Whoever fails to comply with any order made by the Tribunal, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both."

Sir, I would conclude with one sentence. In the name of environment, a lot of developmental activities have been prevented. We have to strike a balance between development and environment. The welfare of the people is our concern. With these words, I welcome the Bill. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill introduced in this House. But I have observed that some import points have been left out in this Bill. Nothing has been mentioned about the period of inquiry. I would like that a definite time limit should also be mentioned in this Bill.

So far as the pollution is concerned, a number of public sector industries are ruining the farmers. There is one Amjhor Fertiliser Factory in the public sector in Rohtas district in my area due to which thousands of acres of agricultural land in the radius of four kilometers has been destroyed. Last year, the farmers of that area submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in this regard but the Government of India has not taken any action. The farmers of that area have stopped cultivation. Not only this the people there have to go far away to fetch drinking water because the underground water has also got polluted because of the factory there. The Government should see that compensation is provided to the people living around a fertiliser factory which pollutes the ground water of the nearby places or make arrangements of drinking water for the residents of that area. Where the factory waste damages farm land, the affected people should be provided jobs in the factory or given land at some other place to earn the livelihood for their families.

There should be an inquiry as to whether the money sanctioned by the Minister for this purpose has been properly utilised or not. You made arrangements for protecting the Ganga from pollution in our area Buxar, Benaras and Ghazipur and crores of rupees have been earmarked for this purpose but how much money has been spent or has remained unutilised or misappropriated? I am sure that only one fourth of the total amount sanctioned is spent and rest is shown on papers only. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these things. The Bill brought forward by the Government will definitely provide relief to the people. The inquiry of Bhopal Gas tragedy took a lot of time but if this Bill is passed, it will take less time and people will get compensation also. Therefore, I thank you for bringing this Bill and support it.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, it is already 18.55 hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Chair were to go strictly, only the name of the Members that came through their Whips were to be called. Since the Members have

taken pains to come here and give their names, the Chair is little liberal. The Hon. Minister has so beautifully brought forward the Preamble of the Bill that many Members got interested to speak on it. No doubt, we have taken the desire of the House also.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: But our patience is fully exhausted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am fully aware of it. But there are Members who are very anxious to take part in it.

18.54 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumber) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill brought forward and appreciate the work being done by the Department of Forests. I have a minor amendment which is very important and policy oriented. Court walls are constructed by the Forest Department for the protection of forests and this helps the forests grow well. But after 5 years, the walls are razed and again the forests are destroyed. Boundaries are again erected.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like that the court walls should be erected those should be forever and be well maintained. This will protect the forests. More forests will be there which will help in controlling pollution and maintaining good ecological balance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, my second submission is that my area is inhabited by tribal people. These people have encroached upon the forest land for their livelihood because they do not have land for agriculture. This practice is continuing for the last 15-20 years and some people have been in possession of such land for the last 30 years. But they have not been given ownership rights. They should be allotted such land. I have met the hon. Minister many a times and he assured me that these lands will be allotted to them but no allotment has been made upto now. Therefore, through you, I would request the hon. Minister that the tribals, who are holding the forest land for the last 15-20 years should be allotted the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, mine is a tribal area. There is no industry, no dam, no means or irrigation. There is no scope of labour for the local populace who are very poor. There are large number of marble quarries and marble from that area is exported to other countries. The benefit thus accrued is taken away by the rich people only and the tribals and labourers do not have any other source of income but the Government also put hinderances in earning their livelihood by closing down those quarries. Therefore, the laws relating to marble quarries should be repealed and mines should be responded so that the poor and tribal people may get work and relief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last submission I have to made is that the tribals who have submitted applications for lease of marble quarries should be given the lease of those quarries. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am last person to speak on this Bill. I whole heartedly support this National Environment Tribunal Bill.

Though this Bill is limited in scope. Every hon. member has expressed his desire that it should have been comprehensive. The objective of this Bill is appreciable but this has not been made comprehensive and therefore, I would say that the lacunae in it should be removed. For example, the power given in section 4 of this Bill are not proper. All the members have opposed it. It should therefore, be amended. After all what this tribunal will look after. When you all the public sector and private sector corporation and undertakings them at par, how it is possible that you may implement it on private sector but not on public sector. Our national industry should be kept under one criterion because if any tragedy happens there you will exempt that by taking refuge to this section. This is not proper. All the human beings are equal. Therefore, the legislation made for the protection of human beings should be used for their welfare and protection. You should amend this section 4.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second thing I would like to submit is that the small industries and the industries because of whom pollution spreads as a result of which people are badly affected to the affected people should be asked to provided compensation.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a leather factory at Jahanabad who throws its industrial waste into river Yamuna which has polluted the water very much and thousands of animals have died. Therefore, I would like that a survey in regard to the damages caused should be conducted and the affected farmers should be provided compensation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the scope of this Bill is limited to Delhi only. My submission is that it should be extended to every State so that they are equally benefited.

19.00 hrs.

The court fees of Rs.1000 should be waived off. Only then this Bill will be of any benefit.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Members for a very spirited debate on this very historic legislation which has been brought before this House. I would like to thank them for their support and it is this support which has given the strength and inspiration for whatever steps we have been able to take. The steps to be taken, undoubtedly, are many. The problems we have are multi-dimensional, and multi-faceted. If we were to look at the issues

confronting our country in the area of environment are, whether they are forests, whether they are water, whether they are industries, whether they are lakes, whether they are our oceans and whether they are our rivers, we have a very large and an accumulated problem.

Earlier on, Sir, it was a question of how man would survive with man. We had the problem of war. We had the problem of the nuclear threat. But over the last decade and especially in the last five years, the question is not how man would survive with man but the question is how man would survive with nature. The problem in this, I must point out to the hon. Members, is not nature but again is of human nature. So, Sir, in this multi-dimensional and multi-faceted challenges which we have before us, so far as industries are concerned, I would like to say that we have very large and old industries. An hon. Member talked about pollution in rivers. We must recognise that in the last 100 years, it was considered that the most appropriate thing to do is to set up industries along the rivers. So, when we see the entire river base in our country, on either side of the rivers, there are industries. They are old industries. The problem can be very simplistically put close down all industries and close down all traffic and if you do that, the environmental problem will be solved. But that is not possible. That is not the way to go about it. The question is how do we internalise these environmental concerns in the developmental process? That is the challenge before us.

Today we are on the threshold of development as never before thus this challenge becomes even greater. The impact of environmental degradation two decades ago could not even be measured. We could not measure the impact that our own developmental activities had on water; that our developmental activities had on soil, that our own developmental activities had in air and so on. With the progress of science and technology, we are able to assess these impacts not only when we suffer but there are caution points. We get warnings in advance. So the question is not just what we are going to do in the future. We also have upon us the responsibility and challenge of what we have to do about our industries which exist. These are old industries. They are using old technology. They are employing thousands of people. They are located in wrong places. We have industries like in Chembur, Bombay. At what time it was considered very good to have industries in Chembur. It was very good to have textile mills in the heart of towns. But the pressure of pollution added with the current pressure of development, the task today has become enormous.

So, Sir, we have to achieve this, milestone by milestone. In this, my own effort and the effort of my Ministry has been to strengthen the States. How do we strengthen the States? It is not the intervention of the Central Government or the intervention of the Central Pollution Control Board which will solve the problem. We have to strength the State Pollution Control Boards. We have to see that they have institutional strength;

and they have laboratory strength so that they are able to measure, act and react. It is then and then alone and with the support and the enabling role of the Central Government will we be able to correct the problems in the villages. Certainly, the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Delhi cannot be policing all districts, all villages, all ponds, all lakes and all rivers.

This has to happen by the institutional mechanism of the State Governments and it has been our effort to achieve this. We have got several programmes through which we have strengthened the State Pollution Control Boards. Five years ago there were many people who had not even heard of State Pollution Control Boards. One of our other strategies is to bring about greater awareness. We have succeeded in this awareness campaign. Now, the common people are not only concerned with environment pollution but also want to act. By acting on that concern coupled with what this House provide them in terms of legislative strength and what the Boards provide them in terms of institutional strength, will we able to move forward. So, the overall strategy is to create awareness and to strengthen the institutional approach, to strengthen the State Governments and trying to bring environment on the centre stage of our national agenda. To a large extent we have succeeded in this. I feel very happy and inspired that so many Members spoke on this subject. Sir, I remember the all round support I received when I brought in the Public Liability Insurance Bill and Wild Life Protection (Amendment) Bill irrespective of the party affiliations. We all know that environment is not a subject to score points. It has been my effort not to make it so. As far as environmental issues are concerned, we are not driven by partisan views and difference of perceptions but driven by a common objective. I would like to say more on what steps we have taken but the time is short. I think we have crossed a major milestone. I would have myself liked that we enlarge it. But I think in certain areas we have to go milestone by milestone. I know we have covered only eight thousand hazardous industries. But these eight thousand units cover various units located right across the country. Whether it is Vapi-Ankaleswar belt in Gujarat or whether it is a chemical unit near Renukot to which my hon. friend Shri Virender Singhji refers to or whether it is a unit in Cochin, all are covered. There is an enabling Clause. By process of subordinate legislation we can include more hazardous industries. Actually, I do not want there to be a spate of litigations when we go down the road. If there is a spate of litigations, we may not be able to cope with it. So, this is the first step. This is the first milestone which we have tried to cross. This deterrent clause is more important. If the hon. Members see the definition of 'accidents' in the Bill, it is very wide. It has built into it many restraining clauses. I greatly appreciate the Standing Committee of Parliament for having recommended that there should be *suo motu*. I have very happily accepted that.

There have been some comments about the delay. Sir, I, in all earnestness brought this Bill in August, 1992. Only at that time the Committees were formed. We were waiting for the Committees to be formed and we were waiting for the Committees to get on with it. Then, there was a rush of business in the last two sessions, and it could not find place in the agenda. But that is behind us. Now, the question is what is going to happen in future and I am confident that the delay will be made up in the forming of this tribunal and in the framing of the rules.

Most of the suggestions are across the House, are from all sides and some are very valid and useful suggestions.

There is a point which has been made about Clause 4. I want to point out to the Members that I entirely agree with the Members on Clause 4. When we are at Clause 4, if the House would choose to vote it down, I will go along with the wishes of the House. There are certain technical complications in myself moving an amendment. So, I am unable to move it.

There are points made about the time limit that this Tribunal, when set up, may also spend several years. Sir, the concept of the Bill is to get out of the normal system. The whole objective of the Bill is that we do not go through the routine. If we have to go through a normal judicial process then this Bill was not needed. If this Tribunal has to replicate or duplicate what the normal civil courts are doing, there was no need for this Bill. But because this is away from that orbit, it is in an orbit of its own, while we will be framing rules, we shall be ensuring that we are putting in provisions that there is no delay. One very important ingredient for this is that it shall be as per natural justice. Natural justice would obviously mean that there has to be immediate action and I will ensure that when we frame the rules this is taken care of.

Another point made is about the amount of compensation. There are some points in this. Already there are certain reference points as far as compensation is concerned, as far as Railways are concerned and as far as the Indian Airlines are concerned. I did not want to bind down but I wanted to make compensation open-ended. Because we wanted to make it open-ended, we did not want to have a formulation of compensation. There are reference points which will be available to this Tribunal, which are for Railways, which are for Airlines and for car accidents. I am sure that the Tribunal will rise above that, will go beyond that because again if it has to follow the normal rule we did not need this legislation.

There may be some lacunae, there may be some points which when we work can be sorted out. As I said this is the first legislation of this kind in the world. There is no model we have and there were no reference points, we have to formulate something keeping all areas in consideration, for example, as far as the

question of hazardous substance is concerned. If I were to make the scope wider somebody may complain that he has a chest problem because of the vehicular pollution, so I am going to sue. It could have been endless, it could have been uncontrollable. Anybody could have gone to the court for anything. So the idea was to keep this deterrent, to focus on some of the most polluting industries, like we have done in our strategy for impact assessment. We have taken on the delinquent in the first phase. When we take on the major delinquents, I am sure that the deterrent, effect will snowball into other sectors, into other industries.

One important thing which this Tribunal will have is, it will have the access to all opinions. They will be able to consult a large number of people and they will be able to consult a large number of NGOs. So when we are formulating legislation of this kind, we must try—that was my view— to keep as much of it as flexible as possible. So this consultation process which will be available to the Tribunal to consult all to assign Pollution Control Boards, to assign other agencies to check out, will be very helpful to the Tribunal. I think that the Tribunal will have access to a lot of expert opinions.

Sir, about the fees of Rs.1,000, which has been mentioned, there is a provision that this can be waived when we frame the rules. This provision will be kept because there may also be large institutions filing cases, there may be people, there may be large companies and we also guard against competitor driven claims in business and industry.

In business, one industry may want to file a suit to drive out somebody else. We have to take all these things into account and be careful that this does not help competitor driven litigations. Keeping all these parameters in view, we have provided that provision.

Sir, a point has been made that there are not enough Benches. I also agree, Sir, that there are not enough Benches. But this is only a start. This is the National Environment Tribunal Bill. If I try to include 30 Benches in it, we would have never had the budget, we would have never had the money and it would never have happened. So, what we considered appropriate was to start with four Benches and soon we will have Benches in those areas, start where there are heavily polluting units. But in the four major cities, it is just a start. It is not an end, it is just the start. Since we could announce only four, I have chosen to announce these four, but, in the process of time we will identify which are the areas which need them, which are prone to accident and which have a lot of such industries and we shall be extending the Benches of the National Environmental Tribunal there.

Sir, there are some unrelated points which have been made and which are not related to this Bill. One was about some agreement with the United States. Sir, there is no agreement with the United States for money where they will be paying us money for equipment. But,

in general, I would say that today India is in the forefront of unknown environment. And far from multilateral institutions, from various bilateral cooperation programmes, in the area of environment and forest, a large amount of money is coming because when we are at a point of development, when India can become, if we follow wrong route, a major environmental hazard. So a large number of countries want to assist us. Of course, this is not going to happen. We are not going to take discarded technology or discarded industries from other countries. Sir, this point of development, we are ensuring that we have clean technology not cleaning up technologies. Clean technology is distinct from cleaning up technology. So, there is no assistance or aid or cooperation or credit, which is tied to equipment as such. We have to see what is in our national interest. We are going to ensure that, we have been continuously doing that.

Sir, there was a point made by the hon. Members about their various constituencies. I assure them that I have taken note of them and I shall interact with them separately. They are very valid points. I am happy that the hon. Members have brought to my notice as to what is happening in their specific constituencies because sometimes getting a feedback becomes very difficult. Some of them have already been brought to my notice. We are trying to do something. Our interface is with the State Government and sometimes the State Government is not as enthusiastic as we are and sometimes the State Government, in particular areas or particular case is...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sometimes it happens but you have drawn my attention and I am thankful to you for this. I do believe that we will be able to maintain the awareness which has come in our country and in the state of our friend and alongwith that, we will face the challenges before us strongly.

[English]

Sir, there are some unrelated points. There are several general points also. As the time is short, I would not reply to them. But I have tried to cover most of the common points made by the hon. Members.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Mr. Minister, could you assure us that this Tribunal will have only technically qualified people and those people, who know the subject and will be cut of bound for bureaucrats?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, this Tribunal has not been made to take care of the needs of the retired bureaucrats. I must be very clear on that. There are good bureaucrats also. Let us not condemn the bureaucrats. There are some bureaucrats who have gained the experience. I am not saying that they will be there. But I do not think that we should also say that all those bureaucrats will be out of this ambit.

There are some good bureaucrats. I am not saying that we must use them. But we could use them.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, my point is that I do not deny that there are very good bureaucrats. But once you keep this avenue open, there is always a system of keeping wrong people in it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I appreciate the hon. Member's concern. I share his concern and we will be very careful.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been continuously drawing the attention of the hon. Minister towards my constituency. The district Sonbhadra is the most polluted area of India and I have many a times written about it to the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any Parliamentary Committee will be constituted to check this dangerous pollution problem in which hon. Shri Virendra Singh would also be a member?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I would send a Committee for inquiry, this much assurance I can give to the hon. member. When this Committee visits his area will be duly intimated. You and other hon. Members and representatives will also be intimated so that they may also give their co-operation.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Sir, You have mentioned about setting up of a Bench, I would like to know whether a Bench will be set up in South also?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, we have said that in the first phase Benches will be set up at Calcutta, Delhi Madras and Bombay and after that wherever it is found necessary, it can be set up.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: It is required in Secunderabad...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan, you wanted to ask something.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Sir, this is actually on unrelated topics. Will the Minister be kind enough to answer some of the questions? I want to know what steps have been taken to alleviate water pollution caused by sugar industries in Western Maharashtra.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will inform the Member separately. Otherwise, it will become an open ended discussion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Now let us take the motion for consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for strict liability for damages arising out of any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for the establishment of a

National Environment Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases arising from such accident, with a view to giving relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and the environment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now let us take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Definitions

Amendments made :

Page 2, —

(i) line 12 for "Chairman" means the Chairman substitute

"Chairperson" means the Chairperson'

(ii) line 26, for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson"

(iii) line 27 for "Vice-Chairman" substitute "Vice-Chairperson"

(iv) lines 30 and 31 for "Chairman and a Vice-Chairman" substitute "Chairperson and a Vice-Chairman"

(v) line 41 for "Vice Chairman" means the Vice-Chairperson' substitute — "Chairperson" means the Vice-Chairperson' (3)

Page 3, —

(i) line 2, for "Vice-Chairman" references to the Vice-Chairman' substitute "Vice-Chairperson's references to the Vice-Chairperson."

(ii) line 3, for "Vice-Chairmen" substitute " Vice-Chairpersons" (4)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Liability to pay compensation in certain cases on principle of no fault

Amendment made :

Page 3, —

(i) line 31, for "apportions" substitute—"Operations"

- (ii) line 33, for "apportions" substitute—"operations" (5)

Shri Kamal Nath

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 — Exemption from liability

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, regarding clause 4, the Minister has agreed to delete it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I just want to draw the attention of the House to clause 4, which is the clause on which Members have objection and it is up to the House to decide on this.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The House can unanimously delete it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We can unanimously delete it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, The question is:

" That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was negative.

Clause 5 — Application for claim for compensation

Amendment made :

Page 4 —

- (i) *after* line 21, *insert* "(2) The Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, take up the cases for claims for compensation *suo motu*."
- (ii) line 22, for "(2)" substitute "3"
- (iii) line 29, for (3) substitute "4"
- (iv) line 35, for "(4)" substitute "(5)"
- (v) line 4, for "(5)" substitute "(6)" (6)

Shri Kamal Nath

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 6 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 — Composition of Tribunal and Benches thereof

Amendments made:

Page 6,—

- (i) line 23, for "Chairman" substitute — "Chairperson"

- (ii) line 24, for "Vice-Chairman" substitute—"Vice-Chairperson"

- (iii) line 31, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson"

- (iv) line 36, for "Vice-Chairman" substitute—"Vice-Chairperson"

- (v) line 38, for "Vice-Chairman" substitute—"Vice-Chairperson"

- (vi) line 40, for "Vice-Chairman" substitute—"Vice-Chairperson" (7)

Page 7,—

- (i) Line 11, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson"

- (ii) Line 12, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson"

- (iii) Line 15, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson"

- (iv) Line 18, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson"

- (v) Line 21, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson"

- (vi) Line 22, for "Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson" (8)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (6) Qualification for appointment of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member

Amendments made:

Page 7,—

- (i) line 27 and 28, for "Chairman" substitute —"Chairperson"

- (ii) line 31 for "Vice-Chairman" substitute —"Vice-Chairperson"

- (iii) line 32 and 33, for "Vice-Chairman" substitute—"Vice-Chairperson"

Page 8,—

- (i) line 11 and 12, for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"

substitute—"Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

- (ii) line 15 for "Chairman or the Vice-Chairman" substitute—"Chairperson, or the Vice-Chairperson"

- (iii) line 21 for "Chairman of the Tribunal ;—
Chairman of the Committee"
substitute—"Chairperson of the Tribunal;—
Chairperson of the Committee"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 11, as amended, stand part of
the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 12 — Vice-Chairman to acts as Chairman
or to discharge his function in certain
circumstances**

Amendment made:

Page 8,—

- (i) line 37,—
for "Chairman" *substitute* "Chairperson"
- (ii) line 37, and 38
for "Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "Vice-
Chairperson"
- (iii) line 38,—
for "Vice-Chairmen" *substitute* "Vice-
Chairpersons"
- (iv) line 40,—
for "Chairman until the date on which a new
"Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson until the date on
which a new Chairperson"
- (v) line 43,—
for "Chairman" *substitute* "Chairperson"
- (vi) line 44,—
for "Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "Vice-
Chairperson"
- (vii) line 45,—
for "Vice-Chairman" *substitute* "Vice-
Chairperson"
- (viii) line 47,—
for "Chairman until the date on which the
Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson until the date on
which the Chairperson" (11)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12, as amended, stand part of
the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 — Term of office

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

- (i) line 1,—
for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice Chairpersons"
- (ii) line 5,—
for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute " Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"
- (iii) line 7,—
for "Chairman, *substitute* " Vice-Chairperson"
- (iv) line 8,—
for "Vice-Chairman, *substitute* Vice-
Chairperson" (12)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 13, as amended, stand part of
the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 — Resignation and Removal

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

- (i) line 11,—
for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"
- (ii) line 14,—
for "Chairperson, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson "
- (iii) line 20,—
for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"
- (iv) line 23,—
for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute " Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"
- (v) line 27,—
for "Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson"
- (vi) line 28,—
for "Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Vice-Chairperson" (13)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 — Salaries and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other members

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

(i) line 31,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

(ii) line 34,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 — Provision as to the holding of offices by Chairman, etc on ceasing to be such Chairman etc.

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

line 37,—

for "Chairman, substitute "Vice-Chairperson"

Page 10,—

(i) line 1,—

for "Vice-Chairman" substitute "Vice-Chairperson"

(ii) line 2,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson"

(iii) line 5,—

for "Chairman or "Vice-Chairman" substitute "Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson "

(iv) line 7,—

for "Chairman or Vice-Chairman" substitute "Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson"

(v) line 8,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman" substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

(vi) line 11,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman" substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson" (16)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16., as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 17 — Financial and administrative powers of Chairman

Amendment made:

Page 10,—

(i) line 18,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson"

(ii) line 20,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson"

(iii) line 21 and 22,—

for "Vice-Chairman" substitute "Vice-Chairperson"

(iv) line 23,—

for "Vice-Chairman" substitute "Vice-Chairperson"

(v) line 25,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson" (17)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 — Staff of the Tribunal

Amendment made:

Page 10,—

(1) line 31,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson" (18)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the BILL."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 — Distribution of business amongst the Benches

Amendment made:

Page 10,—

(i) lines 40 and 41,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson". (19)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 20, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 — Powers of Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 10,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson"

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 — Decision to be taken by majority

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 16,—

for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson" (21)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 23 to 28 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 23 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29 — Members and staff of Tribunal to be public servants

Amendment made:

Page 13, line 10,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"

substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

(22)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 30 — Protection of action taken in good faith

Amendment made:

Page 13,—

(1) line 14,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"

substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

(2) line 16,—

for "Chairman Vice-Chairman"

substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

(23)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The questions is :

"That Clause 31 stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clause 32 — Power to make rules

Amendment made:

Page 13, line 32,—

for "(4)" substitute "(5)"

Page 14,—

(1) line 2,—

for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"

substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

- (2) line 5,—
for "Chairman, Vice-Chairman"
substitute "Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson"

- (3) line 7,—
for "Chairman" substitute "Chairperson" (25)
(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 32, as amended, stand part of the BILL."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since Clause 4 stands deleted now, for the sake of record, it may be recorded that the remaining Clauses have to be re-numbered. Re-numbering has to be done from Clause 5 onwards.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, that will happen in the Act. Now, we have taken up the Bill. The numbering in the Bill, I presume, will remain the same and in the Act, the numbering will change.

Clause 1 — Short title and Commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 15,—
for "1992" substitute "1995"

(Shri Kamal Nath)

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 10,—
for "Forty-third" substitute "Forty-sixth" (1)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

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 Preamble and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Preamble and Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Kamal Nath. He agreed to the unanimous opinion of the House and clause 4 has not been made part of the Bill. I had asked one or two things to which he did not reply. I would request him to ponder over those points. It will not be proper for the laws to mention about Chairperson in a single Bill. Therefore, if you think it proper, you can discuss it with the Department of Law and if you think it necessary then you can include chairman or chairperson, otherwise it will not be good to include it a particular Bill.

Lastly I would say that whereas we are attentive to what is being said the House, he goes on eating something. What does he eat, let us also know, so that we may concentrate.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The important thing raised by the hon. member is about making amendment in the constitution, I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He has raised a valid point. Perhaps this will not be proper to bring amendment in particular bill but hon. Home Minister will decide on it. So far the question of my eating something is concerned, it is not that everything is said in the House. I will let him know about it outside the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please there is another Bill also. Today you showed so much interest and Kamal Nath ji also spoke exhaustively in his speech about the Bill with the result the Chair never wanted to deny any opportunity to the hon. Members. So, taking into consideration your sweet desire to participate in the deliberations I sought the permission of the House to extend it for some more time. And I also tagged on this. There is another Bill also which shall have to be taken into consideration. The hon. Minister concerned is also just waiting. I am really happy that you are so liberal.

19.14 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The International convention against taking of hostages was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17th December, 1979. The Convention was adopted in the background of Iranian hostage crisis. It is one of the important conventions aimed at fighting international terrorism. The convention entered into force on 3rd June, 1983. India acceded to the convention from the 7th September, 1994.

The significance of the Convention lies in the fact that it declares the taking of hostages as an offence of grave concern to the International community and accordingly any person committing an act of hostage taking, shall either be prosecuted or extradited. The convention also seeks cooperation between State Parties in devising and, adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking of hostages as manifestations of international terrorism.

As per the convention, if any person seizes or detains and threatens to kill to injure or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third party, namely, a State an international inter-governmental organisation, a natural or judicial person or a group of persons to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for release of the hostages, it will constitute the offence of hostage taking.

At present, the offence of hostage taking is not defined in the Indian law. However, vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993, Section 364A was added to the Indian Penal Code to make kidnapping for ransom, etc., an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life and also fine. Section 364A I.P.C. does not take care of situations where the offence is committed with a view to compelling foreign states or international inter-governmental organisations to do or abstain from doing any act or to pay ransom.

Hence the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill seeks to amend the said section 364A on a kidnapping for ransom, etc. to make it clear that kidnapping a person to compel the Government or any foreign state or inter-governmental organisation or any other person is punishable under that section.

The Parliamentary Committee on Home Affairs in its Fourteenth Report presented in the House on the

13th December, 1994 has expressed agreement with the provisions of the Bill and recommended that the Bill in its present form be passed.

Rajya Sabha has considered the Bill on 22.3.1995 and passed it in its present form.

I commend the Bill for consideration of this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill presented by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I understand that this is to make the Section 364A of Indian Penal Code extensive in which words will be added before any person, any foreign country, International, Inter-governmental organisation or any other person. Today, the international terrorism has endangered the very survival of humanity and it is taking a very gruesome turn. Innocent people are being made hostages and put to death. I think that in the international conference held on 17th December, 1979, under the auspicious of United Nations General Council it was accepted that the person who make people hostages should be given stringent punishment. The resolution provides for checking incidents of hostages, procedure for trial and the nature of punishment, alongwith taking security steps and international co-operation. The terrorism is not limited to one country today, rather it has become world wide phenomenon. The incidents of making hostages are taking place, not only for inflicting damages to the person only but to the nations or the Government Institution also. The provision of death sentence or life imprisonment for such criminal acts is good but it is necessary because to make this effective. I fully support this Bill. The incidents of terrorist activities and taking people as hostages cannot be justified and stringent punishment should be given for that.

The Amendment for adding three words in that Indian Penal Code is for encouraging international co-operation and I support this.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill though it took 15 years to implement the suggestions given at the International Conference held on 17th December, 1979, whereas IMF or GATT suggestions are implemented without any delay. There should not have been any delay in implementing these suggestions. The amendments brought by you are good. This will enhance the importance of the Act by adding these two-three words.

Regarding kidnapping and hijacking, I would say that the ruling party has kidnapped some of our members and has taken to its side. I want to know any action can be taken against them under this Act?

With these words I support this bill.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL): Sir, I just to briefly make two points. One point has already been raised by my colleague that the Minister may like to tell us as to why he has taken so much time. Of course, his predecessors have not done it earlier. From December 1979 till now it is a long time. There may be some reasons. We would like to be enlightened on this.

Of course, I support the idea and it is a good idea. You have provided for death and life imprisonment in this Bill. This provision already exists in our country. Today, in our country, abduction has become rampant and a very common phenomenon. It has even gone to such an extent that State-organised abductions are taking place and it has become a source of making money including making party fund in certain States.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when you are providing for the sentence, how many people have been given death sentence or life sentence under this Act which is now being provided for foreign people. How many punishments have actually been given? Or are you only going to register more and more cases of punishment in your books? What I am trying to convey is that we have got provision of punishment, but our procedures and our system of punishing people is so lengthy and ineffective that eventually that becomes something which will remain in the books only.

Is there any thinking in the Government for rationalising and streamlining the various procedures and for shortening the time-frame and for seeing that people get punishments quickly?

I would certainly like to know how many people have been given death sentence or life imprisonment in our own country under this Act.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether it is an auspicious moment or the good intention of the Government, that it has brought this amendment at the last moment and we are compelled to pass it. It would be better if this attitude is shown in other fundamentals also it will be good for the democracy. The complaints of some of the friends seems to be just even after lapse of 16-17 years, they did not bring this amendment. We are against certain things in it but this is in the interest of the humanity and the nation. It is not proper that such things may be done or got done for some country. This

is dangerous for us and for the whole world. Therefore, it has to be passed with one voice.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of such countries who have made such a law and those who have not done so? I personally am not in favour of death sentence because if one is dead, how he will repent. The culprit should himself feel the agony. The provision of life imprisonment is alright. - It has already been made a cognizable offence and also, under non-bailable offence. This should be governed by Indian Penal Code. If a person languishes in jail for a long period, that will also be a punishment for him...*(Interruptions)* I am not opposing it on personal grounds...*(Interruptions)* It is not necessary that all the decisions are correct in a democracy, but no system is better than democracy in the world...*(Interruptions)* I am supporting this Bill but the information sought by me should be provided. I am not in favour of capital punishment because his dependants have to suffer for that...*(Interruptions)* I support this Bill and conclude.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, I am highly grateful to you and also to the hon. Members for having given me time to reply at this late hour.

This Convention was held in 1979. Hon. Member Hossain has asked why it took so much of time. We became a member only in 1994. Probably, as the necessity was not felt at that time, we not brought this measure forward. And the moment we became a member in September 1994, we tried to bring this measure forward so that anybody who is taking hostage outside will have to be effectively dealt with. We did not even have law to define hostages in our country. So what happened was that section 364-A of the IPC was amended to deal with the offence of kidnapping for ransom. This amendment only seeks to achieve that very objective. This is the position.

Secondly, my esteemed friend Prof. Rawat has asked for severest punishment. I do not know what is the more severest punishment for a person who can be given death punishment? He may tell me.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Probably, he wants to make him re-born after his death !

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Shri Bhogendra Jha has asked how many countries have now become parties to the Convention. I can say that 69 countries, including FRG, the UK, the USA etc. become parties to the Convention. Among the neighbouring countries, Bhutan became a party in 1981 and Nepal in 1990. None of the other neighbouring countries has become parties to the Convention. The is what I wanted to convey to the House.

Sir, my esteemed friend Shri Khanduri has asked how to condone the delay, how to shorten the delay. With regard to death penalty received so far in the country. I just have no figures because this Section

364-A was amended recently. Afterwards, how have been awarded death sentence, I do not have that statistics. If you are keen, I will try to collect and pass it on to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Panel Code, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now taken up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 clause the Enaction Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, it is an exceptional day. Everything has been passed unanimously.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I thank you very much for the wonderful patience that you have exhibited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I would like to thank hon. Deputy-Speaker who has been very kind enough to see that the Bills are passed. I also thank all the hon. Members who have shown exemplary cooperation and cooperated in passing these two important Bills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is qualified congratulations to the hon. Members of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thank you very much for the excellent patience shown by you.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 25th May, 1995 at 11.00 a.m.

20.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 25, 1995/
Jyaistha 4, 1917 (Saka).*