

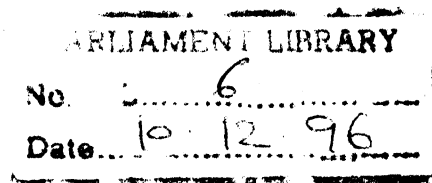
enth Series, Vol. III, No. 7

Thursday, July 18, 1996

Asadha 27, 1918 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Eleventh Lok Sabha)**



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

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 18, 1996/Asadha 27,  
1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had given notice of a question but my question has been transferred to some other Members name as Starred Question for tomorrow ... (Interruptions) I have been fighting for the cause of textile workers for the last five years. (Interruptions). Sir, it is the same question which has been included in the 'Starred List' for tomorrow. (Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see to it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see to it after going through the relevant papers

[English]

I will go through the papers.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Telecom Facilities to Panchayat Headquarters

\*121. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision taken earlier to provide telecommunication facility at each Panchayat Headquarter in the country is being implemented satisfactory;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise;

(c) if not, the time by which the above facilities are likely to be provided to all the Panchayat Headquarters;

(d) the allocations made for this purpose and the amount actually spent during the last two years and the current year so far, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government are aware that faulty instruments have been installed at most of the

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Panchayat Headquarters and as a result of which the telephones remain dead; and

(f) if so, the measures being adopted to remove the faults?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) (a) to (c). Village telephone facility has been provided in 1,54,352 Gram Panchayat Headquarters upto 1st April, 1996. State-wise details are given in Statement-I. The policy envisages provision of public telephone facility at all villages including Panchayat by the year 1997.

(d) Expenditure for providing public telephone facility at Panchayat Headquarter village in met out of the budgetary provision of transmission systems. During the last two years, the budgetary provisions for the transmission systems were Rs.3600 crores and the expenditure for providing village public telephone in Panchayat Headquarter is estimated to be approximately Rs.306 crores. State-wise estimated figures are given in statement-II.

(e) and (f). It has come to the notice of the Government that the installation at many places are not working properly. Measures taken to remove the faults are :

- Replacement or repair of equipment, improvement in design, introduction of solar panels for providing power. Instructions have been issued to all the Telecom Headquarters to ascertain daily the working of the Village Public Telephones.

## STATEMENT-I

Status of Gram Panchayat Public Telephones  
as on 31st March, 1996

S.No.	Name of Circle	GPPTs as on 1.4 1996
1	2	3
1.	Andaman Nicobar	33
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16569
3.	Assam	2067
4.	Bihar	8518
5.	Gujarat	11961
6.	Haryana	4868
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2327
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	705
9.	Karnataka	4807
10.	Kerala	982
11.	Madhya Pradesh	19224
12.	Maharashtra	21122
13.	North-East	2121
14.	Orissa	4956

1	2	3
15.	Punjab	8501
16.	Rajasthan	7746
17.	Tamil Nadu	12943
18.	Uttar Pradesh(E)	15650
19.	Uttar Pradesh(W)	5798
20.	West Bengal	3263
21.	MTNL, New Delhi	191
	Total	154352

### STATEMENT-II

*State-wise details of expenditure incurred in providing panchayat telephones during the last two years*

S.No.	Name of Circle	Estimated Expenditure incurred in providing Panchayat Telephones during the last two years (Rs in Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.272
2.	Assam	1.808
3.	Bihar	16.112
4.	Gujarat (including Dadra Nagar, Daman & Diu)	23.064
5.	Haryana	10.368
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.176
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.232
8.	Karnataka	16.376
9.	Kerala (Including Lakshdweep Islands)	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47.208
11.	Maharashtra (Including Goa)	54.696
12.	North-East (Including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)	4.192
13.	Orissa	2.024
14.	Punjab	7.544
15.	Rajasthan	13.848
16.	Tamilnadu (including Pondicherry)	9.336
17.	Uttar Pradesh	62.816
18.	West Bengal (Including Andaman Nicobar & Sikkim)	4.656
	Total :	305.728

(Say : Rs. 306 Crores)

Note: The overall expenditure for providing one village Public Telephone is Rs. 80,000/-.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister's not satisfactory. All of us know that India is a country of villages and the village Panchayats are the first ladder of Indian democratic system. Since the time when the 73rd Amendment was made to the constitution to give a shape to the concept of 'Gram Swarajya' and a statutory status was accorded to the village Panchayats and the facility of reservation was provided to women, backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Village Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parisad, a sense of social and political awareness has been emerged in them and now th people of rural areas are eager to avail the facility of telecommunication. Keeping this in mind, a decision was taken under telecommunication Policy to connect all th Gram Panchayat headquarters by the telephone facility. But as the hon. Minister has replied, I am sorry to say that in comparison to urban areas, the rural areas have always been neglected. As power the statement made just now that Rs 3600 crore were provided for telecom facilities but out of that amount only Rs.306 crore have been spent in rural areas. The obvious needs no evidence. It is evident that the rural areas are being neglected. The hon. Minister has also stated that 15.4.352 Gram Panchayat headquarters have been connected with telephone facilities till 1.4.96.

I would like to know, through you, the number of Gram Panchayat headquarters in the country which lack this facility and which are likely to be provided this facility by the Government till 1997?...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI S. AJAY KUMAR : Sir, he should ask the question because it is Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already aske him to put the Question.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I would like to know the Scheme through which you will be able to achieve the target by 1977 ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has asked the question because I had permitted him to ask the question only.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : You are disturbing more than he is doing I by asking the question.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : I would like to thank Rawat ji for providing me an opportunity by asking this question to express my views on priorities, and services. Sir, it is ture that the policy adopted for providing telephone facility to Gram Panchayats, has not been properly followed as a result most of the telephones remain out of order.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : All of them are out of order.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is a Minister in true sense.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : I do not disagree with you to great extent. It was planned to equip all the Gram Panchayats with telecom facilities by the year 1977. Now, it has been planned to provide all the villages the facility of telephone by the year 1997. I am not assuring you fully about the completion of this work but a quota of 75 thousand telephone connections has been earmarked for villages for the year. A separate monitoring cell has been set up for this purpose and I assure you that a separate budget will be allocated for it. Uptil now, there used to be only one budget and the amount was provided for village telephones out of that. Now, there will be a separate budget for village telephones. We will try to achieve hundred per cent target in this regard.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I think whatever has been stated just now by the hon. Minister, is merely an assurance. My supplementary question is whether the United Front Government, which claims itself to be a champion of social justice and rural development, will pay special attention towards rural telecommunication facilities? The number of village having telephone facilities as on 31.10.95 is 193208 and those lacking this facility is 411717.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you asking a question or telling him the fact?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I am coming to the point. So far only 31.9 per cent rural area has been covered under this scheme. The Private Sector has been invited to undertake the work. In this connection, I would like to know whether the private companies will provide its services to Urban and rich customers only or the customers of rural areas and towns will also be benefitted? part (b) is, whether the Government will set up rural cell and telecom centres in each district and deploy special employees in order to maintain the quality and services of telecommunication and to monitor these facilities in rural areas?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are 3,87,274 villages in our country which do not have telephone facility. So far as the privatisation policy is concerned, there is a provision in it that they will have to provide 10 per cent telephone facility to rural areas. I have recently issued an order in which exchanges responsible for the maintenance of rural telephones have been asked to submit monthly report to the Ministry of Communication. Then, I shall look into it personally. I would like to seek your cooperation for proper functioning of telephones in the rural areas. I admit that 28 per cent telephones on paper are out of order but the actual number of the same may be more. India is a country of villages therefore unless the progress of the villages is made, the country will not progress. I fully agree with you on this point and I am ready to consider the suggestions whatever you want to give in this regard.

SHRI MAHENDRA KARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, block headquarters of Makari and Katkalyar in Bustar

district of Madhya Pradesh lack the telephone facility. Will you immediately arrange to provide telecommunication facility to these block headquarters in the current session itself?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this information is not available with me but I would like to tell you that a target of 9850 villages has been fixed this year.

SHRI MAHENDRA KARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking of block headquarters where telephone facility has not been made available.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the hon. Member to give it in writing. I shall consider the matter on priority basis.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in reply to parts 'c' and 'd' of the Question, mention has been made regarding replacement of the equipment or its repairs, improvement of design etc.. I want to tell the hon. Minister that the villages where MARR system has been provided the telephone system is not functioning properly for the past two years. Consumers are being told that equipment is not available and also Mechanics are not there to repair the equipments. The mechanic, perhaps comes from Madras, and carries out the repairs. He comes once in a year or once in two years. I would like to know whether this present position is likely to be improved. Can a mechanic be arranged for North India, who can work in villages having MARR system?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is true that most of the faults occur in the MARR system. Earlier, there used to be more faults. But after changing the design incidents of faults have come down. Help of the mechanic is being sought after the change of the design. A monitoring cell has been set up which will regularly carry out checks to find the fault and to suggest remedy...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, telephones have been provided in 1,54,352 panchayats. Out of these only 705 are in Kashmir. On this an amount of only Rs.32 lakhs has been spent. It is a totally militancy hit region. Incidents of terrorism remain unreported for even upto four days. We have not been able to provide telephones to the Panchayats, Specially in the Doda district. Similar is the case of big cities. I want to know the reasons why telephones have been provided in only 705 pachayats in Jammu and Kashmir and that the telcom department has miserably failed to perform its task.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Sir, I cannot tell the reasons for the past. But this year the target for Jammu and Kashmir has been fixed for 600 villages. And we will try to attain it at the earliest...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister, while replying to

this question, has admitted that faulty instruments have been installed in most of the panchayats and he has also indicated that some measures have been taken to replace all such faulty equipments.

My particular question is that Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of the most remotest island territories of our country, are badly suffering from lack of sufficient telephone facilities. Only 33 telephones have been provided in 33 panchayat areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to consider giving high priority for these islands and remote areas in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : It is among our priorities. We do not have separate information for those areas. But whatever you point out, we shall get it examined by the Department.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I have asked you, whether you are ready to give priority to the remote Adivasi and the backward regions.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : This is the policy of the Government. We will also give priority.

[English]

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Sir, the presidents of the Gram panchayats, block panchayats and the members of the district panchayats are not entitled to get telephone connections on a priority basis. It has caused a lot of difficulties for them in discharging their duties. So, will the hon. Minister kindly look into this issue and take immediate steps to provide telephone connections for these elected members on a priority basis?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Sir, this question is not related to the original question. But even then, I will like to say that there is a long waiting list in our country. And if the priority list will be widened, then those in the priority list, will also end up in the waiting list. This will therefore pose problems. Priority list should be widened only when essential... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I admit that it is an important question. But there are other questions also. We have spent 20 minutes on it.

[English]

### Procurement of Optical Fibre Cables

\*122. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DOT tender to procure optical fibre cables was shelved and, instead, certain companies were selected for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the value involved; and

(c) the compulsions for scrapping the tender in favour of the above companies?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). A tender for procurement of Optical Fibre Cables, which was issued on 22nd March, 1996, as scheduled was opened on 21st May, 1996, the tender was issued for procurement of 21.000 km. of Optical Fibre Cable whose estimated value was Rs.250 to 275 crores.

Separately it was decided to place orders, whose estimated value was Rs.250 crores on certain companies but no orders were placed on them.

(c) Does not arise since the tender was not scrapped.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister, that after inviting tenders, he suddenly took the decision not to award the contract to those companies. Since, the process would take much time, thereby adding to the cost. After that he decided to place orders with ten local companies. But he is yet to place orders with those companies. It was perhaps in his mind that processing of the tenders would take a long time and the rate will increase. But he had made up his mind to place orders with these ten companies for this work, but he has not placed the orders so far. I want to know from the Minister, that after so much time has the rate not increased? His stand was that if orders were not placed with those companies, the rate would increase. But, so far, he had not adopted any procedure. Has not the rates increased? Has not the rates increased? The work that you will do now, will it not entail more expenditure, as compared to what it would have cost earlier?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Sir, it is correct that tender was issued on 22.3.96. And on 28.3.96, orders were placed with some companies, at the previous year's rates. But orders have not been placed with companies, since there is not such precedent. It is a different matter, whether the cost is less or more, but all purchases are made through tenders. In view of the transparent policy of the Government the question of setting a precedent by placing order separately, does not arise. Therefore, the tenders that were invited, have not been cancelled. They are being processed. Companies, which were selected for orders on old rates, have not been given orders. Because it would set a precedent. Precedents should not be set, when it comes to placing orders.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Through you, Sir, I want to know from the Hon'ble minister, that he has decided to place orders with the old companies, at the old rates, then, the time by which orders would be placed with them, the time by which this would be processed and the time by which this process would be over.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : There is a procedure for processing the tenders. At present we do not have

any shortage of optical fibre stocks in the department. With the old stock we can meet our requirements for at least 3-4 months. Our work has not suffered. Decision on it would be taken, after processing the tenders according to the procedure.

**SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :** The Minister has given a vague reply.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** There are certain norms in inviting tenders. An advertisement has to be issued. Thereafter, on a particular date, at a particular time, the tenders are opened in presence of everyone. Transparency is very essential. Thereafter, the contract is given to the lowest bidder. What has happened is that, whosoever did it, earlier, be it the officials or your predecessor, they many have had decided to award the contracts as per their whims. What happens is that the suppliers form a caucus and share it, at the same rate. This involves immense corruption and a huge loss. I compliment the Minister if it is correct that there is transparency, and even if you have to invite tenders again, you should advertise it. People should come to know so that more and more people would participate. You should give an assurance that the previous tenders have become void. That, orders placed with any party would be cancelled. Punish the guilty officials so that there is transparency and a fresh beginning be made. Then we would compliment you. Would you do so?

**SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA :** Sir, the officials are not to be blamed. We have gone into this aspect thoroughly. The officials did not allow the order to be placed. And I already have told you we will not implement the decision, taken to place orders without inviting tenders. Rules of tenders should be strictly followed and anyone found placing the tender out of way, action will be taken against him as per rules. Full transparency will be maintained. There will be no chance to point it. I would like to say to the hon. Member that if you have any doubt about the transparency of our Department, you may approach us directly.

[English]

**SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY :** There are some public sector enterprises like the Indian Telephone Industries and Karnataka Telecom Limited in Bangalore which are manufacture telephone exchanges of a bigger capacity and those suitable for rural areas. These public sector enterprises are suffering for want of sufficient orders from the Department of Telecommunications. Now it is the avowed policy of the United Front Government to see that these public sector enterprises are saved from closure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Communications whether he is aware of the situation and whether he would direct his Department to see that orders for supply of equipment are released immediately, so that they are saved from closure.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question relates to optical fibre cables only.

**SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY :** I wanted to raise it on the earlier occasion itself

**MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER :** Does the Minister have to say something on this?

[Translation]

**SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, basically this question relates to the process of placing tenders and orders of optical fibres but regarding the question raised by hon. Member in respect of public sector, the Department is already very careful about it that some protection should be given while giving order to the Departmental Public Sector. We have also such rules under which orders are placed without inviting the tender.

[English]

**SHRI A.C. JOS :** There are a number of hilly and forest areas in India especially hilly areas like Idukki from where I come. The slightest rain will disrupt the overhead lines there. My request and question to the hon. Minister is whether he would give instructions to the Department to give top priority to use optical fibres in hilly and forest areas which are very prone to rains causing a lot of disruption. Especially Kerala being a very thickly populated area optical fibre alone can maintain good quality of service. My question is whether the hon. Minister can give instructions to use optical fibres in hilly and thickly populated areas like Kerala.

[Translation]

**SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA :** Sir, most of the long distance lines are being connected only with optical fibre. Somewhere optical fibre is also used in care of local lines. But in long distance lines optical fibre is used in most cases. I shall collect information about Kerala.

[English]

**SHRI A.C. JOS :** My question was whether the hon. Minister would give top priority to hilly and forest areas. Will the Minister be kind enough to give instruction to the Department to give top priority for use of optical fibres in those areas?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** It was the Government policy to replace jellyfield by optical fibre because of better efficiency. It was also the policy to have domestic production of optical fibre. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the present availability within the country of optical fibre and what is the backlog; whether we are purchasing by tender from outside or within the country; and whether we are self-sufficient in optical fibre. If not, what step is the Government taking to see that we are gradually self-sufficient in optical fibre production?

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, companies of our country are making production according to our requirement. As per my knowledge no global tender has been floated for optical fibre so far.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that more products are purchased from the private sector companies than the public sector companies. In this connection, I want to know as to whether the Government will give guarantee to ensure that the products are purchased from the public sector companies and not from the private sector companies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Haradh Roy.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : He is not answering my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Answer was given even without answering.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hindustan Cables Ltd. a Government of India undertaking is the biggest company in our region. The Department of Telecom and Telecom corporation do not take care of it. This is a public sector company. The optical fibre which was transferred is manufactured in Hindustan Cables, Hyderabad and Saonapur and also in Noni. Even being a public sector undertaking it could not get any order. Even though its tender was rated lowest order was not given to it and it was told that it will have to supply at the rate of the year 1993.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : I am just going to ask the question. I want to know as to why this company do not get orders. Secondly, why the outstanding amount is not being paid?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA : What can I say in this regard. I can only say that rules in regard to purchase will be followed strictly. Relaxation in the rules in respect of PSUs shall also be complied with.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : What will be the amount to be received by Hindustan Cables Ltd? Please release the amount.

[English]

### Bird Hit Incidents

\*123. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of bird hit on the planes around different domestic and international airports during 1994, 1995 and in 1996 as on date;

(b) the net loss sustained by Indian Airlines and Air India on account of bird hit during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent frequent bird strikes and to provide safety to the air journeys?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

(a) The number of incidents of birds hit to Indian Civil registered aircraft reported in India in 1994, 1995 and 1996 (upto 30th June, 1996) are as follows:

1994	146
1995	145
1996	55

(b) The net loss sustained by Indian Airlines and Air India on account of bird hit during the period is as follows :

Year	Loss (Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Indian Airlines	Air India
1994	14.45	1140.68
1995	30.85	21.83
1996	11.00	883.61
Total :	56.30	2046.12

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent bird strikes and to provide safe air journeys :

1. Proper collection and disposal of garbage using polythene bags.
2. Covering of garbage dumps.
3. Installation of incinerators.
4. Prevention of illegal deskinning of animals in the open.
5. Setting up of carcass utilisation centre.
6. Establishment of modern abattoirs.
7. Removal of slums, unauthorised priggeries and diary farms around the airports.
8. Prevention of water logging inside the airports.
9. Pigeon proofing of hangars.
10. Scaring and shooting of birds within the airfield.
11. Information to pilots by Air Traffic Controllers about presence of birds.
12. Amendment of aircraft approach and departure procedures.

13. Amendment of Aircraft Act to make violation of Aircraft Rules regarding disposal of garbage a cognizable offence.
14. Frequent joint inspection by concerned authorities of areas within and around airports.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister will agree that the incidents of birds hitting with the aircrafts is the highest in the world. The statement made by you relates to Indian Airlines and Air India. How far it is true, you know well but incidents of birds hitting are not ordinary incidents. In our country there is shortage of aircrafts as these are costly and there is always likelihood of air crash resulting loss of life and property. Such type of question has been raised twice or thrice in this House earlier also but the reply is the same all the time and even after that such incidents have not been minimised. The question of Air force is not included in this but when we talk of aircrafts then it means that aircraft of the Air force are also included in this. Today the situation is that the Airforce stations at Puna, Ambala, Adampur, Tejpur, Bareilly, Hindon, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Sirsa and Hyderabad are the most bird hit affected stations.

I would like to inform the hon. Minister that an inter-ministerial Committee of the ministries of Agriculture, Civil Aviation, Defence and Environment and Forests was constituted and that Committee had given some recommendations. One of the recommendations was that we bring down the number of these incidents by spending Rs.40-50 crore at a time. I would like to know as to whether the present Government propose to consider the recommendations of this inter-ministerial committee and by what time you are going to implement them. I would also like to know whether there are any other recommendations in addition to these recommendations?

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : There are some recommendations of the Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary with the Government...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ram Vilas Vedanti, please go back to your seat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : The action plan is before the Government. We will look into it.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems that the Government is not considering this issue seriously because the hon. Minister has no experience. Therefore, I hope that he will think over it in view of the policies of this new Government in a new atmosphere.

Mr. Deputy Sepaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards the views

expressed by the Mumbai Natural History Society on the problem of bird hit. The society has mentioned two major points and one of them has been covered in the speech of the hon. Minister. The second point is regarding demolition and removal of Jhuggi-jhonpri cluster around the major Airports. It is a policy matter. It will be better if some proper arrangement is made for shifting the jhuggi jhonpri cluster in order to protect the aircrafts from the incidents of birds hit. As a result of this social justice will be strengthened and incidents of bird hit would be checked. What is the opinion of the Government on it...*(Interruptions)*

I have to ask some more supplementary questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 'B' part of my second supplementary question is that state Governments are also involved in the implementation of your suggestions. In this connection, I would like to say that the state Governments should not be burdened due to lack of direct co-ordination between the Centre and the State Governments and on account of paucity of funds. Therefore, I would like to know as to whether the Central Government propose to allocate funds to avoid the situation.

The 'C' part of my supplementary question originates from your reply itself. In the reply it has been said :

*[English]*

"Amendment of Aircraft Act to make violation of Aircraft Rules regarding disposal of garbage is a cognizable offence."

*[Translation]*

Several slaughter houses have come up around the Airports where animal skin is flayed. As a matter of fact would you consider it also as a cognizable offence in view of your proposal for 25 km radius or you will be limited to garbage only.

These are my three questions. I hope that the hon'ble Minister has got it and will reply to it.

SHRI C.M. IRBAHIM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that the incidents of birds hit are more there where slums are in abundance. In context of your first question regarding the study on this issue, I would like to say that 50 personnels from Air Force were sent to shoot the birds near airports and this work was started but in the mean time someone filed a litigation in the court that birds cannot be shot in this way and thus that work was stopped.

Now the problem is that there are two category of persons. One category of 'Prani Daya Sangh' and other category is of bird hitting. I am in a dilemma on this. Therefore, we are trying to plant small plants around the airports which would not attract the birds to climb down. The work has been taken up first in Delhi. Secondly, red coloured lights on the air runway attract

insects early in the morning resulting the birds climb down to eat them up. Therefore, we have started the cleaning of these lights in the morning so that birds may not get attract.

In context of slums, I would like to say that when I took the charge of this Ministry, Mahajanji came here and we discussed the issue to Mumbai slums and tried our best to get some land for it so that the problem could be solved by making a contribution of 50-50 percent from both the sides but it could not be done. I asked the Secretary to discuss the problem with the Chief Secretary of Maharashtra Government to find out some solution. This land cost crores of rupees and National Airport Authority does not have so much funds and there is no provision in budget for this. We have taken up this task with the help of our savings. In context of getting an alternative place and social justice, I would like to say that we do not intend to displace any poor person. We are trying to solve this problem through negotiation with the State Governments and with the assistance of the elected MPs.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir, newspapers campaign that you have good relations with the Prime Minister and in view of that relation you can get funds sanctioned for it.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : There is nothing like that. My name is not there is the newsitems published in newspapers on it...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Thank you, Sir. My question would be like this. I pose the problem. Is he aware of the problems? This is number one. If so, what kind of intervention will he make?

I know Calcutta Airport very intimately and I live very nearby. Actually, that is a part of my constituency. Prevention of waterlogging, scaring an shooting of birds within the airfield is a job that is given to contract labour. I do not know whether he is aware of that.

Secondly, a contract labourer has to walk two kilometres of the runway to get at one end, in order to scare away the birds and to do these things. That labourer has no place to relieve himself or to take his food; and there is no arrangement to take him from one end to the other. He has to walk the distance of two kilometers in order to take his food or to do anything else. He spoils the area. Would the hon. Minister intervene and see that his condition is improved so that we achieve the desired results? It is true of the problem of waterlogging also. I am the President of the Contract Labourers' Union and so, I know the problem. That is one part of the problem.

The other part of the problem is this. The hon. Minister has suggested several things in his reply, namely, joint inspection by concerned authorities of the areas in and around the airport. I stay in one of the

Municipalities around the airport. If the hon. Minister knows about Calcutta, on the VIP Road in Calcutta, open animal deskinning takes place and stinking smell comes out. Is the hon. Minister aware of the problem? The Municipalities are weak-enough; and they are not provided with the facilities which permit them to remove these things. It is stinking. I stay by the side of that stinking VIP Road. That attracts the birds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I have asked my question -- whether he is aware of the kind of problems and if he is aware, then what is he going to do about helping the municipalities and helping the contract labour, and how?

*[Translation]*

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Sir, I was not aware of these facts. Now I will issue instructions to my officials. They have said that you are the President of Contract labourers. I congratulate you and request you to keep a watch on them and try to provide the required facilities to them.

Secondly, a committee has been set up at every airport under the Chairmanship of District Collector.

*[English]*

The District Collector is the Chairman.

*[Translation]*

They will keep on convening periodical meetings co-opting Indian Airlines, Air India, Municipality and social organisations.

*[English]*

They will advice as to what measures should be taken to prevent this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It is all right that you will do that. But will you include the MPs in that?

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Yes, definitely. I am happy. Today itself I will issue orders and wherever there are MPs, they would be included in that.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : The hon. Minister has said in his reply something about the slums near the aerodromes. In my constituency, there are two big aerodromes - Santa Cruz as well as Sahar.

Both the aerodromes have been totally surrounded by slum. For the last many years, so many persons have tried to give them alternative accommodations and remove or demolish the entire hutments from that area but unfortunately, the number of hutments is going up. The State of Maharashtra has introduced one very nice scheme of providing free houses to all the slum-dwellers...*(Interruptions)*



[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : He is sad because it is being implemented.

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Let Shri Kalmadi tell us to where all the schemes are which he had declared when he was the Railway Minister.

Is the hon. Minister prepared to consider giving alternative accommodation of land to all the slum-Dwellers? In that case, we will form a society and will see that housing accommodation is given to the people because the entire land belongs to the Central Government and airport authorities. So, if they are willing to do that, from our side, we will see that we get entire cooperation from the hutment-dwellers; we will form a society and construct the houses. This is my first point. My second question is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask only one supplementary. You may say 'a' or 'b' part of your supplementary.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : This is for my information and information of the House also. Instructions are being given to the concerned authorities. This being the position and in view of the colossal losses that have been taking place every year, I want to know whether there is some vigilance to see that all the instructions given to the concerned authorities are being implemented properly or not, if so, then, why are these accidents taking place?

[Translation]

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : As you have said that if they are ready to shift, can you make arrangements for alternative land for it.

[English]

I have spoken to the Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation; he is meeting the Chief Secretary of Maharashtra and I have given him fullest instructions about two things. Firstly, I have to save some land for the airport also and secondly, the poorest of the poor also should not be deprived of their rights. I will assure you that after the return of my Secretary from Mumbai, I will call a meeting of all the Members of Parliament connected with that area either in Delhi or in Mumbai. I will assure you that we are not going to vacate them forcefully. I want to give this assurance to you... (Interruptions).. I expect the fullest cooperation from your side. To meet this cleaning, we have to have a clear atmosphere and secondly, you have asked me regarding periodical inspection but unfortunately, we cannot control the growth of birds because India is such a vast country. As you have agreed, these airports have become breeding grounds for birds and other things. Unless and until we do not clean the surrounding area, I tell you that it is impossible for us to control this.

The trend earlier was that in 1986, there were 189 accidents which took place; it has come down gradually. In 1995, it was 143 and in 1996 it has come down to 55.

SHRI RAM NAIK : It was for six months... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : It is 110. I feel that it could be curtailed further.

[English]

We are talking all precautionary measures. Loss is increasing but that loss is covered from insurance. I am covering 75 per cent of the losses through insurance.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : It is a good thing that the incidents of accidents due to bird hits are coming down.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are being taken to remove the slaughter houses around the airports. The slaughter houses are not supposed to be there around the airports within a radius of 10 km. Their presence around the airports is the main reason for the birds to get attracted to that area.

In the modern airports in the world it is not done through contract labour but through the rangers who move about with guns of plastic plates which scare away the birds. That is the modern method of scaring away the birds when the flocks come in. I would like to know whether there is any such scheme which the Government intends to bring in the major airports.

[Translation]

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : In respect of the matter of slaughter houses, we have been writing to State Governments.

[English]

They should take immediate action to remove them even without our permission. If such things are existing there, it is the main concern of the State Governments to take action. Wherever such type of slaughter houses are there, we, in the Ministry would locate them and would give necessary instructions to the Officers of the Department.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : A law was enacted in the past that no habitation would be allowed in the radius of 5 km. of the airports.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : There is a law but State Government is responsible for its implementation. We are writing to them for implementation of this law. Is the State Government fails to do so, we will put pressure through our Department for implementation of this law... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the statement made by hon. Minister that he is principally agree to provide alternative houses for 5 lakh slum dwellers living around the Mumbai Airport.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : I have not said that I am sanctioning any scheme for providing alternative houses. Tomorrow you will quote it from the proceedings of the House. What I have said is that, we will abide by the outcome of the discussion and agreement reached in the meeting to be held between the Chief Secretary of Maharashtra Government and our Secretary in connection of providing alternative land for it. The second proposal received from the State Government is that 50 per cent of the land should be given to them and the remaining 50 percent to us. We are ready to do that.

[English]

I agree for both.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sometime the bureaucrats leave the problem as it is. In view of it I would like to make a submission that after receiving the report of the Secretary, whether the Government propose to set up any sub-group under your Chairmanship to take a decision in respect of the large number of slums in Mumbai?

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : As so far the bureaucrats of my department are concerned, I would like to say that they are working with full devotion and I believe that they will find out a way. Horse obeys the instructions of his master and move towards right path if the master is right. I have full faith on my officers and I have given them rights to meet the Chief Secretary and local MPs. Even if the problem is not solved...

[English]

Definitely, I will intervene. I will call all of you and we will see that it is settled as early as possible.

[Translation]

### Reservation to Minorities

\*124. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide separate reservation to minorities in Government jobs and educational institutions in view of their backwardness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any constitutional hurdle in providing reservation for religious minorities on the basis of their backwardness; and

(d) if so, whether the Union Government propose to conduct any survey for social and economic backwardness of various minority communities to extend reservation benefit to them under Articles 15 and 16 ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : (a) to (d). There is no proposal under Government's consideration for giving separate reservation to religious minorities in Public Employment and Educational Institutions. However, those sections of minority communities which are socially and educationally backward have been included in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for the purpose of providing reservation in direct recruitment in civil posts and services under the Government of India. Similar reservations exist in many States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : I thank the hon'ble Minister for the Statement made by him. Today's Prime Minister and the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, Hon'ble Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, while speaking as the Chief guest of the Jamia Milia Islamia University, had told in November, 1995 that he is in favour of reservation for the Muslim community and religious minorities in job and education. When he was the Chief Minister of Karnataka, he had given four percent reservation to this community. It is against the secularism to give reservation on the basis of religion in a secular country and this will create the feeling of segregation among the people. I agree with your reply. Instead of this, it would be good, if it is said that provision of reservation for students of poor classes of all the communities would be made. Would you like to do so?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Reservation is already available there for the people of economically weaker sections of the society like the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Whether the provision will also be made for the people other than SCs, STs and other backward classes?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : At present there is no such a scheme under consideration of the Government to give reservation for the minorities.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : The Government and especially the ruling Janata Dal have mentioned in their statements and manifesto as well that they will give reservation to dalit Christians and for the purpose they are going to prepare a Bill. I want to tell that there is not caste system among the dalit Christians. It will be clear from the records of the last 50 years that the percentage of the Christians population in the year 1951 was 2.26 as against the total population and in the year 1991-92 it increased to 2.30 percentage. There has been a marginal increase in the percentage. It means that the number of the Christians have not been increased too much in these 50 years. In spite of that

the data shows that the number of Christians in jobs has increased. There is no caste-system in the Christian society and the Government are considering to give reservation to dalit Christians. In this way the reservation already made for the people of scheduled castes is decreasing whereas their population is increasing. I would like to ask the Government as to whether they are determined to bring a Bill seeking reservation for dalit Christians? Secondly, if the reservation is given to the dalit Christians then would it be from the quota of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or a provision will be made for a separate quota for them.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Let me clear the query of the hon'ble Member as to whether the reservation will be given to the people of weaker sections of the society although they are from the upper caste or from the backward class. In this connection I would like to clear that we cannot give total reservation more than 50 percent. This House should consider that more than 50 percent reservation is given then people from economically weaker sections will also get reservation. Are we ready for it? As so far the matter of reservation for dalit Christian is concerned, we are determined to provide all those facilities to the dalit Christians under the reservation that are given to the people of scheduled castes.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Would the reservation be from their quota or there will be a separate provision...(Interruptions)

PROF. RITA VERMA : Whether they will be included in that?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The Government are bringing the bill to give reservation to the dalit Christians by including them in the scheduled cases and the hon'ble member can raise this matter at that time.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have also raised this issued many times. My question is that whether the reservation will be given to them from the reservation quota of the scheduled castes or some other quota will be fixed?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I have already told that the dalit Christians will be included in the reservation quota of scheduled castes ... (Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon'ble Minister just now is not satisfactory because if they are going to give reservation to the minorities with the 50 per cent reservation then it will be injustice with them, what you are telling dalit Christians. But there is no cast as dalit Christian in the Christian community. All of them come

under the community Christians. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that the reservation to be given to the minorities under 50 per cent quota or beyond this...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Minister has already replied that there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to give reservation to minorities...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any way, the question hour is over.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : You have given a chance to others and not to me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Their names were in the list so they were given time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : \*

MR. DEPUTY DEPAKER : As their names were in the list so they were given an opportunity to speak.

[English]

I could not ignore it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : \*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Her name was there in the list.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : \*

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Member has cast aspersions on the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I could not hear him.

SHRI RAM NAIK : The Chair has not understood it...(Interruptions)... The name of Shrimati Sheela Gautam was there in the list but he is saying that you allowed her...(Interruptions)... My request to you is to please examine the record and remove the remarks that are uncalled for...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record and then see.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Competition of Air India in International Market

\*125. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India has failed in securing new markets in the world and as a result thereof is incapable to compete in the international field; and

(b) if so, the efforts made in this direction so far and the extent of success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). While the number of passengers carried by Air India has not declined, the airline has not been able to grow at the same rate as the international traffic. This led to a decline in its market share upto 1994.

Air India has taken steps to augment its capacity, expand its network of services and attract more passengers. Its market share for 1995 is 23.1%, an improvement over its share of 20.4% in 1994.

[Translation]

### Employment in Agriculture Sector

\*126. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the growth rate of employment in Agriculture Sector from 1989 onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the growth rate of employment in Agriculture Sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). As per estimates of the Planning Commission, there has been no decline in the growth rate of employment in the Agriculture Sector for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Employment oriented growth strategies for development of the Agriculture Sector is one of the main thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The main strategies for augmenting growth of employment in Agriculture as follows:-

- (i) A faster and geographically diversified growth of agriculture, so that the hitherto lagging regions have a larger share in agricultural growth, diversification of agriculture into high

value, more labour intensive crops like vegetables and fruits, particularly in the agriculturally better development regions;

- (ii) Development of infrastructure and marketing arrangements of agro-based and allied activities like, dairy, fishery and sericulture to accelerate growth of these sectors;

- (iii) An expanded programme of development and utilisation of wasteland for crop-cultivation and forestry.

The strategy for development of agriculture with an employment orientation during the 9th Five Year Plan is being worked out in the Ministry of Agriculture through a working Group.

[English]

### Pollution Control Measures in SAIL and TISCO

\*127. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pollution control measures are inadequate in the Steel Plants under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO); and

(b) if so, steps proposed/taken by the Government to ensure adequate Pollution Control Measures in these Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO), have taken measures to contain pollution levels within the permissible limit/norms.

All SAIL plants are, by the large, complying with the water pollution norms. In a few areas where air pollution exceeds the norm, SAIL has taken up a time bound Pollution Control Implementation Programme.

TISCO is also meeting the pollution control norms in almost all the areas. As regards water pollution, although TISCO has installed sophisticated Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) plant, it is not complying as yet with Cyanide and ammoniacal nitrogen norms.

(b) SAIL in October, 1992 committed to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, an action plan covering phasewise implementation of 115 pollution control schemes in its five integrated steel works, costing around Rs. 422 crores. 103 schemes have already been completed so far at an expenditure of around Rs. 326 crores. Most of the remaining schemes are scheduled for completion by December, 1996 and the remaining schemes may be completed by 1998.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.	J and K	D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	900
10.	Karnataka	D	0	3000	0	3000	0	3000	0	3000	0	12000
11.	Kerala	D	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	D	3000	3000	5000	5000	5000	7000	7000	7000	7000	49000
14.	Manipur	D	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	7200
15.	Meghalaya	D	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1800
16.	Mizoram	D	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	3600
17.	Nagaland	D	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	4500
18.	Orissa	D	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	27000
19.	Punjab NR	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	D	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	2700
21.	Sikkim	D	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	990
22.	Tamil Nadu	D	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	18000
23.	Tripura	D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	900
24.	Uttar Pradesh ND		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	West Bengal D	D	0	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	40000
26.	A and N Island	D	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	225
27.	Chandigarh	D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	900
28.	Dadra and N Haveli	D	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	720
29.	Daman	D	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	675
30.	Diu	D	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	450
31.	Delhi	D	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	4500
32.	Lakshadweep	D	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	360
33.	Pondicherry	D	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8000
Total		D	36780	45480	44780	47480	44780	49480	49480	52480	49480	424020

ND - There is no demand for edible oil in State/UT.

NR - No response received.

### IA Overseas Flights

\*129. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines have overseas operation;

(b) if so, the domestic airports from where such overseas flights are being operated and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received request from Indian Communities in Saudi Arabia to operate Indian Airlines flights to Jeddah, Riyadh and Deharan in Saudi Arabia; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines operates international services to 17 stations abroad from 10 airports in India.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received for introduction of direct airlink from Calicut to destinations in Saudi Arabia. Under the Air Services Agreement between India and Saudi Arabia, at present, both sides are entitled to designate one carrier each. Air India is operating under this entitlement. A request for amendment of the Air Services Agreement to provide for dual designation, to enable Indian Airlines also to operate, has been made to the Saudi Arabian authorities.

[Translation]

### Sugarcane Growers

\*130. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :  
SHRI PINAKI MISRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane growers in the country are facing grave financial crisis due to non-procurement of sugarcane by the Sugar Mills;

(b) if so, whether the growers in most of the cane growing States forced to burn their crop;

(c) if so, the details of losses suffered by the cane growers in each State; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to compensate the cane growers and to ensure the payment of remunerative prices for their products?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The sugar mills in the sugar season, 1995-96 have crushed far more cane than in any of the previous years. Upto 31.05.1996, nearly 1505 lakh tonnes of sugarcane had been crushed as against nearly 1476 lakh tonnes crushed for the whole year in the previous season 1994-95, which was a record sugar production year till then. Even after 31.05.1996, a number of factories continued to crush cane and as late as 01.07.1996, there were 101 factories still functioning.

(b) and (c). Madhya Pradesh has reported burning of sugarcane in an area of 134 hectares but stated that most of the sugarcane burnt was of secondary growth after first harvesting and was uneconomical. It was burnt for making the fields ready for the coming Kharif season. The districts involved were Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur where no sugar factory exists and the sugarcane is utilised by Gur and Khandsari Units. Besides some stray cases of accidental burning have been reported by Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) In order to enable the sugar factories to crush the available cane and to improve the liquidity of sugar mills, the Government have taken various measures like grant of incentive for late crushing, creation of buffer stock and permission for export of sugar. Reserve Bank of India has also given some relaxations to sugar factories for availing of higher credit limits against sugar stock.

### F.C.I. Godowns

\*131. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of FCI godowns in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some more FCI godowns; and

(c) if so, when and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) A total of 1802 (covered and CAP/owned and hired) godowns were available with the Food Corporation of India as on 1.4.1996. Their State-wise break-up is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has tentative proposals to set up new godowns during the year 1996-97 at the following locations :

S.No.	Locations
<b>Non-RPDS Areas</b>	
1.	Payyanur (Kerala)
2.	Dhamtri (Madhya Pradesh)
3.	Mandir Hasaud (Madhya Pradesh)
4.	Kapa (Madhya Pradesh)
5.	Jowai (Meghalaya)
6.	Dimapur (Nagaland)
7.	Dhamora (Uttar Pradesh)
8.	Roza (Uttar Pradesh)
9.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)
10.	Rajkot (Gujarat)
11.	Jharsuguda (Orissa)
12.	Katihar (Bihar)

### RPDS Areas

1.	Baramula (J and K)
2.	Srinagar (J and K)
3.	Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh)
4.	Shimli (Uttar Pradesh)
5.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)
6.	Udipi (Karnataka)
7.	Coorg (Karnataka)
8.	Idukki (Kerala)
9.	Wynad (Kerala)
10.	Port Blair (A and N Islands)
11.	Godda (Bihar)
12.	Gumla (Bihar)
13.	Bokari (Bihar)
14.	Parle-kha-mandi (Orissa)

Final decision, however, will depend on the availability of funds and land.

### STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of godowns (owned and Hired/Covered and CAP) available with the food Corporation of India as on 1.4.96.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Godowns
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	61
2.	Orissa	50
3.	West Bengal	66
4.	Sikkim	2

1	2	3
5.	Assam	41
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
7.	Meghalaya	6
8.	Manipur	3
9.	Mizoram	6
10.	Nagaland	6
11.	Tripura	7
12.	Delhi	10
13.	Haryana	122
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
16.	Punjab	489
17.	Chandigarh	16
18.	Rajasthan	104
19.	Uttar Pradesh	257
20.	Andhra Pradesh	140
21.	Kerala	31
22.	Karnataka	46
23.	Tamil Nadu	29
24.	Pondicherry	3
25.	Gujarat	53
26.	Maharashtra	54
27.	Goa	1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	164
Total		1802

### Storage of Foodgrains

\*132. JUSTICE GUMANMAL LODHA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is constrained to store foodgrains in uncovered warehouses due to non-availability of adequate number of covered warehouses;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains stored in covered and uncovered warehouses in April, 1996, separately;

(c) whether the losses due to inadequate warehousing facilities have increased during the past years;

(d) if so, the losses incurred during 1990-91 and 1995-96;

(e) whether the priority is given to storage of foodgrains in the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(f) if so, the quantity of foodgrains stored in the Central Warehousing Corporation's godowns till April 30, 1996; and

(g) the storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation remains unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :  
(a) In order to meet urgent additional requirements of storage space during peak procurement seasons, the Food Corporation of India is constrained to stock some quantity of foodgrains in Cover and Plinth (CAP) purely as a temporary measure.

(b) In April, 1996, 19.60 lakh tonnes and 135.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were stored by FCI in CAP and covered godowns respectively.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no report of any increase in percentage terms in losses due to inadequate warehousing facilities. The losses of foodgrains incurred during 1990-91 were 0.21 lakh tonnes. The estimate of losses during 1995-96 would be known only after finalisation of the Corporation's Annual Accounts for 1995-96.

(e) Yes, Sir. In the matter of hiring of godowns, the FCI gives priority to Central Warehousing Corporation.

(f) As on 30.4.96, a total quantity of 11.95 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was stored by FCI in the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(g) The average occupancy of CWC godowns is about 83% which is above the optimum level of 80%. There is therefore no question of CWC's storage capacity remaining unutilised on account of non hiring by FCI.

### Supply of Sugar and Kerosene

\*133. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar and kerosene being supplied to each ration card holder in the urban and rural areas separately under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of sugar and kerosene are being supplied to urban areas in comparison to rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :  
(a) Allocation of levy sugar to the States/UTs is made on a uniform norm of 425 gms per capita per month on the basis of population as on 1.1.1991. The allocation of kerosene oil to the States/UTs is generally made on a historical basis, i.e. based on past allotments. Operational details including quantity to be supplied to



each ration card holder in urban and rural areas are decided by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(b) to (d). As regards distribution of sugar and kerosene to the urban and rural areas, it depends upon the local circumstances as appreciated by the State Governments and priorities fixed by them.

It is for the State Governments/UT Administrations to remove any disparity in the distribution of the PDS commodities between rural and urban areas.

[English]

#### Telephone Tower in West Bengal

\*134. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for installation of Telephone Towers in the State during 1993, 1994 and 1995; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No such request for telephone tower has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

#### Professional Personnels in the Country

\*135. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government maintains an updated data about various categories of scientific, technical and professional personnel in the country;

(b) if so, the available manpower in these categories as on March 31, 1996;

(c) the number of scientific, technical and professional personnel who have migrated from India during the last three years; and

(d) the level of technical skill of these migrants?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Scientific, Technical and Professional Personnel in the country would include doctors, engineers, architects, scientists, technologists, layers, management and communication experts. According to the data maintained by the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) the stock of Degree Holders in Engineering at the beginning of 1996 would be around 7 lakh and that of Diploma Holders around 11 lakh. According to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) publication on Manpower Profile, it is estimated that there are 3,12,000 medical graduates, 15,670 dentists and 2,21,900 nursing personnel. As per information furnished by

IAMR, number of Post-graduates in Science at the beginning of 1996 would be around 6.67 lakh.

(c) and (d). No reliable information regarding the number of Scientific, Technical and Professional Personnel migrated from India during the last three years is available.

#### Development of New Tourist Spots

\*136. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new tourist spots developed and of infrastructural facilities improved during the last three years to attract the international tourist traffic; and

(b) the names of the countries from which tourists are attracted to visit India in large numbers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) Identification and development of tourist spots is a continuous process and is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Department of Tourism, Government of India extends financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments on the basis of specific project proposals received based on their merits, inter se priority and availability of funds. During the last three years, the Buddhist tourist circuit in UP and Bihar have been developed.

(b) The top ten countries, excluding Bangladesh, from which foreign tourists come to visit India are U.K., U.S.A., Sri Lanka, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Italy, Malaysia and Singapore.

#### Pending Programmes

\*137. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the royalty programmes are much cheaper than the commissioned programmes;

(b) the number of programmes pending for approval in Doordarshan Kendras presently, category-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in each case;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in selecting the programmes for telecast resulting in dumping of very good serials and telefilms there; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Prices/costs of royalty programmes and commissioned programmes are not comparable. Whereas in the case of former Doordarshan pays for

only one time or for a limited telecast rights of a programme. all the rights of commissioned programmes are owned by Doordarshan permanently. Moreover, Doordarshan commissions programmes on subjects which require special treatment and/or are normally not produced by private producers.

(b) Receipt of proposals and selection is an ongoing activity depending on the programme requirements of Doordarshan from time to time. As per information collected from the Kendras, details of proposals Kendra-wise awaiting approval are annexed.

(c) Sometimes there are delays in according approval to commissioned programmes due to paucity of funds and non-availability of necessary preview equipments at Kendras.

(d) and (e). Such somplaints are received by various Kendras and the Directorate General, Doordarshan, from time to time. Compalaints of a serious nature indicating gross procedural irregularities are inquired into departmentally and matter referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation, whenever warranted. These actions are taken to ensure that programmes are selected on merit.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Kendra	Number of Programmes	
		Commissioned	Royalty
1.	Delhi	-	60
2.	Bangalore	3	9
3.	Bombay	7	-
4.	Madras	-	9
5.	Bhopal	1	-
6.	Guwahati	-	-
7.	Bhubaneshwar	353	64
8.	Hyderabad	-	-
9.	Thiruvananthapuram	-	35
10.	Jalandhar	-	-
11.	Calcutta	-	26
12.	Patna	-	-
13.	Srinagar	-	-
14.	Ahmedabad	-	-
15.	Lucknow	42	-
16.	Jaipur	-	30
Total		406	233

#### ITDC Hotels

\*138. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target has been fixed for construction, renovation and upgradation of the ITDC hotels during the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b). The Plan proposals of ITDC for the year 1996-97 include the following :

- (i) Construction of a 100 room, 5-Star hotel at Chandigarh.
- (ii) Reconstruction and conversion of the existing Lodhi hotel into a 310 room, 5 Star hotel.

Renovation/upgradation of hotels is a continuous process and schemes are drawn up and implemented every year.

[Translation]

#### Workers in Management

\*139. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for participation of workers in management for better functioning of Public Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A scheme for Employees' Participation in Management is operating since 1983 in all Central Public Sector Undertakings except those undertakings which are specifically exempted from the operation of the Scheme. All Departmentally run undertakings of the Central Government are also excluded from the Scheme.

The Scheme envisages constitution of bipartite forums at the shop and plant levels. In enterprises considered suitable, it also provides for board level participation. The Scheme provides for bipartite consideration of certain work-related issues concerning production, quality, targets, technological improvement, safety, welfare measures, environmental issues, absenteeism, financial performance of the enterprise etc.

[English]

#### Supply of Pure Food Items

\*140. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that poor quality food items such as wheat, rice and sugar are being supplied to the consumers through fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide good quality wheat, rice and sugar the consumers through fair price shops and to improve the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) No Sir. The Government has not received any important complaint from State Governments about the supply of poor quality food items such as wheat, rice and sugar to consumers through fair price shops in the last few months.

(b) Government has already taken a number of steps to provide good quality wheat, rice and sugar to the consumers through fair price shops and to improve the PDS. These are as follows :

- (i) Only "A" and "B" category foodgrains (wheat and rice) conforming to Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) standards and good quality sugar conforming to Indian Sugar Standard are issued to states/UTs for distribution through fair price shops under PDS.
- (ii) The quality of the foodgrains as well as sugar issued for PDS is thoroughly checked by the officers of the State Governments or their representatives at the time of receipt from F.C.I. depots.
- (iii) Sealed samples of foodgrains from the issuing lots are supplied by FCI to State Governments so that these may be displayed at fair price shops for the benefit of consumers for comparing the quality.
- (iv) Inspection of fair price shops are conducted by the officers of the State Governments as well as Ministry of Food, Government of India to check the quality of foodgrains. Immediate remedial measures are taken with FCI or concerned State Governments wherever the quality is found not conforming to prescribed standards.
- (v) Good quality Sugar Conforming to Indian Sugar Standards is issued to State Governments and U.Ts. under P.D.S. and the quality of the sugar is ensured till the time of delivery by sugar factories.
- (vi) Periodical inspection of stocks of sugar factories is also conducted to ensure that the bags marked as standard sugar actually contain the same.
- (vii) Streamlining the Public Distribution System with its focus on the poor is under consideration of the Government.

#### Production of Edible Oil

903. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take

some fresh measures to increase edible oil production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :  
(a) and (b). Government has taken a number of measures to increase Edible Oil Production from indigenous sources. they relate to (i) intensification of efforts for implementation of Oilseed Production Programme area expansion through sequential cropping, intercropping, (ii) replacement of low economic crop, (iii) increase in productivity by providing various services inputs, (iv) assistance for production and distribution of seeds, (v) distribution of mini kits, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements and chemicals etc. In addition, front line and general demonstrations are conducted on farmers, fields to transfer the production technology. Fiscal incentives for increased exploitation of oils from non-conventional sources also being provided.

[Translation]

#### National Commission for Scavengers

904. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the pattern of composition of the National Commission for Scavengers alongwith the budgetary allocation made for them for the current financial year;

(b) the plan outlay for the currnet financial year for rehabilitation of scavengers;

(c) the amount released and actually utilised out of it so far in Delhi;

(d) the estimated number of scavengers in Delhi alongwith the number of scanvenger families rehabilitated so far;

(e) the total amount spent for this purpose;

(f) whether the target fixed have been achieved in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has seven members including Chairperson and Vice-Chirperson. The Budgetary allocation for the Commission during the current financial year is Rs. 70.0 lakhs.

(b) The Budget allocation for the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers for the current year is Rs. 90 crores.

(c) The Government of India has not released any Central assistance during the current year to the Government of Delhi.

(d) 17,420 scavengers have been identified in Delhi. 1829 scavengers have been rehabilitated upto 31.3.96.

(e) The Government of Delhi has spent a sum of Rs. 224.92 lakh for training and rehabilitation of scavengers.

(f) No. Sir.

(g) Details of target set and actual achievement for training and rehabilitation is as under :

Year	Training		Rehabilitation	
	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement
1992-93	-	-	1000	505
1993-94	100	13	3000	196
1994-95	100	121	3000	303
1995-96	100	44	3000	825

(h) The shortfalls in the achievement of target set have been attributed by the Government of Delhi primarily to the non-cooperation of participating banks and indifference evinced by the targetted group.

[English]

### Cellular Phone Service

905. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities in which Cellular phones are affordable at present, State-wise and particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) the projects in hand at present including the names of the cities which are going to be benefited to make the services affordable during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) At present, the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service is available in the four metro cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The licences have also been awarded for operation of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service in 16 Territorial Telecom Circles including Maharashtra. The names of the Circles and the Companies who have been awarded licences and letters of intent are shown in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The licences as given in the Statement have taken up the projects in providing the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service in thier respective service areas of Telecom Circles. The service is likely to be made available in most of the capital cities and other large cities of the various states in the country during the next two financial years.

### STATEMENT

#### Licenses and LOIs issued for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services in Territorial Telecom Circles.

Circle	Name of the Company
Assam	Reliance Telecom Ltd.
Andhra Pradesh	J.T. Mobiles Ltd.
Andhra Pradesh	Tata Communications Pvt. Ltd.
Bihar	Reliance Telecom
Bihar	*Koshika Telecom
Gujarat	Birla Communications Ltd.
Gujarat	Fascel Ltd.
Haryana	Escotel Mobile Comm. Pvt. Ltd.
Haryana	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.
Himachal Pradesh	Bharti Telenet Ltd.
Himachal Pradesh	Reliance Telecom Ltd.
Karnataka	*Modicom Network Pvt. Ltd.
Karnataka	*J.T. Mobiles Ltd.
Kerala	Escotel Mobile Comm. Pvt. Ltd.
Kerala	US West BPL Cellular
Madhya Pradesh	Cellular Communication India Ltd.
Madhya Pradesh	Reliance Telecom Ltd.
Maharashtra	Birla Communications Ltd.
Maharashtra	US West BPL Cellular
North East	Reliance Telecom Ltd.
North East	Hexacom India Ltd.
Orissa	Koshika Telecom
Orissa	Reliance Telecom Ltd.
Punjab	J.T. Mobiles Ltd.
Punjab	*Modicom Network Pvt. Ltd.
Rajasthan	*Hexacom India Ltd.
Rajasthan	*Aircel Digilink India Ltd.
Tamil Nadu	US West BPL
Tamil Nadu	*Hinduja HCL S. Comm. Pvt. Ltd.
UP (West)	Escotel Mobile Communication Ltd.
UP (West)	Koshika Telecom
UP (East)	Koshika Telecom
UP (East)	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.
West Bengal	Reliance Telecom Ltd.

Note : "1" denotes that Letters of Intent issued are yet to be converted into Licenses.

### Telecom Centres In Kerala

906. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Telecom Centres working in Kerala, District-wise;

(b) whether the Government have given any directions for operation of Telecom Centres for 24 hours;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open some more Telecom Centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Sir, the total number of Telecom Centres working in Kerala district-wise are :

Alleppey	-	5
Ernakulam	-	17
Idukki	-	1
Kannur	-	3
Kasargode	-	1
Kollam	-	11
Kottayam	-	8
Calicut	-	5
Malappuram	-	3
Palghat	-	5
Pathanamthitta	-	8
Trivandrum	-	15
Trichur	-	5
Wyannad	-	1
		<b>88</b>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) So far, the requirement of the Telecom Centres in Kerala Circle was during day time only. Also, there is shortage of manpower.

(d) There is no such proposal during this year.

### Construction of Wayside Tourist Centres in North Bengal

907. PFOF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to construct wayside tourist centres in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 13.94 lakhs for

construction of a wayside facility at Raiganj in distt. North Dinajpur and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been released in the year 1995-96 for starting the work on this project. The State Government have prepared detailed design and estimates for this wayside facility and the construction work will start after this monsoon. Other facilities such as tourist lodges, yatri niwas and tented accommodation have also been sanctioned in the North Bengal region.

(c) Does not arise.

### Security Lapses in Indira Gandhi International Airport

908. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing security lapses in the handling and checked-in baggage in the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the direction given to various Airlines to undertake proper screening of the checked-in baggage; and

(d) the steps taken to detect the ammunition and explosive properly so that they are not smuggled at the Indira Gandhi International Airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All airlines have been instructed to undertake, (i) proper screening of checked-in baggage through X-ray Baggage Inspection System (BIS) installed at the Airport and (ii) 10% to 20% random physical check.

(d) X-ray BIS is used to detect ammunition and explosives. Suspicious baggage are physically checked. Besides, the services of Dog Squad and Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad are also utilised to detect explosives.

### Closure of Channel DD-3

909. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to close down Doodardshan channel three;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by the Doodardshan; and

(d) the reasons for failure of this channel in providing any return to the advertisers for their consumer products?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no loss in operation of this channel.

(d) An advertiser advertises his product on a particular media only if he derives some benefit from it. Therefore, the question of his not getting any return does not arise.

### Supply of Edible Oil

910. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil requested by the Government of Maharashtra for distribution through public distribution system during December, 1995 to October, 1996 month-wise;

(b) the quantity supplied upto June, 1996, month-wise; and

(c) the reasons for short supply?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The monthly demand for imported edible oil for PDS received from Government of Maharashtra for the period December, 1995 to October, 1996 and the allocations made for the central Pool for these months is indicated below :

Month	Demand	Allocation
December, 95	3000	-
January, 96	3000	1000
February, 96	3000	2000
March, 96		2000
April, 96	5000	3000
May, 96	5000	3000
June, 96	5000	3000
July, 96	7000	4000
August, 96	7000	4000
September, 96	7000	4000
October, 96	7000	4000

Note : Advance allocation made for the period Feb-Oct, 1996.

(c) Supply of imported edible oil through the PDS is limited/supplemental in nature. The quantity allocated to a particular State/UT is determined by various factors like total volume of imports, inter-se requirements of States/UTs, demand received, past offtake etc. Maharashtra has been allocated about 15% of the total 2.00 lakh MT of RBD Palmolein to be imported during February to October, 1996.

### Privatisation of Tourism Projects

911. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the tourism projects in some States;

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

(c) whether those State Governments have sought clearance from the Union Government for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (d). The State Governments do not require any clearance from the Department of Tourism, Government of India to privatise State tourism projects.

[Translation]

### STD in Ujjain and Ratlam

912. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the STD code number of area connected with STD facilities in Ujjain and Ratlam as on June, 1996;

(b) the areas covered under telecommunications system in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the places where telecommunication system is being set up with solar energy during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The details are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c). District-wise details of Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement-II enclosed.

### STATEMENT-I

STD code numbers of area covered with STD facilities in Ujjain and Ratlam till 1996.

S. No.	District	Names of SDCA	Names of Stns. covered in SDCA in Col. 3	STD code
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ratlam	Aldte	Alote	07410
2.	"	"	Tal	"
3.	"	Ratlam	Ratlam	07412
4.	"	"	Bilpank	"
5.	"	"	Dhanasuta	"
6.	"	"	Karandi	"

1	2	3	4	5	STATEMENT-II				
7.	"	Ratlam	Namli	07412	<i>Telecom System in Rural Areas/Villages in M.P.</i>				
8.	"	"	Sejaota	"	(As on June, 1996)				
9.	"	"	Simlawada	"	S. District	Rural	Village	Telephone	
10.	"	Sallana	Sallana	07413	No.	Exchange	Exchange	with solar	
11.	"	"	Bajna	"				energy	
12.	"	"	Dhamnod	"				proposed	
13.	"	"	Raoti	"				during	
14.	"	"	Sarwan	"				1996-97	
15.	Ratlam	Jaora	Jaora	07414	1	2	3	4	5
16.	"	"	Dhodhar	"	1	Balaghat	30	550	72
17.	"	"	Hatpipla	"	2	Bastar	56	972	285
18.	"	"	Kalukheda	"	3	Betul	49	677	180
19.	"	"	Piploda	"	4	Bhind	43	381	240
20.	"	"	Ringnod	"	5	Bhopal	20	340	51
21.	Ujjain	Ujjain	Ujjain	0734	6	Bilaspur	99	1263	861
22.	"	"	Ambodia	"	7	Chhatarpur	21	395	108
23.	"	"	Chandukhed	"	8	Chhindwara	76	894	285
24.	"	"	Fatehbad	"	9	Damoh	23	335	66
25.	"	"	Jahangirru	"	10	Datia	14	288	36
26.	"	"	Matana	"	11	Dewas	85	520	378
27.	"	"	Narwar	"	12	Dhar	119	670	876
28.	"	"	Pipiarag	"	13	Durg	30	607	282
29.	"	"	Tajpur	"	14	Guna	61	765	528
30.	"	"	Ramgarh	"	15	Gwalior	47	621	234
31.	"	Tarana	Tarana	07369	16	Hoshangabad	116	775	183
32.	"	"	Kaytha	"	17	Indore	55	414	324
33.	"	"	Makdone	"	18	Jabalpur	65	1180	72
34.	"	Mahidpurdi	Mahidpurdi	07365	19	Jhabua	35	478	159
35.	"	"	Ghosla	"	20	Khandwa	87	797	159
36.	"	"	Jharda	"	21	Khargone	122	1047	528
37.	"	"	Khedakhaju	"	22	Mandla	27	491	144
38.	"	"	Mahidpurro	"	23	Mandsour	137	733	396
39.	"	Khachrod	Khachrod	07366	24	Morena	59	756	288
40.	"	"	Akya Jagir	"	25	Narsinghpur	45	437	0
41.	"	"	Bhesola	"	26	Panna	16	192	0
42.	"	"	Kanwas	"	27	Raigarh	55	822	180
43.	"	"	Madawada	"	28	Raipur	73	1419	318
44.	"	"	Ghmoda	"	29	Raisen	47	613	153
45.	"	"	Nagda	07842	30	Rajgarh	39	663	138
46.	"	"	Unheloity	"	31	Rajnandgaon	28	555	108
47.	"	"	Unhelroad	"	32	Tatlam	60	518	81
48.	"	Barnagar	Barnagar	07367	33	Rewa	32	390	51
49.	"	"	Bhatrachia	"	34	Sagar	54	777	312
50.	"	"	Kharsodkai	"	35	Sarguja	25	334	216
51.	"	"	Utwas	"	36	Satna	25	431	15
52.	"	Ghatia	Ghatia	07368	37	Sehore	45	514	72
53.	"	"	Panbihar	07346	38	Seoni	42	494	36

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Shahdol	28	426	72
40.	Shajapur	72	769	261
41.	Shivpuri	43	516	60
42.	Sidhi	19	397	0
43.	Tikamgarh	17	331	15
44.	Ujjain	99	688	144
45.	Vidisha	41	768	240
Total		2381	28012	9590

### Contract Labourers in FCI

913. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether contract labourers are still engaged in some of the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) at Bareilly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when they are working there; and

(d) the reasons for delay in regularising them?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) At Bareilly FCI has two owned godowns namely C.B. Ganj and Parsakhera. At these two godowns, Direct Payment System is in vogue and no labour is engaged through contractor. FCI stocks are also stored in SWC godowns, on rental basis where handling and transportation work is managed by the contractors appointed by SWC and not by FCI. As such, there is no contract labour system in vogue at FCI godowns in Bareilly.

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

[English]

### Reimbursement of Freight Charges

914. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought reimbursement of full freight charges even when levy sugar is transported by road;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD VADAV) :

(a) to (c). Under the existing guidelines freight reimbursement is made to the wholesalers either on the

basis of actual railway freight or actual transportation charges by road at the rate approved by the State Government, limited to the rate of transportation charges approved by the FCI, for transporting foodgrains in that State. Where the FCI's rates are not available, the State Governments rates are allowed, limited to the actual railway freight. Where FCI's rates and rail head is not there, State Government rates are allowed.

### Literacy amongst Tribals

915. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outlay earmarked for scheduled Tribes has been increased from Rs. 79.85 crore in the Fourth Five Year Plan to Rs. 18,119.00 crore in Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether on an average the literacy rate among tribals has remained static at 16.35% in 1981 while the national percentage was 41;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the percentage of literacy among the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The outlay for Scheduled Tribes in the 4th Five Year Plan was Rs. 79.85 crores. The outlay for Scheduled Tribes in the 8th Five Year Plan under different Scheme of the Ministry of Welfare is Rs. 2149.80 crores. In addition, allocations for tribal development have also been made under the State Plans of States with tribal population and sectoral programmes of different Central Ministries.

(b) The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes as per 1981 Census was 16.35% as against the national average of 36.23%. However, the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes has not remained static but has risen from 16.35% in 1981 to 29.60% in 1991.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A large number of steps have been taken to improve the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes. Important among them are :

1. Opening of schools in ST habitations with relaxed norms.
2. Coverage of Tribal population under Operation Blackboard Scheme.
3. Coverage of Tribal areas under non-formal education.
4. Coverage of Tribal Districts in Total Literacy Campaign Programme.

Besides, Ministry of Welfare implements Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes for the educational development of STs, such as construction of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, Educational Complexes in Low Literacy



Peckets for ST Girls and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and Vocational Training Centres for STs.

### Expansion of Steel Plant

916. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to expand Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur to earn more profit in view of its present increasing trend of profit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no specific proposal for expansion of Alloy Steel Plant; however, facilities of Argon Oxygen Decarburisation (AOD) unit at Alloy Steels Plant are under consideration of SAIL for reducing the cost of production and further improving the quality of products.

### Doordarshan Programmes

917. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Doordarshan centres in Madhya Pradesh alongwith the capacity thereof location-wise;

(b) the number of programmes prepared by Bhopal Doordarshan Production Centre during the last one year by including local talents;

(c) whether the programmes prepared on the inclusion of local talents are not telecast by the Bhopal Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Presently Doordarshan network in Madhya Pradesh comprises 2 Studios and 73 transmitters of varying powers as per the Statement attached.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*Location of Studios, transmitters (HPTs, LPTs, VLPTs and transposers) functioning at present in Madhya Pradesh.*

#### Studios

Bhopal  
Raipur

#### HPTs

Bhopal  
Gwalior  
Indore  
Jabalpur  
Jagdalpur  
Raipur

#### LPTs

Alirajpur  
Ashoknagar  
Ambikapur  
Bailadilla  
Balaghat  
Betul  
Bhind  
Bijapur  
Bilaspur  
Burhanpur  
Bhander  
Chanderi  
Chhatapur  
Chhindwara  
Damoh  
Datia  
Dungargarh  
Guna  
Harda  
Itarasi  
Jaora  
Jhabua  
Kanker  
Khandwa  
Khargaon  
Khura  
Korba  
Kukadeshwar  
Kurasia  
Kurwai  
Lahar  
Malanjkhanda  
Mandla  
Mandsaur  
Manindergarh  
Murwara  
Nagda  
Narsimhapur

Neemuch  
Panchmarhi  
Panna  
Ragogarh  
Raigarh  
Rajgarh  
Rajhara Jharandili  
Ratlam  
Rewa  
Sagar  
Sironj  
Satna  
Seoni  
Shahdol  
Shajapur  
Sheopur  
Shivpuri  
Sidhi  
Singrauli  
Tikamgarh  
Ujjain  
Maihar  
Bhopal (DD-II)

**VLPTs**

Kondagaon  
Budhni  
Parasia  
Pakhanjore  
Jaspuernagar

**TRANSPOSER**

Singrauli

**CAPACITY**

HPT - 10 KW/1 KW  
LPT - 300 W/100 W  
VLPT - 10 W  
Transposer - 10 W

**Newspapers**

918. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the circulation of daily newspaper printed and published from Jammu and Srinagar as certified by the Press Registrar of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of newsprint imported during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the new dailies and other papers that have come out in the State since 1990, year-wise;

(d) whether some newspapers have launched their publication without the permission from the Press Registrar;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Details are given in Statement - I.

(b) The Press Registrar issued Entitlement Certificates only in terms of Newsprint Import Policy to the newspapers during 1993-94 and 1994-95, while, since 1.5.95 the newsprint import has been put under OGL and the same is freely importable by all persons. No details are maintained by the Registrar of Newspapers for India regarding the quantity of newsprint imported by the newspapers during the said period.

(c) Details of new dailies and other papers that have commenced publication and are registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India since 1990, are given in Statement-II.

(d) The Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India is not aware of any such cases.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Details of newspapers published from Jammu and Srinagar circulation of which has been checked/ certified during the last 3 years.*

S. No.	Name of the publication	Language/ Periodicity	Place of publication	Certified circulation
1993				
1.	Glimpses of future	English daily	Jammu	22357
2.	Shank Dhun	Urdu daily	Jammu	21998
3.	Teevra Yug	Urdu daily	Jammu	6800
1994				
1.	Barki Duniya	Urdu daily	Jammu	14632
2.	Dogra News	Urdu daily	Jammu	16801
3.	Alsufa News	Urdu daily	Srinagar	Unestablished
4.	Kashmir Times	English daily	Jammu	79530
5.	Kashmir Times	Hindi daily	Jammu	30108
1995				
1.	Kashmir Times	English daily	Jammu	Circulation is under examination.
2.	Kashmir Times	Hindi daily	Jammu	

## STATEMENT-II

List of new dailies and other papers that have come out in Jammu and Kashmir since 1990.

Year	Name of the Newspaper	Language/ Periodicity	Place of Publication
1	2	3	4
1990	1. Kashmir Times	Hindi daily	Jammu
	2. Airport Times	Urdu daily	Jammu
	3. Rame Manzil	Urdu daily	Jammu
	4. Mansar	Urdu/Bi-Weekly	Samba
	5. Lal Chowk Times	Urdu weekly	Srinagar
	6. J & K Revolution	English Fortnightly	Jammu
	7. Sarapa Kashmir	English Fortnightly	Jammu
	8. Sabaz Bagh	Urdu Fortnightly	Jammu Tawi
1991	1. Awami-Tanqeed	Urdu daily	Srinagar
	2. Barqi Dunia	Urdu daily	Jammu
	3. Bahar-E-Kashmir	Urdu daily	Srinagar
	4. Nawa-I-Weqt Azeem	Urdu daily	Jammu
	5. Alamzeb	Urdu Weekly	Baramullah
	6. Arjan Bani	Urdu Weekly	Jammu
	7. Roti Dunia	Urdu Weekly	Jammu
	8. Al-Noor	Urdu Monthly	Baramullah
1992	1. Jararat	Urdu daily	Budgam
	2. Nida-I-Mashriq	Urdu daily	Srinagar
	3. Beenish	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	4. Dooran	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	5. Jabroot	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	6. Sarw-E-Gulistan	Urdu Fortnightly	Srinagar
	7. The Gypay	Bilingual Weekly	Jammu
	8. Srinagar-E-Jang	Urdu Fortnightly	Badgam
	9. Mountain Valley Kashmir	English Monthly	Srinagar
	10. Springer	English Monthly	Jammu
	11. Andhera Ujala	Urdu Monthly	Jammu
1993	1. Jeehad-E-Akhbar	Urdu daily	Srinagar
	2. Tawi Samachar	Urdu daily	Jammu
	3. J.K. Post	Urdu Weekly	Jammu
	4. Khak-I-Wattan	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	5. Kishtwar Times	Urdu Weekly	Jammu
	6. Khatm-E-Nabuwat	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	7. Tafaqur	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	8. Threek-E-Inqab Islami	Urdu Fortnightly	Jammu
1994	1. Gulami Ko Door Karo	Urdu daily	Jammu
	2. Iqbal-E-Kashmir	Urdu daily	Srinagar
	3. Tasveer-E-Kashmir	Urdu daily	Jammu

1	2	3	4
	4. Current and Undercurrents	English Weekly	Srinagar
	5. Haque-Go	Urdu daily	Jammu
	6. Kursi	Urdu daily	Jammu
	7. Shahenshah	Urdu daily	Srinagar
	8. Valley Today	English Fortnightly	Srinagar
	9. Rajouri Samachar	Urdu Fortnightly	Rajouri
	10. Trikuta News Express	Urdu Fortnightly	Jammu
	11. Chandrabhaga Sanvad	Hindi Monthly	Jammu
1995	1. The Mirror of Kashmir	English daily	Srinagar
	2. The Remarker	English Tri-Weekly	Jammu
	3. People Times	English Weekly	Jammu
	4. The Jhehlam Times	English Weekly	Jammu
	5. The North Lines	English Weekly	Jammu
	6. The Sahayogi Times	English Weekly	Jammu
	7. Hill Post	English Weekly	Rajouri
	8. Awami Mazin	Urdu Weekly	Jammu
	9. Israq	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	10. Jannat A Kashmir	Urdu Weekly	Jammu
	11. Karwan-E-Kashmir	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	12. Khabhar O Nazar	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	13. Tafakur	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	14. Bahu Lochan	Urdu Fortnightly	Jammu
	15. Icela Message	English Monthly	Jammu
	16. Salal Times	Urdu Quarterly	Rayasi
	1996 (upto 15.7.96)		
	1. Kashmir Paradise	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	2. Barg-E-Chinar	Urdu Daily	Srinagar
	3. Sampark Times	Hindi Fortnightly	Jammu
	4. Subah Kashmir	Urdu Weekly	Srinagar
	5. The Northern Herald	English Fortnightly	Jammu Tawi
	6. Surgam Weekly	English Weekly	Jammu

## Opening of New Post Offices in Orissa

919. SHRI MURLIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices opened in Orissa during 1995-96;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some more post offices during 1996-97; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No Post Office has been opened during 1995-96 in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) it is proposed to open 4 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and 4 Departmental Sub Post Offices under Annual Plan 1996-97 in Orissa.

#### Revision of Tariff Structure

920. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telecom equipment manufactures have requested the Government to revise the tariff structure to encourage indigenous industries;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the Government while considering these requests will ensure that the consumers of common telecom equipments are not overburdened with fresh levies on such account; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Telecom Equipment Manufactures Association of India (TEMA) had requested to revise the tariff structure. The broad details of charges proposed by TEMA are given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d) Various representations which have been received are under careful consideration of the Government. The Government will decide in the best overall interest.

#### STATEMENT

*Tariff Structure Proposed by Telecom Equipment Manufactures Association of India for the Year 1996-97*

##### A. Custom Duty

S. No.	Item	Existing Custom Duty (1995-96)	Proposed Custom Duty by T.E.M.A (1996-97)
1	2	3	4
1.	Complete telecom equipment	50%	50%
2.	Sub-assemblies	35%	35%
3.	Non. electronic parts	35%	35%
4.	Electronic Components		
	(a) Normal discrete components	25%	15%

1	2	3	4
	(b) SMS components	25%	5%
5.	Raw materials	15%	5%
6.	Capital goods for manufacture of telecom equipments	25%	25%

##### B. Excise duty

S. No.	Item	Existing Excise Duty (1995-96)	Proposed Excise Duty by T.E.M.A. (1996-97)
1.	Rural telecommunication equipment	15%	10%
2.	Radio Transmission Equipment	15%	10%
3.	Other telecom equipment (i.e., other than Rural and Radio Microwave Equipment)	20%	10%
4.	Optical Fibre Cables	20%	10%
5.	Telecom Cables	25%	10%

[Translation]

##### Conversion of Transmitters

921. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide High Power Transmitters in the Munger Doordarshan Kendra in Bihar so as to improve the quality of transmission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to set up such Kendras in other districts of the State in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof location-wise and the time by when these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to upgrade the existing Low Power TV transmitter (LPT) at Munger into High Power TV transmitter (HPT).

(c) and (d). While the power of the existing LPTs at Motihari, Jamshedpur and Deogarh is envisaged to be upgraded, 7 additional LPTs, one each at Noamundy,

Kodarma, Phoolparas, Saraikela, Lakhisarai, Mushabani and Sikandara; and 2 VLPTs at Garhwa and Simdega are presently under implementation in Bihar. The normal lead time involved in implementation of such projects varies between 2 to 4 years depending on availability of resources and other infrastructural facilities.

### U.P. Sugar Corporation Limited

922. SHRI MUNAWWAR HASSAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unit by Uttar Pradesh Sugar Corporation Limited has not so far been set up at Rohana Kalan in Mujaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Corporation Limited, Unit Rohana Kalan, District Mujaffarnagar is an existing sugar factory which has worked during 1995-96 also.

[English]

### Arrears Payment due to Cane Growers

923. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact

that as on January 31, 1996 nearly 700 crore rupees was the arrears of cane price to be paid to the cane growing farmers.

(b) if so, whether there has since been a reduction in these arrears;

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

(d) the steps being taken to see that the cane growers are paid their arrears with interest at the bank rate?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c) On the basis of the available information received from sugar mills in the country, cane price arrears relating to the season 1995-96 as on 31st January, 1996 were Rs. 899.99 crores, representing 26.5% of the total cane price payable. The percentage of cane price arrears on cane price payable relating to the season 1995-96 got reduced to 19.2% on 15.5.1996. A Statement showing Statewise details of cane price arrears as on 31.3.1996 and 15.5.96 is attached.

(d) Ensuring timely payment of cane price by the sugar factories is primarily the responsibility of the State Government who have got the necessary powers and filed organisations to enforce such payments. Central Government, on its part, has taken various measures for improving the financial position of sugar factories to enable them to pay the farmers' dues, such as grant of incentives for late crushing, creation of buffer stock and permission of exports of sugar.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Arrears of Sugarcane price Relating to the Season 1995-96*

S No	Name of State	Cane Price Arrears (Rs./lakhs) as on		Percentage of arrears on total amount payable as on	
		31.1.96	15.5.96	31.1.96	15.5.96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab	5082.87	9206.02	20.61	20.94
2	Haryana	4592.25	7444.38	35.04	24.11
3	Rajasthan	789.81	573.82	93.51	25.70
4	Uttar Pradesh	32924.17	58119.04	28.36	24.51
5	Madhya Pradesh	1078.50	2701.52	39.22	48.42
6	Gujarat	1686.48	2189.12	7.49	5.46
7	Maharashtra	15185.16	16047.24	18.74	9.20
8	Bihar	5919.13	10236.62	60.83	44.30
9	Assam	46.50	10.00	19.25	1.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Andhra Pradesh	5374.00	7221.76	36.21	20.03
11.	Karnataka	9766.34	14387.58	34.08	25.94
12.	Tamil Nadu	6336.35	9059.69	28.94	14.29
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Orissa	593.86	511.00	35.45	14.49
15.	West Bengal	145.13	60.83	44.35	11.36
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Pondicherry	360.63	317.33	34.62	10.26
18.	Goa	118.00	147.03	100.00	11.17
	All India	89999.18	138232.98	26.51	19.16

### Technical Education and Employment to Blinds

924 SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any specific schemes for providing technical education and employment to blinds;

(b) if so, the funds allocated under these schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited under each scheme so far, State-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government for the effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) There is no specific scheme for technical education and employment to blinds. However, Ministry of Welfare is giving grant-in-aid under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled Persons including the blind for education,

training and rehabilitation. Under the scheme of Employment of the Handicapped, 47 Special Employment Exchanges and 41 Special Cells in normal Employment Exchanges are functioning in different States/UTs to help exclusively the handicapped persons including the blind in finding placement. Seventeen vocational Rehabilitation Centres are functioning in different States/UTs to assess the residual ability of the disabled including the blind and to arrange their training and to place them in employment.

(b) A statement showing scheme-wise and State-wise funds released during last three years is enclosed as Statement-I

(c) Another statement showing no. of beneficiaries Scheme-wise and State-wise during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The schemes are evaluated by the Officers of Central Government and State Governments from time to time. State Government make inspection of these organisations each year before recommending their cases for release of grant

### STATEMENT-I

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S No	State/UT	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled persons (for blinds)			Employment of the Handicapped including blinds		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	6.32	6.53	-	-	-
2.	Bihar	-	3.87	3.45	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	11.60	16.57	14.50	-	3.34	-
4.	Haryana	-	-	-	0.31	0.52	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	0.67	-
6.	Karnataka	-	36.81	20.73	0.70	1.52	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Kerala	1.95	-	20.64	-	1.03	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	0.11	4.30	-	1.55
9.	Maharashtra	-	17.43	17.15	-	4.38	-
10.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	3.59
11.	Orissa	2.73	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Punjab	-	2.54	4.19	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	0.24	-	5.00	6.03	5.52
14.	Tamil Nadu	7.51	11.62	13.67	5.08	-	0.35
15.	Tripura	-	5.22	-	-	-	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4.97	23.99	14.52	-	-	3.89
17.	West Bengal	3.42	14.12	26.57	-	-	-
18.	Chandigarh	-	0.42	0.21	0.75	1.00	2.73
19.	Delhi	-	38.40	18.81	-	1.00	2.37

## STATEMENT-II

S.No.	State/UTs	Assistance to Vountary Organisations for the Disabled persons for education, training and rehabilitation of blinds								
		No. of beneficiaries								
		Placement of Blinds by Spl. Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped			Placement of Handicapped including blinds by Vocational Rehabilitation Centres					
		1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	80	60	271	279	N/A	323	569	547
2.	Assam	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	123	158	281
3.	Bihar	-	62	62	116	16	2	82	85	79
4.	Gujarat	83	3015	3040	886	908	18	488	42	559
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A			
7.	Karnataka	-	345	298	262	269	12	351	283	182
8.	Kerala	-	-	30	35	40	4	487	496	513
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	50	101	110	4	150	145	126
10.	Maharashtra	-	4000	6972	625	643	53	722	771	598
11.	Manipur	-	-	-	1	1	-			
12.	Orissa	92	-	-	27	27	-	435	468	154
13.	Punjab	-	488	660	45	45	N/A	286	294	237
14.	Rajasthan	-	27	-	42	44	-	220	226	280
15.	Tamil Nadu	2160	977	956	629	640	13	426	420	520
16.	Tripura	-	80	-	7	9	-	102	82	51
17.	Uttar Pradesh	181	220	151	189	194	-	682	654	602
18.	West Bengal	33	155	379	221	227	3	441	587	406
19.	Chandigarh	-	48	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Delhi	-	5496	347	917	922	15	224	262	244
<b>Total</b>		<b>2549</b>	<b>14993</b>	<b>13064</b>	<b>4274</b>	<b>4374</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5542</b>	<b>5921</b>	<b>5379</b>

### Route Rationalisation and Code Sharing of IA and AI

925. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Board has decided to go in for limited Synergy with Air India in the Area of route rationalisation and code sharing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). The Board of Indian Airlines and Air India had earlier set up a sub-committee for synergistic cooperation between the two airlines. Now a committee has been constituted by the Government to make recommendations on rationalisation of routes operated by Air India and Indian Airlines and possible code sharing between the two airlines.

### Cellular Phone Services

926. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of cellular phone in four metro cities is posing a threat to National Security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to monitor cellular services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The licenses issued to the Cellular Operators provide for adequate safeguards for the National Security.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) Cellular service has to provide monitoring as a standard arrangement.

(d) Eight numbers of Cellular licensees in four metro cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been asked to provide circuits for monitoring the calls by authorised Government Security agencies.

### Employment Exchanges in Allahabad

927. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges in Allahabad District together with total number of unemployed persons registered with them each year as on April 1, 1994, 1995 and 1996;

(b) the number of persons who have found employment in each of the above years; and

(c) the estimated number of rural and urban unemployed in Allahabad district as on April 1, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). One Regional Employment Exchange and one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau are functioning in Allahabad District. Information regarding number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live register of these two exchanges and the numbers placed in employment during the period under reference is indicated below :

Year	(In thousands)	
	Number of job-seekers on live register at the end of	Number of placements effected during
1993-94	135.5	0.2
1994-95	144.7	0.1
1995-96	147.2	0.2

Information separately for rural and urban areas is not maintained.

### Telecommunications in Bhavnagar

928. SHRI RAJU RANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the building and other infrastructure facilities for providing telecommunications facility at Gariadhar in Bhavnagar District of Gujarat have been completed long back;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in making them functional;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the delay; and

(e) if so, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided to the people of the area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No Sir, Telecom. facilities are already available at Gariadhar in rented building. Construction of a 40M Tower in rented premises has been completed in June, 96 for installation of a 120 channel digital Microwave system.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The expenditure incurred is Rs. 4 Lakhs.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The Microwave system is expected to be commissioned by September, 96.



**LPTs and HPTs**

929. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU  
YADAV :  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Low Power Transmitters/High Power Transmitters in various State;

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

(c) the details of the proposals received for setting up, expansion and upgradation of Low Power Transmitters/High Power Transmitters during the Eighth Five Year Plan State-wise, Year-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals cleared so far State-wise and location-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) to (e). Representations are received from various quarters, including the representatives of the people, from time to time for expansion of TV service in hitherto uncovered/partly covered areas of the country. Doordarshan, in its endeavour to augment TV service throughout the country, considers these requests depending on various factors such as extent of resultant coverage; service to hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas; and availability of basic infrastructural facilities etc. A State-wise/location-wise list of transmitter projects commissioned so far during the VIII Plan is given in Statement - II. Also, 314 additional TV transmitter projects are at various stages of implementation and expected to be completed in about 2-4 years time.

**STATEMENT-I**

*No. of TV Transmitter Projects under Implementation/Envisaged to be set up (As on 11.07.1996)*

S.No.	State/U.Ts.	TV Transmitters (DD-1)					TV Transmitters (DD-2)			
		HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	Trans.	Total	HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	3	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	20	1	-	25	1	-	-	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	28	1	31	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	3	11	2	-	16	-	-	-	-
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6.	Gujarat	6	16	1	-	23	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	1	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5	23	-	29	-	1	-	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	10	1	16	-	-	-	-
10.	Kerala	2	4	3	-	9	-	1	-	1
11.	Karnataka	5	9	3	-	17	1	-	-	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	13	6	-	23	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	4	32	6	1	43	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	1
17.	Nagaland	1	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	1
18.	Orissa	3	15	16	2	36	-	-	-	-
19.	Punjab	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	7	33	5	-	45	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	15	2	-	20	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Tripura	-	5	1	-	6	-	1	-	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	16	26	-	45	-	-	-	-
25.	West Bengal	4	7	1	-	12	-	1	-	1
26.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	A. and N. Islands	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
28.	Daman and Diu	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
29.	Pondicherry	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
30.	L. Dweep	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Total	59	219	144	9	431	2	11	-	13

## STATEMENT-II

TV Transmitters Projects Commissioned during  
VIII Plan Period (Till Date)

State/UTs	Projects
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	HPTs - Tirupati Nandyal LPTs - Alagadda Atmakur Bheemvaram Emmiganur Gadwal Giddalur Hindupur Jagtial Kavali Kosgi Kamareddy Kuppam Madnapalli Madhira Mandassa Medak Nagar Karnul Nirmal Siddipet Tandur Vishakhapatanam Wanaparthi Yellandu

1	2
	Hyderabad (DD-II) Narayanpet L.R. Pally VLPTs - Icchapuram Paderu Srisalem Chintapalli Parwatipuram
Arunachal Pradesh	LPTs - Itanagar (DD-II)
Assam	LPTs - Sonari Bongaigaon Galghat Haflong North Lakhimpur Guwahati (DD-II) Tinsukhia Lumding Hatsinghari Margheritta Hajoi VLPT - Digboi
Bihar	LPTs - Aurangabad Godda Gumla Hazaribag Lohardaga Nawada Raxaul Sheikhpura Paṭna (DD-II)

1	2
Gujarat	HPTs - Bhuj (Interim set up) Ahmedabad (DD-II) LPTs - Dandi Dharangadhra Khambat Mahuva Mangrol (Junagarh) Palitana Rapar Sanjeli Gandhinagar (DD-II) Devgadh Baria Shamlaji Idar VLPT - Netrang
Haryana	LPTs - Meham Rewari Mandi Dabwali (DD-II)
Himachal Pradesh	HPT - Shimla LPT - Shimla (DD-II) VLPTs - Ajuh Fort Kharapathar Thanedar Jogindernagar Bajjnath Bharthi Bandla Palampur Sarkhaghat Diar Shivbadar Veer
Jammu and Kashmir	HPT - Leh LPTs - Riasi Jammu (DD-II) Srinagar (DD-II) Kathua Srinagar (Kashir Channel) Leh (DD-II) VLPTs - Dras

1	2
	Gurez Kilhotran Poonch Samba Sankoo Timaogam Budhal Kalakot Thanamandi Kud Batot Ardhkuari Uri Tithwal Baramulla
Karnataka	HPTs - Dharwad LPTs - Bhatkal Bagalkot Gangawati Mandya Mudigere Pavaganda Ramadurg Bandalore (DD-II) Kumta Hungond VLPTs - Sakleshpur
Kerala	HPT - Calicut (int.) LPTs - Punalur Trivandrum *(DD-II) Cochin (DD-II) Calicut (DD-II) Kanangarh Changanur VLPT - Kanjirapalli
Madhya Pradesh	HPTs - Jabalpur Jagdalpur LPTs - Sironj Alirajpur Bijaipur Datia Jaora Lahar Ujjain Ashoknagar Maihar Bhopal (DD-II)

1	2
	Khurai
	Ragogarh
	Kukadeshwar
	Bhander
VLPTs -	Parasia
	Pakhanjore
	Budhni
	Kondagaon
	Jaspurnagar
Maharashtra	HPT - Mumbai (DD-II)
	LPTs - Acot
	Akluju
	Chiplun
	Hinganghat
	Kankauli
	Khamgaon
	Morshi
	Sangamner
	Umerga
	Wani
	Washim
	Chikhli
	Mahekar
	Nagpur (DD-II)
	Brahampuri
	Karanja
	Devrukh
	Rissod
	Rajapur
	Mhasle
	Arvi
VLPTs -	Chikaldhara
	Karjat
	Junnar
	Khed
Meghalaya	LPT - Shillong (DD-II)
	Tura (DD-II)
	Williamnagar
VLPT -	Baghmara
Mizoram	HPT - Lunglei
	LPT - Aizwal (DD-II)
Orissa	HPT - Cuttack (DD-II)
	LPTs - Athamalik
	Baligurha
	Barapur
	Bhuban

1	2
	Boudh
	Deogarh
	Dhenkanal
	G. Udaigiri
	Kamakhya Nagar
	Khandapara
	Lutherpunk
	Malkangiri
	Navrangpur
	Nuapara
	Padampur
	Padmapuram
	Pallahara
	Paradeep
	Puri
	Rairangpur
	Raj Ranapur
	Redhakhhol
	Narsingpur
	Dudharkot (DD-II)
	Talcher
	Tirthal
	Durgapur
	Dasrathpur
	Kendrapara
	Bona
	Bhubaneshwar (DD-II)
	Dhenkanal (DD-II)
	Sambalpur (DD-II)
	VLPTs - Patnagarh
	Lalitgiri (DD-II)
	Rourkela (DD-II)
Manipur	LPT - Imphal (DD-II)
Punjab	LPTs - Jalandhar (DD-II)
	Abohar
Rajasthan	HPT - Bundi
	LPTs - Baran
	Basava
	Bhadra
	Chirawa
	Gangapur
	Karanpur
	Kotputli
	Nokha
	Raisinghnagar
	Ratnagarh

1	2
	Rawatsar
	Sridungargarh
	Sujargarh
	Vallabhnagar
	Jaipur (DD-II)
	Kota (DD-II)
	Bansi
VLPTs -	Amet
	Chaumahla
	Deogarh
	Kumbhalgarh
	Rajgarh
	Bhim
	Fatehpur
	Zawar Mines
	Mandalgarh
Sikkim	HPT - Gangtok
	LPT - Gangtok (DD-II)
Tripura	LPT - Agartala (DD-II)
Tamil Nadu	HPT - Rameshwaram (int.)
	Madras (DD-III)
LPTs -	Arcot
	Arani
	Mayuram
	Nagapattinam
	Pudukottai
	Rajapalayam
	Udagamandalam
	Marthandam
	Gudiyatam
VLPTs -	Valliur
	Udmalpet
	Vizapadi
Uttar Pradesh	HPTs - Bareilly
	Mau
LPTs -	Kanpur (DD-II)
	Champawat
	Etah
	Kotdwar
	Muhammadabad
	Rasra
	Sikanderpur
	Lucknow (DD-II)
	Lalganj
VLPTs -	Bageshwar
	Didihat
	Kajikhal
	Ghandyal

1	2
West Bengal	HPT - Calcutta (DD-II)
	LPTs - Contai
	Jhargram
	Puruliya
	Ranaghat
	Kalna
	VLPTs - Egra
	Jhalda
Chandigarh	LPT - Chandigarh (DD-II)
Delhi	HPT - Delhi (DD-II)
	LPT - Delhi (Lok Sabha)
	Delhi (Rajya Sabha)
Lakshadweep	LPT - Kavaratti
	VLPT - Kavaratti (DD-II)
Pondicherry	LPT - Karaikal
A. and N. Island	VLPTs - Havelock
	Katchal
	Baratang

[Translation]

#### Closer of Purnia Airport

930. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN Alias PAPPU YADAV Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the airport which had been operating for the last many years in Purnia District of Bihar has since been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to revive the above airport;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (e). Purnia airstrip belongs to the Government of Bihar. There are no commercial operations at this airfield at present and no domestic airline has shown interest in operating to Purnia airfield so far.

[English]

#### Non-Payment of Licence Fees

931. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many successful bidders

for the basic services are now withdrawing by not paying the Licence fees within the stipulated time:

(b) if so, the names of such bidders and amount of security deposit, the last date for paying the Licence fees; and

(c) whether Bank guarantee provided by them is likely to be encashed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Bank Guarantees provided by the bidders are liable to be encashed only if the bidders fail to sign the licence agreement and pay the licence fee and other dues by the stipulated date set by the Government.

[Translation]

#### Tourist Places

932. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :  
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA :  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the tourist places in the country where maximum number of foreign tourists visited;

(b) whether all the modern facilities are available on the said tourist places;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of complaints lodged by these visitors and nature thereof;

(e) the action taken by the authorities on these complaints; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage inflow of more foreign tourists into the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) According to a survey of foreign tourist conducted during 1998-89, the top ten places visited by the foreign tourists in the country are :

- (i) Bombay
- (ii) Delhi
- (iii) Madras
- (iv) Agra
- (v) Jaipur
- (vi) Goa
- (vii) Calcutta
- (viii) Bangalore
- (ix) Trivandrum-Kovalam
- (x) Udaipur

(b) and (c). The development of modern infrastructural facilities is an ongoing process and is being achieved. Some financial assistance is provided to State Governments and private investment is also encouraged in this regard. However, the resources available for the development of such facilities are limited.

(d) and (e). During last year, 117 complaints were received by the Department of Tourism. These complaints, mostly from overseas tourists, include inadequate road and air services, cheating by shopkeepers and inconveniences suffered by tourists. These complaints have been acknowledged and enquiries are made either directly or through the concerned Departments. A small cell has also been set up in the Department of Tourism to deal with such complaints.

(f) Steps taken by the Government to encourage inflow of foreign tourists include improvement of infrastructural facilities, development of tourist attractions and strengthening of Publicity and Promotional efforts.

[English]

#### Modernisation of Tourist Centres

933. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise/beautify the pilgrimage, tourist places, Rajgriha and Nalanda;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) to (c). The Government has entered into a soft loan agreement with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) Japan in December, 1988 for the development of infrastructural facilities along the identified Buddhist travel circuits in U.P. and Bihar. The financial assistance is to the tune of 7.76 billion Japanese Yen.

The places identified in Bihar are : Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir and Vaishali. The major component of the project are strengthening of National and State highways, improvement of local roads, landscaping, augmentation of water and electricity supply, setting up of wayside amenities.

All the works taken up under this project are in progress.

#### Special Schemes for Attracting Tourists

934. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring special schemes to attract tourists for areas like

Darjeeling, Shillong, Kohima and other parts of North East; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For the development of tourist facilities which will benefit both domestic and foreign tourists, Government of India, Department of Tourism have agreed in principle provide central financial assistance during 1996-97 for the following projects/schemes in the North Eastern States :

#### Assam

1. Upgradation cum expansion of tourist facilities at Kaziranga.
2. Upgradation of sound and light show at Talatal Ghar at Sibsagar.
3. Purchase of 10 elephants for Kaziranga Manas, Orang and Tobitora.

#### Arunachal Pradesh

1. Tourist Complex at Passighat

#### Manipur

1. Construction of Health Resort at Imphal

#### Meghalaya

1. Land scaping of Umiam Lake Resort
2. Expansion of Pine Wood Hotel
3. Expansion of Orchid Lake Resort, Umiam
4. Expansion of Orchid Lodge, Tura
5. Master Plan for Shillong and Chirapunji (including feasibility for a Cable Car on Umiam Lake)

#### Mizoram

1. Tourist home at Lunglei
2. Tourist cottages at Hnahthiae

#### Nagaland

1. Development of water falls at Sedima (Dimapur)
2. Development of water falls at Chumukedima (Dimapur).

#### Tripura

1. View point at Betalongchipp under Phuldangshi division highest peak in Tripura.
2. Cafeteria with public conveniences with in Neermahal Complex.

#### Darjeeling

1. Repair, renovation and up of facilities at Tiger Hill Pavilion, Darjeeling and use it as the base for trekking in the adjoining areas.

2. Provision of eco-friendly and renewable energy sources such as wind generated power and solar lanterns at different tourist facilities in far flung places etc.
3. Expansion of Kalimpong Tourist Lodge/Morgan House at Kalimpong Darjeeling Distt.

#### Star T.V. Network

935. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have granted permission to STAR TV network organisation to shift their uplinking project to Tumkur in Karnataka from Hongkong.

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to India due to that?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

#### Violation of Safety Norms

936. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :  
DR RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that some private airlines are allegedly violating the air safety norms.

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received during 1996 so far, and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) During 1996 (till date) there have been only two violations of air safety norms by private airlines involving MESCO Airlines and East West Airlines. A pilot of MESCO Airlines flew an Ecureuil helicopter on 6.1.1996 without a valid flight release, carried out underslung operation for which the helicopter was not equipped and undertook night flight without ATC service. An East West Airlines B-737 aircraft while on a flight from Delhi to Bangalore on 2.1.1996 landed with the left main wheel on the ground outside the runway.

(c) Licences of the pilot/co-pilot involved have been suspended. Various measures such as monitoring of flight recorders, issuance of Civil Aviation Requirements, safety audit of operators, conducting safety seminars

meetings, inspection of aerodromes etc. are continuously taken to enhance air safety.

#### Private Airlines

937. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services rendered by private airlines in the country is not upto the mark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the air services on Nagpur-Bombay and Bombay-Delhi routes which are presently operated by private airlines are completely unsatisfactory and there are demands that Indian Airlines should start its operation on these routes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). There have been some complaints relating to cancellation of flights, punctuality, etc. against private airlines.

(c) and (d). Besides private operators, Indian Airlines is already operating on Nagpur-Mumbai and Mumbai-Delhi sectors.

#### Services of Handicapped

938. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to utilise the services of handicapped on Television Broadcasting;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted or proposed to be made to find out such persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Television being a visual medium, there is no bar for engaging persons who are otherwise qualified if their handicap were not to interfere with the discharge of their duties/performance. However, many handicapped persons are being provided opportunities to participate in music programmes and to act in serials and telefilms etc. depending on requirements of the programme/script.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### ISD and STD Lines

939. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a racket involving ISD and STD call

bills amounting to crores of rupees passed on to various subscribers in connivance with the MTNL employees has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those found involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) One case each in Bombay and Delhi for diversion of telephone lines with the connivance of MTNL employees was detected during 1995 and 1996 respectively.

(b) In Delhi some staff of MTNL were found to be involved in illegal diversion of telephones with STD/ISD through Jor Bagh Exchange by the CBI during the investigation in April, 96.

In Bombay, one telephone was diverted for giving STD/ISD calls by an MTNL employee. The loss incurred was to the tune of Rs. 23 lakhs.

(c) In Delhi, 4 officials involved in diversion were arrested by CBI and subsequently placed under suspension. The private person involved was also subsequently arrested. Further investigation by CBI is in progress.

In Bombay, one Mazdoor was arrested on 11.9.95 and suspended the same day. The official has been prosecuted in the Court of Law by the CBI. Also, disciplinary action for major penalty has been initiated against a Phone Inspector involved in the same case.

#### Supply of Essential Commodities

940. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of essential commodities supplied to the consumers through Public Distribution System in the North-Eastern States, particularly in Assam;

(b) whether the irregular and inadequate supply of these essential commodities is the root cause of price-rise of consumer goods;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of these items at reasonable price;

(d) whether there is any demand to add some more commodities namely Janata Cloth through Public Distribution System; and

(e) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c). The Central Government makes allocation of rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oil, soft/CIL coal and kerosene oil to States/UTs including North Eastern States for distribution through Public Distribution System



(PDS). The allocation of commodities through PDS is supplemental in nature and is not intended to meet the entire requirements of any State/UT. The commodities are issued at fixed Central Issue Prices. The Central Government, from time to time, reviews the functioning of the PDS in various States/UTs so as to ensure regular and adequate availability of these commodities to the consumers.

(d) and (e). The Central Government has no proposal to supply Janata Cloth through PDS.

### Import of Steel

941. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of steel imported during each of the last three years, and the cost involved therein.

(b) the name of importers during these years, and

(c) the countries from which such imports have been made?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) (a) The details of saleable steel imports during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1993-94	1153.1	1603
1994-95	1932.6	2536
1995-96 (Prov.)	1864.4	3175

(b) The names of some of the major importers during these years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The countries from which major imports have been made are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, CIS, Czech, E.C., Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Rep., South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, U.K., USA and Venezuela.

### Names of the major importers

1. Aryan Overseas Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
2. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.
3. BHEL.
4. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune.
5. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Vizag.
6. Commet Steels Ltd., Bombay.
7. Crompton Greaves Ltd., Bombay.
8. Graham Firth Steel Products India Ltd., Bombay.
9. Indian Oil Corporation Limited.
10. Jindal Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.
11. Jindal Strips Pvt. Ltd., Thane.

12. Kaira Can Co. Ltd., Bombay.
13. Khanna and Company, Bombay.
14. Larsen and Tubro Ltd., Bombay.
15. Lawkim Ltd., Bombay.
16. Loyds Steel Industries Ltd., Bombay.
17. LML Ltd. Kanpur, U.P.
18. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.
19. Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon.
20. Metalman Pipe Manufacturing Company (P) Ltd., Indore.
21. Nagarjuna Signode Ltd., Hyderabad.
22. Nathani Steel (P) Ltd. Bombay.
23. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd., Nagpur.
24. O.N.G.C. Ltd.
25. Pennar Steels Ltd., Hyderabad.
26. SAIL, Salem Steel Ltd., Tamil Nadu.
27. Shetron Metals Ltd., Bangalore.
28. Shree Precoated Steels Ltd., Bombay.
29. Shree Sarbati Steel Tubes Ltd., Madras.
30. Sipta Coated Steel Ltd., Bombay.
31. Special Steels Ltd., Bombay.
32. Steelco Gujarat Ltd., Baroda.
33. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Pune.
34. Tinplate Company of India Ltd. Calcutta.
35. Trans-Freight Containers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
36. Tube Products of India, Madras.
37. Usha Martin Industries Ltd., Calcutta.
38. Uttam Steel Ltd., Bombay.
39. Vijay Electrical, Hyderabad.
40. Wheels India Limited, Madras.

[Translation]

### Production of Sugar

942. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :  
 PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :  
 SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK :  
 DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :  
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :  
 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
 SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :  
 SHRI PINAKI MISRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of sugar and targets fixed for the production of sugar during the current crushing year, State-wise;

(b) the estimated quantity of sugar produced by various sugar mills so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the production of sugarcane is far more than the installed capacity of sugar production;

(d) if so, the installed capacity of sugar mills and the percentage of capacity to which the mills were working year after year since 1994, State-wise:

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of sugar mills and better prices to farmers; and

(f) to what extent the sugarcane is lying unlifted due to its non-procurement by the mills and loss suffered by the farmers thereby?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV)

(a) The All-India requirement of sugar for internal consumption during the current 1995-96 season is estimated to be about 130 lakh tonnes. Beyond estimation of requirement no targets of sugar production are being fixed by the Government.

(b) A statement showing State-wise production of sugar upto 15-6-1996 during the season 1995-96 is given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d). The estimated production of sugarcane according to Advance estimates formulated by Min of Agriculture for the year 1995-96 were 2673.84 lakh tonnes. During the last five years (1990-91 to 1994-95), the percentage of cane utilized for manufacture of sugar ranged from 50.7 to 54.4 percent and the balance is utilized for manufacture of gur and khandsari, as seed and for chewing. A Statement giving State-wise installed capacity in terms of annual sugar production for the season 1994-95 and its utilization is given in Statement-II enclosed.

(e) In order to enable the sugar factories to crush the available cane and to improve the liquidity of sugar mills, the Government has taken various measures like grant of incentive for late crushing, creation of buffer stock and permission for export. Further, the Reserve Bank of India has given some relaxation to the sugar mills to avail of higher credit limits.

(f) According to the information available the quantity of sugarcane crushed by the sugar mills upto 31-5-1996 for the season 1995-96 was about 1505 lakh tonnes (Provisional) as against 1475.98 lakh tonnes during the entire season for 1994-95 (October, 94 to September, 95). Some factories are still in operation.

#### STATEMENT-I

*State-wise production of Sugar for the season 1995-96 upto 15.6.1996.*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

S.No.	States	Production of Sugar upto 15.6.1996
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	6.31
2.	Haryana	4.46

1	2	3
3.	Rajasthan	0.31
4.	Uttar Pradesh	42.86
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.29
6.	Gujarat	11.25
7.	Maharashtra	52.69
8.	Bihar	3.78
9.	Assam	0.07
10.	Orissa	0.82
11.	West Bengal	0.08
12.	Nagaland	0.01
13.	Andhra Pradesh	8.55
14.	Karnataka	11.90
15.	Tamil Nadu	12.81
16.	Pondicherry	0.53
17.	Kerala	0.11
18.	Goa	0.19
All India		158.02

#### STATEMENT-II

*State-wise Installed capacity in terms of Annual Sugar production for the season 1994-95 and its utilization*

S. No.	States	Installed production capacity (Lakh Tonnes)	Capacity utilization in terms of annual sugar production capacity for the season 1994-95 (Percent)
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	6.249	51.04
2.	Haryana	3.562	96.35
3.	Rajasthan	0.232	77.58
4.	Uttar Pradesh	32.058	112.57
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.987	70.92
6.	Gujarat	8.111	93.57
7.	Maharashtra	38.341	131.06
8.	Bihar	4.122	95.58
9.	Assam	0.184	38.04
10.	Orissa	1.018	43.14
11.	West Bengal	0.067	104.47

1	2	3	4
12.	Nagaland	0.064	15.62
13.	Andhra Pradesh	6.346	137.64
14.	Karnataka	8.366	146.35
15.	Tamil Nadu	11.844	157.01
16.	Pondicherry	0.383	161.88
17.	Kerala	0.170	64.70
18.	Goa	0.093	172.04
	All India	122.197	119.83

[English]

**Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations**

943. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the voluntary organisations working in Orissa; and

(b) the financial assistance provided to these voluntary organisations by the Union Government during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT***Details of voluntary organisations in Orissa*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S No.	Name of Vol. Orgn.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Scheduled Caste Development :</b>				
1.	Cuttack Zilla Ambedkar Memorial Organisation, Distt Jagatsingpur	0.97	1.73	0.94
2.	Banki Anchalika Adibasi Harijana Kalyan Parishad, Distt: Cuttack	2.38	4.54	5.64
3.	Harijan Suraksha Committee, Distt : Balasore	1.81	5.06	2.80
4.	Guru Mshima Vuvak Sangha, Distt : Khurda	0.49	0.89	0.41
5.	Bhagwati Yuvak Sangha, Distt : Dhenkanal			
6.	Janakalayan Samiti, Bhubaneswar	8.07	7.81	3.92
7.	Shri R.K. Mission, Puri	5.06	5.22	-
8.	Ramakrishna Muth Chakratirtha Puri	1.08	2.35	1.22
9.	National Youth Service Action & Social Dev. Research Institute, Distt Dhenkanal	0.25	1.51	1.65
10.	Kalinga Shelter Bhubaneswar	0.56	1.13	1.30
11.	Shri R.K. Ashram, Distt Kalahandi	0.36	0.68	0.81
12.	Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Association, Cuttack	0.40	2.57	1.44
13.	National Instt of Social Work & Social Sciences, Bhubaneswar	1.81	22.37	1.46
14.	Subhadra Mahtab Seva Sadan, Distt Phulbani	1.44	6.17	2.61
15.	Organisation for Social Change and Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	1.34	1.85	1.77

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Nehru Sava Sangh, Distt : Khurda	0.91	3.53	3.38
17.	Vidyut Club, Distt : Puri	-	1.81	2.40
18.	Cuttack Zilla Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, Distt: Kendrapda	-	1.81	4.91
19.	Council for Tribal Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	-	3.27	2.03
20.	Gopa Pathangar, Distt: Khurda	-	0.83	0.73
21.	Neel Kanteshwar Club, Distt : Puri	-	2.68	0.73
22.	Rajya Akhyam Seba Sangh, Distt: Puri	-	1.20	5.10
23.	Gopa Bandhu Kalashree Club., Distt : Puri	-	0.54	1.31
24.	Peoples Welfare Organisation, Bhubaneswar	1.96	4.35	1.47
25.	Om Sri Sri Sidhya Patrani Yuvak Sanghe, Distt: Dhenkanal	-	0.19	0.48
26.	Vishwa Jeevan Sewa Sangha, Distt: Khurda	-	2.43	7.68
27.	Kalinga Instt. of Industrial Technology	-	2.68	1.47
28.	Peoples Orgn. for Welfare, Employment & Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	1.08	4.95	1.47
29.	Bhartiya Jana Kalyan Kendra, Distt: Baripada	-	-	3.09
30.	Palli Vikas, Distt : Mayurbhanj	-	-	1.19
31.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Distts: Cuttack & Khurda	10.07	11.65	11.69
32.	Servants of India Society, Distt: Rayagada	13.88	12.38	12.99

#### Scheduled Tribes Development :

##### Central Sector Scheme of Grant in Aid to Vol. Orgns.:

33.	Jana Kalyan Samiti, Bhubaneswar	4.52	7.23	8.91
34.	R.K. Mission, Bhubaneswar	12.34	3.85	3.55
35.	Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Mayurbhanj	-	-	9.45
36.	Banki Anchalika Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, Cuttack	3.14	4.44	4.26
37.	Nehru Seva Sangh, Puri	5.46	6.52	4.74
38.	Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Vivekananda Jatiya Sankati Mission, Kalahandi.	3.01	3.87	4.45
39.	Bharatiya Jana Kalyana Kendra Mayurbhanj	1.58	2.13	0.30
40.	Seva Samaj, Rayagada	2.50	2.12	1.16
41.	Orissa Sarvodaya Parisad, Rourkela	5.34	3.97	4.50

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Orissa Harijana Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Ashram, Mayurbhanj	2.63	8.20	7.17
43.	National Instt. of Social Work and Social Sciences	-	5.16	1.71
44.	Kalinga Instt. of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar	-	1.18	6.71
45.	Nysasdri, Dhenkanal	-	0.44	4.42
46.	Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Assns., Cuttack	-	1.94	0.58
47.	Council for Tribal & Rural Development, Bhubaneswar	-	1.82	0.55
48.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Puri	-	0.20	8.17
49.	People's Orgn. for Welfare Employment and Rural Dev., Dhenkanal	2.86	-	-

**Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Scheduled Tribe Girls :**

50.	Jana Kayan Samiti, Bhubaneswar	6.33	7.39	3.52
51.	The servants of India Society, Rayagada	5.64	7.73	1.75
52.	Sarvodaya Samiti, Koraput	4.94	2.43	2.25
53.	Kasturba Gram Seva Centre, (Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust) Cuttack	5.99	1.96	2.31
54.	Seva Samaj, Rayagada	2.53	1.89	9.90
55.	Agregamme, Rayadage	6.33	-	0.69
56.	OSCARA, Bhubaneswar	-	4.84	0.67
57.	Instt. of Engineering & Manegement, Jeypore	-	4.84	5.97
58.	Council for Cultural Growth & Cultural Relations, Cuttack	-	4.84	0.84
59.	Nyaya Sahayak Samiti, Koraput	-	4.84	5.83
60.	Boi-Pariguda Kshetra Samiti, Boi-Pariguda	-	4.84	7.61
61.	Marr Munning Ashram, Koraput	-	4.84	1.83
62.	Baba Bharthi, Koraput	-	4.84	1.48
63.	LEAD, Jeypore	-	4.84	5.71
64.	Brigh Career Academy, Jeypore	-	4.84	6.39
65.	SNEH, Bhubaneswar	-	-	5.96
66.	Tagore Society for Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	-	-	5.97

**Handicapped Welfare :**

*Supply of AIDS and Appliances :*

67.	Open Learning Systems, Bhubaneswar	-	0.75	0.38
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**Welfare of Handicapped :**

68.	Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre, Bhubaneswar	-	3.31	3.96
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1	2	3	4	5
69.	Open Learning Systems, Bhubaneswar	6.67	10.18	15.41
70.	Nehru Seva Sangha, Distt : Khurda	0.99	4.10	4.24
71.	Red Cross School for the Blind, Distt: Ganjam	2.73	6.33	-
72.	Distt: Orthoepeadically Handicapped Welfare Asson. Distt: Sambalpur	0.25	0.99	0.50
73.	South West Orissa Branch of All India Women's Conference, Berhampur	-	2.31	4.35
74.	Society for Environmental Dev., and Voluntary Action, Manjagarh	-	0.11	5.40
75.	Asson. for Social Reconstruction Activities, Distt: Cuttack	-	1.64	2.27
76.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, Distt: Puri	-	3.14	-
77.	Patitapaban Seva Sangh, Distt: Puri	-	0.59	2.24
78.	Bhairabhi Club, Distt: Khurda	-	2.31	-
<b>Welfare of Minorities :</b>				
79.	LC Instt. of Social & Applied Sciences, Bhubaneswar	-	-	3.45
80.	Ganesh Instt. of Engg. & Technology Bhubaneswar	-	-	1.35
81.	Regional College of Engg. & Management, Bhubaneswar	-	-	0.75
<b>Social Defence :</b>				
<i>Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention :</i>				
82.	Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, Rourkela	6.81	3.69	6.00
83.	Asson. for Social Reconstructive Activities, Cuttack	-	0.66	2.57
84.	Bhairabi Club, Distt: Khurda	-	1.09	3.00
85.	Centre for Youth and Social Development, Bhubaneswar	4.60	6.95	3.27
86.	Citizen, Cuttack	1.67	-	-
87.	Council for All Round Dev., of Society	-	0.88	2.57
88.	House of Economically Liberty & Prosperity, Bhubaneswar	-	0.66	2.62
89.	National Instt. of Community Health, Bhubaneswar	6.79	6.73	5.69
90.	Nilacchal Seva Pratisthan, Distt: Puri	6.96	6.63	6.60
91.	Open Learning System, Bhubaneswar	6.69	6.79	7.63

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Orissa Khadi & Village Industrial Asscn., Cuttack	-	0.88	1.26
93.	Asscn. of Moral & Legal Aid Services for Poor, Puri	8.99	4.50	-
94.	Orgn. for social Change and Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	0.48	2.34	3.37
95.	Peoples Cultural Centre, Bhubaneswar	-	0.66	2.14
96.	Project Swarajya Thoria Sahi, Cuttack	7.48	6.83	6.57
97.	Rural Dev., Action Cell, Mayurbhanj	-	1.73	2.53
98.	Sanjeevani, Bhubaneswar	-	0.67	3.74
99.	Shree Ramakrishna Ashram, Kalahandi.	-	0.66	1.29
<b>Organisational Assistance :</b>				
100.	Orissa Asscn. for the Blind Bhubaneswar	0.43	0.25	0.50
101.	Orissa State Council for Child Welfare, Bhubaneswar	0.50	0.50	0.50
102.	Orgn. for Social Change and Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	0.50	0.40	-
103.	Open Learning Systems, Bhubaneswar	-	1.00	0.50
104.	Nehru Seva Sangh, Distt. Puri	-	0.49	0.50
<b>Welfare of the Aged:</b>				
105.	Jan Kalyan Samit, Bhubaneswar	6.72	6.78	5.19
106.	Sri Sri Balakapilesvari Yuba Sangh & Pathagar, Puri	0.98	2.23	3.53
107.	Asscn. for the Undeveloped Beneficiaries of India, Nayagarh	0.40	0.61	-
108.	Gram Mangal Pathagar, Bolangir	1.51	0.25	2.15
109.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, Puri	3.75	6.70	6.08
110.	Gram Seva Mandal, Dhenkanal	8.44	10.31	3.36
111.	Bhairabi Club, Puri	2.11	4.30	3.25
112.	Social Welfare Orgn. & Research Group, Bhubaneswar	0.38	0.20	1.13
113.	Bidyut Club, Puri	2.37	9.17	3.36
114.	Instt. for Women's Welfare, Distt. Genjam	1.13	1.08	1.08
115.	Students Welfare Instt., Bhubaneswar	0.73	0.68	1.12
116.	Instt. for Social Welfare & Reformation, Bhubaneswar	0.31	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
117.	Banabasi Seva Samiti, Distt : Phulbani	1.37	-	3.95
118.	Lok Nayak Club, Cuttack	1.08	1.72	-
119.	ASRA, Cuttack	1.00	2.34	2.15
120.	Subhadra Mahtab Seva Sadan, Phulbani.	5.07	4.43	2.84
121.	Orgn. For Social Change and Rural Dev., Bhubaneswar	2.28	2.26	4.26
122.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, Puri	0.26	1.27	-
123.	Kalinga Shelter, Bhubaneswar	1.11	2.69	4.32
124.	Council of Cultural Growth &	-	0.29	-
125.	MO Club, Distt: Puri	-	1.14	-
126.	Bana Bharti, Distt: Koraput	-	1.23	-
127.	Bapuji Yuva Sangha, Distt: Khurda	-	0.57	-
128.	Jaya Jyoti Club, Distt: Khurda	-	1.25	-
129.	Jay Jagannath Club, Distt: Puri	-	1.32	-
130.	Jan Seva Panshad, Distt: Kendrapada	-	1.05	-
131.	Wishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh. Distt: Puri	-	1.27	0.61
132.	Tribal & Rural Upliftment Project, Bhubaneswar.	-	0.91	-
133.	Social Work and Social Reserach, Bhubaneswar	-	0.73	-
134.	Urban and Rural Dev., Society, Distt: Sambalpur	-	0.92	-
135.	Marr Munning Ashram, Distt: Koraput.	-	0.93	1.08
136.	Asha Nayakam, Seva Sangha, Distt: Cuttack	-	-	5.94
137.	Asscn. for Social Work & Social Research in Orissa Distt: Khurda	-	-	1.72
138.	Ratnachira, Distt: Puri	-	-	1.08
139.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, Distt: Khurda	-	-	0.61
140.	Urban cum Rural Dev. Society Distt: Cuttack	-	-	1.05
141.	Singhanath. Club, Distt: Cuttack	-	-	1.76
142.	Juva Jyoti Club, Distt: Khurda	-	-	2.04
143.	Shree Ramakrishna Ashram, Distt: Kalahandi.	-	-	1.50
144.	Welfare of Street Children : Orissa Council for Child Welfare, Bhubaneswar.	-	1.23	6.76



### Bayana-Dhaulpur Telephone Exchange

944. SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to convert the Bayana-Dhaulpur Telephone Exchange into electronic Exchange as also to increase its capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Electronic Telephone Exchanges are already working at Bayana & Dhaulpur during the year 1996-97. It is planned to expand the Bayana Telephone Exchanges by 400 lines and Dhaulpur Telephone Exchange by 976 lines.

(c) Does not arise

### Labourers in the Unorganised Sector

945. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers in the unorganised sector in the country State-wise and details of their main problems.

(b) the important laws now prevalent in the country to protect the interests of the unorganised labourers and

(c) the laws proposed to be enacted and other steps proposed to be taken in the interests of the unorganised labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Information sought on employment in unorganised sector in the country is not maintained. Some of the main problems of the unorganised labour are

1. Acute incidence of underemployment
2. Low collective bargaining power.
3. Lack of concrete employer-employee relationship
4. Scattered nature of the work places

(b) Most of the Labour Laws apply to workers in the organised as well as unorganised sectors. Additionally, for certain categories of unorganised workers, the Government have established Welfare Funds to address concerns in areas like health, housing, social security, educational and recreational facilities etc

(c) Two Bills to replace the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Ordinance have been introduced in Lok Sabha during the current session of Parliament.

The Government is also considering further legislation for protecting interests of agricultural workers and for ensuring their welfare.

[Translation]

### Types of Aircrafts with Government

946. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the types of aircrafts with the Government for aviation services and the capacity of these aircrafts.

(b) the types and number of grounded aircrafts, airport-wise.

(c) whether grounded aircrafts can be put to use after repairs.

(d) if so, the reasons for not repairing them, and

(e) if not, the measures taken by the Government for their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The type and seating capacity of the aircraft in the fleet of Air India and Indian Airlines are as under :-

Name of the Company	Type of Aircraft	Seating Capacity
Air India	B747-200	394
	B747-300 (Combi)	283
	B747-400	417
	A310-300	203
Indian Airlines	A300-B4	238
	A300-B2	248
	A300-B4	247
	A320	146
	B737	119

(b) to (d) Aircraft are required to be grounded periodically to undergo various checks for maintenance operational. Two B737 aircraft of Indian Airlines fleet are at present permanently grounded at Delhi as these aircraft cannot be commercially utilised in a cost effective manner even after repairs

(e) Indian Airlines is taking steps to dispose off these aircraft

[English]

### Non-Utilisation of Satellite, INSAT-2C

947. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a long delay by Doordarshan in uplinking and shifting the channels from the earlier INSAT-2B to INSAT-2C.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the reorientation of Doordarshan is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c). No Sir. Doordarshan's services on INSAT series of satellites, including INSAT-2C, could not be reoriented due to election code of conduct declared by Election Commission to maintain the status-quo. Reorientation will be taken up shortly.

[Translation]

#### Optical Fibre Cable Lines in Rajasthan

948. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for laying optical fibre cable lines from Prasad to Saraada, Salambar, Dharivad, Pratapgarh and Tidi to Jaaver Mines in District Udaipur, Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government propose to link the optical fibre cable line laid between Udaipur and Dungarpur in Rajasthan with the village falling within the radius of 10 Kms;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government also propose to replace the overlines with underground lines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. Wherever technically possible.

(c) The statement is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The replacement of overhead lines with underground cables is for local Network. for long distance network open wire systems are progressively being replaced by reliable media such as Microwave and optical fibre cables.

#### STATEMENT

Details of villages falling within a radius of 10 kms. where optical fibre cable is to be laid between Udaipur and Dungarpur in Rajasthan :-

Name of the Station	Proposed Media & time by which schemes to be implemented
1	2
1. Prasad	Optical Fibre Cable scheme in 1997-98.
2. Chawand	-do-

	1	2
3. Sarada		Covered by scheme as at S/No. 2
4. Salambar		Optical Fibre cable scheme in 1997-98.
5. Dharivad		-do-
6. Pratapgarh		Microwave system and the optical fibre cable scheme between Sarada-Chawand-Salambar-Dharivad may be extended upto Pratapgarh also.
7. Tidi		Optical Fibre Cable system in 1997-98.
8. Zavar Mines		-do-

[English]

#### Central Waqf Act, 1995

949. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Minorities Protection and Welfare Organisation of Shia Community to stop implementation of the Central Waqf Act, 1995 in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government have any plan to amend the Central Waqf Act, 1995, in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No Sir. However, a writ petition has been filed by one Shri Rizwanul Haq in the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court Challenging the Constitutional validity of the Waqf Act, 1995 and its applicability in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The said Writ Petition No. 1689 of 1996 - Rizwanul Haq Vs Union of India and others, came up for hearing on 13.6.96. The Hon'ble Court has issued notice to the Attorney General of India and to the Advocate General of U.P. for presenting their point of view in the matter. The hon'ble Court has also directed that the Sunni and Shia Wakf Boards and Tribunal constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Muslim Wakf Act, 1960 should continue to function. Thus, the matter is sub-judice.

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

#### Country Home Page Service in India

950. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are likely to go for 8

country home page service through World web site and offer information on India to potential tourists in the Internet edition of news; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism already has a home page in the worldwide web of Internet giving information about tourist attractions in India. The home page has information about various aspects of India including physical features, people and polity, climate, flora and fauna. Music and dance, cuisine, shopping facilities, travel requirements/visa information, list of tourist offices worldwide, etc.

[Translation]

#### Production of Foodgrains

951. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been constant increase in the production of foodgrains during the past few years in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains produced in the country during 1990-91 and 1995-96, separately;

(c) whether there has been a decline in per-capita availability of foodgrains in the country despite increase in production.

(d) if so, the per capita availability of foodgrains in the country during 1990-91 and 1994-95, separately.

(e) whether foodgrains have been imported due to its lesser availability, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVEANDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) Production of foodgrains (including pulses) during the period from 1990-91 to 1995-96 crop years is as under :

(in million tonnes)

Crop Year	Production of foodgrains
1990-91	176.39
1991-92	168.38
1992-93	179.48
1993-94	184.26
1994-95	191.10
1995-96	190.36 (likely)

(c) and (d). Per Capita Net availability of foodgrains from the year 1990 to 1995 is as under :-

(Kg./per year)	
Year	Availability of foodgrains
1990	172.5
1991	186.2
1992	171.1
1993	169.4
1994	172.0
1995	184.6

(e) and (f). Due to fall in coarse grain production in 1991-92 and consequent pressure on wheat, about 25.89 lakh tonnes of wheat was imported in 1992-93 and about 4.76 lakh tonnes of wheat was imported in 1993-94. A quantity of 86,000 tonnes and 56,000 tonnes of rice was imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. There has been no import of foodgrains except pulses after the year 1993-94.

#### Encroachment of P & T land in U.P.

952. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land belonging to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been encroached upon by the outsiders in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Mau districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of places thereof;

(c) the purpose for which this land was acquired by the Government, and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to get the land vacated?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Not applicable

(d) Not applicable

[English]

#### Financial Assistance to SCFDC

953. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the budgetary provision for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations during each of the last three years;

(b) the share of assistance, out of it, provided to Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation of Karnataka during the said period;

(c) whether the assistance for this Corporation of Karnataka was quite inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to increase the share of Karnataka in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The budgetary provision made for providing assistance to SCDCs in last three years is as under :-

Year	Budget Provision
1993-94	Rs. 22.00 Crores
1994-95	Rs. 22.00 Crores
1995-96	Rs. 30.00 Crores

(b) The Assistance provided to Karnataka Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation during last three years is as under :-

Year	Assistance (Govt. of India share)
1993-94	Rs. 212.35 Lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 310.21 Lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 485.31 Lakhs

(Rs. 485.31 lakhs represents arrears of 1994-95).

(c) Under the scheme State Government and Central Government participate towards the Share Capital of Corporation in the ratio of 51:49.

The details of State and Central Assistance received by Corporation of Karnataka in last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Share	Central Share
1993-94	100.00	212.00
1994-95	828.00	310.21
		485.31 (released in 1995-96 as arrear of 1994-95)
		<u>795.52</u>
1995-96*	539.00	100.00

\* Due to non-availability of adequate funds in the schemes in 1995-96, Central Share in entirety could not be released.

(d) For the current year there is no increased budgetary allocation. The current year allocation is only Rs. 30 crores. Increase in share capital assistance from central budget is possible only with increased availability of funds.

### Financial Assistance for Development of Tourism

954. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAM DAS PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :-

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to Gujarat for the development of tourism during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) the projects/historical places for which this assistance has been utilised; and

(c) the details of the proposals pending with the Union Government for clearance of financial assistance during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 94.93 lakhs to Gujarat Government for the development of tourism during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

(b) The projects assisted include the following :-

1. Tourist Complex at Nalsarovar
2. Cafeteria at Porbandar
3. Floodlighting of Somnath Temple
4. Tourist Lodge at Kuda

(c) For the year 1996-97, it has been agreed in principle to provide assistance for the following projects as and when the state govt. submits complete and detailed proposals

1. Flood lighting of Dwarkadheesh Temple at Dwarka.
2. Refurbishment of monument, Sun-Temple at Modhera
3. Refurbishment of monument Step-well at Modhera.
4. Public Convenience at Ambaji.
5. Flood lighting of Lakhota Palace Jamnagar

There are no proposals pending for financial assistance with the Department of Tourism for 1995-96

### Shortage of Aircrafts in AI

955. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the Air India is facing shortage of aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c). Air India's present fleet of 26 owned and 5 wet leased aircraft is sufficient to operate

its current schedule of operations. Air India has placed order with M/s Boeing Company for acquisition of two B 747-400 aircraft as part of the exercise to renew its fleet and partially to augment capacity.

#### Creation of Tourism Task Force

956 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Tourism Task Force was created by the India Tourism Development Corporation in 1991;

(b) if so, the objectives therefor;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the above Force so far;

(d) the extent to which the said Tourism Task Force has achieved the objectives; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA)

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tourism Task Force was set-up in May 1991 with the primary objective of promoting camping tourism, adventure tourism and tourism to new destinations.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 147.48 lakhs was incurred on the Tourism Task Force upto closure of the Tourism Task Force in Dec. 1994.

(d) and (e) The Tourism Task Force has met its objectives of promoting camping and adventure tourism by introducing the concept and providing necessary expertise to the State Governments to set up similar camps, organise fairs and festivals and promote unique destinations.

#### Concession in Telephone Tariff in Hilly Areas

957 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have announced significant concession in telephone tariff to PCO operators in rural and hilly areas;

(b) if so, the main features of the new package;

(c) whether this concession package has created a large amount of revenue loss to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir. No tariff concessions to PCO operators in rural and hilly areas have been announced by the Government.

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

#### EPF Scheme

958. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend Employees Provident Fund scheme for labourers in unorganised sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons. In the matter of coverage and entitlement to benefits, the Act makes no discrimination between organised and unorganised sectors. As such, all the establishments employing 20 or more persons in the unorganised sector are already coverable under the EPF Scheme.

[Translation]

#### Serials of Freedom Fighters

959 SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast a serial based on the lives of the leading spirits of the freedom fighters in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government have received such proposals from the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Doordarshan has decided to telecast suitable programmes based on the lives and activities of freedom fighters as a part of celebration of 50 years of India's Independence. For production of such softwares, Doordarshan is receiving proposals from outside producers. Proposals based on freedom fighters from Bihar will also be considered along with others.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Rented Buildings

960. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1458 on March 12, 1996 regarding rented buildings and state

(a) whether the required information has since been collected and laid on the table of the House;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay in collecting the information?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVEANDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information has been collected from various attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry. Only the Save Grain Campaign office of this Ministry has one rented accommodation in Pune. The lease agreement is valid upto 08.10.1997. The question of revision of rent does not arise. There is no move either to construct Ministry's own building.

#### Welfare Scheme for Mine Workers

961. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any Specific welfare scheme for the mine workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement Group Insurance Scheme and bring the mine workers under the Employees State Insurance Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government provide compensation to the workers injured in mine accidents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof together with the amount of compensation paid during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Various welfare Schemes are under operation under the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund to extend housing, health, education, recreation and other facilities to workers working in these mines in the country.

(c) to (f). According to available information, the workmen of the Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. working in mines are covered under Group Insurance Scheme. There is no proposal at present to take up group insurance scheme for other mine workers or to bring them under the ESI Act. However, for employment related injuries resulting in death/disablement, the mine workers are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Under the Act, compensation is paid by the employer. As the provisions of the W.C. Act are being administered by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the details of the compensation provided during the last three years are not available.

#### Supply of Wheat and Rice

962. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply of wheat and rice to the fair

price shops by the Food Corporation of India is inordinately delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the fair price shop holders who have deposited money on June 3, 1996 and June 19, 1996 with FCI godowns in Delhi for the supply of rice and wheat respectively have not received the same till date;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to investigate the reasons and streamline the public distribution system.

(e) whether the Government propose to issue some instructions to the FCI to pay interest to the FPS holders for the delayed supply of Items for which they had received the money; and

(f) if not, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVEANDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Non-Functioning of PCOs in Rural Areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer

963. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that ninety per cent of PCOs in rural areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan are non-functional;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to put the defective equipments in working condition;

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

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to post dedicated staff in remote area for smooth functioning of Communications Network; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Sir, about 14% of the PCOs in rural areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan are reported non-functional

(b) and (c). The following steps are taken -

(i) Departmental staff is deputed to attend the faulty PCOs.

(ii) Faulty equipment are being attended to by the manufacturers for removal of faults.

(iii) Instructions have been issued to the Department for entering into Annual Maintenance Contracts with the supplier of the equipment.

(d) and (e). Already competent staff is posted to look after the remote area communications Network. Also, specialised training is imparted from time to time as per job requirements.

[Translation]

### Increase in Ration Quota

964. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the quota of ration in rural region of Uttar Pradesh on the basis of their population;

(b) if so, the details of action plan under consideration of the Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce uniform distribution system as prevailing in cities;

(d) if so, the time by which such system is likely to be introduced; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (e). The Central Government makes bulk allocations of six key essential commodities viz. rice, wheat, sugar, soft/CIL Coke, imported edible oil and kerosene oil to States/UTs for distribution through Public Distribution System (PDS). The allocations are being made on the basis of post demand, offtake trends, relative need and other relevant factors. The operational responsibility for implementing the PDS including decisions on inter-regional allocation, the type of distribution system etc. within the States/UT vests with them.

[English]

### Steel Plant in Private Sector

965. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued licences for setting up steel plants in private sector;

(b) if so, the names and other details of the private sector companies whom such licences have been given;

(c) the stage of implementation of such steel plants at present; and

(d) the time by which the said plants are expected to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) to (d) Under the New Industrial Policy announced in July 1991, 'Iron & Steel' industry has been exempted from the purview of compulsory licensing, except for certain locational restrictions. In terms of this policy, approval of the Union Government for Industrial Licence is required only if the project is proposed to be located within 25 kms. from the periphery of the Standard urban area limits of a city having a population of more

than 10 lakhs according to the 1991 census, and this location is not within areas designated as 'industrial area' by State Government before July 25, 1991.

While no industrial licence has been issued for setting up of steel plants under this policy, however, one letter of intent has been issued in February 1995 to M/s. Progressive Steels (India) Ltd., for setting up of Steel plant in private sector for manufacture of mild steel ingots and alloy steel castings for a capacity of 28,000 tonnes per annum at Digha Ghat, District Patna, Bihar. As per the available information this company has already installed production facilities and is likely to commence production by the first week of August 1996.

### Child Beggars

966. SHRI JAGMOHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of child-beggars in the country at present;

(b) whether the number of child-beggars in major cities and around religious places, places of cultural and historical importance has increased recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the law on the subject is being enforced; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) As per 1981 Census the number of Child Beggars was estimated at 70,756. The figures of 1991 Census are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Child beggars are dealt with under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (Section 2 (L) (i) which has been enforced by all the States and Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir. 16 State Governments and 2 Union Territory Administrations have also enacted and implemented their Anti-Beggary Laws. Government of India is pursuing the remaining States/UTs for early enactment of the Anti-Beggary Laws.

Government of India is implementing a Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment since 1986-87 for neglected children, which includes child beggars. Under the Scheme grants of Rs. 18.06 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakh are provided for construction of Observation Homes and Juvenile Homes. Special Homes respectively. Grants are also provided for upgradation of existing institutions. It also envisages grants for maintenance of inmates @ Rs. 300 per child per month, contingency of Rs. 10 per child per month and for bedding @ Rs. 100 per child per annum. The

above expenditure is shared on 50:50 basis between State & Central Government & when incurred through NGOs, is on 45:45:10 basis.

Similarly another Scheme for Beggary Prevention was introduced during 1992-93. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid of Rs.1 lakh is provided to State/UT for establishing of Work Centres in Beggar Homes for providing vocational training and technical education to beggars, engaging them on productive work.

[Translation]

### Welfare Schemes for Labourers

967. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some facilities have been made available to the labourers under Workers Welfare Fund Scheme by the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of houses constructed and amenities provided for the workers in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Welfare facilities to Beedi, Cine, Mine (Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore Mines, Limestone & Dolomite Mines, Mica Mines) workers in all States, including Madhya Pradesh are being provided in the fields of health, housing, education and recreation under the respective Workers Welfare Funds. The lists of these welfare schemes are given in the Statement

The number of houses constructed for these workers in Madhya Pradesh from 1992-93 to 1994-95 is given below:

	Type-II	E.W.S	
1992-93	40	144	
1993-94	72	40	
1994-95	178	1000	(development charges paid)

### STATEMENT

#### List of Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1.	Static-cum-Mobile/Static Allopathic and Static Ayurvedic Dispensaries
2.	Scheme for Reservation of Beds in T.B. Hospitals.

1	2
---	---

3. Scheme for Domiciliary Treatment of beedi workers suffering from T.B.
4. Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Cancer.
5. Scheme for Treatment of Beedi workers suffering from Mental Diseases.
6. Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) suffering from Leprosy
7. Grant of Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers for purchase of Spectacles
8. Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Beedi Workers.
9. Scheme for payment of Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to Beedi Workers
10. Re-imbursment of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Heart Diseases
11. Re-imbursment of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation

### Social Security :

1. Group Insurance Scheme

### Housing :

1. Build Your Own House Scheme
2. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of Beedi Workers
3. Grant of Subsidy to Co-operative Societies of Beedi Industry for construction of worksheds and godowns
4. Group Housing Scheme

### Education :

1. Award of Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Beedi Workers)
2. Composite Scheme for Financial Assistance to the School going children of Beedi Workers for Supply of one set of dress, slates, note books and text books.
3. Payment of incentives on passing final University Board examinations from High School onwards.
4. Scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance of Re.1/- to female children of Beedi Workers, on the basis of attendance in schools

### Recreation :

1. Establishment of Audio-Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/ Exhibition of Films
2. Organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for Beedi Workers.
3. Holiday Home Scheme for Beedi Workers.



1	2
4.	Supply of T.V. Sets to the Beedi Workers Industrial Co-Operative Societies.
5.	Establishment of Community Hall in Beedi Workers Housing Colony with colour T.V. Set

*List of Welfare Schemes for Cine Workers*

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
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**Health :**

1. Scheme for re-imburement of expenditure as financial assistance to Cine Workers suffering from Heart diseases.
2. Scheme for re-imburement for actual treatment charges to Cine Workers suffering from Cancer

**Education :**

1. Payment of incentives on passing final University Board Examinations from High School onwards
2. Scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance of Re 1- to female children of Cine Workers, on the basis of attendance in Schools
3. Award of Scholarship to the children of Cine Workers

*List of welfare schemes for Mine (Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore, Limestone and Dolomite Mines, Mica Mines) Workers*

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
-------	--------------------

1	2
---	---

**Health :**

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals
2. Scheme for treatment of Mine Workers suffering From Mental diseases
3. Scheme for treatment of mine workers suffering from Leprosy
4. Scheme for Domiciliary treatment of mine workers suffering from T.B.
5. Maternity benefit scheme for female mine workers
6. Re-imburement of actual cost of treatment to mine workers suffering from Cancer
7. Grant of Financial Assistance to mine workers for purchase of Spectacles.
8. Scheme for payment of extra Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to mine workers
9. Re-imburement of expenditure as financial assistance to mine workers in respect of Heart Diseases.

1	2
10.	Re-imburement of expenditure as financial assistance to mine workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation
11.	Scheme for payment of Compensation in case of Fatal and Serious Accident to mine workers
12.	Scheme for providing artificial limbs to mine workers
13.	Grant-in-aid to Iron Ore and Limestone & Dolomite Mines Managements for purchase of Ambulance Vans.

**Housing :**

1. Build Your Own House Scheme
2. Group Housing Scheme
3. Type I Housing Scheme
4. Type II Housing Scheme

**Education:**

1. Award of Scholarship to School/College going children of mine workers
2. Composite scheme for Financial Assistance to the School going children of mine workers for supply of one set of dress, slates, note books and text books
3. Assistance to mine owners for running Central Library
4. Assistance for purchase of School buses to the mine managements
5. Assistance to the mine managements for maintenance of Libraries
6. Grant-in-aid for recognised schools in the Iron Ore Mining areas for purchase of furniture & equipment
7. Mid-day meals scheme
8. Payment of incentives on passing final University Board examinations from High School onwards
9. Scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance of Re 1- to female children of mine workers, on the basis of attendance in schools

**Recreation :**

1. Organising Sports, Social, Cultural activities for mine workers
2. Scheme to provide buses for transportation of mine workers
3. Establishment of Audio Visual Sets, Cinema Vans, Exhibition of films
4. Excursion-cum-study tours
5. Supply of T.V. Sets
6. Setting up of multipurpose Institutes/Developed Multipurpose Institutes.

1	2
7. Setting up of Welfare Centres.	
8. Grants to M.P.Is/D.M.P.Is./ Welfare Centres.	
9. Sports Grounds.	
10. Holiday Homes.	

**Water Supply:**

1. Sinking of Wells.
2. Assistance to Small Mines Owners.
3. Water Supply Scheme For high mines.

[English]

**Bailadila Mines**

968 SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to lease out deposit 11-B of Bailadila Mines to a private person, Nippon Denro, in the name of a joint venture by National Mineral Development Corporation was taken against the written objections of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the objections of the Ministry of Finance;

(c) whether the Ministry of Steel and the NMDC sought to procure a post mortem endorsement of its cost and method and updation of the development of the deposit valued at Rs.1.685 16 lakhs from the Institute of Costs and Works Accountant of India, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) and (b). Initially at the time of inter-ministerial consultations prior to government decision to allow the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) to develop Bailadila Deposit 11-B in joint venture, certain observations were made by the Ministry/Department consulted, including Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), such as inadequate consideration proposed to be charged, NDMC taking up the development of the mine itself in view of its better profitability vis-a-vis Bailadila 10/11-A Project and NMDC's ability to raise resources for the project as well as offer of the mine for competitive bids. The Government after taking due note of these observations as well as other views expressed in favour of the proposal, considered the matter at the highest level and accorded its approval on 12.6.95/13.6.95 permitting NMDC to participate in a joint venture company for the development of Bailadila 11-B Deposit

(c) and (d). In terms of the approval granted by the Government, NMDC updated the actual expenditure incurred by it on Deposit 11-B and obtained confirmation in writing from the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India to the extent that methods/principles

adopted for updating the cost are appropriate and reasonable.

[Translation]

**Reservations for OBCs**

969 SHRI O.P. JINDAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.396 on February 29, 1996 and state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation of seats in educational institutions including technical institutions to the students belonging to other backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Prices of Essential commodities**

970 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a steep hike in the prices of essential commodities like sugar, rice, pulses, ghee, soap and tea during the last few years and the common people are facing difficulties in their livelihood

(b) if so, the steps propose to be taken by the Government to check the price rise permanently and to provide essential commodities to all by reducing their prices;

(c) whether the Government propose to make effective changes in the Essential Commodities Act by incorporating provisions containing stern action against those traders who hike prices voluntarily and provide these commodities to the people all over the country at fixed prices; and

(d) if so, the time by which these steps are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) A statement showing the trend in the Wholesale Price Indices of selected essential commodities is given in the statement.

(b) With a view to keeping the prices of essential commodities under check, the Public Distribution System is being strengthened to provide Foodgrains at cheaper rates to the poor strata of the society. Besides, stringent actions are being taken against the speculators, hoarders and traders indulging in unfair trade practices. The essential commodities are also being supplied

through Co-operative Stores, Mobile Stores, Kendriya Bhandar etc. at reasonable prices. Essential Commodities like Pulses and Edible oils are being imported in desired quantities to augment their supplies in the domestic market.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to make changes in the Essential Commodities Act. The Act of 1995 was amended in 1981 to provide for stringent action against hoarders etc. At present, offences under the amendment of 1981, make the offences both cognizable and non-bailable. These provisions are considered deterrent enough against any attempt by traders/hoarders either to hike prices of essential commodities excessively or to manipulate supplies etc.

### STATEMENT

Trend in the wholesale price indices of selected essential commodities during the last 3 years.

	Percentage Variation		
	June, 94 June, 93	June, 95 June, 94	June, 96 June, 95
Sugar	23.6	-9.9	5.3
Rice	14.9	9.3	7.2
Gram	31.0	-23.2	9.6
Arhar	13.2	59.2	-0.3
Ghee	13.3	27.3	-0.5
Washing Soap	2.9	15.6	7.1
Tea	-13.0	13.5	7.1

### International Film Festival

971. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of International Film Festivals organised in New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise and date-wise

(b) The expenditure incurred and the profit earned thereon, year-wise.

(c) whether any shortcomings have been noticed during the festivals.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard.

(e) whether the Government propose to hand over the film festivals to the film industry, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) During the last three years, one

International Film Festival of India (IFFI) namely the Twenty-seventh IFFI was organised in New Delhi from 10-20th January, 1996.

(b) A budget of Rs.215 lakhs was sanctioned. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi also contributed a sum of Rs.25 lakhs for this festival. The IFFI is a promotional activity and expenditure incurred thereon is not aimed at earning profits.

(c) and (d). No serious shortcoming was noticed during the festival.

(e) and (f). There is a proposal for handing over the task of organising the International Film Festival of India to the Film Industry. However, no decision has been taken in this regard.

[English]

### Waiting List for Telephones

972. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of people in waiting list for telephone connections in Rajasthan at present, district-wise.

(b) the number of applicants proposed to be provided telephone connections during the current financial year, district-wise.

(c) the number of persons provided with telephone connections during 1995, district-wise.

(d) the scheme proposed to be implemented by the department to improve telephone services and

(e) the amount allocated for development and expansion of telephone facilities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The number of people in waiting list for telephone connections, district-wise at present is given in enclosed statement-I Column 'A'.

(b) The district-wise number of applicants proposed to be provided telephone connection during the current financial year is given in the enclosed statement-I column 'B'.

(c) The district-wise number persons provided with telephone connections during 1995-96 is given in the enclosed statement-II column 'C'.

(d) The scheme proposed to be implemented by the Department to improve telephone services are given in statement-III enclosed.

(e) The amount allocated for development and expansion of telephone facilities in the State for 1995-96 was Rs.318.28 crores.

**STATEMENT-I**

S. No.	Name of District	(A) Waiting List (30.6.96)	(B) No of applicants likely to be provided telephone connection	(C) DELs provided during 95-96
1.	Ajmer	9015	2318	5980
2.	Alwar	5887	3864	5432
3.	Banswara	1819	1236	1240
4.	Baran	759	541	333
5.	Barmer	1845	1545	2767
6.	Bharatpur	2793	1700	1606
7.	Bhilwara	6851	2318	2726
8.	Bikaner	5867	1932	4884
9.	Bundi	507	309	1137
10.	Churu	2349	1932	1134
11.	Chittorgarh	1620	1082	1740
12.	Dausa	1461	850	1078
13.	Dholpur	769	463	875
14.	Dungarpur	1088	463	1080
15.	Hanumangarh	2991	1545	1978
16.	Jaipur	50589	50252	20155
17.	Jaisalmer	255	154	924
18.	Jalore	357	309	1298
19.	Jhalawar	628	154	1274
20.	Jhunjhunu	3487	1932	3151
21.	Jodhpur	14837	15000	5605
22.	Kota	9444	9100	5397
23.	Nagaur	3524	1932	2697
24.	Pal	5354	2705	5039
25.	Rajsamand	2149	1505	1150
26.	Sawaimadhopur	1587	927	2547
27.	Sikar	7042	3864	3800
28.	Sirohi	1786	1082	888
29.	Sriganganagar	7261	4637	4071
30.	Tonk	758	309	1316
31.	Udaipur	6783	7000	7370
Total		161462	123000	100672

**STATEMENT-II**

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented by Rajasthan Circle to improve telephone services. At Present there are 1444 telephone exchanges in Rajasthan Telecom Circle including 13 electro-Mechanical Exchanges various steps taken are:

- (i) Increasing the number of electronic exchanges in Local Switching Systems.

- (ii) Installation of electronic TAXs and provision of optical fibre cable for improved performance of Telecom Services.
- (iii) Replacement of electro-mechanical exchanges by electronic exchanges in a phased manner.
- (iv) Provision of cable duct systems, upgradation of Outdoor plant and expansion programme of OFC/UHF transmission systems.

**Import of TV Transmitters**

973 SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV transmitters imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries from which imported, company-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). The requisite details are as under :

Year	No of Transmitters	Country from which imported
1993-94	Nil	-
1994-95	13	M/s. NEC Japan
1995-96	4	M/s. HARRIS. USA

(c) The total expenditure incurred on import of the abovesaid 17 transmitters is Rs 19.92 Crores

**Inclusion of Dalit Christians in SCs List**

974 SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to include the Dalit Christians in the Scheduled Castes List,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). A proposal to recognise Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity as Scheduled Castes is under the consideration of the Government. This would require amendment to the relevant Orders specifying Scheduled Castes so as to remove the bar on persons belonging to religions other than Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism being deemed to be members of the Scheduled Castes.

Such amendment can be effected only through an Act of Parliament under Article 341 (2) of the Constitution.

[Translation]

#### Loss to public sector involved in Civil Aviation

975 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether various public sector undertakings under his Ministry are incurring constant loss for last several years;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings and amount of loss suffered by each of them during the last three years;

(c) the amount of capital investment made by the Government on these undertakings during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the above PSUs viable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The only undertaking which has been showing losses continuously for the last 3 years is Indian Airlines Ltd. Details of losses during the last 3 years are as under

Years	Loss (Rs. in Crores)
1993-94	258.46
1994-95	188.73
1995-96	134.25

Air India has shown a loss of Rs. 244 crores in 1995-96 only after showing profit in the previous year

(c) The Capital investment made by Central Government as on 31.03.94 in Indian Airlines was Rs. 105.19 crores and in Air India Rs. 153.83 crores

(d) Air India and Indian Airlines are taking steps to improve their product, image and on time performance to attract more passengers and to increase revenue

[English]

#### Ambari-Falakata Airport, Jalpaiguri

976 PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to revive the Ambari-Falakata Airport at Jalpaiguri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The airstrip at Ambari-Falakata belongs to a private party. Government has no plans for upgrading this airport.

#### Awareness among Scheduled Castes

977 SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among the people belonging to Scheduled Caste under its various welfare schemes

(b) whether TV sets have also been provided in backward and remote areas to extend benefit to the people of above category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been continuously publicising the various schemes/programmes of the Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes through electronic, print, film and inter-personal media from time to time

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Different schemes have been drawn up by the Doordarshan for providing TV Sets for community viewing to people in remote and backward areas. The details are given in the Statement enclosed

#### STATEMENT

- 5000 TV sets in North East (Very High Frequency - VHF Sets - 3872 and Direct Reception (DR) Sets - 1128)
- 20 DR sets in Sikkim  
23 DR sets in Arunachal Pradesh  
8 DR sets in Lakshadweep  
20 DR sets in Andaman and Nicobar  
5 DR sets in Nagaland  
5 DR sets in Mizoram  
65 DR sets in J and K (under implementation)  
50 DR sets in Orissa  
30 DR sets in Himachal Pradesh  
30 DR sets in Uttar Pradesh Hill Districts  
100 VHF sets in Sikkim  
500 VHF sets in Kashmir

#### Price of Wheat

978 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to release wheat for open sale

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the rise in the prices of wheat products; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to regulate the prices?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has authorised FCI to undertake open sale of wheat in various States/UTs with certain stipulations after meeting the requirements of PDS. The sale is open to all including Roller Flour Mills/traders etc. A quantity of 4.30 lakh tonnes (Provisional) has been sold by FCI in open sale during April-June, 1996.

(c) Wholesale Price Index of wheat products has moved as under :-

Commodity	Base 1981-82=100		
	25.5.96	1.6.96	29.6.96
Grain Mill Products	299.5	297.9	298.7
Maida	265.9	263.9	269.9
Suji	255.7	255.7	261.3
Atta	319.2	319.2	319.8

(d) State Governments/UTs have been requested to ensure that the prices of wheat and wheat products remain at levels in conformity with the open sale prices of wheat. Open sale of wheat for domestic consumption is also continuing.

### Decontrol of Sugar

979. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1369 on December 5, 1995 and state :-

(a) whether the claim of the Maharashtra Government has been paid to them

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Maharashtra Government has been requested to provide in support of its claim copies of the advise to sell the sugar at below cost price. The same has not yet been received.

[Translation]

### Production of Steel

980. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :-

(a) the production of steel during each of the last three years in the country;

(b) the target fixed for production of steel during 1995-96 by the Bokaro Steel Plant and whether it has been achieved; and

(c) the profit earned or loss incurred by the Bokaro Steel Plant during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) The production of finished steel during the last three years was as follows :-

(in million tonnes)	
Year	Quantity
1993-94	15.20
1994-95	17.82
1995-96 (Prov.)	21.69

(b) Targets are fixed for SAIL Plants in terms of saleable steel. The target for Bokaro Steel Plant during 1995-96 was 3220 thousand tonnes of saleable steel and production was 3330 thousand tonnes, 103% of the target.

(c) The year-wise profit earned by Bokaro Steel Plant during the last three years is given below :-

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Quantity
1993-94	467.82
1994-95	662.21
1995-96	805.95

[English]

### Flight between Calicut-Bombay

981. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Indian Airlines flights between Calicut and Bombay into a domestic flight,

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The flight from Calicut to Bombay is domestic leg of an international flight catering to passengers ex-Calicut/Bombay to Gulf and vice-versa. Its conversion into a domestic flight will cause hardship to Gulf bound passengers from Calicut.

### Unmilled Paddy

982. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that over 30 lakh tonnes of paddy are lying unmilled in Punjab;

(b) if so, since when it is pending;

(c) whether it is also a fact that millers have refused to mill these paddy;

(d) if so, the reasons of their refusal; and

(e) the alternate arrangements made by the Government to mill these paddy?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). A quantity of 11.57 lakh tonnes of paddy is lying unmilled in Punjab, of which a quantity 4.84 lakh tonnes is 1994-95 crop paddy and the remaining 6.73 lakh tonnes is 1995-96 crop paddy

(c) and (d). The entire quantity of 11.57 lakh tonnes of unmilled paddy, except 1.35 lakh tonnes, has been contracted for milling. The millers are under contractual obligation to complete the milling of the contracted quantity of paddy. The millers, however, showed an unco-operative attitude in milling of 1994-95 crop paddy by demanding relaxations in the broken percentage far beyond the prescribed limits. The relaxation in the percentage of broken upto 30% was allowed upto 30.9.95. The pace of milling however did not improve. Those stocks of 1994-95 paddy which are found, after inspection, unsuitable for milling into FAO rice, are being disposed of through auction. The milling of 1995-96 crop paddy is in progress

(e) To expedite milling of 1995-96 crop paddy, following important steps have been taken :

- (i) Sanction of an additional incentive of Rs. 5.- per qtl. over and above the normal milling charges for milling of paddy into parboiled rice.
- (ii) Shifting of paddy to neighbouring States of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan for milling. A total quantity of 3.23 lakh tonnes has been despatched to other States so far.
- (iii) Rice obtained from milling of 1994-95 paddy purchased by millers was exempted from levy obligations

### Sugar Factories

983. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the President of National Federation of Co-operative Sugar factories to ameliorate sugar mills plight;

(b) if so, the salient features of the memorandum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. have submitted a representation on 12.6.1996 in respect of the following problems of cooperative sugar factories :

- (i) Finance for new sugar factories and those for working cooperative sugar factories.
- (ii) Revision of levy sugar price for 1995-96 season.
- (iii) Creation of buffer stock
- (iv) Sugar Export, and
- (v) Licensing of sugar industry.

(c) The representation is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

### Primitive Tribes

984. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the primitive tribes living in different parts of the country, State-wise.

(b) the details of their population as per the latest census, State-wise.

(c) whether there is a growing decline in the population of these tribes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor.

(e) the schemes drawn up by the Union Government for upliftment of these tribes.

(f) whether the Union Government propose to preserve the tribal language and their culture, and

(g) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House (Statement-I)

(b) The population of primitive tribal groups according to 1991 census is not available. However, the available information as per 1981 census is laid on the table of the House (Statement-II).

(c) A statement indicating Twelve tribes showing decline in their population is laid on the table of the House (Statement-III).

(d) Though R.G.I. has reported inter-state migration, under-enumeration etc. as possible reasons for this

decline, socio-economic factors, specific to such Scheduled Tribes may also be responsible for decline in population of some Scheduled Tribes.

(e) The Union Government provides funds under the Special Central Assistance, Grant under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution and under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes including Educational Complexes for Scheduled Tribes girls in low literacy pockets to the States/UTs for socio-economic, educational and other developmental needs of the Scheduled Tribes including Primitive Tribal Groups.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Tribal artifacts are preserved in museums at the State and the National levels. In addition, Tribal Research Institutes of States have also Tribal museums with a fairly large stock of exhibits on tribal art and culture. To promote and foster various aspects of tribal culture, the Department of Culture organises cultural shows and fairs of tribals. To promote the tribal languages, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, National Council of Educational Research and Training prepare primers/text-books in tribal languages.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### State-wise list of Primitive Tribal Groups

S.No.	States	Identified Primitive Tribes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<b>Gadaba</b> 1. Gutob Gadaba 2. Bodo Gadaba <b>Poroja</b> 3. Bondo Poroja 4. Khond Poroja 5. Parengi Poroja <b>Khonds</b> 6. Kutia Kond 7. Dongria Kond 8. Kondasavara 9. Thoti 10. Chenchus 11. Konda Reddi 12. Kolams
2.	Bihar	1. Asur 2. Birhor 3. Birijia 4. Korwa 5. Mal Paharia 6. Parhaiya 7. Savar 8. Sauria Paharia 9. Hill Kharia

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	1. Kathodi 2. Kolgha 3. Padhar 4. Kotwalia 5. Siddi
4.	Karnataka	1. Jenu Kurubas 2. Koranga
5.	Kerala	1. Cholanaickan 2. Kurumbas 3. Kadar 4. Kattunayakan 5. Koraga
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Abhujmarias 2. Baigas 3. Bharias of Pataalkot 4. Pahadi Korwas 5. Kamars 6. Seharias 7. Birhor
7.	Maharashtra	1. Katkari/Kothodi 2. Kolam 3. Madia Gond
8.	Manipur	1. Maram
9.	Orissa	1. Didayi 2. Mankidia 3. Lodhas 4. Kharia 5. Bondo 6. Dongria Khond 7. Juang 8. Kutia Khond 9. Lanjia Soura 10. Paudi Bhuyans 11. Saora 12. Birhor 13. Chuktia Bhujia
10.	Rajasthan	1. Seharia
11.	Tamil Nadu	1. Kattu Naickens 2. Kotas 3. Kurumbas 4. Irulas 5. Paniyas 6. Todas
12.	Tripura	1. Reangs



1	2	3
13. Uttar Pradesh	1. Buxa	
	2. Raji	
14. West Bengal	1. Toto	
	2. Birhor	
	3. Lodha	
15. A and N Islands	1. Shompens	
	2. Onge	
	3. Great Andamanese	
	4. Jarawa	
	5. Sentinelese	

## STATEMENT-II

Populations of Primitive tribal groups as per 1981 census. (Estimate)

S.No.	States	Identified Primitive Tribes	Population Figures 1981
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Gadaba	27,732
		1. Gutob Gadaba	
		2 Bodo Gadaba	
		Poroja	16,479
		3 Bondo Poroja	
		4 Khond Poroja	
		5 Parengi Poroja	
		Khonds	39,408
		6 Kutia Khond	
		7. Dongria Kond	
		8 Kondasavara	
		9 Thoti	1,416
		10 Chenchus	28,434
		11 Konda Reddi	54,685
		12 Kolams	21,842
2.	Bihar	1 Asur	7,783
		2. Birhor	4,377
		3. Birijia	4,057
		4. Korwa	21,940
		5. Mal Paharia	79,322
		6 Parhaiya	24,012
		7. Savar	3,014
		8. Sauria Paharia	39,269
		9. Hill Kharia	14,1771
3	Gujarat	1. Kathodi	3,665

1	2	3	4
		2. Kolgha	25,030
		3. Padhar	12,731
		4. Kotwalia	16,130
		5. Siddi	5,600
4.	Karnataka	1. Jenu Kurubas	29,092
		2. Koraga	12,041
5.	Kerala	1. Cholanaickan	234
		2. Kurumbas	1,283
		3. Kadar	1,503
		4. Kattunayakan	8,803
		5. Koraga	1,098
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Abhujmarias	15,500
		2. Baigas	NA
		3. Bharias of Patakot	NA
		4. Pahadi Korwas	27,109
		5. Kamars	NA
		6. Seharias	261,816
		7. Birhor	561
7.	Maharashtra	1. Katkari/Kothodi	174,602
		2. Kolam	118,073
		3. Madia	66,750
8.	Manipur	1. Maram	NA
9	Orissa	1. Didayi	3,654
		2. Mankidia	133
		3. Lodhas	1,598
		4. Kharia	1,259
		5. Bondo	4,431
		6. Dongria Khond	6,067
		7. Juang	2,834
		8. Kutia Khond	4,735
		9. Lanjia Soura	8,421
		10. Paudi Bhuyans	8,872
		11. Saora	2,917
		12. Birhor	142
		13. Chuktia Bhujia	NA
10.	Rajasthan	1. Seharla	33,978
11.	Tamil Nadu	1. Kattu Naickens	26,383
		2. Kotas	604
		3. Kurumbas	105,757
		4. Irulas	4,354
		5. Paniyas	6,393
		6. Todas	875

1	2	3	4
12. Tripura	1. Reangs		84,004
13. Uttar Pradesh	1. Buxa		34,198
	2. Raji		371
14. West Bengal	1. Toto		675
	2. Birhor		154
	3. Lodha		NA
15. A and N Islands	1. Shompens		214
	2. Onge		102
	3. Great Andamanese		28
	4. Jarawa		200
	5. Sentinelese		80

**STATEMENT-III***Decline in the Primitive Tribal Groups Population (Estimate)*

S. No.	Name of the States	Name of the Tribes	Population Figures	
			1971	1981
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kolam	26,277	21,842
2.	Bihar	2. Savar	3,548	3,014
		3. Birhor	4,590	4,377
3.	Gujarat	4. Kolgha	29,464	25,830
4.	Kerala	5. Koraga	1,200	1,098
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6. Pahadi Korwa	67,000	27,109
		7. Birhor	738	561
6.	Orissa	8. Juang	3,181	2,834
		9. Birhor	248	142
7.	Tamil Nadu	10. Kotas	1,188	604
		11. Todas	930	875
8.	A and N Islands	12. Shompens	212	133*

\* According to 1991 Census estimate

*[English]***Prices of Essential Commodities**

985. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the rise in prices of essential commodities since June, 1996, commodity-wise;

(b) the main factor responsible for such rises;

(c) whether it is a fact that common people, particularly the people below poverty line have been hit hard due to such rises;

(d) whether the Government are considering to freeze the prices of essential commodities available under public distribution system; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to control the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c). The prices of essential commodities have remained more or less steady since June, 1996. A statement showing the retail prices of 12 essential commodities as on 28.6.96 and on 12.7.96 is given in the Statement attached.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to freeze the prices of essential commodities available under Public Distribution System. With a view to keeping the prices of essential commodities under check, the Public Distribution System is being strengthened to provide Foodgrains at cheaper rates to the poor strata of the society. Besides, stringent actions are being taken against the speculators, hoarders and traders indulging in unfair trade practices. The essential commodities are also being supplied through Co-operative Stores, Mobile Stores, Kendriya Bhandars etc. at reasonable prices. Essential Commodities like pulses and edible oils are being imported in desired quantities to augment their supplies in the domestic market.

**STATEMENT***Retail prices of essential commodities at selected centres (Rs. per kg.)*

Commodity/ Centre	28.6.96	12.7.96	Variation	Commodity/ Centre	28.6.96	12.7.96	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Rice</b>				<b>Wheat</b>			
Delhi	11.00	11.00	-	Delhi	6.00	6.00	-
Mumbai	9.00	9.00	-	Mumbai	8.00	8.00	-
Calcutta	10.00	10.00	-	Calcutta	5.50	5.50	-
Madras	9.00	9.00	-	Madras	8.25	8.25	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Gram</b>				<b>Tur</b>			
Delhi	15.00	15.00	-	Delhi	30.00	30.00	-
Mumbai	18.00	18.00	-	Mumbai	34.00	34.00	-
Calcutta	18.00	16.00	- 2.00	Calcutta	32.00	32.50	+ 0.50
Madras	15.00	15.00	-	Madras	32.00	32.00	-
<b>Sugar</b>				<b>Groundnut Oil</b>			
Delhi	15.50	15.00	- 0.50	Delhi	50.00	50.00	-
Mumbai	14.00	13.80	- 0.20	Mumbai	44.00	44.00	-
Calcutta	15.60	15.50	- 0.10	Calcutta	56.00	56.00	-
Madras	14.50	14.00	- 0.50	Madras	41.00	41.00	-
<b>Mustard Oil</b>				<b>Vanaspati</b>			
Delhi	37.00	39.00	+ 2.00	Delhi	42.00	42.00	-
Mumbai	46.00	46.00	-	Mumbai	44.00	44.00	-
Calcutta	37.00	38.00	+ 1.00	Calcutta	45.00	45.00	-
Madras	45.00	45.00	-	Madras	45.00	42.00	- 3.00
<b>Tea (Lobse)</b>				<b>Potatoes</b>			
Delhi	76.00	76.00	-	Delhi	8.00	7.00	- 1.00
Mumbai	84.00	84.00	-	Mumbai	9.00	9.00	-
Calcutta	80.00	80.00	-	Calcutta	5.50	6.00	+ 1.50
Madras	112.50	112.50	-	Madras	8.00	8.00	-
<b>Salt (packed)</b>				<b>Onions</b>			
Delhi	5.00	5.00	-	Delhi	5.00	5.00	-
Mumbai	5.00	5.00	-	Mumbai	6.50	6.50	-
Calcutta	5.00	5.00	-	Calcutta	5.50	6.50	+ 1.00
Madras	4.50	4.50	-	Madras	5.00	5.00	-

### Crushing of Sugarcane

986. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether some crushing period of sugarcane has been fixed for States/Union Territories where sugar factories exist;

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

(c) whether crushing period of sugarcane has been extended in some States/Union Territories;

(d) if so, the names of such States/Union Territories;

(e) whether despite extension of period, huge stock of sugarcane is still lying un-crushed;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(g) whether the Government propose to provide some compensation to farmers and labourers working in sugar factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government had notified the 'Appointed Day' for commencing crushing for the sugar year 1995-96 as follows :

States	Appointed Day
Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	15th November
West UP, Central UP, Rajasthan Punjab, Haryana, Goa, & Kerala.	30th November
East UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, and Nagaland.	15th December

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government notify the date for commencement of crushing only. The period of crushing continues till the cane is available with the sugar factory.

(e) and (f). As per available information the quantity of sugarcane crushed during the season 1995-96 upto

31.5.96 was about 1505 lakh tonnes as against 1476 lakh tonnes during the entire season of 1994-95 (October 94 - September 95). 101 sugar factories in the country were working, as on 1.7.96.

(g) and (h). No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Child Labour

987. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries have offered assistance to overcome the problem of child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(d) Government is presently engaged in the task of progressively removing 2 million children from work in hazardous occupations and diverting them to education through the National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) Scheme. Presently, 76 NCLP Projects are under implementation covering over 1.5 lakh children withdrawn from hazardous employments. The children covered under the NCLP Scheme are provided non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care and stipend etc.

It is also proposed to converge the programmes of different Government Agencies like ICDS, IRDP etc. in child labour endemic areas for the benefit of families of child labourers. A comprehensive Circular in this regard has been adopted by the National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour titled "Circular on Identification Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour". This has been sent to all the State Governments for adoption and follow-up.

State Governments have also been advised to rigorously enforce the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

#### Export of Sugar

988. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to export sugar during the current year; and

(b) if so, the quantum of sugar that is available for export and how much is proposed to be exported

indicating the countries to which it is to be exported and the terms of the exports?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Government have allowed export of sugar in the sugar season 1995-96. It is not possible to say at this stage how much total quantity of sugar will be exported by the end of the sugar season 1995-96, to which destinations, and at what price. So far, beginning August, 1995 onwards 5.94 lakh M/T/9.11 lakh M/T has already been exported/contracted for export. The export destination countries are mainly Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Russia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, France, Yemen, U.S.A. etc.

The export price has ranged from US \$ 342.00 M/T F.O.B. (S) to US \$ 385.00 per M/T F.O.B. (S) for export to World free market and from Rs. 11650/- per M/T F.O.B. (S) to Rs. 12800/- per M/T F.O.B. (S) for export to Russia.

[Translation]

#### Telephone Division Offices

989. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telecom Division Offices set up during the last three years, State-wise, District wise; and

(b) the number of Telecom Division proposed to be set up during 1996-97, State-wise, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Total Number of Telecom Divisions (now called Telecom Distts.) set up in States/ Distts. during the last three years is as given below :

Year	No. of T.D. Es
1993-94	Nil
1994-95	21
1995-96	14

State-wise and District-wise details are enclosed vide Annexure.

(b) This depends upon the growth of the network of different Districts in various States. So far, during 1996-97, following 5 TDEs have been set up :

Name of State	Name of TDE/District
West Bengal	Birbhum (Suri)
U.P.	Barabanki Etah Raebareilly Lakhimpur Kheri

Further, the case for setting up a Division (TDE) at Bundi Rajasthan is under process.

[English]

### STATEMENT

*Telecom. Divisions i.e. TDEs set up during Last Three Years*

(i) 1993-94

No Telecom. Division was set up in any State/District.

(ii) 1994-95

21 T.D.Es. were set up as detailed below :

Name of State	Name of TDE/District
Haryana	T.D.E. Narnaul
	T.D.E. Sonapat
U.P.	T.D.E. Mau
	T.D.E. Shahjahanpur
	T.D.E. Banda
Bihar	T.D.E. Motihari
M.P.	T.D.E. Guna
	T.D.E. Vidisha
	T.D.E. Rajgarh
	T.D.E. Chhatarpur
	T.D.E. Narsingpur
	T.D.E. Rewa
	T.D.E. Shivpuri
	T.D.E. Hoshangabad
	T.D.E. Betul
T.D.E. Shahdol	
Maharashtra	T.D.E. Jalna
	T.D.E. Beed
	T.D.E. Parbhani
Rajasthan	T.D.E. Sirohi
	T.D.E. Jhunjhunu
(iii) 1995-96	
14 T.D.Es. were set up as per details below :	
J and K	T.D.E. Rajouri
Punjab	T.D.E. Ropar
U.P.	T.D.E. Bijnore
	T.D.E. Farukhabad
Bihar	T.D.E. Dumka
	T.D.E. Saharsa
Orissa	T.D.E. Mayurbhanj
Rajasthan	T.D.E. Chittorgarh
	T.D.E. Churu
	T.D.E. Tonk
M.P.	T.D.E. Bastar
	T.D.E. Dewas
Maharashtra	T.D.E. Osmanabad
	T.D.E. Sindhudurg

### Direct Payment System

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

(a) the details about the FCI godowns where direct payment system has been introduced;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce direct payment system in the FCI godowns at Adea and Biknu in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The FCI has so far introduced Direct Payment System in 96 depots only. Regionwise details are given in the Statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*Region-wise Details of Godowns where direct payment system has been introduced so far by the FCI*

S.No.	Name of FCI Region	No. of Godowns in which Direct Payment System has been introduced
1.	Uttar Pradesh	19
2.	Delhi	2
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
4.	West Bengal	8
5.	Orissa	3
6.	Bihar	2
7.	Assam	13
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8
9.	N.E.F.	1
10.	Gujarat	1
11.	Maharashtra	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	6
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2
14.	Karnataka	5
15.	Kerala	15
Total		96

### Telephone Exchange at Chapra in Bihar

991. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commissioning of Chapra Exchange in Bihar after expansion has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons and period of delay thereof;

(c) whether the required capacity of Air Conditioning and Power Generation after capacity expansion is inadequate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About three and half months delay on account of difficulty in providing airconditioning.

(c) Adequate Power supply has since been made available. Marginal extra capacity of A/C Plant is required.

(d) Additional Window type A/C Units have been installed. The exchange is scheduled for commissioning within a month.

### Reduction of Airfares

992. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to reduce the airfares of Air India and Indian Airlines between Kozhikode (Calicut) and West Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other facilities which are given by the Air India and Indian Airlines to gulf bound passengers at Calicut airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). Air India and Indian Airlines have introduced special fares on international flights ex-Calicut effectively giving discounts of 10% - 15% on IATA published fares to bring the fare structure ex-Calicut at par with that prevalent ex-Trivandrum

(c) Indian Airlines also operates domestic leg of international flights on Calicut - Bombay sector to enable international passengers travelling over Bombay to complete customs and immigration formalities at Calicut itself.

[Translation]

### Crushing of Sugarcane

993. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had announced certain

incentives for sugar mills to continue their crushing work even after June 1996 in view of availability of huge quantity of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that even after the announcement of these incentives the sugar mills did not continue the crushing work of sugarcane after June 1996;

(d) the number of those sugar mills who are ready to crushing after June;

(e) whether the Government had enquired about the quantity of sugarcane available in the country before the announcement of such incentives;

(f) if so, the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(g) the quantity of sugarcane utilised for sugar production in the current crushing year?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). To compensate sugar factories for uneconomic operation due to low recovery during the hot summer months, the Government has announced incentive in the form of higher free-sale sugar quota at the rate of 75% for the period 15th April to 31st May, 1996 and 100% for the period 1st June to 30th September, 1996 as against normal free sale quota of 60%.

(c) and (d). No Sir, Out of 412 factories which started crushing operation during the current season, 1995-96, 101 factories were still in operation as on 1-7-96

(e) and (f). There were reports about standing cane required to be crushed even beyond June and as such to facilitate this late crushing the above incentive was announced. It can be availed of only by such units which continued to crush cane during the above periods.

(g) As per available information received from sugar factories about 1505 lakh tonnes of sugarcane has been crushed during the current season, 1995-96 (upto 31-5-1996).

### Cess on Sugar

994. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether tax is levied as Sugar Development Cess from sugar industry in the country;

(b) if so, the rate of recovering the cess and since when such cess recovery is started and the total amount collected by the end of March, 1996;

(c) whether any financial assistance or grants were given under different heads from the amount collected through cess during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the terms and conditions and rate of interest of recovery of loan granted from this fund; and

(f) the remaining amount in this fund by the end of March 1996?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVEANDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per quintal was levied from 1.6.1982. It was raised to Rs. 14 per quintal with effect from 1.11.1982. The total amount collected by the end of March, 1996 is Rs. 1798.27 crores

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir The headwise details of financial assistance or grants is given in the enclosed Statement

(e) the terms and conditions and rate of interest of recovery of Sugar Development Fund loans are as under

#### For Modernisation/Rehabilitation loans

Rule 16(l) of SDF Rules 1983, provides that any sugar undertaking, which is approved by a financial institution for assistance under its relevant scheme for modernisation and rehabilitation for the purpose of rehabilitation/modernisation of the plant and machinery, shall normally be eligible for a loan under this Rule.

The amount of loan that can be allowed will be limited to 80% of the promoter's contribution or 40% of the total eligible cost of the project whichever is less in case of non-MRTP companies and 70% of the promoter's contribution or 35% of the total eligible cost of the project whichever is less in the case of MRTP companies. The loan is given at a concessional rate of 9% simple interest per annum and is repayable in a maximum period of 13 years including a period of moratorium of eight years

#### For Cane Development Loans :

Rule 17(l) provides, that a loan can be sanctioned to a sugar undertaking in connection with the development of sugarcane in its area. The SDF loan is granted only if the sugar undertaking or the State Government contributes and minimum of 10% of the loan applied for from its own resources as margin money. Loan is advanced at a concessional rate of simple interest of 9% per annum and repayment of loan is to be made within 7 years, including a period of moratorium of 3 years

#### Loan for upgradation of Technologies in Sugar Industry:

Since 1995-96 SDF loan is also provided for upgradation of Technologies of any sugar undertaking which is sponsored by the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council and approved by a Financial Institution. The amount of loan that can be allowed will be limited to a maximum of 60% of the

eligible project cost. The loan will be given at a concessional rate of 6% simple interest per annum and is repayable in a maximum period of 10 years with a maximum of 5 years moratorium

(f) The balance amount in the Sugar Development Fund at the end of March, 1996 was Rs. 1014.69 crores.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of Financial Assistance or Grants Given under Different Heads from the Amount Collected from Cess*

S No	Heads	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	Subsidy for maintenance of buffer stock of sugar	120.82	146.49	771.92
2	Grant-in-aid for research scheme aimed at development of sugar industry	16.05	146.83	28.29
3	Loans to sugar mills for cane development schemes	3777.81	1326.134	900.54
4	Loan for modernisation/rehabilitation of sugar mills	7750.062	5026.596	4605.576
Total:		11664.742	6646.05	6306.326

[English]

#### New Post Offices in Coochbehar

995. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN .  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK .  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR .

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received representation from Coochbehar (West Bengal), Phulbani (Orissa), Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala for opening of new Post Offices Sub-Post Offices

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the new Post Office opened during the last three years, till date, State-wise, District-wise.

(d) the number of new Post Offices proposed to be opened alongwith target period thereof, State-wise, District-wise.

(e) whether there is always a shortage of postal stationery in Post Offices of far flung areas of various States including Delhi, and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of representations received for opening of new Post Offices during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

(c) Number of new Post Offices opened during the last three years. Postal Circle wise, districtwise is given in Statement - II. The number of post offices sanctioned under Annual Plan 1996-97 till date is given in the Statement-III.

(d) It is proposed to open 150 Departmental Sub Post Offices and 80 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices under Annual Plan 1996-97. The postal circlewise allocation of targets is given in Statement IV.

(e) No, Sir. The production and supply of postal stationery has been streamlined and the department has not received any report from the far flung areas of various States including Delhi about any shortage in recent times.

(f) Question does not arise in view of (e) above.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Details of Representations Received from Cooch Bihar (West Bengal), Phulbani (Orissa), Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala for opening of New Post Offices during the Last three Years :*

S. No.	Name of Region/State	Total number of representations received
1.	Cooch Behar (West Bengal)	7
2.	Phulbani (Orissa)	7
3.	Delhi	88
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1263
5.	Kerala	143
	Total	1508

#### ANNEX.-II

*Districtwise details of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh Circle during the Last three years.*

S.No.	Name of Districts	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	East Godavari	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2.	Srikakulam	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Visakhapatnam	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
4.	Adilabad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5.	Karimnagar	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
6.	Hyderabad	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
7.	Nizamabad	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Rangareddy	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	8
9.	Khammam	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
10.	West Godavari	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11.	Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
	Total	12	5	-	4	2	3	14	12

#### STATEMENT-II

*Districtwise details of Postoffices opened in Assam Circle during the Last three years*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kamrup	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
2.	Nalbari	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Barpeta	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.	Golapara	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
5.	Bongaigaon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Kokrajhar	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
7.	Dhubri	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8.	Cachar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Hailakandi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10.	Karimganj	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11.	N.C. Hills	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12.	Karbi-Anglong	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
13.	Nowgong	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
14.	Morigaon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Darrang	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Sonitpur	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
17.	Jorhat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Golaghat	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
19.	Sibsagar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20.	Tinsukia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
21.	Dibrugarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
22.	Lakhimpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
23.	Dhemaji	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		26	3	-	1	-	1	26	5

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years districtwise in Bihar Circle*

S No	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saran	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
2	Vaishali	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3	Bhojpur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	Buxer	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5	Nalanda	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	Gaya	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
7	Nawada	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8	Jahanabad	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9	Bhagalpur	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
10	Banka	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11	Patna	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
12	Begusarai	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13	Khagaria	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
14	Darbhanga	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15	E. Champaran	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16	W. Champaran	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Madhubani	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Munger	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
19.	Jamui	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Muzaffarpur	5	-	-	1	-	-	5	1
21.	Araria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
22.	Katihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
23.	Kishanganj	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Purnea	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25.	Saharsa	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
26.	Madhepura	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Supaul	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
28.	Siwan	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
29.	Sitamarhi	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
30.	Samastipur	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31.	Dumka	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
32.	B. Deoghar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Godda	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	Sahebganj	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
35.	Palamau	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
36.	Garhwa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37.	Hazaribagh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
38.	Chatra	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
39.	Giridih	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
40.	E. Singhbhum	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
41.	W. Singhbhum	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
42.	Ranchi	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
43.	Gumla	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
44.	Lohardaga	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
45.	Bokaro	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
46.	Rohtas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
47.	Bhabhua	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
G. Total		90	4	-	2	-	2	90	8

*Details of Post Offices Opened during last three years in Delhi*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Delhi		1		3		2		6
Total			1		3		2		6

*Details of Post Offices Opened during the Last three years districtwise in Gujarat*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ahmedabad	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
2.	Mehsana	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Sabarkantha	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.	Banaskantha	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5.	Dang	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
6.	Panchmahals	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
7.	Surat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
8.	Vadodara	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
9.	Valsad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
10.	Jamnagar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total		15	-	-	2	-	1	15	3
Diu & Daman (U.T.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil
D & N Haveli (U.T.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil

*Details of Post Offices Opened during the Last three years districtwise in Haryana Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Ambala	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
2.	Yamuna Nagar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Bhiwani	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
4.	Faridabad	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
5.	Gurgaon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Rewari	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Hissar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8.	Sirsa	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
9.	Jind	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
10.	Panipat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11.	Kurukshetra	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
12.	Kaithal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
13.	Rohtak	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
14.	Sonepat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
G Total		16	2	1	4	1	2	18	9

*Details of Post Offices Opened during the Last three years districtwise in H P Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bilaspur	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
2.	Chamba	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3.	Hamirpur	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
4.	Kangra	18	1	-	-	-	1	18	2
5.	Kinnaur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
6.	Kullu	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Mandi	21	1	-	-	-	1	21	2
8.	Shimla	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
9.	Sirmour	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
10.	Solan	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
11.	Una	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
G. Total		90	3	-	-	-	2	90	5

*Details of Post Offices opened during the last three years in J and K Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Anantnag	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
2.	Baramulla	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3.	Badgam	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
4.	Jammu	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	3
5.	Kupwara	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
6.	Leh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Pulwama	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8.	Srinagar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Udhampur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
G. Total		23	1	-	-	-	2	23	3

*Details of Post Offices opened during the last three years District-wise in Karnataka Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Bangalore Urban	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	6
2.	Belgaum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Bellary	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Bidar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5.	Bijapur	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Chikmagalur	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Dakshina Kannack	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
8.	Dharwad	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
9.	Kolar	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
10.	Mysore	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
11.	Raichur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12.	Shimoga	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13.	Tumkur	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
14.	Uttara Kannack	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		11	9	2	3	-	3	13	15

*Details of Post Offices "opened" during the last three years (District-wise in Kerala Circle)*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Trivandrum	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
2.	Quilon	5	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
3.	Pathanamthitta	7	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
4.	Alleppey	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
5.	Kottayam	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Idukki	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Ernakulam	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
8.	Trichur	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	5
9.	Palghat	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
10.	Malappuram	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11.	Calicut	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
12.	Wynad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
13.	Cannanore	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
14.	Kasaragod	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years districtwise in M.P. Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Balaghat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	Baster	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3	Betul	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	Bhind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bhopal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Bilaspur	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
7	Chhatarpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	Chhindwara	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9	Damoh	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
10	Datra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dewas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Dhar	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	Durg	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
14	Guna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Gwalior	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16	Hosangabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Indore	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Jabalpur	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
19.	Jhabua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Khandwa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21.	Khargone	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
22.	Mandla	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
23.	Mandsaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Morena	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
25.	Raigarh	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
26.	Raipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
27.	Rajgarh (Bio)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Rajnandgaon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
29.	Ratlam	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
30.	Rewa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Sagar	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
32.	Shahdol	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
33.	Shivpur	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
34.	Sidhi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35.	Surguja (Ambikapur)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
36.	Ujjain	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37.	Vidisha	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grand Total		35	11	-	-	-	3	35	14

*Details of Post Offices "Opened" During the last three years (Districtwise in Maharashtra Circle)*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ahmednagar	9	-	-	-	-	1	9	1
2.	Akola	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Amravati	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
4.	Buldana	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
5.	Bhandara	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
6.	Chandrapur	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
7.	Dhule	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
8.	Gadchiroli	10	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
9.	Jalna	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10.	Jalgaon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11.	Kolhapur	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
12.	Nagpur	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
13.	Nasik	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
14.	Osmanabad	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Pune	12	7	-	-	-	1	12	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Raigad	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
17.	Ratnagiri	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Solapur	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
19.	Satara	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
20.	Sangli	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21.	Thana	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Yeotmal	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total		105	9	2	1	-	3	107	13

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years Districtwise in N.E. Circle*

**Meghalaya**

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	East Khasi Hills	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
2	West Khasi Hills	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3	Jaintia Hills	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	East Garo Hills	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	West Garo Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		6	2	-	-	-	-	6	2

**Manipur**

1	Imphal	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
2	Chandel	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3	Senapati	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4	Jamenglong	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total		11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-

**Arunachal Pradesh**

1	Jawang	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	West Kameng	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Lower Subansiri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	Upper Subansiri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	West Siang	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	East Siang	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	Changlang	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		6	2	-	-	-	-	6	2

**Nagaland**

1	Kohima	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
2	Mon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total		5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Mizoram</b>									
1.	Aizwal	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
2.	Lunglei	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total		6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
<b>Tripura</b>									
1.	West Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2.	South Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	North Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total		6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years districtwise in Orissa Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Angul	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
2.	Bhadrak	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Cuttack	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4.	Dhenkanal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5.	Ganjam	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
6.	Jajpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Kalahandi	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
8.	Kendrapara	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
9.	Keonjhar	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Khurda	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Koraput	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
12.	Mayurbhanj	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
13.	Nowrangpur	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
14.	Nayagarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Phulbani	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
16.	Puri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Sambalpur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Sundargarh	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Grand Total		42	4	-	-	-	-	42	4

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years Districtwise in Rajasthan Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ajmer	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2
2.	Alwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Banswara	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bharatpur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5.	Bikaner	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
6.	Chittorgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Dausa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Didwara	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9.	Dungarpur	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jaipur	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
11.	Jhalawar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12.	Jhunjhunu	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
13.	Jodhpur	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
14.	Kota	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
15.	Sawaimadhopur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16.	Sirohi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17.	Sriganganagar	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
18.	Udaipur	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total		30	6	2	-	-	6	32	12

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years districtwise in Tamil Nadu Circle*

S No	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	Chengai MGR	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
2	Chengalpattu MGR	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
3	Dharmapuri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	Kamarajar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Madras	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
6	Nilgiris	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7	N.A. Ambedakar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	Pudukottai	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
9	Ramanathapuram	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	S.A. Vallar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
11	T. Kattabomman	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		8	2	-	3	-	3	8	8
Pondicherry U T		-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil

*Details of Post Offices Opened During the last three years Districtwise in Uttar Pradesh Circle*

S No	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kanpur City	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2.	Kanpur Dehat	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Unnao	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
4.	Fatehpur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Farrukhabad	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Allahabad	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
7.	Ghazipur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8.	Jaunpur	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
9.	Pratapgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10.	Sonbhadra	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
11.	Varanasi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12.	Almora	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
13.	Kheri	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
14.	Bareilly	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Badaun	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16.	Pithoragarh	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
17.	Moradabad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Barabanki	9	-	-	-	-	1	9	1
19.	Lucknow	4	7	-	-	-	1	4	8
20.	Faizabad	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
21.	Sultanpur	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
22.	Raebareli	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
23.	Sitapur	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
24.	Azamgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25.	Gorakhpur	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
26.	Maharajganj	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Basti	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Gonda	5	-	-	1	-	1	5	2
29.	Balia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
30.	Bahraich	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Deoria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Agra	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
33.	Aligarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	Mainpuri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35.	Bijnor	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
36.	Chamoli	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
37.	Ghaziabad	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	4
38.	Muzaffarnagar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
39.	Pauri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
40.	Tehri	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total		95	13	-	2	-	3	95	18

*Details of Post Offices opened during the last three Years districtwise in West Bengal Circle*

S.No.	Name of District	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	North 24-Pgs	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
2.	South 24-Pgs	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
3.	Calcutta	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Purulia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Midnapore	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
6.	Howrah	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Nadia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8.	Burdwan	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
9.	Murshidabad	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
10.	Malda	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
11.	North Dinajpur	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
12.	South Dinajpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Cooch Behar	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
14.	Darjeeling	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
15.	Jalpaiguri	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		33	5	-	-	-	-	33	5

**Sikkim**

1	East	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Total		4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
A & N Island (U.T.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil

*Details of Post Offices opened during the last three years district-wise Punjab circle*

S.No.	Name of Districts	Post Offices opened during						Total	
		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		EDBOs	DSOs
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs		
1.	Ludhiana	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Patiala	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
3.	Ropar	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
4.	Sangrur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5.	Bhatinda	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6.	Faridkot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Ferozepur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Gurdaspur	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Jalandhar	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
10.	Mansa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11.	Chandigarh U.T.	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
G.Total		7	2	1	4	1	3	9	9

**STATEMENT-III**

*Post Offices Sanctioned Under Annual Plan 1996-97  
Till Date*

S. No.	Name of the Circle/State	Name of District	No. of Post Offices sanctioned
1	2	3	4
<b>Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs)</b>			
1.	Kerala	Ernakulam	1
2.	Kerala	Quilon	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Kerala	Trivandrum	1
4.	Punjab	Faridkot	1
5.	Haryana	Panipat	2
6.	Haryana	Karnal	1
7.	Delhi	Delhi	2
8.	Bihar	Sahabganj	1
9.	Bihar	Samastipur	1
10.	Bihar	Darbhanga	1
11.	Gujarat	Nadiad City	1

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
13.	Gujarat	Bhavanagar	1
14.	Maharashtra	Thane	2
15.	Maharashtra	Satara	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1
<b>Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs)</b>			
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Kanamalapalle	1
19.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kanada	1
			22

#### STATEMENT-IV

*Postal Circle-wise Targets for opening Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs) And Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs) under annual plan, 1996-97:*

S. No.	Name of the Circle	Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs)	Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2
2.	Assam	4	2
3.	Bihar	11	10
4.	Delhi	10	1
5.	Gujarat	12	5
6.	Haryana	10	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
9.	Karnataka	10	2
10.	Kerala	9	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9
12.	Maharashtra	12	9
13.	North-East	4	2
14.	Orissa	4	4
15.	Punjab	4	2
16.	Rajasthan	10	5
17.	Tamil Nadu	4	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	16	12
19.	West Bengal	4	2
Total		150	80

Note: Postal Circle of North-East Comprises the States of Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh. Similarly, Goa forms part of Maharashtra Postal Circle and the State of Sikkim forms part of West Bengal Circle.

The following Union Territories are covered by the Postal circles mentioned against each of them :—

Andaman & Nicobar	West Bengal Circle
Chandigarh	Punjab Circle
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarat Circle
Daman & Diu	Gujarat Circle
Lakshdweep	Kerala Circle
Pondicherry	Tamil Nadu Circle

#### Mineral Resources

996. SHRI K P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a legislation to regulate and develop mineral resources in the Territorial Water, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones of India, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Mines constituted a Working Group in May, 1993 to suggest a suitable legislation for regulation and development of mineral resources in the territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zones and other maritime zones of India. The Working Group has examined the subject in detail and submitted its report alongwith a draft of the comprehensive legislation on the subject. The recommended legislation covers interalia provisions for acquiring operating rights besides regulation, exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the offshore areas.

[Translation]

#### Accidents in Mines

997. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government provide any immediate help at the time of accident in Mines.

(b) if so, the details in this regard.

(c) whether the equipments for use at the time of inundation/fire in the mines are functioning in all mines.

(d) if so, whether these equipments are being tested from time to time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety help the mine managements in

rescue and recovery work as and when required. Normally the mine managements make some ex-gratia payments to the next of kin immediately after the accident. In due course, statutory compensation is also paid through Compensation Commissioner and other legal dues are paid by the managements to the legal heirs.

(c) to (e). Only equipments which meet the provision of law are used in the mines. These equipments are required to be checked and tested regularly and maintained in functional order by the mine managements. The equipments are also checked by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety during their normal course of inspections.

#### Low Priority Consumer Goods

998 SHRI STAYADEO SINGH :  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government are preparing any list of low priority consumer items on which investment of multinational companies will be discouraged.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c) The review of sector specific policy issues relating to foreign investment is a continuous process. In line with the overall policy of economic development, the decisions on permitting foreign investment or imposing restrictions on consumer items are taken as per the general foreign investment policy guidelines modified from time to time

[English]

#### East-West Airlines

999 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote oldest and largest private Airlines East-West Airlines, a sick unit; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C M IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). It is for the private airlines, including East West Airlines, to take steps to overcome their financial and management problems.

#### Ration on Conessional Rate

1000. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :  
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

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

(a) the present policy of the Government in regard to provide essential commodities to poor people through Public Distribution System.

(b) whether the Government have decided to strengthen the Public Distribution System to provide maximum benefit to poor people;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government are also considering a proposal to provide ration at further subsidised rates to the people living below the poverty line;

(e) if so, the details thereof including persons likely to be benefited thereby; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The present policy of Government is to supply some Essential Commodities at a reduced price to all persons under the PDS. The Government has also been implementing Revamped PDS since 1992 under which 1775 blocks in the country are presently entitled to specially subsidised foodgrains at the rates equivalent to Rs.50 less than the normal Central Issue Price. The RPDS cover remote, far-flung, tribal and difficult areas where the poorer sections of the society live.

(b) to (f) The details of Government's proposal to streamline PDS with focus on the poor are being worked out

#### A.I.R. Station

1001. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of All India Radio Station at Tezpur in Assam has been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). A new radio station with 20 KW MW transmitter, Multi-purpose studio and staff quarters

at Tezpur in Assam is expected to be technically ready by December, 1996.

#### Development of Tourist Places

1002. SHRI MEHENDRA SINGH BHATI :  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tourist places of Rajasthan that are likely to be developed with Central assistance;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearance of those projects;

(c) the time by which the work on these projects are likely to be started; and

(d) the details of funds likely to be incurred on various places of tourist interest in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) to (d). In consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan, Six projects at Gangaur, Ajmer, Mt. Abu, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Osian have been identified for the development of tourism infrastructural facilities in the State during 1996-97. Central financial Assistance is sanctioned for projects on receipt of detailed proposals from the State Governments.

So far, no detail proposal has been received from Rajasthan.

#### Telephones in Villages

1003. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have fixed the target for linking the villages with telephones during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the number of villages where telephone connections have been provided during the above period; and

(e) the reason for not achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Partially achieved.

(c) and (d). The details of targets and number of villages where telephone connections have been provided during the last three years are given in statement attached.

(e) The main reason for not achieving the targets, is non-supply of Radio systems by indigenous suppliers in the stipulated time frame.

#### STATEMENT

Details of target and number of villages where telephone connections have been provided during last three years.

S.No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	1993-94	46820	33001
2.	1994-95	50000	47659
3.	1995-96	1,05,000	31496

[Translation]

#### Telecom Offices in Udaipur

1004. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office of Telecommunication Department (South), Director, Telecommunications, Udaipur is proposed to be shifted elsewhere; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken.

#### Introduction of New Air routes

1005. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :  
SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new air routes in the country during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has, at present, no firm proposal to introduce any new service in the domestic sector. Private Operators decide their route schedules as per Government guidelines, in their best commercial judgement and seek the approval of the Director General of Civil Aviation.

[English]

#### Asian Media Summit

1006. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asian Media Summit on Child Labour has been held recently in Manila;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion held?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IRBAHIM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, an Asian Summit on Child Raights and Media was held in Manila from 2nd to 5th July,1996. The purpose of the Summit was to discuss issues relating to media in Asia with respect to child rights and portrayal and depiction of children.

(c) The Summit adopted a Declaration, a copy of which is annexed as statement.

### STATEMENT

#### *Asian Declaration on child rights and the media (Manila, July 2-5,1996)*

We, Ministers of Information, Education, Welfare and Social Development from ... countries of Asia, Senior Officials representing the various Governments, executives, researchers, practitioners and professionals from various streams of media, non-Government organisations, advocacy groups and concerned individuals gathered in Manila for the Asian Summit on Child Rights and the Media

*re-affirming* our commitment to ensure implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as ratified in our countries.

*acknowledging* the developmental role, responsibility and power of all forms of media to inform, entertain, educate and influence; and,

*recognising* their potential for children and for social change

Now, therefore, resolve that all media for or about children should protect and respect the diverse cultural heritage of Asian societies,

be accessible to *all* children,

provide for the girl child and counter the widespread discrimination against the girl child, and,

provide for children with special needs, children in especially difficult circumstances, children of indigenous communities and children in situations of armed conflict

Resolve also, that all media about children should :

adopt policies that are consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and the best interests of all children,

raise awareness and mobilise all sectors of society to ensure the survival, development, protection and participation of all children;

address all forms of economic, commercial and sexual exploitation and abuse of children in the region and ensure that such efforts do not violate their rights, particularly their right to privacy,

protect children from material which glorifies violence, sex, horror and conflict, and

promote positive values and not perpetuate discrimination and stereotypes

Resolve further, that all media for children should:

be of high quality, made specifically for them, and do not exploit them;

support their physical, mental, social, moral and spiritual development;

enable children to hear, see and express themselves, their culture, their languages and their life experiences through media which affirm their sense of self and community, while promoting an awareness and appreciation of other cultures;

be wide-ranging in genre and content, but not include gratuitous scenes of violence and sex; and,

be accessible to them at times when they need and can use it.

Resolve finally, that governments, media, non-government organisations, the private sector and other local, regional and intenational agencies should,

provide media education for children and families to develop their critical understanding of all media forms;

provide opportunities for children in creating media and to express themselves on a wide range of issues relating to their needs and interests;

provide sufficient funds and resources to ensure access to and enable the production and dissemination of high quality materials for and about children as well as capacity building for media practitioners so that they could perform their role as developmental agencies,

promote regional and international cooperation through the sharing of research, expertise and exchange of materials and programmes, networking among governments, non-Governmental organisations, media organisations, educational institutions, advocacy groups and other agencies,

provide incentives for excellence through awards at regional and national levels;

provide coordinated monitoring mechanisms and encourage self-regulation at regional and national levels to ensure the implementation of this Declaration, and,

convene as early as possible broad national multi-sectoral consultations to develop action plans, including professional guidelines consistent with this Declaration

Adopted

5 July 1996

Asian Summit on Child Rights and the Media  
Manila

[Translation]

### STD in Uttar Pradesh

1007. DR BALIRAM Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the places in Uttar Pradesh which are likely to be connected with STD durng 1996-97,

(b) whether the Government propose to consider connecting Dkama Bazar of District Aamgarh, Uttar Pradesh with STD:

(c) if so, the target period thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) 347 places in Uttar Pradesh, are proposed to be connected with STD during 1996-97, as per details in the statement enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) STD at Dkama Bazar is proposed to be provided on reliable media during 1997-98

(d) Question does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Places to be proposed to provide STD during 1996-97*

S.No.	Name of Stations	District
1	2	3
1.	Chilla	Banda
2.	Chitrakoot	-do-
3.	Bharatkoop	-do-
4.	Baberu	-do-
5.	Badansa	-do-
6.	Bhauri	-do-
7.	Khurand	-do-
8.	Mau (Chbu)	-do-
9.	Makaund	-do-
10.	Sirauli Gospur	Barabanki
11.	Barathi	-do-
12.	Dariabad	-do-
13.	Safdarganj	-do-
14.	Sidhaur	-do-
15.	Satrikh	-do-
16.	Tikaitnagar	-do-
17.	Patranga	-do-
18.	Raanagar	-do-
19.	Harakh	-do-
20.	Khetasaria	-do-
21.	Koti	-do-
22.	Kotwasarak	-do-
23.	Kursi	-do-
24.	Belhara	-do-
25.	Suratganj	-do-
26.	Deviganj	-do-
27.	Sujaganj	-do-

1	2	3
28.	Suria Mau	Barabanki
29.	Mawai	-do-
30.	Ajitsal	Etawah
31.	Ekdil	-do-
32.	Udi	-do-
33.	Phaphund	-do-
34.	Baskhari	Faizabad
35.	Kusarganj	-do-
36.	Milkipur	-do-
37.	Gosainganj	-do-
38.	Madrasa	-do-
39.	Allapur	-do-
40.	Ramnagar	-do-
41.	Chaurabazar	-do-
42.	Sorapur	-do-
43.	Mayabazar	-do-
44.	Darshan Nagar	-do-
45.	Kamalganj	Farrukhabad
46.	Kampil	-do-
47.	Mohnabad	-do-
48.	Saraipayag	-do-
49.	Sikandar	-do-
50.	Jalalabad	-do-
51.	Gursahaiganj	-do-
52.	Thatia	-do-
53.	Tirwa	-do-
54.	Chhani	Hamirpur
55.	Kulpahar	-do-
56.	Charkhari	Mahoba
57.	Bewar (Umrri)	Hamirpur
58.	Kabir	Mahoba
59.	Sandi	Hardoi
60.	Mailani	-do-
61.	Bilgram	-do-
62.	Madhoganj	-do-
63.	Rampura	-do-
64.	Madhogarh	-do-
65.	Kotra	-do-
66.	Singhai	Lakhimpur
67.	Tikonia	-do-
68.	Kabirbhan	-do-
69.	Sampurnanagar	-do-
70.	Vishnupuri	-do-
71.	Oel	-do-
72.	Mehangapur	-do-



1	2	3
73.	Pallia	Lakimpur
74.	Bewar	Mainpuri
75.	Ghiror	-do-
76.	Kurawali	-do-
77.	Makhanpur	-do-
78.	Banthara	Shahjahanpur
79.	Kanth	-do-
80.	Khutar	-do-
81.	Khairabad	Sitapur
82.	Hargaon	-do-
83.	Baragaon	-do-
84.	Maholi	-do-
85.	Bara	Allahabad
86.	Karari	-do-
87.	Maja	-do-
88.	Manjhanpur	-do-
89.	Saraiakil	-do-
90.	Sahson	-do-
91.	Michraul	Maharajganj
92.	Sonauli	Gorakhpur
93.	Amhadeva	-do-
94.	Madaria	-do-
95.	Mahavirchakra	-do-
96.	Baruwasagar	Jhansi
97.	Mehrauni	Lalitpur
98.	Hati	Jhansi
99.	Garautha	-do-
100.	Amla	Mau
101.	Kopaganj	-do-
102.	Barhaj	Deoria
103.	Lar	-do-
104.	Taskuhi	Padrauna
105.	Amraudha	Kanpur
106.	Rajpur	-do-
107.	Rasoolabad	-do-
108.	Jhinjhak	-do-
109.	Bilhaur	-do-
110.	Uttari	-do-
111.	Shivrajpur	-do-
112.	Chaubapur	-do-
113.	Bangarmau	Unnao
114.	Bighapur	-do-
115.	Maurawan	-do-
116.	Miyanganj	-do-
117.	Sikandarpur	-do-

1	2	3
118.	Chakalvansi	Unnao
119.	Thana	-do-
120.	Dewa Road	Barabanki
121.	Itaunja	Lucknow
122.	Rahisabad	-do-
123.	Nighohan	-do-
124.	Banthara	-do-
125.	Harjoja	-do-
126.	Baburi	Varasani
127.	Mirzamurad	-do-
128.	Sawapuri	-do-
129.	Thatharia	-do-
130.	Naugarh	-do-
131.	Syedraza	-do-
132.	Cholapur	-do-
133.	Suriyawan	Bhadohi
134.	Phoolpur	Varasani
135.	Chahania	-do-
136.	Jagatpur	-do-
137.	Nizamabad	Azamgarh
138.	Chiraiakot	-do-
139.	Ranikasara	-do-
140.	J.P. Nagar	Ballia
141.	Mahson	Basti
142.	Barhni	Sidharthnagar
143.	Bhanpur	Basti
144.	Haraiya	-do-
145.	Soharatgarh	Sidharthnagar
146.	Kaptanganj	Basti
147.	Fakarpur	Bahraich
148.	Bhinga	-do-
149.	Ikona	-do-
150.	Zarwai Road	-do-
151.	Kaisarganj	-do-
152.	Mihinpurwa	-do-
153.	Rupaiadh	-do-
154.	Srawasti	-do-
155.	Mahsi	-do-
156.	Babaganj	-do-
157.	Chilwaria	-do-
158.	Payagpur	-do-
159.	Chitaura	-do-
160.	Kora Jahanabad	Fatehpur
161.	Dildarnagar	Ghazipur
162.	Tulsipur	Gonda

1	2	3	1	2	3
163.	Utraula	Gonda	208.	Gangoli	Almora
164.	Khatasaria	Jaunpur	209.	Ganai	-do-
165.	Karakat	-do-	210.	Barala	-do-
166.	Badlapur	-do-	211.	Dharongarh	-do-
167.	Mugrabadshahpur	-do-	212.	Munsiyari	-do-
168.	Machhalishahar	-do-	213.	Didihat	-do-
169.	Mariahun	-do-	214.	Iffco	Bareilly
170.	Gaipura	Mirzapur	215.	Meerganj	-do-
171.	Kachwa	-do-	216.	Ritauri	-do-
172.	Lalganj	-do-	218.	Bhojpura	-do-
173.	Marihan	-do-	219.	Santhal	-do-
174.	Aharaura	-do-	220.	Deorama	-do-
175.	Chopan	-do-	221.	Shergarh	-do-
176.	Dalla	-do-	222.	Sirauli	-do-
177.	Duddhi	-do-	223.	Seeshgarh	-do-
178.	Kunda	Pratapgarh	224.	Bhuta	-do-
179.	Raniganj Kaith	-do-	225.	Bilaspur	-do-
180.	Bachhrawan	Raebareli	226.	Chandpur	Bijnore
181.	Jais	-do-	227.	Kiratpur	-do-
182.	Tiloi	-do-	228.	Seohara	-do-
183.	Chanda	Sultanpur	229.	Behtaur	-do-
184.	Katrakhanpur	-do-	230.	Sherkot	-do-
185.	Sitapur	-do-	231.	Nurpur	-do-
186.	Fatehabad	Agra	232.	Baldau	-do-
187.	Samasabad	-do-	233.	Afzalgarh	-do-
188.	Jaitpurakalan	-do-	234.	Mandava	-do-
189.	Bah	-do-	235.	Raja Ka Tajpur	-do-
190.	Malpura	-do-	236.	Koti	Dehradun
191.	Sikandra	-do-	237.	Naugaon	-do-
192.	Barhan	-do-	238.	Laltappar	-do-
193.	Sikandra Rao	Aligarh	239.	Sahaya	-do-
194.	Iglas	-do-	240.	Vedpura	Ghaziabad
195.	Harduaganj	-do-	241.	Kasna	-do-
196.	Khair	-do-	242.	Pahasu	-do-
197.	Kasimpur	-do-	243.	Chirauli	-do-
198.	Atrauli	-do-	244.	Cholas	-do-
199.	Sisauli	-do-	245.	Bahadurgarh	-do-
200.	Kausani	Almora	246.	Rawli	-do-
201.	Kalimata	-do-	247.	Mandishyam	-do-
202.	Bageshwar	-do-	248.	Sikarpur	-do-
203.	Birbanj	-do-	249.	Jahangirpur	-do-
204.	Purla	-do-	250.	Chattari	-do-
205.	Tania	-do-	251.	B.B. Nagar	-do-
206.	Jayante	-do-	252.	Aliganj	Mathura
207.	Lolake	-do-	253.	Bajana	-do-

1	2	3
254.	Baldev	Mathura
255.	Sonkh	-do-
256.	Barsana	-do-
257.	Ganjdwara	-do-
258.	Oel	-do-
259.	Farah	-do-
260.	Muggara	-do-
261.	Marchara	-do-
262.	Sahawar	-do-
263.	Sakeet	-do-
264.	Sidhpura	-do-
265.	Nidhaulikalan	-do-
266.	Patiali	-do-
267.	Raja Ka Ram Pur	-do-
268.	Achalpur	-do-
269.	Rohata	Meerut
270.	Lawed	-do-
271.	Sarurpur	-do-
272.	Dah	-do-
273.	Chhaprauli	-do-
274.	Dhikoli	-do-
275.	Ratauli	-do-
276.	Incholiyani	-do-
277.	Gajraula	Moradabad
278.	Sambhal	-do-
279.	Thakurdwara	-do-
280.	Bilari	-do-
281.	Kanth	-do-
282.	Agwanpur	-do-
283.	Phakwara	-do-
284.	Naugaonfadat	-do-
285.	Ganpatpur	-do-
286.	Bhojpur	-do-
287.	Majhola	-do-
288.	Digapur	-do-
289.	Badhara	Muzaffarnagar
290.	Thinjhana	-do-
291.	Charthawal	-do-
292.	Babri	-do-
293.	Sisauli	-do-
294.	Rohana	-do-
295.	Unn	-do-
296.	Lisad	-do-
297.	Ramraj	-do-
298.	Bhopa	Muzaffarnagar

1	2	3
299.	Basera	Muzaffarnagar
300.	K.Katoli	Nainital
301.	Lalkuan	-do-
302.	Dhari	-do-
303.	Bhamtal	-do-
304.	Bhawali	-do-
305.	Perimadara	-do-
306.	Kukteshwar	-do-
307.	Garhinegi	-do-
308.	Kundeshweri	-do-
309.	Partappur	-do-
310.	Banbasa	-do-
311.	Puranpur	Rampur
312.	Bisalpur	-do-
313.	Majhola	-do-
314.	Bilsi	-do-
315.	Tanda	-do-
316.	Kewali	-do-
317.	Nabab Nagar	-do-
318.	Bosena	-do-
319.	Gawan	-do-
320.	Akharabad	-do-
321.	Bilsanda	-do-
322.	Wazirganj	-do-
323.	Ranipur	Saharanpur
324.	Chilkana	-do-
325.	Nanauta	-do-
326.	Nakur	-do-
327.	Gangosh	-do-
328.	Kaheswari	-do-
329.	Nagal	-do-
330.	Bhagwanpur	-do-
331.	Gagalheri	-do-
332.	Iqbalpur	-do-
333.	Bhagirathipuram	Shinnagar (Garhwal)
334.	Surkandadevi	-do-
335.	Satpuli	-do-
336.	Rudraprayag	-do-
337.	Dugadda	-do-
338.	Pokhal	-do-
339.	Jakhmdhar	-do-
340.	Anjansain	-do-
341.	Nandprayag	-do-
342.	Maugounkhal	-do-
343.	Gaurikund	-do-

1	2	3
344.	Kedarnath	Shrinagar (Garhwal)
345.	Gangotri	-do-
346.	Ranichatti	-do-
347.	Yamnotri	-do-

[English]

### Food Corporation of India

1008. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH :  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has sought the Government's permission to enter in the global market for the export of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c). The Government had authorised the FCI to export sell for the purpose of export the following quantities of foodgrains :-

	(In lakh tonnes)
	1995-96
Fine and superfine rice	30
Non-durum wheat	25

Against the aforesaid authorisation FCI did not export wheat or rice directly during 1995-96 but had sold about 16 lakh tonnes of fine and superfine rice and 0.84 lakh tonnes of non-durum wheat for export during 1995-96.

In February, 1996 FCI had requested Government to take a decision on FCI exporting rice after upgrading the existing stocks to bring to the exportable quality instead of inviting applications with earnest money deposits for one million tonnes of rice. Direct export of rice by FCI did not materialise as a very little time was left for the close of the financial year 1995-96.

### National Social Assistance Programme

1009. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to review the National Social Assistance programme to make it more effective for the upliftment of weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether an Expert Committee was set up for this purpose during the last year;

(c) if so, the salient features of the report submitted by the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Expert Committee has been constituted for this purpose. However, the review is proposed to be taken up through a Concurrent Evaluation Study on the NSAP, involving Government Agencies and Independent Institutions.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As a preparatory exercise for taking-up the main Concurrent Evaluation Study, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has taken up a Quick Evaluation of the States' Social Security Schemes in the selected Districts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

[Translation]

### Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1010. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of the country as per 1991 census and the population and percentage of Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes out of it; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the reservation policy in political, social and educational fields as well as Government services in proportion to the present population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the provisions of the Constitution and Orders?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Total population of India (excluding J&K) is 83,85,83,988. Population of Scheduled Castes is 13,82,23,277 (16.48%).

Population of Scheduled Tribes is 6,77,58,380 (8.08%).

(b) Reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being implemented in Political, Social and Educational Fields, for ensuring their adequate representation according to various provisions of the Constitution and Orders of the Government. As regards providing reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population, no proposal is under consideration of the Government in the light of the Supreme Court Judgement that the overall reservation in any particular year should not exceed 50% of vacancies. Current reservation of the SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes is 49.5%.

[English]

**Trainee Aircrafts**

1011. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trainee aircrafts in the country at present;

(b) whether these aircrafts are considered sufficient for imparting training to pilots in the country;

(c) if not, whether any efforts were made by the Government to acquire more trainee aircrafts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of such new trainee aircrafts added to the existing fleet during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) There are 169 trainee aircraft in the country at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Directorate General of Civil Aviation has placed orders on Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd for acquiring 20 aircraft, out of which 6 have already been

received and allotted to various flying clubs in the country.

(e) A total of 33 aircraft have been added during the last three years

**Steel Plants in Orissa**

1012. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state

(a) whether the different private sector companies are interested to set up steel plants in Orissa.

(b) if so, the places selected by those companies to set up steel plants in the State.

(c) the capacity of each of those steel plants; and

(d) the details of infrastructural facilities created and proposed to be created by those companies for the above steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requisite information in respect of the steel plants, as made available by the State Government of Orissa, is as under :-

S No	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (Million TPA)
1	2	3	4
1	Mideast Integrated Steel Limited	Integrated Industrial Complex, Duburi, Distt Jajpur	Phase I : 0.5 (Pig Iron) Phase II : 1.2 (Steel)
2	Mesco Kalinga Steel Limited	-do-	Ph. I : 2.25 (Pig Iron & Steel) Ph. II : 4.50 (-do-)
3	Bhushan Steel & Strips Limited	-do-	Ph. I : 1.20 (Steel) Ph. II : 3.00 (-do-)
4	Brahamani Iron & Steel Co. Ltd	-do-	0.35 (Steel)
5	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	-do-	(i) 0.50 (Pig Iron) (ii) 0.60 (Steel)
6	Indian Seamless Steels & Alloys Ltd	-do-	Ph. I : 1.223 (Pig Iron) Ph. II : 3.800 (Steel) Ph. III : 6.808 (Steel)
7	Ganapati Exports Limited	-do-	Ph. I : 2.58 (Steel) Ph. II : 5.89 (-do-)
8	Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited	Gopalpur Distt Ganjam	Ph. I : 2.50 (Steel) To be expanded to 10 million tpa
9	Larsen & Toubro Ltd	-do-	Ph. I : 2.60 (Steel) To be expanded to 6 to 7 million tpa

1	2	3	4
10.	National Steel Industries Ltd.	Nayagarh Distt. Keonjhar	Ph. I : 0.88 (Steel) Ph. II : 1.20 -do-
11.	Mid West Iron & Steel Limited.	-do-	Ph. I : 0.20 (Pig Iron) Ph. II : 0.50 (Steel)
12.	Jindal Strips Ltd.	Budhapanka Distt.-Angul.	0.50 (Steel)

(d) According to the information made available by the State Government of Orissa, major infrastructural facilities such as development of road, water resources, railway sidings and allied facilities and power intake points etc. are proposed to be developed by the individual steel plants with the assistance and co-operation of the State Government and the Central Government. However, in Duburi where the projects are coming up in a cluster, the necessary infrastructure work is planned to be undertaken by a consortium of these projects through the Infrastructural Development Corporation of the State and other authorities.

#### **New Wage Agreement**

1013. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines pilots have got a massive pay hike under the new wage agreement signed on January 27, 1996;

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement;

(c) whether this new agreement likely to create any additional revenue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d) Indian Airlines has signed a Productivity Linked Memorandum of Settlement with Indian Commercial Pilots' Association on 26.1.96, which, inter-alia covers payment to pilots based on hours of flying, their training and increased emoluments due to rationalisation of operation. It is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs.180 crores per annum.

#### **Assistance to Consumer Co-Operatives**

1014. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to provide financial assistance to promote the consumer co-operatives in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Air Link for Bareilly**

1015. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for linking Bareilly with air services;

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines has, at present, no plans to airlink Bareilly since the airport available there is not fit for operations by jet aircraft which is the only type of aircraft available in the fleet of Indian Airlines. However, private operators are encouraged to add new stations.

#### **Foreign Tourists**

1016. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited during the last twelve months; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned, alongwith its comparison with China?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA)

(a) As many as 22,19,021 (Provisional) foreign tourists visited India during the period from July 1995 to June 1996.

(b) The estimated foreign exchange earning of India from tourism during 1995 was Rs.8640.02 crores (US\$ 2754.26 million) as compared to US\$ 8733 million in the case of China.

[Translation]

### Special Central Assistance to Bihar

1017. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government released a sum of rupees 1748.70 lakhs only in 1994-95 and Rs. 274.22 lakhs only in 1995-96 to Bihar as against the sum of Rs.3497.39 lakhs released to it in 1993-94 under the head 'Special Central Assistance including the Additional Special Central Assistance, and

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing the said assistance therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason for release of lesser amount to Bihar under the head "Special Central Assistance" in 1994-95 and 1995-96 is due to non-submission of utilisation certificates by Bihar Government in respect of funds released under the said head during 1993-94 and 1994-95. The Government of Bihar did not furnish utilisation certificate for the amount released to it during 1993-94, and for 1994-95, it has furnished utilisation certificate for Rs.274.22 lakhs only out of the funds Rs.1748.70 lakhs released to it.

[English]

### Industrial Tribunal for Indian Airlines and Air India

1018 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have appointed the National Industrial Tribunal for Indian Airlines and Air India.

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the issues under the consideration of the Tribunal, and

(d) the time by which these issues are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached

### STATEMENT

The Central Government had constituted the National Industrial Tribunal in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) with headquarters at Bombay. The following three industrial disputes pertaining to India Airlines/Air India were referred to the said National Tribunal on 7.12.90, 2.4.93 and 19.10.93 respectively for adjudication.

### 1. The dispute referred for adjudication on 7.12.90.

#### Terms of Reference

- (i) In view of the MOU dated 26.2.1989 signed between the management and the All India Aircraft Engineers' Association, whether the new demands of the employees now raised in respect of matters covered by the MOU dated 26.2.1989 signed between management of Indian Airlines and All India Aircraft Engineers' Association are legal and justified?
- (ii) If the answer to (i) is in the affirmative, whether the demands of Aircraft Engineers claiming relativity/parity with Aircraft Engineers of Air India is justified and if so, to what extent and from what date should relief be applicable?
- (iii) In view of the MOU dated 16.12.1988 signed between the management and the IFEA, whether the Demand now raised by the Association in respect of matters covered by the MOU dated 16.12.1988 signed between the management of IA and the IFEA is legal and justified?
- (iv) If the answer to (iii) is in the affirmative, whether the demand of the Flight Engineers claiming compensation for computing Delta DGT, Delta N-2 Delta Oil Pressure and Delta Fuel Flow, is justified and if so, to what extent and from what date should the relief be applicable?
- (v) Whether there should be relativity/parity in the matter of wage structure between Indian Airlines and Air India with regard to comparable categories of workmen performing similar functions and if so, to what extent?
- (vi) Whether there should be any relativity in the matter of wage structure between various categories of workmen within IA and AI? If so, how the relativity is to be determined and to what extent?
- (vii) What allowance, benefits and other service conditions would be relevant for the purpose of deciding the relativity/parity as between the employees of Indian Airlines and Air India as well as between various categories of employees within Indian Airlines and Air India?
- (viii) What are the categories of employees in AI an IA who should be treated as workmen and non-workmen depending upon the nature of duties, wage structure and other privileges, perquisites and benefits applicable to the said employees?
- (ix) In view of the prevailing situation and the wage structure within the two airlines and between the two airlines and in order to avoid conflicts on interpretation of the above issues

as settled by the Tribunal, the Tribunal is also required to make the award relating to the following aspects of the terms and conditions of the employees of AI and IA for the period 1.9.90 onwards for a period of 5 years:

- (a) Revised Pay scales and fixation of pay in the revised scales.
- (b) Compensatory and other allowances, excluding Dearness Allowance.
- (c) Hours of work.
- (d) Shift working otherwise than in accordance with standing orders.
- (e) Classification by grades.
- (f) Rationalisation.

## 2. Dispute referred for adjudication on 2.4.1993

### *Terms of Reference*

Whether the Indian Flight Engineers' Association (IFEA) is justified in demanding :

- (a) a second flight engineer on long-haul flights exceeding 9 (nine) hours that are operated with an additional commander;
- (b) Compensation based on their claim for integration of Cockpit crew of Air India Boeing 747 and Air Bus 300 aircrafts; and
- (c) provision of full wing on their uniform instead of half wing as at present;

If so, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?

## 3. Industrial dispute referred for adjudication on 19.10.1993

### *Terms of Reference*

"Whether the demand of the Air-India Cabin Crew Association for payment of any allowance or suitable monetary compensation for operating non-stop flights on India/UK Sector is justified? If so, to what relief are workmen entitled?"

In respect of the industrial dispute referred for adjudication on 2.4.1993, the National Tribunal gave an award on 27.7.1994 in respect of parts (a) and (c) of the terms of reference. The award has already been published in the Gazette on 1-10-1994. Awards in respect of other issues are still pending.

As the matter is subjudice, it is not possible to indicate a time frame by which the issues are likely to be finalised.

[Translation]

### **Satyajeet Ray Film Institute**

1019. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Satyajeet Ray Film Institute at Calcutta, West Bengal;

(b) the actual programme of the Institute;

(c) whether the Government propose to modernise this institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). The project for setting up of Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute (SRFTI) at Calcutta was approved in September, 1992. The civil works of the project are in progress and are likely to be completed by the end of 1996-97. The institute would initially start diploma courses in four disciplines, namely, Direction, Motion Picture Photography, Editing and Sounds Recording from the academic session beginning from 2.9.1996. The remaining courses in five more disciplines, namely, Acting, Art Direction, Computer Graphics & Animation, Systems Engineering & Maintenance and Make-Up would be started as and when all the civil works have been completed and the necessary training infrastructure provided.

(c) and (d). The modernisation of an institute is a continuous process and is carried out depending upon its requirements and subject to availability of funds.

[English]

### **Commissioning of High Power TV Transmitters**

1020. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power TV transmitters in Chohtan, district Barmer and Ramgarh, district Jaisalmer in Rajasthan has been completed, and

(b) if so, the time by which these transmitters are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). The High Power TV transmitters at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer (10KW) and Chohtan in Barmer (1KW interim set up with temporary tower) are technically ready and would be commissioned as soon as staff sanctions for the projects are received

### **Steps to Boost Revenue**

1021. SHRI SURESH KALMADI Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have asked Air India to take adequate steps with a view to boosting revenue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). To improve its financial



performance. Air India has been advised to take steps to intensify its marketing efforts, increase capacity, reduce non-operating costs and to improve its product, image and on time performance.

### Approval to Foreign Investment Projects

1022. SHRI JAGMOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign investment projects connected with tourism approved upto December 31, 1995.

(b) the total foreign investment involved in these projects; and

(c) the amount of foreign investment which has actually been made till date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) and (b). 93 proposals in hotel and tourism sector involving an amount of Rs 1896.39 Crores have been approved from September 1991 to December, 1995.

(c) The actual inflow of foreign investment till May, 1996 is Rs 87.18 crores.

### Price Rise in Consumer Items

1023. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether the cost of various consumer items has registered a steep rise following the rise in the administrative prices of petrol and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the extent of rise on the items consumed by a common man?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV):

(a) and (b). The Ministry has been monitoring the retail prices of selected essential commodities on daily basis at 18 selected centres. On the basis of available statistics, there has been only a negligible variation in the retail prices of a few commodities at several centres during last 10 days.

[Translation]

### Telephone exchanges in Rajasthan

1024. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the capacity of telephone exchanges in Rajasthan at present, district-wise.

(b) the details of the telephone exchanges in terms of their technique, district-wise;

(c) the proposed remodelling of exchanges as also of increasing their capacity to cater to the increasing requirements;

(d) the number of rural and urban public telephones and those with STD facility are operating in Rajasthan at present alongwith the number of PCOs proposed to be added to the existing PCOs during the year, district-wise;

(e) the names of the rural and urban areas where new electronic exchanges are proposed to be set up, district-wise;

(f) the basis on which telecommunications Committees are constituted; and

(g) the reasons for non-inclusion of local people representatives. Members of Parliament in it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). The total capacity of telephone exchanges in Rajasthan is 6,38,435. The district-wise details of capacity of exchanges and the number of exchanges of each technology are enclosed in statement-I.

(c) Out of 13 Electro-Mechanical exchanges 12 are planned to be replaced in a phased manner.

During the year 1996-97, 1,51,300 lines of net exchanges capacity is planned to be added to cater the increased demand.

(d) There are 23,531 PCOs in Rajasthan out of which 6,953 are with STD. The district-wise details of rural and urban and number of PCOs proposed to be added during the year are enclosed in statement-II.

(e) The district-wise details of new main electronic exchanges to be set up in urban areas is enclosed at Annexure-C. A total of 155 small exchanges will also be added in rural areas depending upon the demand forecast and availability of suitable land and building for the exchanges.

(f) and (g) Telephone Advisory Committees are constituted one for each Metro Telephone District, Telecom Circle and one for each secondary switching Areas headed by GM Telecom District Manager. Nominations to these committees are made by the Ministry of Communications by taking into account the recommendations made by the Heads of Circles, M.Ps and various local bodies. The representations received from the local people representing the various interests of the society are also considered. However, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament are nominated by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Hence, the question of not including the local representatives does not arise.

## STATEMENT-I

*Districtwise & Technology-wise Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan as on 30.6.96.*

S.No.	Name of District	Capacity	Type of Exchanges		Total
			Electronic (No.)	Electro-mechanical (No.)	
1.	Ajmer	39508	62	2	64
2.	Alwar	29234	87	1	88
3.	Banswara	8588	29	1	30
4.	Baran	4412	12	1	13
5.	Barmer	11888	46	-	46
6.	Bharatpur	10920	33	-	33
7.	Bhilwara	17072	47	-	47
8.	Bikaner	21796	41	1	42
9.	Bundi	6150	29	-	29
10.	Chittorgarh	11680	37	1	38
11.	Churu	14032	41	-	41
12.	Dausa	7608	35	-	35
13.	Dholpur	4384	12	-	12
14.	Dungarpur	6008	23	-	23
15.	Hanumangarh	12256	32	-	32
16.	Jaipur	148328	109	1	110
17.	Jaisalmer	3824	13	-	13
18.	Jalore	7808	42	-	42
19.	Jhalwar	6992	22	-	22
20.	Jhunjhunu	17706	58	-	58
21.	Jodhpur	45092	64	1	65
22.	Kotah	26836	27	1	28
23.	Nagaur	18680	77	-	77
24.	Pali	27876	105	1	106
25.	Rajasmaund	10456	42	-	42
26.	Sawai Madhopur	14048	46	-	46
27.	Sikar	20631	68	1	69
28.	Sirohi	9652	38	-	38
29.	Sriganganagar	29956	57	-	57
30.	Tonk	7398	32	-	32
31.	Udaipur	37616	65	1	66
	Total	638435	1431	13	1444

## STATEMENT-II

*Districtwise details of rural and urban PTs as on 30.6.96 and proposed PTs to be added during 1996-97*

S.No.	Name of District	Rural Public Telephones			Urban Public Telephones			
		without STD	with STD	to be added during 96-97	with STD	to be added during 96-97	without STD	to be added during 96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ajmer	683	-	230	508	200	218	30
2	Alwar	553	-	400	244	200	313	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Banswara	423	-	200	80	150	51	25
4	Baran		Included in Kotah		Included in Kotah			
5	Barmer	614	-	200	73	175	45	25
6	Bharatpur	547	5	300	89	200	14	50
7	Bhilwara	572	-	350	261	175	91	75
8	Bikaner	322	-	130	179	100	167	30
9	Bundi	212	-	200	35	125	15	25
10	Chittorgarh	416	-	200	69	125	35	25
11	Churu	360	-	200	82	125	46	25
12	Dausa		Included in Jaipur		Included in Jaipur			
13	Dholpur	152	-	200	39	125	8	25
14	Dungarpur	209	-	125	60	100	47	25
15	Hanumangarh		Included in Sriganganagar		Included in Sriganganagar			
16	Jaipur	781	-	500	1816	375	1018	100
17	Jaisalmer	191	6	50	65	75	36	10
18	Jalore	343	-	150	57	125	17	25
19	Jhalwar	306	-	200	101	125	65	25
20	Jhunjhunu	480	-	200	262	175	135	25
21	Jodhpur	646	-	115	625	350	425	100
22	Kotah	443	-	400	384	300	126	100
23	Nagaur	681	-	250	96	200	81	50
24	Pali	553	-	125	319	100	153	55
25	Rajasmaund		Included in Udaipur		Included in Udaipur			
26	Sawai Madhopur	516	-	300	124	200	85	250
27	Sikar	463	-	200	267	250	145	50
28	Sirohi	318	-	75	187	100	84	25
29	Sriganganagar	663	-	500	184	325	115	100
30	Tonk	261	-	200	99	150	50	50
31	Udaipur	997	-	500	637	350	288	125
	Total	12705	11	6500	6942	5000	3373	1500

## STATEMENT-III

Exchanges proposed to be set up in Urban Areas of Rajasthan during 1996-97

## Rajasthan

S.No	Station	Type	Gross
1	2	3	4
<b>A New Tech</b>			
1	Jaipur	EWSD	9000
2	Jaipur	HTL	5700
3	Kota	HTL	10000
4	Udaipur	EWSD	10000
5	Jaipur	HTL	25000

1	2	3	4
6	Kota	EWSD	10000
		Total	94700
<b>B E-10B</b>			
1	Ajmer	RLE	1000
2	Alwar	RLE	500
3	Sriganganagar	Exp	500
4	Udaipur	Exp	400
		Total	2400
<b>C C-DOT</b>			
1	Balotra	Exp	1000
2	Barmer	Exp	1000
3	Banswara	Exp	1000

1	2	3	4
4.	Beawar	Main	7000
5.	Bharatpur	Exp	1500
6.	Bhilwara	Exp	2000
7.	Jhunjhunu	Exp	1000
8.	Sikar	Exp	2000
9.	Barmer	Exp	3000
10.	Banswara	Exp	3000
11.	Jaisalmer	Miain	3500
		<i>Total</i>	<i>25000</i>
		<i>S/Total</i>	<i>122100</i>
		<i>Replacement</i>	<i>20000</i>
		<i>Net</i>	<i>102100</i>

[English]

### Morning Shows in Cinema Halls

1025 SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to suspend the morning shows being shown in the Cinema halls in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Cinema, excluding certification of films, is a State subject. As per the information furnished by the Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi, at present there is no proposal to suspend the morning shows being shown in the Cinema halls in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

### TV Station

1026. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposal to set up some auxiliary T.V. stations in various States.

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b) While there is no auxiliary TV Station as such in Doordashan Network, the details of TV Studios and Transmitter projects presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up in the country State-wise and location-wise are given in attached statement-I and II respectively

(c) The normal lead time involved in the implementation of such projects normally varies between 2 to 4 years subject to approval of the scheme by the competent authority and availability of funds.

### STATEMENT-I

*List of studio Centres under Implementation/ Envisaged to Be Set up State-wise and location-wise in the country*

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Location
1.	Assam	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Vizag Warangal
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Bihar	Ranchi (aug.)
5.	Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot (aug.) Junagarh
7.	Haryana	Hissar
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (exp.)
10.	Kerala	Trichur
11.	Karnataka	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Gwalior Jagdalpur
13.	Meghalaya	-
14.	Maharashtra	Bombay (exp.) Nagpur (aug.) Pune
15.	Manipur	-
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	Sambalpur (pmt) Bhawanipatna
19.	Punjab	Patiala
20.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok
22.	Tamil Nadu	Salem Coimbatore Madurai
23.	Tripura	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau Allahabad Madhura Varanasi
25.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Shantiniketan
26.	Delhi	Delhi (aug.)
27.	A & N Islands	-
28.	Pondicherry	-
29.	Chandigarh	-

## STATEMENT-II

List of TV Transmitters under Implementation/  
Envisaged to be set up State-wise and Location-wise  
in the country

State/Union Territory	Location	
	Projects under Implementation	Projects Envisaged to be set up
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	HPTs	HPTs
	Kurnool	Warangal
	Rajamundry	Ongole
	Hyderabad (DD-II)	
	LPTs	LPTs
	Kadiri	Vinukonda
	Belampally	Kondukur
	Markapur	Kanigiri
	Tamblapally	Duttalur
	Pasra	Madipardu
	Pedanandipadu	
	Tunj	
	Rajampet	
	Banswada	
	Macharla	
	Bhainsa	
	Narsaraopet	
	Achampet	
	Jadcherla	
	Darsi	
	VLPTs	
	Seetampetta	
Arunachal Pradesh	LPT	LPT
	Miao	Roing
	VLPTs	
	Pipu Dipu/Nayapin	
	Yomeha	
	Tali/Tuting	
	Minyong/Yingkong	
	Kalaktang	
	Chayangtajo	
	Longding	
	Khimyong	
	Nampong	
	Hawai	
	Kronli	

1	2	3
	Hunli	
	Geku	
	Boleng	
	Mariyang	
	Mechuka	
	Keying	
	Darak	
	Liromoba	
	Tirbin	
	Gensi	
	Taliha	
	Barrijo	
	Palin	
	Sagalee	
	Seijosa	
	Rupa	
	Bukto	
	Transposer	
	Sankhiview	
Assam		HPTs
		Tezpur
		Jorhat
		Bongaigaon/ Kokrajhar
		LPTs
		Bokahat
		Silchar (DD-II)
		Dibrugarh (DD-II)
		Transposer
		Guwahati
Bihar	LPTs	HPTs
	Noamundy	Motihari
	Kodarma	Jamshedpur
	Phoolparas	
	Saraikele	LPTs
	Lakhisara	
	Sikandra	Oasba
	Mushabani	Rosra
		Boudh Gaya
		Jhumri Talaya
	VLPTs	
	Simdaga	
	Garhwa	

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Goa		LPT Panaji (DD-II)				Rohru Nihar	
Gujarat		HPT Bhuj (pmt.)	HPTs Palitana Surat Vadora			Tissa Chauri Khas Pirbhayanu Jhatingri Kaja Udaipur Awah Devi Karsog Banjar Chunghai	
		LPTs Morvi Deesa Rajula Khambalia Amod Mangrol (Surat) Jhagadia Dhavi	Radhanpur Junagarh LPTs Lunawada Botad Jamjodhpur Rajpipla Vyara Dharampur Umargaon Modasa	Jammu & Kashmir		LPTs Rajouri Poonch Udhampur Transposer Nagrota	HPTs Baushera Kathua VLPTs Darhal Tangste Ringdom Gompa Mulbekh/ Shargol Bafiaz Khalsi Chushal Batalik Tutok Basecamp (Siachin)
Haryana		VLPTs Sagwara LPTs Charkhi Dadri Rohtak	HPT Hissar LPTs Mahendergarh Firozpur Jhinka/ Pinangwan Tohana				HPTs Batalik Tutok Basecamp (Siachin)
Himachal Pradesh		LPTs Sujanpur Sunder Nagar Rampur	HPT Dharamshala LPTs Ashapuri Mandi (DD-II) Naina Devi VLPTs Nehri Kandaghat Dalash	Karnataka		HPTs Gulbarga Bangalore (DD-II) LPTs Gokak Jamkhandi Harpanhalli Basva Kalyan Sagar Arsikere Hattihal Puttur Tumkur	HPTs Bangalore Mysore Raichur Hassan

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Kerala		VLPTs				Umarkhed	Khanpur
		Madhugiri				Khopoli	Chimur
		Sulya				Mangaon	Akalkot
		Badami				Satana	Daryapur
		HPT	HPT			Sironcha	Dhadgaon
		Calicut (pmt.)	Cannanore			Chandur	Arjuni
		LPTs	LPTs			Chikoli	Kurkheda
		Thodupuzha	Pala			Mahad	Sindhwah
		Adoor	Cannanore (DD-II)				Phalton
		Attapaddi					Karanja (Wardha)
Madhya Pradesh		VLPTs	VLPTs				Pulgaon
		Munnar (Devikolam)	Erattupetta				Tiwsa
		LPTs	Mundakayam				Sakili
		Gaderwara	HPTs				Tumsar
		Bada Malehra	Ambikapur				Bhandara
		Kelaras	Guna				Pimpalner-Sakri
		Sakti	Shahdol			VLPTs	VLPTs
		Nayryanpur	Sagar			Malwan	Wai
		Garot				Malkapur	Koregaon
		Sarangarh	LPTs			Bhokar	Ashi
Maharashtra		Bhanpura				Transposer	
		Sitamau	Kharod			Badlapur	
		Pipria	Pathalgaon		Manipur	HPT	
		VLPTs	Multa			Churachandpur	VLPT
		Singrauli				VLPTs	Jiribam
		Koylibeda				Moreh	
		Pendra Road			Meghalaya	Kangpokpi	Transposer
		Diamond-Mining Project					Shillong
		Modakpal			Mizoram	VLPT	LPTs
		Bijapur				Champhai	Saiha
Maharashtra			HPTs				Lunglei (DD-II)
			Chandrapur				Transposer
			Jalgaon				Aizwal
			Mahapatgarh		Nagaland	HPT	LPT
			Brahampur			Mokokchung	Mokokchung (DD-III)
		LPTs	LPTs			VLPT	Transposer
		Ambet	Ravar			Phek Satakha	Bara Basti
		Shirpur	Pandharka- wada		Orissa	HPTs	HPT
		Navapur	Mangalwedha			Baleshwar	Berhampur
		Aheri	Patan (Satara)			Sambalpur	

1	2	3
	LPTs	LPT
	Nayagarh	Bahalda
	Sonepur	
	Mohana	
	Tashara Saintahala	
	Kabisuryanagar	
	Sohela	
	Umerkot	
	Kotpad	
	Gondiya (Kapilas)	
	Khariar	
	Padua	
	Karanja	
	Kulad	
	Patnagarh	
	Jalpara	
	VLPTs	VLPT
	Aul	Paikamal
	Thaumat Rampur	
	Chitrakonda	
	Badabarbil	
	Barpalli	
	Nagchi	
	Machhkund	
	Kashipur	
	Lanjigarh	
	Jayapatna	
	Simlipalgarh	
	Udaigiri	
	Sukinda	
	Koksara	
	Kalampur	
	Transposer	
	Dhenkanal	
	Chandipara	
Panjab	HPT	
	Fazilka	
	LPT	
	Patiala	
Rajasthan	HPTs	HPTs
	Barmer	Ajmer
	Jaisalmer	Anupgarh
	Jodhpur	Bikaner
		Nathdwara

1	2	3
	LPTs	LPTs
	Bari Sadri	Navalgarh
	Hindaun	Sangwara
	Makrana	Kushalgarh
	Karauli	Pirawa
	Phalodi	Sikrai
	Rajgarh (Churu)	Nagar
	Mt. Abu	Kishangarh (Alwar)
	Partapgarh	Nashirabad
	Nohar	Bhinmal
	Shahpura	Sojat
	Nimaj	Bali
	Kesriaji	Sanchor
	Tibi	Dariawad
		Bharatpur
		Surajgarh
		Kishangar (Ajmer)
		Vijaynagar
		Andhi
		Viratnagar
		Tara Nagar
		VLPT
		Kotra
	VLPTs	
	Gangapur (Bhilwara)	
	Lalsot	
	Laxmangarh	
	Neemka Thana	
	VLPTs	
	Singtam	
	Rangpo	
	Zorethang	
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		HPTs
		Dharmapuri
		Kumbakonam
		Tirunelveli
	LPTs	LPTs
	Pattukottai	Nattam
	Attur	Gingee
	Shankaran Kovil	Palani
	Krishnagiri	Ambasamu- dram
	Thiruvaiyaru	Denkanikotta
	Erode	Vandavasi
		Cheyyar



	1	2	3		1	2	3
			Kallakurchi Chidambaram			Khaitparbat Rajgarhi Rajgarhi Sirakota Vaikuntham Saahiya Tharali Ruderpariyag Naugaonkhal Kedarnath Badrinath Gaurikund Maneshwar Manikpur Dhausi Manila	
Tripura		VLPTs Mettupalayam Valparai LPTs Kailasahar Teliamura	LPTs Jolaibari Amarpur Ambassa Kailsahar (DD-II)				
Uttar Pradesh		VLPT Dharmanagar HPT Banda LPTs Almora Auraiya Ganj Dundwara Haldwani Mahoba Mau Ranipur Naugarh New Tehri Radauli Kasganj Karnprayag Nanpara Athdama Naini Danda Barakot Amroha VLPTs Chamoli Chaukhatia Joshimath Devprayag Lansdown Pratapnagar Binsar Basot/Bikhiasen Gajja Fatehparbat	HPTs Lakhimpur Jalaun LPTs Farakka Rayna Murshidabad (DD-II) Basanti Bishnupur	West Bengal		HPTs Balurghat Kharagpur Krishnanagar Shantiniketan LPTs Garhbeta Balrampur Cooch Bihar VLPT Baghmandi	
			VLPTs Nandprayag Pokhri	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	LPT Port Blair (DD-II) VLPT Great Nicobar LPT Silvassa LPT Diu		
				Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
				Daman & Diu			LPTs
				Lakshadweep Islands			Andrott Mimcoy Amini
				Pondicherry	LPT Pondicherry (DD-II)		HPT Pondicherry

**Consumer Welfare Fund**

1027. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance is being sanctioned to different States for strengthening consumer welfare fund; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose during each of last three years. State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is sanctioned from the Consumer Welfare Fund to various Governmental/Non-Governmental organisations in the States/UTs for strengthening/promoting the consumer movement in the country

(b) Financial assistance under Consumer Welfare Fund commenced during 1994-95 and the amount sanctioned (State/Union Territory-wise) till June, 1996 is given in Statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Financial Assistance under Consumer Welfare Fund State/UT-wise, during the 1994-95 to 1996-97 (June, 1996)*

S. No	State/UTs	Amount sanctioned in Rs.		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (upto June, 95)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,00,000	8,61,950	3,05,575
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	72,000	-	-
4	Bihar	-	1,40,000	1,20,600
5	Goa	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	11,04,250	4,76,000	-
7	Haryana	-	1,71,000	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	1,54,080	-
9	J and K	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	4,00,000	3,47,420	31,500
11	Kerala	-	3,87,955	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	64,800	-
13	Maharashtra	-	16,87,290	-
14	Manipur	-	-	-
15	Nagaland	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
16	Mizoram	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	22,500
18	Orissa	-	13,55,170	56,700
19	Punjab	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	5,71,950	2,00,250	-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-
22	Tamilnadu	12,78,300	15,19,620	4,65,150
23	Tripura	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	77,400	5,62,500	2,76,300
25	West Bengal	1,25,000	93,600	-
26	A and N Islands	-	-	-
27	Chandigarh	-	67,500	-
28	D and N Haveli	-	-	-
29	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
30	Delhi	5,00,000	10,09,650	4,00,500
31	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32	Pondicherry	-	-	-
Total		46,28,900	90,98,785	16,78,825

**ILL-Effect of Cellular Phones**

1028. SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign cellular phone companies alongwith details of the names and locations, which have been permitted to operate business in India,

(b) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the latest research being conducted abroad about frequent use of cellular phones and their damaging effect upon human brain;

(c) whether the Government propose to ask the Department of Health for conduction of their own check test on the use of Cellular phone and damaging effect on the human brain; and

(d) the time by which the action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The names of the Indian companies, alongwith their foreign partners for four metro cities and Telecom Territorial Circle allotted are given in the attached Statement I and II respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

**STATEMENT-I***List of Licensees for Operation of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service in Metro Cities*

	Name of the company	Name of the foreign Partner	Service Area
1.	Bharti Cellular Ltd.	(i) M/s General Mobile U.K. (ii) M.s EMTEL Ltd. Mauritius (iii) M/s Mobile Systems International U.K.	Delhi
2.	Sterling Cellular Ltd.	M/s Cellular Comm. International USA.	Delhi
3.	BPL Systems and Projects Ltd	(i) M/s France Telecom (ii) M/s LCC Inc USA.	Bombay
4.	Hutchison Max Telecom	Hutchison Telecom Ltd. Hongkong	Bombay
5.	Modi Telstra Pvt. Ltd	M/s Telstra Australia	Calcutta
6.	Usha Martin Telecom. Ltd	Telecom Malaysia Bhd. Malaysia	Calcutta
7.	RPG Cellular Services Ltd	Vodafone Group Plc U.K.	Madras
8.	Skycell Communications	(i) Bell South Int. (Asia Pacific) Inc. USA (ii) Milicon Intl Cellular SA	Madras

**STATEMENT-II***Names of Licensees and Circles for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service*

S.No	Name of the licensee/foreign coll	Circles
1.	JT Mobile/Telia, Sweden	Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka
2.	Birla Comm./AT and T, USA	Gujarat, Maharashtra
3.	U.S. West-BPL Telecom U.S. West, USA	Tamilnadu, Kerala, Maharashtra
4.	Aircel Digilink/Swiss PTT, Switzerland	Haryana, U.P. (East), Rajasthan*
5.	Escotel/First Pacific, Hongkong	U.P. (West), Haryana, Kerala
6.	Koshika/Phillipino Telecom, Phillipines	U.P. (East), U.P. (West), Orissa, Bihar*
7.	Cellular Com./Airtouch, USA	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Reliance Telecom/Nynex, USA	Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, North East, Assam, Himachal Pradesh
9.	Hexacom/Kuwait Mobile, Kuwait	North East, Rajasthan*
10.	Bharti Telenet/STET, Italy	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Tata Comm./BELL, Canada	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Fascel/Bezeq, Israel	Gujarat
13.	Modicom Network Pvt. Ltd/Motorola Inc., USA	Karnataka, Punjab*
14.	M/s HHS Communications Ltd./Singapore Telecom Ltd	Tamilnadu*

\*Note Only the Letters of Intent have been issued

### Revenue Earning from Gulf Flights at Calicut

1029. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of net revenue earned from Gulf flights at Calicut Airport during 1994, 1995 and first half of 1996;

(b) whether any representation were received regarding the indiscriminate imposition of users charge on gulf passengers at Calicut Airport; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure regular charges only on such passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The details of revenue earned at Calicut airport by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Indian Airlines Limited (IAL) during the years 1994, 1995 and upto June, 1996 are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	AAI	IAL
1993-94	16.93	26.22
1994-95	19.00	19.52
1995-96 (upto June, 96)	11.98	8.48

(b) and (c). Some representations were received against levy of the "users charges" at Calicut airport.

"Users Charge" is being levied on embarking international passengers at Calicut airport. This amount would be utilised by Malabar International Airport Development Society (MIADS) for payment of interest on the amount raised from the public and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) for the development of Calicut airport.

### Sugar Factories

1030. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether letters of intent have been issued in favour of large number of sugar factories in Maharashtra during 1995 and upto June, 1996;

(b) if so, the names of such factories;

(c) whether these Sugar Factories were provided some financial assistance by the State Government earlier so as to commission them;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that financial assistance to sugar factories has been stopped by the State Government now resulting in their non-commissioning; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the expeditious commissioning of above sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). No Letter of Intent has been issued for establishment of a new sugar factory in the State of Maharashtra during 1995 and 1996 (upto June, 1996).

(c) to (f). Does not arise.

### Proposal to Acquire New Aircrafts

1031. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to acquire some new aircrafts;

(b) if so, the number and details of new aircrafts proposed to be purchased;

(c) the countries or the companies from whom these new aircrafts are proposed to be purchased; and

(d) the cost of these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d). Air India has signed an agreement with the Boeing Airplane company in January, 1995 for acquisition of two B-747-400 aircraft to be delivered in October/November, 1996, at a total cost of Rs. 1137.70 crores. A proposal for acquisition of one more B-747-400 with a probable cost of Rs. 545.40 crores, is under process.

Indian Airlines does not have any proposal to expand its fleet at present.

[Translation]

### Licences to Hotels

1032. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA .  
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the present procedure for providing licence for Hotels;

(b) whether the Government propose to simplify the said procedure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) The Department of Tourism do not issue licence to hotels which is a subject of the State/local administration.

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

[English]

### New Telecom Policy

1033. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that there will be no change in its new Telecom Policy;

(b) if so, whether the new Policy will provide basic telephone and value added telecom services to the people at reasonable cost;

(c) the time by which the rural areas are likely to get benefit of telecom services under the said Policy;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide telephones immediately to every one who demands, without waiting for longer period in the urban areas, particularly in Ahmedabad and metropolitan cities;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government for its implementation; and

(g) the time by which the Policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No change in the National Telecom Policy is at present under consideration of the Government.

(b) As per the policy, basic telephone services as well as Value added services are to be provided at reasonable and affordable cost.

(c) The National Telecom Policy, 1994 envisages provision of public telephone to all the villages by the year 1997

(d) and (e). The telecom network has been rapidly expanding and the waiting period has been steadily coming down. This year, it is targetted to provide 24.5 lakh direct exchange lines and it is expected that the waiting period will further come down.

(f) A number of important steps taken have been taken by the Government for implementation of the National Telecom Policy, 1994, including :

- (i) Government has permitted private companies to operate value added services in India. To supplement the efforts of DOT, Government has decided to franchise private operators to provide basic telephone services;
- (ii) Access to new technologies and services are being encouraged;
- (iii) C-DOT, an R and D institution with suitable funding exists so that Indian technology can meet national demand and also compete globally.

(g) Implementation of the National Telecom Policy, 1994 especially in the areas of technology is a continuous process.

### Capacity of TV Transmitter/AIR Station in Kerala

1034. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of T.V. transmitters and AIR Stations in Kerala and the area covered by them.

(b) whether the Government have identified the place for installing new high power and low power TV transmitters in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which these transmitters are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) As shown in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c). As given in Statement II enclosed

(d) The expenditure incurred on Doordarshan projects upto March, 1996 is approximately Rs. 248.17 lakhs.

(e) One LPT and one VLPT are technically ready and other projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1997-98 subject to availability of funds and infrastructure facilities

### STATEMENT-I

Location	Transmitter Power	Expected Area coverage (sq kms approx)
1	2	3
<b>I. All India Radio</b>		
Thiruvananthapuram	50 KW SW	Entire State
	10 KW MW	1200
	1 KW MW	200
Alleppey	100 KW MW	17200
Calicut	100 KW MW	13100
	1 KW MW	200
Trichur	100 KW MW	13200
Cochin	6 KW FM	5600
	10 KW FM	7000
Cannanore	6 KW FM	6800
Iddukkal (Devikakulam)	6 KW FM	11300

1	2	3
<b>II. Doordarshan</b>		
Cochin	HPT	While entire
Thiruvananthapuram	HPT	State of Kerala
Calicut (Int.)	HPT	is covered via
Chengannur	LPT	satellite the
Cannanore	LPT	terrestrial
Changanacherry	LPT	coverage is
Changanacherry	LPT	about 85.1%
Idukki	LPT	(inclusive fringe
Kalpetta	LPT	areas)
Kasargod	LPT	
Kayamkulam	LPT	
Mallapuram	LPT	
Palghat	LPT	
Pathanamthitta	LPT	
Ponnalur	LPT	
Shoranur	LPT	
Tallicherry	LPT	
Trichur	LPT	As at prepage
Thiruvananthapuram	LPT	
Cochin (DD-II)	LPT	
Calicut (DD-II)	LPT	
Kanjirapalli	VLPT	

HPT - High Power Transmitter

LPT - Low Power Transmitter

VLPT - Very Low Power Transmitter

#### STATEMENT-II

Location	Power
Calicut (Permanent)	High Power Transmitter
Thodupuzha	Low Power Transmitter
Adoor	-do-
Attapaddi	-do-
Munnar (Devikolam)	Very Low Power Transmitter

[Translation]

#### Loss Suffered by Food Corporation of India

1035. SHRI NITISH KUMAR  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether heavy losses are being suffered due to transportation of foodgrains by Food Corporation of India, and

(b) if so, the average percentage of loss suffered during each of the last three years including the cost price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The losses are not heavy. The transit losses during the last three years in respect of wheat, rice and paddy (in terms of rice) are as under:-

(Qty. in Lakh MT)  
(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Transit Loss		%age on Qty. moved
	Quantity	Value	
1992-93	3.48	149.73	1.65
1993-94	2.61	126.26	1.21
1994-95	2.24	115.53	1.18

(The figures for the year 1995-96 will be available only when accounts of FCI for 1995-96 are finalised and audited)

#### Price of Wheat and Rice

1036. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the prices of wheat and rice to be sold under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present issue price of these items;

(c) the procurement prices of these items, separately; and

(d) whether there has been no increase in the issue price of rice and wheat since 1994?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) No decision to increase the current Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of wheat and rice has so far been taken.

The prevailing CIPs of wheat and rice effective from 1.2.1994 are as under :-

(Rs. per qtl.)	
Commodity	C.I.P
Wheat	402
<b>Rice</b>	
Common	537
Fine	617
Supertine	648

(c) Minimum Support Prices of wheat and paddy for the current marketing seasons are as under :-

Commodity	(Rs. per qtl.)	M.S.P.
Wheat (Rabi marketing Season 1996-97)		380
<b>Paddy</b> (Kharif marketing Seson. 1995-96)		
Common		360
Fine		375
Superfine		395

(d) Yes, Sir. The CIPs of rice and wheat were last revised with effect from 1.2.1994.

#### Foreign/Private Airlines

1037. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH  
SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT  
KUMARI UMA BHARATI  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce more private and foreign air services on the domestic routes;

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

(c) the details of private and foreign Airlines operating in the country at present.

(d) whether some of the above Airlines have withdrawn their services during 1995-96.

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the private and foreign Airlines pay the landing and other charges regularly?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c) While private airlines and Air Taxi operators are permitted to operate domestic air services, foreign airlines are not entitled to operate on domestic routes. The list of private airlines/Air Taxi operators currently operating in the country is attached as statement-I. The list of foreign airlines operating to/from India is attached as Statement-II

(d) and (e). Among the private airlines, M/s KCV Airways have withdrawn their services due to non-availability of aircraft and among the foreign airlines, Tajikistan International Airlines and Tower Air have withdrawn their services from India during the year 1995-96.

(f) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is collecting charges for 15 days of estimated operations as Security Deposit from Private Airlines. Foreign Airlines are given credit facilities and bills are raised fortnightly and collections are monitored.

#### STATEMENT-I

1. M/s NEPC Airlines
2. M/s Archana Airways Pvt Ltd.
3. M/s Modiluft
4. M/s Skyline NEPC Ltd.
5. M/s Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s East West Airlines
7. M/s Sahara India Airlines

#### List of Air Taxi Operators as on 12.7.96.

1. M/s India International Airways Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s Delhi Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s U.B. Air Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s Aerial Services Pvt. Ltd.
7. M/s Jagson Airlines Ltd.
8. M/s U.P. Airways Pvt. Ltd.
9. M/s VIF Airways.
10. M/s Span Aviation (I) Ltd.
11. M/s Gujarat Airways.
12. M/s Udan Research and Flying Institute.
13. M/s Mesco Airlines.
14. M/s Elbee Airlines.
15. M/s Blue Dart Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
16. M/s Megapode Airlines.
17. M/s Eastern Airways.
18. M/s Span Air Taxi.
19. M/s Raymond Ltd.

#### STATEMENT-II

#### List of foreign Airlines Operating Scheduled International Air Services to/from over India as on 12.07.96

S No	Name of Airline	Nationality
1	2	3
1	Aeroflot	Russia
2	Air Canada	Canada
3	Air France	France
4	Air Lanka	Sri Lanka
5	Air Mauritius	Mauritius

1	2	3
6.	Air Maldives	Maldives
7.	Air Ukraine	Ukraine
8.	Alitalia	Italy
9.	Ariana Afghan	Afghanistan
10.	Biman Bangladesh	Bangladesh
11.	British Airways	United Kingdom
12.	Cathay Pacific	United Kingdom/ Hongkong
13.	Delta	United States of America
14.	Druk Air	Bhutan
15.	Egypt Air	Egypt
16.	El-Al-Isreal	Israel
17.	Emirates	United Arab Emirates
18.	Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia
19.	Gulf Air	Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and UAE
20.	Iran Air	Iran
21.	KLM Royal Dutch	Netherlands
22.	Kazakhstan Airways	Kazakhstan
23.	Kenya Airways	Kenya
24.	Korean Air	Korea
25.	Kuwait Airways	Kuwait
26.	Lufthansa	Germany
27.	Malaysian Airlines	Malaysia
28.	Oman Air	Oman
29.	Pakistan International	Pakistan
30.	Qantas	Australia
31.	Qatar Airways	Quatar
32.	Royal Brunei	Brunei Darussalam
33.	Royal Jordanian	Jordan
34.	Royal Nepal Airlines	Nepal
35.	Saudia	Saudi Arabia
36.	Singapore Airlines	Singapore
37.	South African Airlines	South Africa
38.	Swiss Air	Switzerland
39.	Syrian Airlines	Syria
40.	Tarom	Romania
41.	Trans Mediterranean	Lebanon
42.	Thai Airways	Thailand
43.	Turkmenistan Airlines	Turkmenistan
44.	United Airlines	United States of America
45.	Uzbekistan Airways	Uzbekistan
46.	Yemen Air Ways - Yemenia	Republic of Yemen

1	2	3
47.	Scandinavian Airline system	Sweden/ Denmark/Norway
48.	Air Seychelles	Seychelles.

[English]

#### Indian Airlines flight to Tezpur

1038. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce daily flight by Indian Airlines to Tezpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to operate IC-211 and IC-212 from Calcutta to Dibrugarh touching Tezpur on both ways to the benefit of the general public; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Due to crew and capacity constraints, Indian Airlines is not in a position, at present, to increase its services to Tezpur.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Cancellation of Air India Flights

1039. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :  
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Air-India' had to cancel a number of International flights in the month of June this year;

(b) if so, the flight-wise details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether cancellation of flights has resulted in financial as well as marketing loss to the company;

(d) if so, the total loss thus suffered;

(e) whether a number of other airlines have also recently increased frequency of their flights to pick-up more traffic from India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d). Due to Industrial unrest, Air India had to cancel 162 international flights during June, 1996 which resulted in a revenue loss of approximately Rs. 20.41 crores. Details of flights cancelled are attached as Statement.



(e) and (f). Several foreign airlines have increased their frequencies within their permissible capacity entitlements of frequencies/seats.

#### STATEMENT

Sector	Number of flights cancelled
India - Gulf	50
India - UK	20
India - Europe	46
India - US/Canada	02
Others	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Airports

1040. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :  
PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS :  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :  
SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade, expand or modernise some airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such airports alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon.

(c) the details of the airports which are being upgraded/expanded/modernised at present, and

(d) the details of airports which are proposed to be upgraded/expanded/modernised during the year 1997?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d). Upgradation, expansion and modernisation of airports is a continuing process and is taken up in a phased manner depending upon projected requirements and availability of resources.

During the financial year 1996-97, Airports Authority of India has allocated Rs. 587.41 crores for upgradation/modernisation of the following airports :

Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Agra, Agartala, Bhubaneswar, Bhub, Bangalore, Bagdogra, Bhopal, Calcutta, Calicut, Delhi, Dabolim, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Jabalpur, Jammu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kargil, Lilabari, Leh, Ludhiana, Madras, Mumbai, Patna, Port Blair, Porbandar, Raipur, Shimla, Silchar, Tezpur, Tirupati, Thiruvananthapuram, Udaipur, Varanasi and Vijayawada.

#### Guest Houses in Delhi

1041. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to regularise more guest houses in Delhi by issuing licences with a view to provide lodging facilities to the foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government for providing adequate lodging facilities to foreign tourists in Delhi/New Delhi;

(e) whether the Union Government have made any assessment regarding the number of tourists visiting India this year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA),

(a) to (c). There is no proposal or scheme of the Union Government to issue licences to guest houses in Delhi. This is a subject which comes under the purview of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(d) Creation of infrastructure for providing lodging facilities such as hotels, guest houses is primarily in the private sector. To stimulate and promote investment in this sector, the Government offers various incentives and concessions. There are 50 classified hotels functioning in Delhi totalling about 7400 rooms and 6 approved projects which, on completion will add 886 rooms. In order to further augment existing accommodation, guidelines have been forwarded to the State Governments for formulating and implementing schemes for approving and registering paying guest accommodation.

(e) and (f). The number of foreign tourist arrivals during the period from 1st January, 1996 to 30th June, 1996 was 10.66.317. A target of 2.3 million foreign tourist arrivals has been fixed for the year 1996-97.

#### Delicensing of Sugar Industry

1042. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for delicensing of Sugar Industry;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not whether the State Governments and Cooperative Sugar Industry are likely to be taken into confidence before taking such decision; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Licensing Policy of Sugar Industry is under examination of Government. It is not possible to give a time frame for the decision.

[English]

#### Projects in Orissa

1043. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the ongoing Doordarshan projects in Orissa;

(b) the number of projects likely to be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the present status and financial provisions made for completion of these projects at the earliest;

(d) the number of proposals pending with the Union Government from Orissa and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government have a proposal to construct its own building for each and every Doordarshan centre in the State;

(f) if so, the funds allocated for this purpose; and

(g) the time by which these are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) The requisite details are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). 24 Doordarshan projects are expected to be completed in Orissa by the end of Eighth Plan subject to availability of funds, timely supply of equipment and requisite infrastructural facilities. Out of 24 projects 5 LPTs/VLPTs are at present, technically ready, the remaining Doordarshan projects are at various stages of implementation. For expeditious implementation of these projects, a sum of Rs. 10.00 Crores has been kept in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

(d) Apart from 24 Doordarshan projects mentioned in reply to Parts (b) and (c) above, 18 more projects are under implementation/envisaged to be set up in Orissa subject to availability of resources and approval of the projects by the competent authority.

(e) to (g). As per norms, buildings are generally constructed only for HPT and Studio projects, while LPT and VLPT projects are set up in ready-built rented buildings. An amount of Rs. 518 lakhs have been kept in Annual Plan 1996-97 for the HPT and Studio projects in Orissa which includes funds for civil works for these projects. The buildings being constructed for HPT and PGF Centre at Sambalpur; HPT, Baleshwar and Studio, Bhavam Patna are expected to be completed in about a years time.

#### STATEMENT

List of TV projects presently under Implementation in the State of Orissa

Transmitter	Location
HPT	Baleshwar
	Sambalpur
LPT	Nayagarh
	Sonepur
	Mohana
	Tushara/Saintala
	Padua
	Kabisuryanagar
	Sohela
	Karanja
	Rajgangpur
	Umarkot
	Birmitrapur
	Khariar
	Simliguda
	Jalpara
	Gondiya/Kapilas
	Kotpad
	Kulad
	Patnagarh
VLPT	Aul
	Machhkund
	Thuamal Rampur
	Chitrakonda
	Kashipur
	Lanjigarh
	Jayapatna
	Bada Barbil
	Simlipalgarh
	Udaigiri
	Sukinda
	Koksara
	Kalampur
	Barpalli
	Nagchi
Transposer	Dhenkanal
	Chandipara
Studio	Bhawanipatna
	Sambalpur (Pmt.)

#### Government Aid to SC/ST students

1044. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government aid for providing education to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is inadequate;

(b) if of, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount released by the Union Government to Kerala under the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC/ST students during each of the last three years; and

(d) the amount spend by the Union Government on scholarships and freeships for SC/ST students above matric stage during 1994-95 and 1995-96 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The allocation for schemes of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ministry of Welfare viz., Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Pre-Matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupations, Girls and Boys hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ashram school for Scheduled Tribes and Central Scheme of Educational Complex for Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy areas, has been increasing during each year of Eight Five Year Plan period, as seen from details given below :

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Total Allocation
1992-93	81.05
1993-94	114.00
1994-95	136.95
1995-96	186.10
1996-97	190.10

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central assistance released to Government of Kerala during each of last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### Levy on Sugar

1045. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw levy on sugar and allow sugar mill owners to sell their entire stock in the open market.

(b) if so, whether sugar is also likely to be sold by the fair price shops.

(c) the quantity of levy sugar allocated to each State during each of the last three years, month-wise.

(d) whether some of the State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the levy sugar quota;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Levy sugar is already being sold through the fair price shops.

(c) A Statement showing the State-wise monthly quota of levy sugar is enclosed.

(d) to (f). There has been a persistent demand for enhancement of levy sugar quota by the States/UTs. In view of the better availability of sugar, the Government decided to allocate levy sugar as per 1991 census effective from 1.1.1996 instead of earlier basis of projected population of 1986. However, after 1.1.96 requests have been received from Goa, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for enhancement of their levy quota on the basis of the present population. No further increase has been given so far.

### STATEMENT

The Statement showing the Statewise monthly quota of Levy Sugar and Yearly Festival quota :

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No.	State/UTs	Monthly Normal quota w.e.f 1.2.87	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase allowed from Aug. 1991 to March 1994 withdrawn in April-94 & again restored in Sept.-Dec., 95	Revised monthly quota w.e.f. Jan. 96 (on the basis of 1991 census)	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	28267	7614
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	12	282	74

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	16	366	94
4.	Assam	9617	481	9524	2896
5.	Bihar	33459	1673	36707	10078
6.	Chandigarh	372	19	391	112
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51	3	60	14
8.	Delhi	9921*	436	11973	2316
9.	Goa	500	25	508	150
10.	Daman	24	1	26	12
11.	Diu	15	1	17	-
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	17557	4878
13.	Haryana	6386	319	6996	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	101	2197	608
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3136**	144	3567	868
16.	Karnataka	17769	888	19117	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	598	12368	3600
18.	Lakshdweep	71	4	81	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	1252	28127	7536
20.	Maharashtra	29938	1497	33550	9014
21.	Manipur	694	35	782	208
22.	Meghalaya	662	33	752	200
23.	Mizoram	261	13	293	78
24.	Nagaland	426	21	542	128
25.	Orissa	12393	620	13456	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305	15.2	360	64
27.	Karikal	73	3.7	86	18
28.	Mahe	15	0.7	18	4
29.	Yanam	7	0.4	8	2
30.	Punjab	7945	397	8619	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	846	18704	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	8	174	50
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	1127	23741	6790
34.	Tripura	1001	50.0	1173	302
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52926	2646	59122	15936
36.	West Bengal	25888	1294	28934	7796
37.	Bhutan	300	15	315	50
Grand Total		334820	16669	368760	100000

\* w.e.f July, 1993

\*\* w.e.f Feb., 1994

[Translation]

**Construction of Yatri Niwas in Maharashtra**

1046. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received

proposals from the Government of Maharashtra for the construction of Yatri Niwas for middle class tourists,

(b) if so, the details alongwith the locations thereof,

(c) the final decision taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether any financial assistance has also been provided for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Two complete proposals for construction of Yatri Niwases at Shegaon and Latur were received and Central financial assistance of Rs. 25,97,505/- in 1986-87 and Rs. 19.17 lakhs in 1991-92 respectively were sanctioned.

#### Flights for Ranchi-Bombay-Madras

1047. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to direct airlink Ranchi with Bombay and Madras.

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

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (c) Due to crew constraints, Indian Airlines has, at present, no plans to link Ranchi with Bombay and Madras. However, private operators are encouraged to add new sectors.

[English]

#### Production of Small 29 Seater/other Aircrafts

1048. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to produce 29 seater or other small aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these aircrafts are likely to feed other aircrafts and replace outdated aircrafts of Vayudoot.

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the firms with which the Government are negotiating to produce the above aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (e) No proposal has been received for manufacture of 29-seater aircraft. The following proposals for manufacture of small aircraft have however been received :

#### 1. M/s National Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore :

(i) 2 Seater Hansa-3 trainer aircraft, and (ii) 14 seater Saras twin turboprop multirole light transport aircraft.

#### 2. M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bangalore :

14 seater twin engine Advanced Light Helicopter.

Besides, Director General of Civil Aviation has granted approval to M/s Bashi Aerospace, Bangalore, to design 2 Seater trainer aircraft

There is no proposal to replace Vayudoot fleet with any of the above aircraft.

[Translation]

#### Development of Sunder Ban

1049. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Sunder Ban of West Bengal as a tourist place.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA)

(a) to (c). The Development of Tourist Places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Department of Tourism extends financial assistance every year for the projects received from the State Governments, including West Bengal, on the basis of their merits and inter se priority. During 1988-89, Rs. 49.50 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government of West Bengal to purchase a cruise vessel for the Sunderbans.

[English]

#### Draft Tourism Action Plan

1050. SHRI JAGMOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Draft Tourism Action Plan, presented in Parliament in 1992, a target of receiving 5 million foreign tourist by 1996-97 was set up.

(b) if so, whether the Government have failed to achieve even 40 percent of this target; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA)

(a) The National Action Plan for Tourism presented in the Parliament set a target of increasing the share of India to one percent of the world tourist arrivals within a period of five years

(b) and (c). In view of constraints of infrastructural facilities and the necessary financial resources for the development of such facilities, a target of 5 million tourists have been now set for 2000 A.D. on the assumption that such facilities would be created with the efforts of Central and State Governments and the private sector by that time. The foreign tourist arrivals during 1995-96 were 21,90,334. Terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir and unexpected events like plague also affected tourist arrivals adversely.

### Development of Domestic Tourism

1051. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the domestic tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion of domestic tourism is a continuous activity. The Department of Tourism, Govt. of India, has provided Central financial assistance to build tourist infrastructure such as tourist bungalows, tourist reception centres, yatri niwases, yatrikas, wayside amenities, forest lodges, toilets and pilgrim sheds.

Promotion of handicrafts and folk culture is encouraged through financial assistance to craft melas, important festivals and fairs.

For the promotion of adventure tourism activities, financial assistance has been extended to the State Governments-Union Territories for the purchase of adventure sports equipment.

Some transport facilities have been provided under central financial assistance such as mini buses, launches and catamarans.

Publicity brochures on various tourist centres have been brought out for tourist information.

### Sugar Price Equivalisation Fund

1052. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether settlement of Sugar Price Equivalisation Fund accounts between the Food Corporation of India and the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation is pending with the Union Government for clarifications.

(b) if so, the details with reasons for the delay in furnishing the clarifications; and

(c) the time by which the Accounts are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c). The representation is under examination and a decision is likely to be conveyed soon.

### Sugar Policy

1053. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the sugar policy;

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be incorporated in the new sugar policy; and

(c) the time by which the new policy is proposed to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). Policy issues relating to sugar are reviewed as and when necessary. No. set time limit can be indicated in this regard.

[Translation]

### A.I.R./T.V. Transmitters

1054. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :  
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :  
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSUMARIA :  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of A.I.R./Doordarshan Kendras functioning at present, State-wise, location-wise and category-wise;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any survey for upgradation, expansion and modernisation and these Kendras;

(c) if so, the details thereof the amount spent on setting up and modernisation of these Kendras during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the target fixed for setting up these Kendras during 1996-97;

(e) the percentage of population of each of the States likely to be covered by these Kendras; and

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) As given in Statement -I.

(b) and (c). Upgradation, expansion, and modernisation, being a continuous process, All India Radio and Doordarshan review their requirements from time to time and implement schemes based on availability of new technologies, funds and other related factors. State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

(d) During the year 1996-97 AIR expects to complete 20 Akashvani kendras whereas Doordarshan plans to set up 7 HPT projects and 6 Studio projects

(e) As given in statement-III.

(f) AIR is expected to spend approx. Rs.6160.34 lakhs whereas expenditure on Doordarshan account is expected to be Rs.340.38 crores during 1996-97.

**STATEMENT-I**

Statewise number of AIR/Doordarshan stations/PPCs/  
Transmitters.

	Number of Stations/ programme production Centres		Number of AIR Transmitters and DD HPTs/ LPTs/VLPTs and Transposers	
	AIR	DD	AIR	DD
	1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	12	1	17	62
Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	4	20
Assam	7	3	10	24
Bihar	10	4	14	42
Goa	1	1	3	1
Gujarat	7	2	9	46
Haryana	2	-	2	8
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	5	27
Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	12	39
Karnataka	12	2	15	39
Kerala	7	1	11	22
Madhya Pradesh	19	2	24	73
Maharashtra	19	2	27	71
Manipur	1	1	2	6

	1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	3	2	4	8
Mizoram	2	1	3	4
Nagaland	2	1	3	8
Orissa	11	2	13	62
Punjab	3	1	6	10
Rajasthan	16	1	19	63
Sikkim	1	-	1	5
Tamil Nadu	8	1	13	39
Tripura	3	1	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	15	3	19	77
West Bengal	4	1	9	23
Delhi (National Capital)	1	1	6	5
A & N Islands (U.T.)	1	1	2	11
Chandigarh (U.T.)	1	-	1	2
Pondicherry (U.T.)	2	1	2	4
Kavaratti (U.T.)	1	-	1	10
Daman (U.T.)	1	-	1	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	-	-	-	1

U.T. stands for Union Territory

AIR - All India Radio

DD - Doordarshan

HPT - High Power Transmitter

LPT - Low Power Transmitter

VLPT - Very Low Power Transmitter

**STATEMENT-II**

State-wise and year-wise amount spent on AIR and DD schemes

State	AIR Capital Cost (Rs. in lakhs)			**Doordarshan Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	235.00	620.95	620.60	168.22	255.46	310.50*
Arunachal Pradesh	596.77	314.52	617.77			
Assam	255.60	Nil	120.00			
Bihar	258.50	Nil	463.72			
Goa	3478.31	101.42	Nil			
Gujarat	220.00	Nil	296.68			
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Himachal Pradesh	781.70	633.80	Nil			
Jammu & Kashmir	465.65	334.55	406.16			
Karnataka	786.04	6953.83	257.90			
Kerala	296.60	838.87	876.13			
Madhya Pradesh	623.87	582.99	497.23			
Maharashtra	250.85	1249.11	597.50			
Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	295.54	Nil	290.40			
Mizoram	Nil	433.25	250.65			
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	672.23			
Orissa	1352.20	104.20	715.00			
Punjab	Nil	365.05	Nil			
Rajasthan	539.35	469.30	495.08			
Sikkim	214.00	453.56	@453.56			
Tamil Nadu	Nil	2105.00	1102.33			
Tripura	Nil	Nil	147.18			
Uttar Pradesh	1011.45	519.78	733.52			
West Bengal	702.22	310.00	57.00			
Delhi (National Capital)	411.14	Nil	465.25			
L & M Islands	110.75	Nil	Nil			
Pondicherry	Nil	300.05	Nil			
			Nil			
A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	111.15			
Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	240.86			

\* Tentative figure

\*\* State-wise expenditure figures in Doordarshan are not maintained.

@ Capital Cost includes the cost of transmitter

### STATEMENT-III

Details of All India Radio & TV coverage in States & Union Territories

After completion of 8th Plan Projects Population%

States	All India Radio	Doordarshan
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	99	92.3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	98	49.3
3. Assam	99	85.6
4. Bihar	99*	95.4
5. Goa	99*	100.00
6. Gujarat	99*	94.0
7. Haryana	99*	100.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	96	71.7
9. Jammu & Kashmir	95	92.3
10. Karnataka	96	80.7
11. Kerala	99*	99.7
12. Madhya Pradesh	97	78.7
13. Maharashtra	99*	90.1
14. Manipur	99	81.2
15. Meghalaya	96	97.2

1.	2	3
16. Mizoram	95	72.6
17. Nagaland	97	69.6
18. Orissa	98	87.1
19. Punjab	99*	100.00
20. Rajasthan	99	81.9
21. Sikkim	80	95.0
22. Tamil Nadu	99*	96.1
23. Tripura	99*	93.5
24. Uttar Pradesh	98	94.5
25. West Bengal	99*	99.9
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1. A&N Islands	80	99.5
2. Chandigarh	99*	100.00
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99*	65.0
4. Delhi	99*	100.00
5. Daman & Diu	99*	100.00
6. L&M Islands	99*	99.0
7. Pondicherry	99*	100.00
<i>National Coverage</i>	97.5	91.8

\* Coverage in these States can normally be taken as 100% i.e., without taking into consideration the special requirement of certain situations.



**Note :**

1. Coverage figures are inclusive of fringe areas (elevated antennae and boosters are required for satisfactory reception in fringe areas.)
2. Terrain conditions not taken into consideration.
3. Based on 1981 Census.

[English]

### Tourist Places in Rajasthan

1055. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the numerous places of tourist importance in Rajasthan to attract foreign tourist.

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop these potentialities in the last three years; and

(c) the details of the schemes prepared to tap and develop tourist potentialities in Rajasthan during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA)

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Identification and development of tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, Central Department of Tourism provided central financial assistance of Rs 1060.04 lakhs to construct tourist bungalows, tourist reception centres, tourist complexes, Wayside amenities, camping sites, tourist lodges, yatrikas and for the Palace on Wheels Train to the State Government of Rajasthan during the last three years i.e., 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

(c) Central financial assistance is extended to the State Govt. during 1996-97 on receipt of technically complete proposals depending upon their merit, inter-se priority and availability of funds. Accordingly, the projects prioritized for 1996-97 for Rajasthan for around Rs 1 Crore are -

S.No.	Name of the project
1	Extension of Tourist Bungalow, Gangwar
2	Tourist Bangalow, Ajmer
3	Tourist Bangalow, Mt Abu
4	Tourist Bungalow at Churu
5	Tourist Bungalow at Jhunjhunu
6	Cafeteria at Osian

### Air Crash

1050. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received the Court of Enquiry report on crash of super king aircraft during

July 1994 in which all the 13 persons including the then Punjab Governor died at Kulu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of suggestions made by the earlier enquiry reports of such type of air crash in the country have not been implemented; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to the report of the Court of Inquiry the accident was caused due to serious error on the part of the flight crew by not strictly adhering to the Visual Flight Rules (VFR) for the flight to Bhuntar airfield. As a result, the aircraft after encountering cumulous clouds enroute, deviated from the pre-determined route and collided with the hill top covered with clouds.

(c) and (d) Most of the recommendations made by the earlier Courts of Inquiry have been implemented and the remaining few are in the process of implementation.

[Translation]

### Expenditure incurred on Education of Tribals and Scheduled Castes

1037. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Centre's fund for dalits inadequate" appearing in the daily 'Pioneer' dated July 1, 1996.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the expenditure incurred on education of tribals and Scheduled Castes in the country has increased in comparison to the expenditure incurred under the same head during the last four decades.

(c) if so, the amount incurred under this head during each of the last four decades.

(d) the amounts under this head in the initial years of nineties.

(e) whether it is also a fact that these amounts have not increased in proportion to the wholesale price index; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is a fact that expenditure during last four decades under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been increasing

(c) The expenditure during each of last four decades under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as under :-

Decade	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1950-51 to 1959-60	746.79
1960-61 to 1969-70	4725.85
1970-71 to 1979-80	25406.09
1980-81 to 1989-90	94862.026

(d) The expenditure incurred from 1990-91 to 1994-95, year-wise under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below:

Year	Total expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1990-91	15921.876
1991-92	18235.856
1992-93	18937.886
1993-94	18080.414
1994-95	20096.773

(e) and (f). The maintenance allowance provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not linked with Consumer-Price Index. The maintenance allowance rates under the Scheme are decided keeping in view the availability of funds.

### Bonded Labour

1058. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :  
SHRI N. DENNIS :  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labourers identified in different States and Union Territories during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the States in which they are in large number;

(c) whether efforts were made to liberate bonded labourers from exploitation; and

(d) if so, the number of bonded labourers liberated and rehabilitated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. AURNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Since inception of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 a total number of 2,51,424 bonded labourers have been identified.

The Bonded Labour had been reported in large numbers in the states of Karnataka (62708), Orissa (49971), Tamil Nadu (38886), Andhra Pradesh (36289) and Uttar Pradesh (27489).

All the identified bonded labourers have been liberated and out of them only about 4,600 bonded labourers are at present awaiting rehabilitation.

### Remuneration for Programmes

1059. SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for providing remuneration for the development of programmes by Doordarshan;

(b) the details of programmes telecast on river valley development schemes during the last one year till date and the mode of payments therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding non-payment remuneration to artist by Doordarshan or producers; and

(d) the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Producers of the commissioned programmes are given lumpsum amount keeping in view the budget details submitted by them alongwith their proposal and as approved by the Costing Committee.

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

(c) No such complaint has been received by Doordarshan. Doordarshan is, however, not aware of complaints, if any, received by the producers in this connection.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

### Development of Tourism in Assam

1060. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals for development of tourism in Assam and allocation of financial assistance therefor pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to Assam during each of the last three years; and

(c) the names of the places of historical importance or otherwise for which financial assistance has been provided during the above period; projectwise.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) The development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Government. The Central Department of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance on the basis of specific proposals received from them and availability of funds. There are no proposals of Assam for financial assistance pending with the Department of Tourism.

For the year 1996-97 Department of Tourism, Govt. of India has agreed in principle to provide assistance to the following projects, provided the State Govts submits complete and detailed proposals :-

- (1) Purchase of Elephant for Kaziranga, Manas, Orang and Pobitora
- (2) Improve the Sound & Light Show at Talatal Ghar at Sibsagar.
- (3) Upgradation cum expansion of tourist facilities at Kaziranga.

(b) and (c). The details of the projects/schemes for which central financial assistance has been extended to Assam State during the last 3 years are given as under :-

#### 1993-94

S.No.	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
-------	---------------------	----------------------------------

1.	Tourist cottages at Hajo	24 35
2.	Tourist Resorts at Biswanath Ghat	15 45
3.	Tourist lodge at Tinsukhia	23 54
4.	Tented Accommodation at Kaziranga, Manas and Bholukpong Umronse	14 77

#### 1994-95

1.	Tourist complex at Halflong	27.79
2.	Tourist complex at Rajiv Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary, Orang	25.20

#### 1995-96

1.	Tourist Reception Centre at Kaziranga	25.86
2.	Picnic huts and other tourist facilities at Manas	21 42
3.	Cafeteria at Bhalukpong	12.96
4.	Assistance for Tea Festival	5 00
5.	Assistance for Rangoli Bihu Festival 1996	5 00

### Women Through Advertising Media

1061. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether women of the country are continuing to be portrayed indecently through advertising media;

(b) whether representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 has failed to check it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to amend this Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, is one of the laws/codes, whose objective is to curb indecent representation of women through advertisements. The responsibility for enforcing penal provisions of the Act rests with the State Governments. However, there is very little information from the State Governments on the implementation or the dissemination of the Act. The Department of Women & Child Development initiated an exercise to comprehensively review the existing Act with the help of National Law School of India, Bangalore. The report submitted by the National Law School of India has been sent to National Commission for Women for obtaining their comments

[Translation]

### Violation of EPF Act

1062 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4185 on December 22nd, 1995 regarding violation of EPF Act and state

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay, and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The information has since been collected and an Implementation Report sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 4.7.96 in the prescribed proforma for being laid on the Table of the House. A copy of the Implementation Report containing the details is enclosed as statement.

## STATEMENT

Ministry of Labour		XV Session, 1995 of Tenth Lok Sabha		Date of Fulfilment										
Q.No.Date & Name of M.P(s)	Subject	Promise made	How fulfilled	Reasons for delay										
USQ.No. 4185 Dt.22.12.95 by Shri Astbhuja Prasad Shukla	Violation of EPF Act: Asking :- (a) whether various organisations under the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi have to deposit huge amount with the authorities in respect of both the contributions; (b) if so, the details of outstanding amount to be collected, office-wise, under RPFC, Delhi; (c) whether any complaints against the officials of RPFC, Delhi have been received in regard to violation of PF Act; and (d) if so, the action taken by the Govt. in this regard?	The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a)&(b). The details of the outstanding EPF dues to be collected from various establishments by the RPFC, Delhi Office-wise are as given below :-  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the Office</th> <th>Amt. of EPF dues as on 30.9.95 (Rs. in lakhs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Regional Office, Nehru Place, Delhi</td> <td>2083.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-Account Office Janakpuri, Delhi</td> <td>14.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-Account Office, Inder Lok, Delhi</td> <td>43.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-Account Office, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.</td> <td>23.35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the Office	Amt. of EPF dues as on 30.9.95 (Rs. in lakhs)	Regional Office, Nehru Place, Delhi	2083.73	Sub-Account Office Janakpuri, Delhi	14.30	Sub-Account Office, Inder Lok, Delhi	43.53	Sub-Account Office, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	23.35	Collection of the information took time. Hence, the delay.
Name of the Office	Amt. of EPF dues as on 30.9.95 (Rs. in lakhs)													
Regional Office, Nehru Place, Delhi	2083.73													
Sub-Account Office Janakpuri, Delhi	14.30													
Sub-Account Office, Inder Lok, Delhi	43.53													
Sub-Account Office, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	23.35													
			(c) Yes, Sir. (d) The EPF organisation is making investigation into the complaints and has also initiated disciplinary proceeding against an Officer, as per the prescribed procedure.											

[English]

**AI Engine Overhauling Division**

1063. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India's Engine overhaul division has recently been shut down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the services of employees therein are being utilised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) to (d). Approval of Air India Engine

Overhaul (Jet Shop) in category 'C' was withdrawn by the Director General of Civil Aviation between 21st May, 1996 and 6th June, 1996. During this period, services of the employees were utilised for activities not involving direct production.

**Workers in Iron Ore Mines**

1064. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers engaged in the iron ore mines in Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka and other Iron ore producing States;

(b) whether the Government propose to revise the wages of these workers and provide basic amenities for them;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in 1996-97 in that direction; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to save these workers from all kind of exploitation by their employers?

MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. AURNACHALAM):

(a) A statement showing the number of workers engaged in the iron ore mines in Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka and other Iron ore producing States is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) to (d). The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 stipulates that review/revision of Minimum Wages in the Scheduled employment should be undertaken at intervals not exceeding 5 years. The Central Government has last revised the minimum wages for this employment on 12.7.1994. There is also a provision of variable dearness allowance in the minimum wages. This variable component is linked to Index Number and is revised every six month. The last such revision made on 1-4-96.

The various labour laws relating to mine workers are being implemented vigorously.

A list of Welfare schemes formulated for the workers employed in iron ore mines is given in statement-II enclosed.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Number of workers engaged in Iron Ore producing States*

State	Average daily employment
<i>Iron Ore</i>	
<b>India</b>	43198
Andhra Pradesh	155
Bihar	6929
Goa	3609
Haryana	74
Karnataka	7186
Madhya Pradesh	11434
Maharashtra	553
Orissa	13129
Rajasthan	129

#### STATEMENT-II

*List of Welfare schemes for Iron ore, Manganese ore Chrome ore Mines Workers*

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2

#### Health :

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals
2. Scheme for treatment of Mine Workers suffering from Mental diseases.
3. Scheme for treatment of mine workers suffering from Leprosy

1	2
---	---

4. Scheme for Domiciliary treatment of mine workers suffering from T.B.
5. Maternity benefit scheme for female mine workers.
6. Re-imbusement of actual cost of treatment to mine workers suffering from Cancer
7. Grant of Financial assistance to mine workers for purchase of Spectacles
8. Scheme for payment of extra monetary compensation for sterilisation to mine workers.
9. Re-imbusement of expenditure as financial assistance to mine workers in respect of Heart Diseases.
10. Re-imbusement of expenditure as financial assistance to mine workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation
11. Scheme for payment of Compensation in case of Fatal and Serious Accident to mine workers
12. Scheme for providing artificial limbs to mine workers
13. Grant-in-aid to Iron Ore and Limestone and Dolomite Mines Managements for purchase of Ambulance Vans

#### Housing :

1. Build Your Own House Scheme
2. Group Housing Scheme
3. Type-I Housing Scheme
4. Type-II Housing Scheme.

#### Education :

1. Award of Scholarship to School/College going children of mine workers
2. Composite Scheme for Financial Assistance to the School going children of mine workers for supply of one set of dress, slates, note books and text books.
3. Assistance to mine owners for running Central Library.
4. Assistance for purchase of School buses to the mine managements
5. Assistance to the mine managements for maintenance of Libraries
6. Grant-in-aid for recognised schools in the Iron Ore Mining areas for purchase of furniture and equipment.
7. Mid-day meals scheme
8. Payment of incentives on passing final University Board examinations from High School onwards.
9. Scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance of Re. 1/- to female children of mine workers, on the basis of attendance in schools.

1	2
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**Recreation :**

1. Organising Sports, Social, Cultural activities for mine workers.
2. Scheme to provide buses for transportation of mine workers.
3. Establishment of Audio Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
4. Excursion-cum-study tours.
5. Supply of T.V. Sets.
6. Setting up of Multipurpose Institutes/Developed Multipurpose Institutes.
7. Setting up of Welfare Centres.
8. Grants to M.P. Is/D.M.P.Is./Welfare Centres.
9. Sports Grounds.
10. Holiday homes.

**Water Supply :**

1. Sinking of Wells.
2. Assistance to small mine owners.
3. Water Supply Scheme for big mines.

**Allotment of STD/ISD/PCO's**

1065. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for allotment of STD/ISD/PCO's are pending with the Union Government from Kerala;

(b) if so, the number thereof during the last three years, District-wise, Category-wise;

(c) the number of application, pending for allotment District-wise, Category-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Sub-Depot of FCI**

1066. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to stop sub-depot operations in certain headquarters of Taluka of Kerala w.e.f. July 1, 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof.

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to review their decision due to the disruption of ration distribution; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Government of Kerala had taken a decision on 24th August, 1982 to take over the whole sale distribution of foodgrains including 17 sub-depot operations in the State. However the Government of Kerala is yet to take over the operation of these seventeen sub-depots.

After due notice, FCI had taken a decision to discontinue the sub-depot operations in Kerala from 1st July, 1996. However on a specific request received from the State Government, Government of India has advised FCI to continue these operations for a further period of six months from 1st July, 1996

**National Commission for Minorities**

1067. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the National Commission for Minorities is functioning without sufficient number of members;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill up the said posts;

(c) the number of reports submitted by the National Commission for Minorities during the last two years and the number out of them accepted by the Government, and

(d) the total amount provided to the National Commission for Minorities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). With the completion of the tenure of the Chairperson and other Members of the National Commission for Minorities, by May-July, 1996 the matter regarding reconstitution of the Commission is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) The National Commission for Minorities has submitted two Annual Reports for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95. The recommendations made by the Commission in these reports are being examined

(d) The total amount provided to the National Commission for Minorities during the last three years is as under :

1994-95	Rs. 110.00 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 138.00 lakhs
1996-97	Rs. 160.00 lakhs

### Public Distribution System

1068. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of existing Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring about some changes in existing Public Distribution System;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government convened any conference with State Chief Ministers in this connection;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the time by which the existing Public Distribution System is likely to be modified?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The existing Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented under the joint responsibility by the Central Government and the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of items such as rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oil, kerosene and soft coke. The State Governments/UT Administrations have the responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers within their States/UTs. The operational aspects including inter-district/intra region allocations, opening of fair price shops, eligibility criteria, periodicity of availability, distribution of additional items and enforcement measures are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The PDS was revamped in 1992 and 1775 blocks are covered under various area specific programmes like Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Designated Hill Areas (DHA), which are eligible for specially subsidised foodgrains under the scheme.

(b) to (f). A conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services, was held on 4th and 5th July, 1996 where the question of streamlining the PDS with its focus on the poor was discussed. The conference welcomed the proposal to streamline the PDS with focus on the population below the poverty line. The details for streamlining the PDS are being worked out and once they are furnished, it will be implemented.

### Opening of New Godowns

1069. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Kerala which are identified for setting up of new godowns under Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether the construction work of new FCI godowns has commenced in the State;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work of these godowns likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the time by which the construction work of these godowns likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The following districts in Kerala have been identified for setting up new godowns by the Food Corporation of India subject to availability of suitable land by the State Government and availability of funds also.

1. Idukki District - Moolamattam (5,000 MT)
2. Wynad District - Meenangadi (5,000 MT)
3. Kannur District - Payyanur (25,000 MT)
4. Malapuram District - Thirunavayya (25,000 MT)
5. Alapuzha District - Mararikulam (10,000 MT).

(b) to (d). The construction of new FCI godowns has not commenced. However, the works at Moolamattam (Idukki District), Meenangadi (Wynad District) and Payyanur (Kannur District) are likely to commence during 1996-97, those at the remaining two centres in Malapuram and Alapuzha Districts is likely to be taken up in 1997-98.

### Telecasting of Assembly Proceedings

1070. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from various States to introduce live telecasting of the proceedings of the Assemblies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan have received requests from National Capital Region of Delhi, Union Territory of Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim for coverage of Assembly proceedings like Governor's address, Budget speech, Question hour etc.

(c) Doordarshan is unable to provide live coverage of the proceedings of State Legislative Assemblies on account of constraints of manpower, infrastructural facilities and resources.

### Procurement of Foodgrains

1071. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the procurement of wheat and rice made by the Government against the targets set therefor during 1995-96;

(b) the latest estimated availability of foodgrains in the country;

(c) whether in view of the sufficient growth of foodgrains the Government have agree to release more wheat and rice to States for distribution through fair price shops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantity of wheat and rice released for export during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Wheat and paddy are procured for Central Pool under minimum price support scheme on a totally voluntary basis. Rice is procured under a system of statutory levy imposed on rice millers and traders. The quantum of levy rice collected in turn depends on the quantity of paddy purchased by the millers. No target for procurement of wheat and rice can thus be fixed.

A quantity of 81.35 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured upto 1.7.1996 during the current Rabi Marketing Season 1996-97 as compared with 122.05 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year. The procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) for the Central Pool has been 97.33 lakh tonnes as on 1.7.1996 in the current Kharif Marketing Season 1995-96 as compared with 130.80 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year.

(b) Estimated stock of foodgrains (wheat and rice) held on Central and States account as on 1.6.1996 is of the order of 292 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). Allotment of wheat and rice for PDS/RPDS to States/UTs has gone up from 21.5 million tonnes in 1993-94 to 25.5 million tonnes in 1995-96.

(e) Quantity of wheat and rice sold by FCI for export is as under :

(In lakh tonnes)		
Year	Wheat	Rice
1995-96	0.81	14.82
1996-97 (upto 30.6.96)	3.29	0.06

[Translation]

### Procurement and selling Price of Wheat and Rice

1072. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "Farm prices going out of Government control" appearing in the "Business Standard" dated April 29, 1996;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that due to the increasing economic cost of Food Corporation of India (FCI) there is a big difference between the procurement and selling prices of wheat and rice in the country;

(c) if not, the facts in this regard.

(d) whether the Government have taken any effective steps to reduce the economic cost of FCI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The table below indicates (i) the Economic cost, and (ii) the Central Issue Prices i.e. the Selling price of wheat and rice through P.D.S. since 1994-95.

(Rs./quintal)

	1994-95		1995-96 (RE)		1996-97 (BE)	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Economic Cost comprising :	551.17	694.71	563.57	746.72	582.17	773.49
(a) Acquisition cost (i.e. pooled cost+procurement incidentals)	445.66	595.90	460.38	637.58	468.34	664.95
(b) Distribution cost (i.e. freight, handling, storage, interest etc)	105.51	98.81	103.19	109.14	113.83	108.54



	1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Central Issue Prices (PDS) (w.e.f. 01.2.94)						
<b>Wheat</b>	402/-		402/-		402/-	
<b>Rice</b>						
Common	537/-		537/-		537/-	
Fine	617/-		617/-		617/-	
Superfine	648/-		648/-		648/-	

It will be seen from the table that while the Economic cost has increased mainly because of increase in the pooled cost of grains as a result of increases in M.S.P/ naked cost of grains, the selling price i.e. the C.I.P. has not been increased since 01.2.94.

(d) and (e). The following important steps have been taken/are being taken by the FCI to reduce/contain its economic cost :

- (i) The Corporation has set the target of achieving average capacity utilisation of 75% even though the procurement of grain is seasonal.
- (ii) The procurement and movement ratio is being adhered to the norm of 1:1.35 as fixed by Government of India to reduce the expenditure in freight.
- (iii) Vacant entry level posts are not filled up except in exceptional circumstances, to reduce the administrative cost and increase productivity.
- (iv) Continuous efforts are being made to reduce shortages in handling of foodgrains.
- (v) Release of stocks in the open market at prices above the C.I.P.

#### Development of Tribals

1073. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that for the development of tribal dominated areas projects are formulated for different regions on the basis of different policies at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for making distinctions among various regions and the need of making such distinctions?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Excepting Tribal Majority States/UTs, the Tribal Development Projects namely Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) pockets under Modified Area Development Approach (MADAs) and Clusters have been delineated in States/UTs under

TSP strategy for the development of tribal dominated areas.

(b) Broadly, ITDPs/ITDAs have been delineated in talukas/tehsils, blocks with 50% tribal concentration in addition to the Scheduled Areas. Modified Area Development Approach (MADAs) has been adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration having 10,000 population and of which 50% or more are tribals. Clusters have been identified to cover areas having total population of at least 5000 and above with a Scheduled Tribe concentration of 50% or more.

[English]

#### Women Labour Cells

1074. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women labour cells at present functioning in Assam with their locations; and

(b) the details of achievements of those women labour cells since their inception?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the information received from the State Government, no women labour cell is functioning in the State of Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

#### New Sugar Mills

1075. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new sugar mills in the country during 1996-97;

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

(c) whether the places have been identified for the setting up of these new sugar mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Central Government does not set up

sugar mills in any part of the country. It, however, grants Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences in accordance with the Licensing Policy Guidelines for sugar industry announced vide Press Note No. 16 dated 8.11.1991. In

the financial year 1996-97 upto 30.06.1996, twelve Letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of new sugar factories as per details given in the Statement enclosed.

### STATEMENT

*Letters of Intent issued for the Establishment of new Sugar Factories in the Country during the Financial Year 1996-97 (upto 30.6.96)*

S.No.	Name of the party	Location	LOI No. and Date
1.	M.A. Majeed and Brothers	Kadnabad, Teh. Afzalgarh, Distt. Bijnor, (U.P.)	LI : 118 (1996) dt. 2.4.96
2.	M/s The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	Dandeli, Taluk-Haliyal, Distt. Uttara Kannada (Karnataka)	LI : 141 (1996) dt. 27.5.96
3.	Shri G.P Goenka	Lakhnauti, Tehsil Nakur, Distt. Saharanpur (U.P.)	LI : 142 (1996) dt. 27.5.96
4.	Shri Deepak Parti	Gunnaur, Teh. Gunnaur Distt. Badaun (U.P.)	LI : 143 (1996) dt. 28.5.96.
5.	M/s Gem Sugars Ltd.	Kundargi, Teh. Bilgi, Distt. Bijapur (Karnataka)	LI : 145 (1996) dt. 28.5.96
6.	M/s Shri Prabhulingeshwar Sugar Works Ltd.	Siddapur, Teh. Jamkh- andi, Distt. Bijapur, (Karnataka)	LI : 146 (1996) dt. 28.5.96
7.	M/s Rossell Industries Ltd.	Ganga-Poorvi Gotia Teh-Rajepur Block, Distt. Farrukhabad (UP)	LI : 148 (1996) dt. 31.5.96
8.	M/s GEA Energy System India Ltd.	Attur, Distt. Salem (T.N.)	LI : 147 (1996) dt. 31.5.96.
9.	Shri Chandra Prakash	Harroor, Teh-Gubbi Distt. Tumkur, (Karnataka)	LI : 182 (1996) dt. 28.6.96
10.	M/s Shamanur Sugars Ltd.	Duggavathi Village Teh. Harapanahalli, Distt. Bellary, (Karnataka)	LI/179 (1996) dt. 28.6.96
11.	M/s Venus Sugar Ltd.	Hussainpur, Teh. Bisauli, Distt. Badaun (U.P.)	LI : 185 (1996) dt. 28.6.96
12.	M/s South India Sugars Ltd	Kuladee-Pamangalam Tal. Tirukkoyilur Distt. Villupuram Ramasamy, Padachiyar, (T.N.)	LI : 190 (1996) dt. 28.6.96

#### Privatisation of Telecom in Delhi

1076. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the transfer of Telecommunication services to the private sector in the National Capital Region of Delhi and the names of the areas proposed to be privatised;

(b) whether the Government also propose to privatise the Telecommunication services in the rural areas of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of the agencies permitted/proposed to be permitted to operate in the rural areas;

(d) whether the Government have exercised any control on the functioning of the private sector.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken or proposed to be taken to avoid the clash of interests of the private sector entrepreneurs with the Public interests?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) *Cellular Mobile Telephone service* : Two licences for cellular Mobile Telephone

Service have been issued for Delhi which includes Ghazibad, Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon. The service has already been started by both the operators. Separate licences have also been issued (two each) for the neighbouring Telecom Circles of U.P. (West) and Haryana.

**Radio Paging Service :** Four licences for Radio Paging Service have been issued for Delhi which includes Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon. The service has already been started by three operators. Two licences for UP Circle and one licence for Harana Circle have also been issued.

**Basic Telephone Service :** Letter of intent has been issued to one company to provide Basic Telephone Services in the National Capital Region of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir The service area includes the rural areas of Delhi also.

(c) The names of Cellular Licensees for Delhi are:

- (1) M/s Sterling Cellular Ltd.
- (2) M/s Bharti Cellular Ltd.

The names of Radio Paging licensees for Delhi are :

- (1) M/s RPG Paging Services
- (2) M/s DSS Mobile
- (3) M/s ABC Communications
- (4) M/s Microwave Communications

For Basic Services one company namely, M/s HFCL Benzeque Telecom Ltd has been issued Letter of Intent for Delhi Service Area

(d) Yes, Sir The operators have to provide the service in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license agreement

(e) and (f) The broad terms and conditions of the license agreement are given in the Statement enclosed, which provides safeguard against clash of interest of the private sector entrepreneurs with the public interests

### STATEMENT

#### *Broad Terms and Conditions of Licence Agreements.*

1. The service shall be provided within the ceiling tariffs fixed.
2. The licensee cannot transfer the rights under the licence to a third party.
3. The service has to meet the quality of service parameters.
4. The Cellular Mobile Telephone Service is to be provided according to GSM specifications and the Radio Paging Service according to POCSAG specifications.
5. The licensee has to pay licence fee, access charges, WPC Royalty and licence fee for use of frequency etc.

6. It is obligatory for the licensee to provide any information regarding the operation of the service as and when desired by the Government.

7. The licensees have to provide monitoring facilities by authorised Government Agencies in case of Cellular Mobile Telephone Services.

### Construction of Hotels by ITDC

1077. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to construct some three and five star hotels in the country during 1996-97 and 1997-98, and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) and (b) The tentative plan proposals of ITDC for the year 1996-97 include the following :-

- (i) Construction of a 100 room 5-Star hotel at Chandigarh.
- (ii) Reconstruction and conversion of the existing Lodhi Hotel into a 310 room five star hotel.

### Setting up of Sugar Mills

1078. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up some sugar mills in the country on co-operative basis.

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

(c) whether the Government have also received proposals to set up some more sugar mills on co-operative basis during 1996-97.

(d) if so, the details of the proposals pending with the Government; and

(e) the steps taken to clear those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b) The Central Government does not set up sugar mills in any part of the country. It, however, grants letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up of new sugar factories, in accordance with the Licensing Policy guidelines for the sugar industry announced vide Press Note No. 16 dated 8.11.91. As on 30.6.96, there were 245 installed sugar factories in the cooperative sector in the country. State-wise break-up of these sugar factories is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) During the financial year 1996-97, upto 30.6.96, no application for grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for setting up of new sugar mill in coop. sector has been received.

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

### STATEMENT

*State-wise number of Installed sugar Factories in Cooperative sector and their Installed Annual Sugar Production Capacity. (As on 30.6.1996).*

S.No.	State	No. of Installed sugar factories in Cooperative sector	Installed annual sugar production capacity (In lakh tonnes)
1.	Punjab	16	4.155
2.	Haryana	10	2.436
3.	Rajasthan	1	0.077
4.	Uttar Pradesh	31	7.769
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.334
6.	Gujarat	19	8.537
7.	Maharashtra	104	37.2984
8.	Assam	2	0.115
9.	Orissa	4	0.392
10.	Andhra Pradesh	18	2.291
11.	Karnataka	18	4.0365
12.	Tamil Nadu	15	4.865
13.	Pondicherry	1	0.174
14.	Kerala	2	0.136
15.	Goa	1	0.093
Total		245	72.7089

### Inclusion of Certain Communities in SCs/STs Lists

1079. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to include certain communities in the Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of the communities included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). The claims of various communities for inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, an appropriate

modalities for deciding such claims, are under the consideration of Government.

(c) During the last three years, only one community, namely the Koch-Rajbongshi community in relation to the State of Assam (excluding autonomous districts) has been include in the lists of Scheduled Tribes. There has been no case of inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes during this period.

12.03 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

#### Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for 1994-95 and Statement explaining reasons for delay in laying the papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : I beg to lay on the table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1994-95.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-120/96]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Articial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1994-95.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-121/96]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for the year 1994-95.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See no. LT-122/96]

#### Central Apprenticeship Council (Amandment) Rules, 1996.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Apprenticeship Council (Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 187 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1996, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-123/96]

12.3¼ hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Second Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee

12.03½ hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

##### Animal Welfare Board of India

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) With the permission of the Chair, on behalf of Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad, I beg to move the following

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare

Board of India, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board of India, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have a list of Members. I shall give chance to all, one by one.

[English]

Let us take up Calling Attention Motion.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Sir, you have just stated that the Calling Attention Motion, would be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have enquired about it. Now, the Zero Hour will be taken up first and Calling Attention Motion would follow thereafter.

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a question. Will the Government take steps to pass the Bill for providing 33 percent reservation of seats for women in State Legislatures and both Houses of Parliament in this very Session because we have been given promises in this regard for a very long time? We would now like to see the promises to be put into action about this 33 percent reservation of seats for women in State Legislatures and Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Hannan Mollah. *(Interruptions)* Wait a minute, please.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : I have given notice, Sir... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going through the list.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, except for a certain period women in our country have always played leading roles in

almost every walk of life. We have always been discussing about the upliftment and the dignity of women. Unless the woman has a role in decision making and she gets equal participation in the political power, the schemes for her upliftment can not be implemented widely. In view of this, every party had declared before the election that they would provide 33 percent reservation to women in State Legislatures and Parliament. The Bharatiya Janata Party, in its national convention, had also passed a resolution to this effect. When Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, he had also reiterated the same thing. This fact also found mention in the President's Address. The present Prime Minister has also made a promise in this regard. If you really want the upliftment and equal participation of women, a Bill for providing 33 percent reservation to women should be introduced and passed in this very session so that women could avail this benefit in the ensuing Legislative Assembly elections. I, through you, would like to request the Government to introduce and pass a Bill to this effect in the current session itself ...*(Interruptions)*. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, atleast an assurance should come from the Government that the Bill would be introduced in this very session.

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, you called Shri Hannan Mollah...*(Interruptions)*. Let him get his chance. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Madam, please listen to him.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : This Bill is almost ready.

This Bill will be introduced in this Session and the Government's intention is that, with the cooperation of this House, this Bill should be passed in this Session itself.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have given a privilege notice against the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After Mr. Mollah, I will allow you.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to raise a very important issue ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that a Bill will be brought before this House for 33 percent reservation to women in the Parliament. What about reservation in jobs for women?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The matter regarding reservation for women in jobs is yet to be decided.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I hope it will be decided quickly.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, as you know, a large number of jute mills in West Bengal and other parts of the country are lying closed for a very long time. In my Constituency, Kanoria and Premchand Jute Mills and some other new jute mills are closed for a very long time. Another 12 jute mills in other parts of West Bengal are also lying closed. Most of the jute mills are partially closed. About 50 percent of the jute mill workers are out of job at the moment. It is a serious problem. One more major problem is that under the Compulsory Package Act which was passed by this House, the Government and the public sector have to use jute bags for carrying cement and other things. But that Act is not being implemented by the public sector.

Secondly, the Jute Corporation of India are not purchasing adequate quantity of jute. Over and above due to shortage of raw jute, many jute mills are closed and thousands of workers are out of job. The JCI is also suffering from shortage of funds. The Finance Ministry is not giving adequate funds to JCI to purchase raw jute. The economy of West Bengal and other parts of the country where the jute mills are closed, are in a shambles.

So, I would request the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Labour to take appropriate action so that the jute mills which are closed now are reopened and the Compulsory Package Act is implemented fully. The JCI should also procure raw jute so that the shortage of raw jute can be tackled, the factories can be reopened, and thousands of workers can also get back their jobs as soon as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One-by-one everybody will get a chance to speak.

## COGENTRIX POWER PROJECT

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of Privilege Motion on the statement of the Hon. Prime Minister. Yesterday, I had asked some questions regarding Cogentrix Power Project in this House during Question Hour. The reply of the hon-Prime Minister to it is available in the proceedings of Lok Sabha which was sent to me in the morning. He had stated.

*[English]*

"The Cogentrix Project has not yet been cleared by the Central Government. The PPA is at the level of the State Government which is the Karnataka Electricity Board. So far as this Power Purchase Agreement and its other aspects are concerned, the State Government has to finally take a decision. The Central Electricity Authority will then examine the whole issue and only then will it come before the Central Government.

At this stage, I am not in a position to say as to what are the items that they have agreed and ultimately what the Central Government is going to agree."

[Translation]

This is the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister yesterday in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I received your Privilege Motion a little while ago. I have not read it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I had given the notice before 10.00 a.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You might have given. You had said that some documents were to be attached with that. These have not been attached. Please give these documents too.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will examine it

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have mentioned the issues related to the documents which I am going to raise in the House, in this letter. The Hon. Prime Minister says that the project is yet to be cleared. I have a document with me from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. The very first sentence of it says... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : No notice has been given for this

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Notice has been given by me

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is not complete, no documents have been attached. What is this? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, The Prime Minister has not declared it because when a project is being cleared, environment is one of the clearances and this is not the only clearance. He has not declared it... (Interruptions)

No... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless I examine it, I am constrained to say anything on it

[English]

I will go through it

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not talking of newspaper reports. I am presenting the documents of the Ministry. It says...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please send it after attaching the documents I will examine it

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : When will you take it up? Tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can tell you only after examining it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I have brought all the documents with me. I have mentioned all these documents in my letter. The Hon. Prime Minister says that no clearance has been given to the project. But, I have documents showing clearance of his Ministry. It says...

[English]

"The Mangalore Power Company may refer to the proposal on the subject mentioned above. The project has been examined and project clearance from the environmental angle is subject to effective implementation of the following conditions"

[Translation]

Now the Hon. Prime Minister says in this House that clearance has not been given. The Hon. Minister of Environment and Forest is sitting here. This is the document released in his behalf... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please give the documents. I will examine it

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : We do not want to see anybody's photograph here... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You cannot go on saying like this... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : All Members are here to raise important issues... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Listen to me... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Hon. Prime Minister has given wrong facts before the House... (Interruptions) When I am speaking, all of you are interrupting me. Don't interrupt me. I do not stop you from speaking then why are you all interrupting me... (Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : The Hon. Prime Minister has misled the House as well as the entire country. Therefore, Shri George Fernandes should be allowed to speak on the subject... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will examine it.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : The Hon. Prime Minister has misled the House as well as the entire country by making a false statement...*(Interruptions)*. Please let him speak and clear his points...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : Sir, let Mr. Fernandes complete first...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have put some facts before you as well as the House. I have mentioned an official document in my notice, which I have still with me. Secondly, the Hon. Prime Minister stated yesterday that no clearance was given to the project. Sir, in today's 'Economic Times' there is a statement of the highest authority of this company Ron Somers', which say :

[English]

The Central Electricity Authority has given the clearance more than a month back"

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my one point should atleast be accepted. Thereafter the reply can be given. I want to say that yesterday at 11 a.m., the Hon. Prime Minister had stated in this House that the Central Electricity Authority had not given clearance. Thereafter Mr. Ron Somers, the Chairman or M.D. of the company, admitted that the clearance of the Central Electricity Authority was given to the company. You should atleast listen to what I say. Sir it is not the question whether it appeared in the newspaper or not.

We never had such a dispute with the press. The newspaper has published it now. When it was quoted, the newspaper...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, I have raised an appropriate question. They have said that the P.P.A. was not entered into. However it was entered into on 18th January...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish first.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, please speak. He is on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Mr. Harin Pathak, he has already mentioned about the Privilege Motion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : There is no point of order in Zero Hour. Hence there is no need of raising it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, if you allow me, then I will speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I would like to just remind the hon. Members that the whole proceeding is being telecast...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The hon. Deputy Speaker has allowed me. Sir, I just draw your attention to one thing. Every Member has every right. And he has given notice for a breach of Privilege Motion. Shri George Fernandes is right.

If the Prime Minister has misled the House, he has every right to bring a Privilege Motion against the Prime Minister or for that matter against anybody...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I just draw your attention to Rule 22. Sir, you mentioned while he raised this issue that his notice is not complete and that he has not attached the documents which are required in the Notice itself. That means that Notice itself is incomplete. Why is he raising this issue again? He is a senior Member. When he gave the Notice, he should have attached all the documents which he wanted to attach. Why is he showing it here? Why does he not give it to the Speaker? This is wrong. This is what the other Members will follow him. He should try to follow the rules. Why do you not give it to the Speaker? The rule says it very categorically. He should just read and rule.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will you please read my Notice?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I have gone through your Notice...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want your protection on this issue. You yourself said, 'Mr. George Fernandes, you attach whatever documents which are required in the Notice. The documents are not given.' Sir, You please ask him to give the Notice properly.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have made two things clear. The first is that the document is not attached with the motion...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : That is exactly the position. Then, why is he raising this issue?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Secondly, if the document is attached, I shall examine it.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSHI (Howrah) : Sir, I am on a point of order.



SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On Privilege Motion, it is always the practice that the Chair will decide.

Views are taken, Something cannot be decided on the floor of the House today. It is under the Consideration of the Hon. Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is what I have said. You attach all the documents. I will go through the documents.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I will say only one more sentence and then I will sit down...*(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

I am submitting the documents and shall speak only a sentence. It has been said in this House that P.P.A. was not signed but the fact is that P.P.A. had been signed on 18th January. As it has been said here that the agreement was not signed, therefore, it becomes a case of privilege...*(Interruptions)*. I shall despatch all the documents in the office immediately. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not necessary to submit the documents. If an officer insults a Member of Parliament then what kind of a document is required to be attached in this regard. When it is very clear that the hon'ble Prime Minister has made a wrong statement and misled the House, then it becomes a case of privilege. There is no need of the documents...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, I shall listen to you also

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : My point of order is under rule 277... of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : This must go out from the record...*(Interruptions)*. This must go out from the record...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please allow Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to speak. Please listen to her.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, I have raised the point of order before Shrimati Sushma Swaraj...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let Shrimati Swaraj speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : He has identified me. It is his discretion to identify the speaker...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have allowed her. Let her speak.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : I am not here on your mercy. I am here on my own right. It is not a concession. I have stood on my right according to the rules. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising my point of order under rule 277. Just now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was telling about raising the motion of privilege. While quoting the rule, he had told us about the procedure for moving a privilege motion. However, there is a rule 277 in the chapter relating to privilege in which it is stated at the outset :

*[English]*

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report"

*[Translation]*

Thus, it is under your jurisdiction that irrespective all other rules, you can directly refer a Privilege Notice under rule 227 to the committee to examine and submit a report thereon. As regards the rules relating to examination of the motion of Privilege by you, it depend on the seriousness of the subject. The only condition under rule 227 is that how important the subject is. If it is a serious subject then you can refer it to the committee directly under Rule 227 irrespective of all other rules

My submission is that if the hon'ble Prime Minister in charged of misleading the House and a Member submits the documents against the facts stated by the hon'ble Prime Minister then what else can be more serious than this subject. I, therefore, urge upon you to refer this matter directly to the privileges committee bypassing all other rules. There is no need for any examination because under rule 227, you are empowered to do so. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is your own interpretation of the rule. You cannot interpret the rule in whatever way you like. Do not mislead the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : This is not my interpretation of the rule. Can you interpret it in a different manner?

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, the clear-cut policy to transact the business of the House and about the use

of the rights of the hon. Members, specially the privileges, have been well defined in rule 223 and no Member in the House can take a special advantage bypassing the rules. Today morning I myself got a call from the Notice Office saying that my notice for an Half-an-Hour discussion was not supported by the accompanying document and, therefore, the notice was being returned. I had to accept that. I am on record. Rule 223 clearly says :

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General by 10.00 hours on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."  
...*(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, rule 227 supersedes all other rules. The hon'ble Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda has misled the House. His statement is available there and except that, there is no need of any other statement...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : If a notice is given without document and the document is placed in the House, the notice itself is to be rejected. It cannot be accepted. Rule 223 further states that if anything is submitted after 10 O'clock, it shall be deemed to have been received on the next day at 10 O'clock. That is what the rule says. How can the hon. Member bypass the rule? No Member can get an extra advantage, whether he is a Member for the third term or fourth term or fifth term. With all respect to Shri George Fernandes, I would like to submit that he cannot do it.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Newspaper cutting is no document. Sir...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have gone through all the three rules i.e. rule 222, 223, 227... In spite of that, I am saying...

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As the name of the Hon'ble Prime Minister has been involved in it, this matter has become a serious one. Once the documents are attached.

*[English]*

Then it will be examined. That is all.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH (Unnao) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today I want to raise a very important matter in the House. In my constituency, Unnao, about 50 vacant posts of the Lekhpals have been filled up recently. In this regard, an advertisement was given in different newspapers. Since that very day, the bargaining started for these vacant posts. One interesting aspect of this process was that a committee was constituted before the examination. However, this committee was constituted only as a formality. The bribe ranging from Rupees sixty thousand to Rupees one lakh bribe was taken for a single post. This examination was conducted under the supervision of the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue). Such malpractices were committed on a large scale under their very more knowledge and as a result, the suitable candidates were deprived of the job. The relatives of all the members of the selection committee like cousin of the Chairman, son of the S.D.M., brother of the Tehsildar etc. were recruited in this way.

Sir, I demand that this case should be enquired into by the C.B.I. because some vacant posts of the clerks and Group 'D' employees are yet to be filled up in this district and bargaining has already started for these posts. The examination conducted for the Lekhpals should be cancelled and an inquiry should be conducted immediately in this regard.

SHRIMATI PHOOLAN DEVI (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been elected from Mirzapur-Bhadohi region. That area is a backward area. There is no factory or industry through which the people of that area could earn their livelihood. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I therefore, want to urge the Government, through you, to declare that area as No-industry area so that some industries could be established there and lakhs and crores of people can earn their livelihood.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to add that those people who are engaged in laying roadstone work, are given two kilogrammes of grains as their wages. I demand that their wages should be raised and my area should be declared as No industry-area.

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise, through you a very important issue in the House. A statement of the Minister of Home Affairs has appeared in different newspaperes today, in which he has expressed his views regarding the functioning of the Government of Bihar.

*[Translation]*

We all have read the said statement in newspapers. It has created a strange and contradictory situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister is at present the Home Minister of United Front Government headed by Shri H.D. Deve Gowda whose party is in power in Bihar. I do not intend to go into detail whether the party is virtually ruling or not?

[English]

Carnages like that of Bathani Tola in Bihar did not make any news. Such incidents are quite common in the villages of Bihar.

[Translation]

He has expressed this idea and has further said that in Bihar -

[English]

The Police is totally incapable of dealing with difficult situations; it is weak, indisciplined and ill-trained.

[Translation]

It is the same party in power in Bihar and the hon. Home Minister thinks in this way about that Government. I would like the hon. Home Minister to come to the House and brief us as to what he proposes to do in this regard?

Bihar, at present, is facing financial chaos. The law and order situation in Bihar is at its worst. In fact, there is no law and order in Bihar. An attempt to murder was made on the leader of opposition in Bihar Legislative Assembly. I do not want to indulge myself in that incident also but the hon. Home Minister visited the place on our demand and felt the indolence of Bihar Government - incapable of running the Government. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to come to the House and make statement as to what he wants to do ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I am on a point of propriety... (Interruptions) Kindly allow me to speak for one minute

Sir, it has already been stated and announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the hon. Home Minister will make a statement on his visit to Bihar. Let the House wait for that statement. I am sure it will come as soon as possible. But the question is : can any and every matter of a State Government be raised on the floor of the House on the plea of Home Minister's visit to that State? Then it will become an Assembly of so many... (Interruptions) Can she say it on the basis of newspaper report?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the Home Minister can make a statement, why can a Member not speak?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, when Home Minister is yet to make a statement, these things are brought to the House and the State Governments are abused. This is not the way. (Interruptions) This is Parliament of India... (Interruptions) Sir, you have to take steps.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let Shri Sat Mahajan speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already called Shri Mahajan. Let him speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please speak after him.

[Translation]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN (Kangra) :

"Jab Waqt para chaman par to khoon diya hamne. Jab bahar aar hai to kahte hain ki tumhara kam nahin"... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let Mr. Mahajan speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, atrocity in my area is being committed on large scale. I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Sharma ji to help in this regard. The exploitation of Rajasthan in Pong dam has incurred much loss to the State. I request the hon. Members sitting here to help them raising above the party affiliation. We have made sacrifices but 22500 families were uprooted. 16101 families were identified to be given 'murabbas' as compensation. The land was allotted to 9195 families only but the possession was given to only 7000 families. Out of it 6658 'murabbas' were cancelled. The current position is that only 3000 'murabbas' are left there. At that time the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Thakur Ram Lalji were there. Shrimati Indira Gandhi called them and decided the matter. 5000 'murabbas' were going to be restored but out of it 1300 'murabbas' are such, as were promised to be given possession but it was not given. In the last, 2108 'murabbas' were cancelled and 1901 were served notices.

I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to call the hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. I also request Shri Krishan Lal Sharma who has been our Member of Parliament. I would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister that it is a human problem and not a political one. If you do not solve it, it will create problem to the projects to be launched. We are being shifted to Jaisalmer-1100 k.m. away where there is neither water to drink nor electricity. It is grave injustice to us.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasati) : I am sorry to say that the subject which I wanted to raise has already been raised by Shri Hannan Mollah. You should have called me at that time. Sir, although I raised my hand at that time, you did not allow me to speak.

The question is that the jute industry in West Bengal is reeling under a severe crisis. The crisis has been due to the non-availability of raw jute at considerable

low price. This has led to the closure of a number of jute mills in West Bengal. It is not only the question of retrenchment or closure of the factories, but it has also badly affected lakhs of jute growers in our country. More than fifty lakhs of jute growers are dependent on the jute economy and as a matter of fact, the West Bengal economy is a jute economy even today.

The JCI, which was created several years ago to procure jute for jute mills and also to ensure reasonable remunerative price for jute growers, has ceased to operate. It has ceased to operate because of the non-availability of funds from the Central Government. As a matter of fact, the JCI employees have not received any payment for several months and they have closed all their operations throughout the State.

Sir, I want that the Government of India should immediately release funds for the functioning of the JCI and also adequate funds for its commercial operation of purchase of raw jute. The season of the raw jute has already commenced. If the purchase of jute is not made from the market by JCI, then the jute growers of the State will suffer very much. I want that the Central Government should address itself to this very big problem of West Bengal.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) :  
Let me associate myself with him... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. The construction work at Dulhasti Project in Kistwar of Doda district was in progress. The Government has already spent Rs. one thousand crore on it. The Government has stopped work there for the last three years when some terrorists unleashed terror in that area and kidnapped some French engineers. This project was to generate 5000 megawatt-electricity for that area. Due to the stoppage of work, Rs. one thousand already spent on it is being wasted and many employees and people have been rendered jobless.

I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Chenab has capacity of producing ten thousand M.W. electricity. If the Government resumes the work at three projects of the area, i.e. Salrakot, Bagaliyar and Dulhasti, it will help the Government in solving the problem of terrorism and people will get work as well. The Government has adopted the policy of inaction. It had signed a contract with a French Company but they left the work and quit the country. It is not known as to how much money they took away with them but we have come to know that the Government has made a bargain with some other company and has tried to persuade them to start work there. The project is lying closed there for the last three years and no work is being done. The land worth millions of rupees are being wasted. I would like to draw the attention of the

Government that all the three projects can be run simultaneously. Therefore, these should immediately be commissioned... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards those districts of Punjab which have their boundaries with that of Pakistan. Barbed wires were fenced in the districts of Ferozpur, Gurudaspur and Amritsar on Pakistan border. The policy of the Government was to make wire fencing at the distance of 50 to 150 yards from the border where it is zigzag but the Government could not adopt the policy and instead of leaving 50 yards, the fencing was made at two K.M.'s distance from the border as a result millions acres of land belonging to farmers came in front of the barbed wire. The farmers have to pass through the gate opened at the distance of two Kilometres with the barbed wires both in morning and in evening. When the farmers pass through the gates in the morning, the B.S.F. personnel deputed at the gates, force them to chop the grass around the fencing. Those, who do not do the work, are not permitted to pass through the gate. Only those farmers are permitted to pass through the gate who work at least for two hours as forced labour. So, useful time of farmers is wasted there. When he reaches his field, the whistle of these B.S.F. personnels ring to inform them that it was time for them to return. This is every day's problem of the farmers who are engaged in transforming the wasteland of border into green. They are so much harassed that they are now ready to leave the farming in the land in front of barbed wire.

I would like to request the Government that the barbed wire should have been fenced on the border instead of two kilometer back. Due to it the farmers of the area have to face a lot of difficulties. I demand the Government to pay its attention immediately to the problems of the farmers and wires fenced wrongly should be removed and be fenced on the border so that the farmers may not have their land in front of the wire and they may not face the problem of crossing the border wire through the gate.

I have one more problem. A decision was taken in 1972 after the war that those Government employees who are serving on the border, will be provided compensatory allowance.

[*Translation*]

The most shameful aspect is that since 1972 the Government have been giving this Compensatory Allowance to its employees but after 1988 it is harassing them by taking back the already paid Compensatory Allowance. We have requested the Government to give Compensatory Allowance to the employees posted in the border areas.

Presently no employee is ready to serve in the schools located in border areas. Schools located in the border areas are closed and employees are worried.

We, therefore, demand from the Government that the Compensatory Allowance should be restored so that the employees can do their work in a better way ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him speak. I shall call you after him.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will get a chance just now.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am going to raise an issue which I have raised in this House time and again. The matter is that the Sahar International Airport of Bombay has become a den of undesirable elements and anti-social elements. The passengers who are coming from... *(Interruptions)*. Why are you obstructing like this? Are we not Members of this House?

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE (Thane) : Sir, when the Central Government has approved the name Mumbai how can he call it Bombay?

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, the International Airport at Sahar has become a den of undesirable elements.

Those passengers who are coming from other countries are being whisked away by undesirable elements and they are taken to a hotel where they are being robbed off and even being killed. On the 15th of this month, one Shri Abu Baker, from my place, has come from Sharjah, and at the Sahar International Airport, he has been taken away by some people. His body has been found yesterday on the railway track near the Victoria Terminus. It is happening every day. Some time back, when I raised this point, the Maharashtra Government — the previous Government as well as the present Government — has not taken very effective steps. Unfortunately, the Maharashtra Government is taking a lethargic attitude on this issue. I do not want to blame the entire Government. It is only the security agencies, who have been made in-charge of the security at Sahar Airport, who are not attending to this problem. The innocent passengers — those who are going to the Gulf, spending two or three years and earning whatever they can — who are alighting at Sahar Airport are being whisked away and after being robbed, are being killed.

Sir, this is a very serious matter and the Government of India should take care of these people, who, before coming to Kerala, are alighting every year at the Gate Way of India, Bombay or what you call now as Mumbai. It is a very serious matter and the Mumbai or Maharashtra authorities should attend to this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seven cotton mills are operating in U.P. under Textile Corporation of U.P. Government. At present, these mills are closed. About 17000 labourers working in these mills are rendered jobless and are unable to get their bread. The Government are not in a position to decide whether to run those mills or not and as a result of which 17000 labourers are rendered jobless and resorting to strikes and demonstrations. The main reason for the closure of these mills is corruption in the administration which include misappropriation of funds amounting to crores of rupees. This question was raised in the previous Legislative Assembly of U.P. and a demand for the inquiry was also made. The finished goods of those mills worth crores of rupees are lying unsold because permission has not being given to sell those goods. This is the question of the interest of the labourers. In a mill at Jhansi about two thousand labourers are working and out of them only 300 labourers are getting work and the remaining 1700 labourers are staging dharnas or resorting to demonstrations. My demand is that immediate decision should be taken in regard to the future of the labourers of these mills being operated by the Government and all the labourers should be given their job. Inquiry should be made regarding the corruption rampant in the Management causing loss to the mills and steps should be taken to revive these mills.

[English]

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a very serious matter before the House. The Government of India is putting a barbed iron fencing in the Indo-Bangla border, particularly in the North 24 Paraganas of West Bengal. The Government is putting this barbed iron fencing far from the zero point of the Indo-Bangladesh border. This barbed iron fencing which is being erected encircles so many villages.

13.00 hrs.

Many villages in Swaroopnagar Police Station of North 24-Parganas district of West Bengal are encircled by barbed fencing. There is a provision for gates. The distance between one gate and another is more than one kilometre. The gates will open at 6 AM and closed at 6 PM. After 6 PM, many people unable to come out from the fencing encircled village to their homeland and they are detached from the mainland. And they will not be provided with medicine even if they are attacked by cholera and other serious epidemics. They are unable to get medicines because they cannot come out to the mainland. There is a vast tract of agricultural land inside the barbed iron fencing. Dacoits come and loot the property of the villagers but nobody is there to protect them. So, the Government should take care in the matter because it relates to villagers as they are living in

independent India. They are feeling that they are not living in independent India and that they are slaves.

So, I urge upon the House that the Government should take appropriate measures and look into the matter to remove the sad plight of the villagers. The Government should take measures to enable the villagers to return from their mainland. So that they should be made to feel that they are living in independent India.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the agitation being launched for a separate Uttaranchal state uniting the hilly districts of U.P. In this agitation abhorable and condemnable events like Khatima, Mussorie, Mujaffarnagar have taken place. Bearing all these, people of Uttrakhand have kept their agitation non-violent and demanded the Uttrakhand state under the provisions of the constitution. When Shri Indrajit Gupta, Minister of Home Affairs in present Government, was in opposition then he introduced a Private Member's bill. I am demanding from the present Government that they should start action to give the status of a separate state, to Uttaranchal. Former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar has also supported the demand for the state of Uttaranchal. When Defence Minister Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was the Chief Minister of U.P., he also passed a resolution to accord status of a separate state Uttaranchal, which was supported by the Bhartiya Janata Party. Even today if the Government take action to accord status of a separate state to Uttaranchal under Article-3 of Constitution of India the Bhartiya Janata Party will support it rising from all considerations.

Sir, even now people of Uttaranchal are staging dharnas, resorting to demonstrations and courting arrests unabated for this demand. Processions are held in Delhi. During the recent past foreign intrusion by I.S.I. is going on. This time decision of boycotting the election was also taken. This is a border area and weapons go in the hands of the youths when it will take no time to turn this region into a terrorist prone area just like Jammu, Kashmir and Bodo Land. Therefore, I demand from the Government that they should declare Uttaranchal as a separate state and give a statement in the House in this regard.

[English]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Eastern Coalfields Limited, a Subsidiary of Coal India Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, have closed down more than 52 coal mines in West Bengal in spite of having huge reserves of coal. In complete violation of the safety rules and regulations, they are, however, extracting coal in a most unscientific manner. As a result, gas, fire and subsidence are taking place almost every day in and around the coal belt

area, endangering the lives and properties of the people residing along the coalfields area.

Besides, our country is losing not only coal but also huge revenue due to fire not extinguished inside the closed coal mines. It has also created environmental hazards. It is also regrettable that in spite of the assurances given on the floor of the Parliament by the Government of India, no effective measures for stabilisation and reclamation of the land have been taken so far.

I would, therefore, urge on the Government not to close down the coal mines and implement the safety rules and regulations. I would also request the Government to take proper steps for the rehabilitation of the subsidence-affected people in safer areas and undertake stabilisation and reclamation work immediately- for which the entire expense should be borne by the Government of India- so that the people may be saved from the disaster.

SHRIMATI USHA MEENA (Sawai Madhopur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a news-item published in a newspaper dated 17.7.96. The terrorists in Jammu-Kashmir have killed tourists of Rajasthan and U.P. after kidnapping them. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, killed hostages included four persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Meena of Rajasthan. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let her speak.

[Translation]

Please sit down. This is second chance Mr. Yadav.

SHRIMATI USHA MEENA : I am also an Adivasi M.P. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, towards those deceased. The families of victims should be suitably compensated and financially assisted. The Central Government should provide job to one person from each family of people because some of the deceased were Government servants and the others were students.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let her speak.

[Translation]

Only one person can speak at a time. One of you may speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with reference to the incident narrated by the Hon'ble Member, I would like to add that certain families from my city Jaipur had also gone to Srinagar. When they were enjoying boating they were made hostages. Ladies and children were released. A man was beheaded. Five persons were thrown into the Dul lake after killing. The way they were killed indicates that the police did not take timely action. I, therefore, request that homage should be paid to the deceased.

compensation should be given to their families or one person from each family should be given job. Four days have passed and no announcement has been made by the Minister of Home Affairs in this regard. Similarly some jewellers of my Constituency went to Brazil for business purposes and were made hostages there. The Government of India has neither taken any action to get them released nor made any other arrangements.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Government of India that reasonable compensation should be given to the families of the deceased or job to one member of each family should be provided and their wives and children should be provided security....(Interruptions)

SHRI MEHBOOB ZAHEDI (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you towards a very serious and sensitive incident. Last month on July 10, communal violence took place in Panipat and the Government took no action. Buffalo's meat comes to Panipat from Uttar Pradesh which is not against the law but people of B.J.P. and Shiv Sena stopped the Jeep carrying the meat and took it to the police Station saying that it was beef. When the jeep was taken to the veterinary doctor for checking, he certified that it was not beef rather it was buffalo's meat.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI MEHBOOB ZAHEDI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, then people started shouting in the Sabzi Mandi area, started arousing people and thereby started fighting. Muslims were beaten inside their houses and at their shops. Four persons were injured including Hindu. The D.S.P., Shri Maheshwar Prasad has tortured the people so much. A meeting was conducted with D.S.P. but no decision was taken. You know Panipat is a very big industrial area where a large number of Muslims are working and number of the Hindus is also not less. Besides, they propagate that no one can eat Goat's meat and hen etc. This is not illegal. About the Buffalo's meat they are propagating...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, do not repeat anything.

[Translation]

SHRI MEHBOOB ZAHEDI : I would like to submit to the Government that talks should be held with the Government of Haryana in this regard because the affected people are poor Hindu and Muslim labourers and it is a question of their bread. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, erosion of the River Barak and

Kusiara in my constituency, Karimganj, Assam is awful. As regards protection of Panchgram area in Hailakandi District, from erosion of the River Barak, a scheme is under execution by the Government of Assam since 1990 at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.25 lakh.

The scheme is scheduled for completion during the Eighth Five Year Plan, but till date nothing substantial has been done. The same is the case with Badarpur Rail Town and several villages down to it. Further, erosion of the river Kusiara at Karimganj town of Karimganj district is dangerous because areas like Char Bazar and Dry Fish Market could be washed away by Kusiara at any moment during monsoon. I personally visited the spots and witnessed the miserable plight of about fifteen thousand people living on the bank of the aforesaid river.

So, I urge upon the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, to take immediate steps to check the erosion of these rivers and thereby save hundreds of families and their day to day earnings.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue which is the cause of worry for a large number of people residing in Delhi. There are reports in newspapers that some unscrupulous dairy owners are producing synthetic milk and supplying it through the DMS. According to the reports these dairy owners are mixing soap lather and certain other chemicals and make synthetic milk which looks exactly like the real milk. This synthetic milk is a dangerous thing which causes cancer and other fatal disease. The most serious thing is that there is no proper check either on the manufacture of milk or on the supply done through the milk schemes.

After the reports appeared in the press, two authentic reports from the authorities have come. The report about the synthetic milk has created panic among the people in Delhi. So, I would request the Government to conduct an enquiry immediately about these press reports and to punish the guilty. The Government should also assure the public about the matter immediately, so that this panic can be removed from the minds of the people.

The Food Minister is sitting here. I think he would reply to this. This is a very serious issue which appeared in different newspapers in Delhi. All the children as well as other people who are taking milk are very much worried about this. People are scared also. So, I would request the Government to take appropriate steps and inform the people of Delhi about them.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier, Nagpur city was the capital of C.P. and Bar. The Governor used to live there. Subsequently, Madhya Pradesh came into existence.

Nagpur city was the capital of old Madhya Pradesh. After that, in 1956, Nagpur, alongwith 9 districts of Vidarbha, was clubbed with the Maharashtra. There were only eight districts at that time but now their number is nine. In the areas which remained in Madhya Pradesh there were some small villages around which there used to be grazing lands. These grazing lands were recorded as Jhudpi Jungle and they were transferred to forest Department. Now the areas which remained in Madhya Pradesh are not Jhudpi jungles, it was transferred to Revenue Department. The situation is that from 1956 to till date the whole area has come under Jhudpi-jungle. It is very interesting that the Chief Minister's bungalow, many habitations and even the High Court is situated in Jhudpi jungle. But now permission is not being given to any project there. The entire process of development is withheld. Due to this the execution work of irrigation schemes, road or construction schemes have not been taken up there and for the last 25 years, eight districts of Vidarbha have become the most backward districts of Maharashtra. Many Chief Ministers of Maharashtra have held meetings several times with the Central Government and Forest Department and besides this, all the Members of the Lok Sabha held meetings there and raised the issue here also but the people of Vidarbha have not got justice so far. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Prime Minister that he should convene a meeting with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and all the Members of Parliament of Vidarbha and do away with this kind of injustice. In Jhudpi-jungle, there is no tree no bushes. It is a bogus Jhudpi-jungle. Such kind of injustice should be stopped and it should be transferred to Revenue. This is my only humble request...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about my Lok Sabha constituency, Purnea. Two-three days back, in my constituency, in the village Koshikpur, Nandgaon and 25 villages of Biasi Dagarwa region and almost in the 3 villages of Rupoli region, many houses including multi-storey buildings were washed away by floods within a week. The entire Kiskipur village had been cut off and washed away. I made several requests to the Government and to the District Collector but the District Collector continued to ignore my requests. I made several requests to the Government to make arrangement atleast for resettlement of those people. But the Government is not bothered about it. The District Collector and officers are also not concerned about those people. 25 villages of Biasi and Dagarwa region have been inundated but no relief work has so far been started. About ten lakh persons commute from the bus stand of the city to which we belong. The entire bus stand is inundated and the filth of the whole city has accumulated in it. Water is flowing on the roads but nobody is bothered about it and the entire Administration there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yadav ji, you are discussing flood situation.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Sir, I feel very sad because the public is on the road and nobody bothers about them. No official like B.D.O., C.O. or other from the Block went there to take stock of the situation. I would like to request the hon'ble Deputy Speaker to conduct an inquiry in this regard on his level and on behalf of the House and arrangements may be made to provide compensation to those villages which have been cut off from the rest of the area...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give chance to everybody one by one.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him speak, yes, everybody will be given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to such an issue which relates to the farmers of Champaran district situated on the Indo-Nepal border. Champaran is such a region of the country where sugarcane is produced in the largest quantity and the farmers are also in the largest number there. Moreover, the quantity of sugar extracted from the sugarcane produced by the farmers of Champaran is the largest in the country. Sir, most of the farmers in Champaran produce sugarcane crop but two sugar mills, Chakia and Chanpatia are lying closed there which are under the Ministry of the Government of India. Crores of rupees of thousands of labourers and lakhs of farmers are outstanding against these mills. Members of many families of labourers have died of starvation and many families of the farmers are ruining but the Government is not paying any attention towards it. These sugar mills have permanent poverty and sugar is also lying closed inside them. Therefore, I would like to request, through you, the Ministry of Textiles that the outstanding amount of farmers and labourers to the tune of crores of rupees which is pending for the last four years, may be paid to them by disposing of the sugar in stock of the mills. An outstanding amount of Rs. 80 crore may be paid to the sugarcane producers and labourers by disposing of the permanent poverty of the mills like hundreds of acres of land and rose wood trees worth lakhs of rupees. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should, in consultation with the Ministry of Textiles, resolve the problem of the farmers.

*[English]*

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Sir, a serious situation has arisen in Assam. As a result of deteriorating Law and Order Position and in the face of threats from extremist outfits, Japanese firm of consultants had withdrawn suddenly about one and a half months back from Kathalgure Gas Based Thermal Power Project of NEEPCO located in Upper Assam. This has plunged



the entire State into a very serious power crisis of unprecedented proportions. The crisis can be resolved only by persuading the Japanese technical personnel to go back to the project so that the operation of power plant can be restored.

Apparently, they have been asking for the security to be provided not by the local police but by the Army. But the local Government, it seems, has not agreed to this suggestion. There is a need to find ways of persuading the Japanese technical personnel to go back to Upper Assam to restart the plant. Therefore, it is absolutely imperative for the Ministry of Power to take up the matter with the Ministry of External Affairs so that through the Government of Japan, these Japanese organisations can be persuaded to send their personnel back to the site and the plant can be restarted. Simultaneously, it is necessary for us to provide them adequate security. If they are satisfied only with the security provided by the Army, we should agree to do so.

Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Ministry of Power to take up the matter seriously and urgently with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Japanese Government so that Assam is not deprived of adequate power supply and the plant can be restarted and normalcy in the power situation is restored at the earliest.

SHRI ROOPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, the Indian scientists and their organisations are fighting a very important cause in the interest of the country. The Government has a lot to do in this regard. As you know, after neem, now turmeric has been allowed to be patented by the US Patent Office. This is a direct infringement on our bio-diversity and this continuing onslaught on our intellectual rights is a very serious matter of deep concern. I would urge upon the Government that the *sui generis* system should be resorted to by which this sort of onslaught can be just prevented because there is nothing new, there is no innovation or novelty in what they are doing. This is common knowledge of the people of this country is a serious matter. I urge upon the Government to adopt measures like the *sui generis* system so that even without joining TRIPS etc., we can protect our interests. I should urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps.

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Panchamagar Irrigation scheme of Damoh District in Madhya Pradesh was sanctioned in 1980. But it is still pending. It was sanctioned in the year 1979 and about Rs. 5 crore have been spent in establishing sub-office and on other establishment expenditure.

The vital Panchamagar irrigation scheme of District Damoh is likely to provide irrigation facilities for

about 6 lakhs acres of land. But due to the negligence of the administration the people of that area are deprived of irrigation facility. I, therefore, demand that this scheme should be implemented immediately with a view to make the district Damoh prosperous.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandi Chowk-Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Delhi Stock Exchange is a very big institution. Delhi Stock Exchange was established in 1947. Today its turnover is Rs. 275 crores and about three-four thousands shares are listed. This body has approached the Central Government time and again for their demand for land so as to construct a big building computer facility with a view to connect Delhi Stock Exchange with the Stock Exchanges of the world and other Stock Exchanges of the country through computerisation. But inspite of their repeated request Delhi Stock Exchange could not get a piece of land. Only clearance from the Central Government is awaited. I would like to request that the Government should provide land to Delhi Stock Exchange so that a good institution could be constructed again.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the supply of power in different States in the country is not proper. The supply of power is not proper even in many area of the capital of the country. The worst condition is there in the rural areas of Bihar. At present, people are not getting power supply in rural areas of Bihar for the last two-three months. The farmers use electricity for irrigation purposes but the condition of power supply is very bad. I request that the Central Government should provide more funds to the Government of Bihar to improve the power position in Bihar. People in rural areas get power only once or twice in six months. I, therefore, demand from the Government of India that the power position should be improved by providing more funds to Bihar so that the farmers could get its benefit in agriculture.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, Minister of Environment and Forests has ordered for the closure of Shimbawali sugar mill under the pretext of pollution. I regret to say that the Minister of Environment and Forests has neither made any investigation about the pollution nor given any notice to the owners of the mill. It has created anger among the people of that area and lakhs of farmers and labourers are agitating, staging dharnas and holding demonstrations continuously.

Due to closure of mill, the farmers have been compelled to burn sugarcane crop in thousands acres of land. Therefore, I request the hon. Prime Minister to ensure that the mill should be opened immediately. Sugarcane is to be crushed there. If the mill is opened just now even then there is delay of two or three months. Though, the hon. Prime Minister behaves in a way as if he were sympathetic to the farmers but since he became the Prime Minister, the farmers have been facing difficulties. Therefore, I would like to request the hon.

Prime Minister of issue order to open the Simbhawali sugar mill immediately so that the farmers may start crushing of sugarcane well in time.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA (Navadwip) : Sir, the border fencing on the international border, that is between India and Bangladesh, has been completed totally, in some areas. This issue has been raised by Shri Ajay Chakraborty, Shri Chitta Basu and by my another colleague yesterday.

It is a very serious issue and the Government should take some decision on this. They are supposed to do fencing from 'zero point' to 150 yards. But sometimes it happens that the fencing is being done beyond 300 to 400 yards from the zero point of the international border. Farmers and cultivators are living on the border line; they are economically very poor; and mostly they are Scheduled Caste people in the whole border area which is a part of my parliamentary constituency. There are gates at every one-and-a-half to two kilometres distance on the total border area and they open the gates early in the morning from 6 A.M.; and they close it at 6 P.M. When the farmers go out for ploughing their lands or the cultivators go out for cultivation and if they are late in completing their work, then they are to wait till next day morning. This creates a severe problem in most of these areas.

The gateman of BSF who is manning the gate behaves rudely to the extent that there are fights or quarrels between the villagers and the BSF which creates a law and order problem in the area. The villages in my area, namely, Silberia, Bornaberea, Kumari, Hazra Khal, Chutipur, Mobarakpur, etc. are always much attacked by dacoits. Dacoity occurs very frequently and dacoits coming from Bangladesh attack the nearby villages.

I bring this matter to the notice of the Government so that the Government may take serious steps in this regard.

SHRI VIJAY SANKESHWAR (Dharwad) : Sir, Hubli is the second largest city in Karnataka. Geographically, it is centrally located. Bangalore is in a corner part of Karnataka and it is almost impossible for the people to come all the way to reach Bangalore for their work.

A second High Court in Karnataka was proposed almost ten years ago and both the Houses in Karnataka strongly recommended the case. More than six former Chief Ministers of Karnataka had recommended the case very strongly. Even Justice Jaswant Singh recommended the case strongly. For the last six years, an agitation in this regard has been going on but no proper action is taken by the State Government. Yesterday, I met and discussed with Chief Minister, Shri J.H. Patel and he expressed that the Chief Justice should give permission to have a second High Court at Hubli.

I want to bring to your notice that the Maharashtra Government approached the Central Government and without seeking permission from Chief Justice, they have started the second High Court at Aurangabad. The poor and the middle class people from different parts of Karnataka, particularly Northern Karnataka, are unable to visit Bangalore and so, they are put to great trouble.

Therefore, I request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene in this matter for immediate sanction of High Court at Hubli.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the villages in Uttar Pradesh dominated by the backward classes, the poor and the scheduled caste people, were listed as Ambedkar Villages and the Government was suggested to provide housing facility, electricity, potable water, schools and medical facilities to the poor residing in these villages, but the development works in the Ambedkar villages of Uttar Pradesh, at present, is being done with snails pace and the officers are misappropriating the funds indiscriminately.

Sir, the poor residing in those villages were promised to be provided housing facility but Rs. one thousand are being deducted from Rs 9000 fixed for each unit which is already insufficient. Due to it the development work there has almost come to a standstill. Therefore, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government to Ambedkar villages and demand to expedite the development works in those villages and to check the misappropriation of the funds being done by the officers. Instructions should be issued from the the Centre to accelerate the slow pace of the development works.

Sir, the matter is concerned with the entire Uttar Pradesh. The Officers are indiscriminately misappropriating the funds in Ambekdkar villages. I, through you, demand the Government to check it.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member is very serious. Since the state has been put under the President Rule, the officers have resorted to looting on large scale. The state being under President's Rule, the Centre has direct access to it. It is not the deduction of Rs. 1000 on each dwelling unit but at some places they are demanding the money in advance from the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society. In my Parliamentary Constituency Faizabad, money has been taken in advance from the people who are to be provided the dwelling units in the colony at many places but so far neither roof has been cast over those dwelling units nor they have been provided any ownership right. The development works of the Ambedkar villages have come to a standstill. At many places, it has been shown on the papers that the work has been completed but actually there is no electricity pole on the spot and if the

pole is there, there is no wire in the pole. Since the state is under the President's Rule. I would like the Government to intervene in the matter and the hon. Minister should make a statement in this regard.

SHRI MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Members is really very important. I accompanied the hon. Prime Minister when he visited Lucknow. From there, we visited Samara village. I am very much pleased that the hon. Prime Minister talked each and every person of the village in Hindi while he knows Hindi very little. He enquired them as to how much ration, Kerosene they got, why the hut was there and why a pucca house was there or anything like that? When we found that there were shortcomings in that Ambedkar village, there must be shortcomings in other such villages. He held meeting with the officers on the same day and instructed them to provide funds earmarked for the Ambedkar villages without any deduction from the other funds because people belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes are there in every village. The funds allocated for the Ambedkar villages should be provided to them. There should be development in the name of Ambedkar villages but not by deducting other funds. All the schemes chalked out for the Ambedkar villages should be strictly implemented. He gave them all these instructions. In regard to the issues raised by the hon. Members, I would again like to say that I, through you, will bring it to the notice of the Government and request all the Hon'ble Members to write me directly about any such complaint. Being President Rule in the state, we will monitor it from the Centre

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, my issue is also related to it. The funds allocated for the development of Bundelkhand, have been utilised for the Ambedkar villages. I would like to tell Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that the funds allocated for the development of Bundelkhand have been spent on Ambedkar villages and since the entire amount was spent on these villages, it could not be spent on the development works of Bundelkhand. The amount expected for the Ambedkar villages, has not been provided. Therefore injustice is being done to Bundelkhand.

I request you to take this matter seriously and punish the guilty officers for misappropriating the funds worth crores of rupees allocated for the development of Bundelkhand and diverting the same for Ambedkar villages. I would also request you to conduct an enquiry as to where did the funds allocated for Ambedkar villages go?

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to heavy rains in Himachal Pradesh last year, there was flood in all the rivers. We have many apple gardens in the state. The poor belonging to Scheduled Castes who have some 5 Bighas of land,

that too on lease have many trees. It is very difficult to bring the production to the market. When anyhow they reach market with their produce, they are plundered in Azadpur Vegetable market. It should be checked.

I, through you, would like to urge upon the Government to deal with this matter strictly because the fruit producers are being plundered. I would like to state that the additional grant should be provided to Himachal Pradesh for the repairs of the damaged roads.

Last year, fire was opened on the farmers of my Constituency, resulting in death of three youths. I will not blame any party. I would like the Government of India to extend assistance for the people of Himachal Pradesh because except fruits nothing is produced in this state. The people of Himachal Pradesh always try to resort to horticulture as far as possible so that soil erosion can be checked. Please direct the Department of Forest to provide maximum assistance to the department of fruit. People belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be benefitted by it. The development work of Himachal Pradesh which has already been started, should be completed  
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh) : I want to raise a point with heavy heart. The hon. Minister of Railways has announced to open 6 zonal offices. Railway division Vilaspur should get the top priority because this division tops the list in revenue collection. We had great expectations that Vilaspur would be made zonal office. People have reacted sharply...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Rail Budget is still to be discussed

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : I am concluding. All the educational institutions are closed and today the entire Vilaspur is closed. People are being taken into custody and curfew can be imposed any time. I want to request that opening of zonal office at Vilaspur is necessary. It is our birth right and we must take it. I want to tell the hon. Minister that Adivasis have always been victimised, at least you do not victimise them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : It is true it is an old demand you consider it and do something...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly thank you for giving me the chance to express myself. For the last three days today is the fourth day - I have been giving notices to express my views. This is the time when you are calling my name.

In my constituency, the salt workers are being deprived of the minimum wages. Salt is a Central subject. I have got information from other parts of the country also that the salt workers are being deprived of the minimum wages. They have no leave, gratuity and other such facilities. I think the Central Government

should fix the minimum wages for them. The Government is going to fix the minimum wages for contractual workers and agricultural labourers. I urge upon the Government to fix a minimum wage for the salt workers all over the country.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHANI (Khurja) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, industrial city of NOIDA falls under my Parliamentary constituency. In NOIDA, farmers land is being acquired at the rate of Rs. 29 per sq. yard while NOIDA Development Authority is charging for the same land at the rate of Rs. 1200 per sq. metre. It is causing great loss to farmers and they are rendered landless. The wards of farmers are also not being provided jobs.

I, through you, would like to request the hon. Minister to impart justice to the farmers since as per the rules of the Authority, the land acquired by it should be on no profit no loss basis, but it is acquiring land at the rate of Rs. 29 and selling at the rate of Rs. 1200 per sq. metre to industrialists. I request you to instruct the hon. Minister to pay reasonable price to the farmers for their land. One ward of every farmer whose land has been acquired by the Authority should be provided job and they should be given reasonable compensation.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards some facts. At present the hon'ble Home Minister is not here. I would also like to request the Hon'ble Members of BJP to listen attentively.

In my constituency, there is an assembly segment named Karimpur. Some part of this constituency touches territory of Bangladesh. A river flows through that area. When this area was in Pakistan some persons who are Hindus had come to this side by crossing the river... (Interruptions) This area was in Pakistan at that time. They migrated from Charmeghna presuming that time. They migrated from Charmeghna presuming that it was India and some persons had gone that side i.e. to Jamalpur presuming that it was Pakistan. But the reality is that Charmeghna falls in Bangladesh and Jamalpur falls in India. Persons who had left India remained in India and those who came to India after leaving Pakistan remained in Pakistan itself, which is Bangladesh at present.

Work pertaining to fencing and road construction in the border areas is being done in such a way that it appears that Jamalpur and Charmeghna are going to be parts of Bangladesh. The Bangladeshis are our own people, they are Indians and they vote for us but they get their names registered in other villages. We are not able to help them through Panchayats.

They cannot dispose of their land because they cannot get their sale deeds registered in India. For this

purpose they will have to go to Bangladesh. If they remain this side, they will be Indian. That area falls in Bangladesh. I have raised this issue in this House time and again. I am telling this to my friends belonging to BJP also. They should ponder over this issue seriously. There is one solution to this problem that Jamalpur may be transferred to Bangladesh and Charmeghna ... (Interruptions) This is not within the jurisdiction of the Government of West Bengal. Please sit down.

You will not understand it, please sit down. There may be only one solution to this problem that Jamalpur village be transferred to Bangladesh and Charmeghna may be occupied by us. The Government of India should hold negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh in this regard.

Due to fencing and the border road made there, both the villages have gone to Bangladesh. If Indian territory goes into hands of other country, then nothing can be more painful than this. The previous Government also did not consider this problem seriously despite my raising this issue time and again. These people remained with us during hard days also.

I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. Shri Ram Vilas ji and other Ministers are sitting here. I would like to request them to take this issue seriously and whenever they feel it convenient, they should visit that area and know the difficulties of the people living there.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards the menace of lottery due to which lakhs of persons have been rendered homeless in the country and a number of persons have committed suicide. People are ruined due to lotteries. Our Central Government claims that it is sympathetic to the poor. I would like to submit to the Government that thousands of crores of rupees spent on lotteries come from the pocket of the poor. But the Government claims that lotteries are being floated in the public interest. Hospitals and schools will be opened with the money collected through lotteries. My submission is that the Central Government should evolve a policy to check the menace of lottery in the country. Majority of the people will agree that lottery is an evil. When BSP Government was ruling in Uttar Pradesh, it had imposed ban on lotteries in the State. The Communist Government in West Bengal has also imposed a ban on lotteries in the State. BJP Government in Delhi had also imposed a ban on lotteries. When our party was in power in Madhya Pradesh, ban was imposed on lotteries. But the Central Government has not evolved any such policy with a view to impose a complete ban on lotteries. I would like to demand that a Bill may be brought in this regard.

You cannot imagine as to how many families were ruined when one digit lotteries were started. Therefore,

directions may be issued to the State Governments to impose ban on lotteries. The Government of Delhi has to incur a loss of Rs. 100 crore after imposing ban on lotteries. But due to non imposition of ban on lotteries of other States, those states earn crores of rupees from Delhi and the Government of Delhi is bearing a loss of Rs. 100 crore. The Central Government should bring a Bill or issue an ordinance in this regard so that lakhs of people can be saved from being ruined.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ordinance cannot be issued during the session

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Saharsa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire Bihar especially, Saharsa, Sonpaul, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Khagaria, Madhepura, Sheohar and Katihar districts are badly affected by floods. I would like to inform the House that the Kosi river originating from Nepal, earlier used to flow upto 200 kilometers but due to the policies of the Government its radius has been decreased to eight to twelve kilometers only. Flow of that river after embankment on eastern and Western banks is causing destruction in that area as a result of which people of hundreds of villages are rendered homeless every year. But the Government does not take measures to resolve this problem. This time also, Simari, Sidava and Nauhra of Hansulia division of Baktiarpur of Saharsa district Rampur, Chhalwan, Urhar and Murli villages of Kanwali Gogari and Chautham divisions of Khagaria district have been cut off from the rest of the country. This problem cannot be resolved at the State Government level. No solution has been found till today to the problem of international rivers which originate from other countries and flow in our country, ruining the people and ultimately, fall into the sea with Ganga.

In 1993, the Prime Minister of India and Nepal had signed an agreement. As per the agreement, it was decided that a dam will be constructed over Pancheshwari, Kaguali and Kosi rivers at Thitha Pani in Nepal. Power will be generated as a result thereof and an attempt would be made to find a solution of floods due to Kosi river. I would like to tell you that the State Government has submitted the report to the Government of India but no action has been taken in this regard. Clearance has been given to the Pancheshwari river project in Uttar Pradesh but the Government has not paid any attention to the Kosi river in Bihar which causes havoc in the State. I would like to request the Government that the construction of a dam over Kosi river at Thitha Pani in Nepal should be undertaken immediately. Government should make untiring efforts for the construction of dam so that the people in my region do not suffer due to floods.

I would like to make one more submission that the Government should send a team there to survey destruction caused in that area and submit a report so that adequate compensation can be provided to the affected people.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI MANHARAN LAL PANDEY (Janjgir) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the Members of the House are expressing their concern about the problem of flood but on the contrary, Madhya Pradesh is facing the worst drought situation of this country this year. This State produces 30 per cent of the total production of the country. Out of 70 percent crop of soyabean which is cultivated in that State, 50 percent has been affected by drought. Paddy has been sown just in 50 per cent area and in rest of the area it could not be sown due to lack of water. The State Government is not in a position to provide seeds of soyabean and paddy. It could not make available these seeds last year also. Therefore, the condition of the farmers is still very bad. Farmers are not able to get seeds and labourers are not getting work. The State Government is not able to make adequate arrangements. Due to some political reasons the State Government is not in a position to improve the situation. Therefore, the Central Government should make available the seeds of soyabean and paddy to Madhya Pradesh and provide adequate funds to meet the situation of drought.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The house stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 3.00 p.m.

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fifteen of the clock.*

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

### Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

#### SITUATION ARISING OUT OF BURNING OF SUGARCANE BY SUGARCANE GROWERS AND NON-PAYMENT OF THEIR DUES

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Food and Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution towards the steps taken by the Government on the situation arising out of burning of sugarcane by sugarcane growers and non-payment of their dues by the sugarmills.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION ( SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the period from 1st

October, 1994 to 30th September, 1995 i.e during the sugar production year 1994-95, 1476 lakh tonne sugarcane was crushed by sugar mills and 146.43 lakh tonne sugar was produced. This was a record annual production. But sugarmills have crushed much more quantity of sugarcane during the sugar production year 1995-96. 1505 lakh tonne sugarcane was crushed by sugarmills and 153.8 lakh tonne sugar was produced upto 30th May, 1996. Sugarmills have been functioning even after that period. 101 sugarmills were functioning till 1.7.96 whereas during this period in last year only 39 sugarmills were functioning. The crushing of sugarcane and production of sugar has surpassed the quantity of production in the past whereas according to the estimates of Agriculture Department the production of sugarcane has been 267 million tonne during 1995-96 which is quite less than the last year production of 271 million tonne. This matter was also taken up with State Governments and I would lay that information on the Table of the House if you allow me to do so.

So far as the burning of sugarcane by farmers is concerned, information has been collected from the State Governments. According to this information the reports of burning sugarcane in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh has been received which reveals that on an area of 134 hectares after the first harvesting the unprofitable crop of sugarcane was burnt. The State Government has also told that both these districts do not have any sugarmill and sugarcane is consumed by gur and Khandsari units only. Apart from it reports of small incidents of burning of sugarcane has also been received from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra but in these areas the crop of sugarcane was not burnt by farmers?

So far as the payment of prices of sugarcane to farmers is concerned, I would like to say that the statistics received on all India basis reveal that till 15th May, an amount of Rs. 5831.76 crores has been paid to farmers and still a payment of Rs. 1382.32 crores was due. This includes the Statutory Maximum Price (S.M.P.) of sugarcane and certain proportion of sugarcane prices fixed by the State Government and by themselves.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have up to date figures with me. In every part of the world farmers is encouraged for increasing the production but here farmer is discouraged. I would like to tell some facts to you and this House about the sugarcane growers in India. Farmers have produced sugarcane in large quantity during 1977-78, 1991-92 and 1995-96 and during these three years farmers have been exploited economically. In the year 1991-92 sugarmills were closed without completing the crushing of sugarcane and for a long time Rs. 700 crores of farmers remained due on sugarmills, and thus farmers had to reduce their sugarcane cultivation area. In 1993-94 the sugar production came to 98 lakh tonne whereas in 1991-92 this production was 1 crore 34 lakh tonne.

In 1994-95 sugar was imported even to meet the domestic demand. A large amount of foreign exchange was spent on it and sugar scam took place. Now as on date the sugar production has increased to 1 crore 63 lakh tonne but farmer has been exploited economically to a great extent. Farmers had to burn their sugarcane fields. Sugarcane Department went to the extent that it did not issue slips to farmers who had sugarcane but issued slips to middlemen who purchased sugarcane from farmers at a rate of Rs. 3 per quintal and sold to sugarmills at a rate of Rs. 68-71 per quintal. Officials of sugarcane Department earned a huge sum in connivance with the middlemen by exploiting the farmers. I would like to cite an example of Western Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh sugarcane officials conspired with the officers of Shamli Sugar mill and created an artificial break-down thus mill was closed down. The sugarcane commissioner of the State was also involved in this conspiracy. The crop of sugarcane of farmers is still in the fields, the Government could get it checked. As on date an amount of Rs. 1250 crores of farmers is due on mill-owners for payment of sugarcane...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : According to rules small clarifications or questions can be asked under the Calling Attention Motion and a speech cannot be made.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, The first orator could make speech, then questions can be asked. I have read that the first person could make a statement and other Members could ask questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Alright, you can ask a small question.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Rs. 1250 crore of sugarcane farmers are due on the mill-owners for the current year Rs. 950 crores of farmers are due on mill-owners in Uttar Pradesh only. *(Interruptions)* There is half an hour's time and I will conclude it in a little time. 1 crore 47 lakh tonne of sugar was produced during last year and this year the estimated production of sugar is 1 crore 63 lakh tonne. On 2nd July the hon'ble Prime Minister had made an announcement that 50 percent payment of sugarcane growers would be made immediately whereas not even 5 percent payment has been made so far. Farmers are in a miserable condition. 1 crore 23 lakh tonne of sugar is consumed by the country every year.

According to the figures of production about 3 crore 10 lakh tonne sugar has been produced in the country during the last two years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your question? I am intervening again.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Sir, the maximum consumption of sugar in the country would be 2 crore 50 lakh tonne. It means that we have 60 lakh tonne surplus sugar. I would like to say that efforts should be made to export atleast 30 lakh tonnes of sugar and Sugar mills engaged in export should be given concessions. My

suggestion is that excise-duty on export sugar should be reduced and it should be included under levy sugar. Whether the Government propose to double the buffer stock of sugar from 5 lakh to 10 lakh to expedite the due payment of sugarcane growers. Sir, whether the Government propose to increase the limit of stock for the wholesale buyers? Whether the Government propose to issue instructions for Reserve Bank of India and State Banks to increase the loan limit for sugar mills, so that immediate payment could be made to farmers?

Sugarmills of the country have a crushing capacity of only 40 percent. I, therefore request the Government to abolish the licencing system for sugar industry. But the dual system of levy sugar and free sale sugar should continue. Such a system should be created that old and new sugar industries both do not have to obtain licence for increasing their crushing capacity. I would like to give another information in this regard that small units of Khandsari are functioning throughout the country. At present their recovery is 6 percent. This recovery would increase to 9 percent if vacuum pan is allowed and licence system for this industry is abolished. Then there will be only 3 percent national loss. The quality of sugar would improve. This would increase employment opportunities in rural areas and save energy as they would produce Khandsari goods for their use through boilers. Farmers would get a competitive market and would not be compelled to take their produce to mills. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : We are not getting what the hon. Member is trying to say.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Sir, big farmers would also be able to set up those units. But small scale *(Interruptions)* Only that Member will speak who has given notice for Calling Attention Motion. I would like to give a suggestion for production of these units. Whether the Government would keep those crushing units free from the dual sugar policy and policy of levy sugar which crush 5 thousands quintal sugarcane daily? The levy sugar should be lifted only from those industries which have a crushing capacity of more than 5 thousand Quintals per day and whether Government will continue to extend those facilities to the sugar industry to start new mills which are available to this industry at present?

The sugarcane can change the fate of this country and the farmers of this country. The bagasse received after the crushing of sugarcane is used for making paper and large quantity of power alcohol can be produced from molasses obtained during sugar production. In Brazil power alcohol is being used for vehicles instead of petrol. As on date 80 lakhs vehicles in the world are running by power alcohol. In our country, one lakh liter power alcohol can be produced every year from the molasses produced from the sugarcane. Last week discussion was going on in the House about the prices

of petrol. This will help in saving foreign exchange and the country can become self-sufficient in the field of energy.

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun has been conducting experiments on the use of alcohol since 1980. This research laboratory of India has completed 42 lakh kilometer journey with alcohol mixed fuel engine. It has been found that with the use of alcohol the capacity of the engine increases and the discharge of smoke also reduces. I would like to suggest that there should not be any restriction on sugar mills to produce paper and alcohol. I would also like to mention that the Government of India should suggest the sugar mills of the country that to overcome the problem of energy high power boilers should be installed so that power could be generated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude within one minute.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that after installation of Pressure Boilers every sugar mill can produce 10 times more than their requirement. For accelerating the pace of industrialisation in the country, I would like to suggest that Sugar Mills which intend to set up any number of industries in their complex or in collaboration with other mills for which they are capable of providing power generated by themselves, should be given concessions so as to encourage sugar Mills to install High pressure Boilers in their complexes.

Now I would again like to request the Government of India to ensure that the sugarcane arrears are paid to the farmers without any further delay and provide compensation to the farmers whose sugarcane crop could not be harvested and who had to burn their sugarcane crop. An inquiry should be conducted about the corruption rampant in the Department of sugarcane. Uttar Pradesh and the persons found guilty should be punished. Corruption is rampant not only in the officers at the lower level but also U.P. Sugarcane Commissioner is also involved. Penalty should be imposed on those sugar mills which have deliberately closed their sugar mills in connivance with the Department of Sugarcane without achieving their crushing targets on the fake ground of break down in the mills.

License system should be abolished for sugar industry. If the Government is hesitant to do so then at least small scale industries having a crushing capacity of 5 thousand Quintal should be allowed to adopt Vacuum Pan Boiling so that 3 percent National loss and economic exploitation of the farmers could be stopped in the future.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the condition of sugarcane in Poorvanchal and want to comment just for one minute on the statement given by the hon'ble



Minister in the House just now. He has said that as on 1st July, 1996 101 sugar mills were functioning but during this period last year only 39 sugar mills were functioning. This is not a good signal. If by July, only 101 mills were functioning then it is clear that the system was not working smoothly and as you have said that you are enable to manage the sugar mills.

Secondly, it has been mentioned that the payment of Rs. 5831 crore has been made, after which there is a liability of Rs. 1383 crore, but I want to say that in Poorvanchal very less payment has been made. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister the reasons for less payment. I would like to draw your attention especially towards the sugar mills located in Deoria constituency viz-Chhittani, Khadda, Laxmiganj, Baitalpur, Deoria, Bhatni, Gauri Bazar, Padrauna, Katkoia, Kaptanganj, Savarhi, Ramkala and Partapur. Why the percentage of payment is so low in these mills?

I would like to draw your attention specially towards a sugar mill in Gauri Bazar in which no payment has been made for the last 24 months. At this time their outstanding amount without interest is Rs. two crore and fifty six lakhs. We were anticipating that the Minister of Textiles would be here because the mismanagement is related mostly to the Ministry of Textiles. This Gauri Bazar mill is the mill of British India Corporation. I have already told the secretariat that the Minister of Textiles should be present in the House but he is not here. This mill is under the control of the Ministry of Textiles and in this mill no payment has been made for the last 24 months. This mill was closed during the last season. I want to know by when payment would be made. You must know that the entire economy of Gauri Bazar is based on crushing and sale the sugarcane. If the farmer does not get its payment for 24 months then he manages his household by mortgaging his slip for which he has to pay 25 percent interest. Therefore there is a need to pay attention towards the payment of arrears to the farmers by this mill.

My third question is when this mill is closed for so many days then what measures have been taken? This is applicable to all the mills operating under the control of the Ministry of Textiles which are incurring losses. No repairs has been undertaken and no money has been spent. I would like to know the policy evolved in this regard?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, Please conclude.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : I would like to ask by when payment to farmers by this mill and the other 14 mills, which I have mentioned would be made. From the next year this mill is going to be closed then what will happen to the distribution of its sugarcane? The system has completely paralysed. (Interruptions) We have not taken time more than half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You ask your question.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : The system has been paralysed completely. Production of sugarcane has increased 100 times but for the last 50 years no new mill has been established. This mill has become outdated and its crushing capacity has reduced to one tenth. You are saying that till July, 101 mills were operating. This is the major criticism. I would like to ask whether you would try to set up some more mills in this area during the next two years? Its management has been paralysed. Therefore action should be taken in collaboration with the Department of sugarcane. This is not the case of only Poorvanchal but all those sitting here are adversely effected by the sugarcane management in U.P. This is the only area in which no new sugar mill has been started. Farmers are increasing their production. This will result in economic development of that area. Government system especially the Government of U.P. has been paralysed. Therefore, please reply soon and moreover solve the problem immediately.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very serious matter. Hon'ble minister has himself admitted that the sugarcane farmers could not get their 21 percent dues. But he could not explain as to why they could not get this 21 percent dues. It is a huge amount. I think that due to not getting the proper price for paddy and wheat the farmers have diverted towards producing sugarcane. This, you have explained correctly. But you have not explained as to why their 21 percent dues are not given to them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister, through you, that Hon'ble Prime Minister has considered it a serious issue and announced that dues amounting to Rs. 500 crore of U.P. sugarcane farmers shall be given to them. But hon'ble Members has not mentioned anything about other states. I would like to ask especially about Punjab that what is the amount of dues of Dasisha and Patra sugarmills in Punjab and the amount of money given to sugar mills last year out of the Sugar Development Fund created by the Government, from which Rs. 14 per quintal is received. The incentive given by the Government to grow sugarcane was Rs. 77.50 crore in 1993-94 and Rs. 50.026 crore in 1994-95 and at present the total amount in this fund is only Rs. 1012.6 crore. If the Government intend to solve this issue, I think the amount from this deposited in this fund can be given to the farmers. Therefore, I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister as to whether he is ready to do so?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thirdly I would like to ask an important question regarding reduction in the sugarcane of the farmers. 20 percent reduction has been made in the Patra sugar mill of Punjab. There has been 20 percent reduction per 100 Quintals of sugarcane. Whether it will be given back to them? There is no such rule to make reduction in an arbitrary manner.



Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, the fourth point is regarding the incentive given by the Government to sugar mills under which many facilities have been given to the mills and the levy sugar has been converted into free sugar but it was followed only by 24 percent sugar mills. I would like to ask as to whether the Government cannot take strict action so that all the mills can follow it. In our Gurdudaspur, Deputy Commissioner has issued instructions to the mill then that mill has done the crushing of all the sugarcane of that area but the other mills have not followed that. Had the Government been serious in giving instructions and implementing them, all the sugarcane of the farmers could have been crushed by the mills. Due to laxity shown by the Government the sugarcane is not being crushed.

Sir, fifthly, I would like to know whether the Government propose to set up plants for manufacturing by-products near the sugar mills. If this is done sugar mills can earn profits. I would like to suggest the Government, through you, to issue more licences in order to open sugar mills particularly in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. If more mills are opened in the area where there is more production of sugarcane, the people of that area will be benefitted.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister, through you, that many sugar mills which were in co-operative sector earlier were sold to the private sector and the sad part of this aspect is this that these mills were sold to such persons, among them there is a member of Parliament. Thus the Government have given such relaxation that they have sold the seeds of the sugarcane to the farmers. They have sold the seeds of the sugarcane to the farmers and those who planted the sugarcane, were not paid their dues they could not get the money from those who were given money. When the farmers launched agitation, they got them beaten with the help of policemen. Thus, this type of corruption is going on there.

Sir, the cost of the Patra mill was estimated Rs. 50 crore and it was sold for Rs. 11 crore and 6 lakh only but only Rs. 3 crore and 5 lakhs have been given so far. The full amount of Rs. 11 crore have not been given so far. This corruption is going on. The same thing is in the case of Dasuha. Thus, four mills have so far been sold in Punjab. Other mills are also being sold in the same manner. Earlier these mills were declared as sick mills.

Sir, when I was a minister in the co-operative Department in the Cabinet of Surjit Singh Barnala, these mills were made viable and each mill earned a profit of Rs. three crore of that time. We had distributed Rs. one crore, as a dividend to the people and made expansion of these mills which incurred Rs. two crores each mill. What are the reasons that today these mills are running in losses. I would like to urge upon the Government, through you, that if the hon'ble minister really wants to help the farmers then he must distribute the money among the farmers from the sugarcane Development

Fund and the amount of dues for Rs. three crore of Patra mill may be recovered. At the same time dues may be recovered from those also who have paid the amount deducting 20 per cent.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request.  
... (Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No other person is allowed. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon'ble Minister will reply.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : I would like to inform about the statement made by the hon'ble Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow those whose names are not in the list.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : If you permit me then I shall speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow those whose names are not in the list.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sugarcane that was burnt in Hoshangabad that is in the zone of sugar factory while the hon'ble Minister has mentioned that it is not in the zone. I only want to inform this much.  
... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, the hon'ble Minister shall reply.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : If you permit me, I shall take hardly 10 seconds' time. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can not allow those whose names are not in the list. (Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : The information given by the hon'ble Minister is not correct. It is a false information. Therefore, I was urging that the sugarcane being burnt in Hoshangabad is in the zone of sugar factory and the rest of the half is under district Verli. But hon'ble Minister has told that it is not in the zone.  
... (Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You all are educated people. You have read rules. Those whose names are not included in the list, cannot be allowed.

[English]

Nothing will go on record

\* Not Recorded

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon'ble members. The matter of the major interest of the farmers has been arised by asking a supplementary question whereas it is raised through a Calling Attention Motion. The supplementary question covers main points. I have given my statement on those points like burning of sugarcane by the sugarcane farmers and the situation emerged on the issue of payment of their dues by the sugar factories. There are some important points. The first issue raised by the hon'ble member Shri Amar Pal Singh regarding burning of sugarcane in U.P. I want to clear the position in this regard. I want that the position should be made clear in the House. I want to clear the points raised by the members. The day the sugarcane was burnt in U.P., we sought information through a fax and on 4th July we received the information. This information has come from the State Government. The information is :

[English]

No such incident has been reported to the Government so far. However, the cane commissioner has been asked to give details."

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Care commission itself is involved in this matter....(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : You may ask your question later on. I am on my legs and have not completed yet. Whatever answer I shall give will be based on the facts. The answer will not be according to your wish. I shall tell you the truth and the fact ... (Interruptions) I have just mentioned the information given to us by the Government of U.P. Just now an hon'ble member has told about the burning of sugarcane in Madhya Pradesh....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am disallowing them ans you are going on replying them.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I shall do what you shall permit me. You are the supreme authority but if the House wants some information then we shall give the information. The Government is fully ready to give reply. I would like to inform the hon'ble member about the burning of sugarcane in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

"Most of the sugarcane was burnt in the secondary growth after the first harvesting and being uneconomical for *gur* making. It was burnt for making the field ready for the coming *Kharif* season."

[Translation]

Second growth of sugarcane after the first harvesting was burnt because *Kharif* crop was to come and there is no sugar mill...(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : This was what I was saying that there are two sugarmills there ... (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important matter. That is why I wanted one minute's time from you... (Interruptions) Sugarcane Development Authority had given money and sugarcane was implanted.... (Interruptions) They were willing to buy sugarcane but did not purchase... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Shri Tripathi and Amar Pal Singh have expresse their concern regarding the payment of arrears of the sugarcane growers of U.P. The outstanding payment of the sugarcane growers of U.P. is as follows : In the year 1994-95 payment of Rs. 2507 crore was made. This year i.e. in 1995-96 payment of Rs. 2706 crores has been made upto 15th July... (Interruptions). An amount of Rs. 742.42 crores in still due.

During his tour to Lucknow, the hon'ble Prime Minister has given an assurance publically and the Government is implementing it expeditiously. So far as the protection of the interest of the farmers is concerned, we think that the country cannot prosper without the prosperity of villages and farmers. We believe that village, farmer and poor all have become synonyms ... (Interruptions) Please listen carefully... (Interruptions) The hon'ble Prime Minister has taken interest in ensuring payment to farmers as a result of which an amount of Rs. 252.24 crores has been paid out of the total outstanding amount of Rs. 900 crores upto 15th July. This report is upto the day before yesterday. Today also payment has been made. The report about the payment made yesterday will be available by tomorrow morning... (Interruptions) The Prime Minister has publically declared that half of the amount i.e. Rs. 450 crores will be paid by the end of this month. But we have just crossed the half. The Government is committed for the protection of the interests of the farmers. (Interruptions) Please listen first. ... (Interruptions) This Government not only speak but also translate their utterances into action... (Interruptions) This has been proved Rs. 252 crores of the outstanding amount of the farmers of sugarcanes of U.P. has been paid... (Interruptions). The same we hear of Bihar. This order is issued for the whole country. In U.P. it has been done expeditiously because public declaration was made there. The order given to R.B.I. is made applicable to the whole country... (Interruptions) If the hon'ble Deputy Speaker gives permission then I am ready to give information about every state (Interruptions) Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra has raised the question of Punjab... (Interruptions)

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Tell me about what was not given for the last 24 months... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him reply.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The rest half of the outstanding amount shall be paid by the end of this month...*(Interruptions)*

How long this Government will continue...*(Interruptions)* Let the Government work. Support the good deeds done by the Government and Co-operate them, we expect only this much from you...*(Interruptions)* You do not want to listen. Please listen.

Rs. 439 crore was outstanding upto 15.05.1996 in Punjab out of which the total payment made upto 15.05.1996 is Rs. 343 crore. Then do you want to know about Bihar?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Also tell us about Bihar and do not forget to discuss about mills under the Ministry of Textiles...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Rs. 231 crore was outstanding in North Bihar out of which payment of Rs. 128 crores has been made.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Hon'ble Minister, the clearcut question of Shri Tripathi was that when will be the payment of the outstanding amount on the BIC mills under the Ministry of Textiles shall be made. This is an important question...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to the full reply, the rest you may ask afterwards.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : I am ready to believe what he says. I am not saying that he is wrong but the problem is regarding the payment during this year. But there is a mill whose payment has not been made for the last two year. Find it out and inform this to the hon'ble Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Hon'ble Member, please have patience. The entire country as well as the Government share your concern. First, you listen to every one, one by one.

I was stating that Rs. 231 crore were due for payment in north Bihar out of which farmers received the payment of Rs. 128 crore. There was no amount due for payment in South Bihar as there is no mill...*(Interruptions)* You wanted information about Haryana...*(Interruptions)*

In Maharashtra, the position of South Maharashtra, north Maharashtra, Central Maharashtra and total Maharashtra, are different. The figure of all the three parts is given together. The payment of Rs. 635 crore were due in South Maharashtra out of which payment of Rs. 574 crore has been made. In north Maharashtra Rs. 342 were outstanding out of which the payment of Rs. 766 crore were outstanding in Central Maharashtra out of which the payment of Rs. 711 crore has been made. I am laying this information on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is not taking up the issue which

has been raised by Tripathi ji time and again. Tripathi ji has raised the question about the source of the funds from where the amount will be sent to the mills owned by the Ministry of Textile. It seems from the statements of Devendra ji that his as well as Shri Laloo Yadav's constituency has been Chhapra. There is a sugar mill in Chhapra and due to closure it is at present under the Ministry of Textiles. Why is he not giving information about that?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I am replying while you are continuously speaking. When you were asking question, supplementary questions were being asked. You should listen to their replies. If you do not want to listen then it is alright. Just now, the hon. Member wanted to know about Poorvanchal and Tripathi ji about Gauri Bazar area. I would like to tell them in this regard.

I had already stated that I am equipped with all informations. As per the bank limit, Rs. 22.50 crore have been sanctioned for Gauri Bazar and Ramkola. Reserve Bank of India and other Banks have been instructed to take positive initiative for immediate payment. Out of that, payment of Rs. 19 crore has been made while you stated that no payment has been made.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Please check the figures, they are not correct. The payment of Rs. 2.50 crore is due in my area.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Alright, I check it up. I am talking of the payment made upto 29.6.96.

15.53 hrs.

(SHRI CHITTA BASU *in the Chair*)

You had raised a basic point. There are 101 mills in your area. This time the production of sugarcane was more and the crushing was also more. You had stated that the Sugarcane crop was in the fields and that should be sent to mills immediately for crushing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHITTA BASU) : Sit down, please. I am on my legs. Mr. Minister, sit down, please.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the rule. What is it that you are doing? Just listen to me.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not allowed you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : That is all right. But the matter relates to the sugarcane users - the textile mills - which is not being replied...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The senior Members should persuade him. This is the Call Attention Motion. There are certain set procedures. I do not like to describe the procedure now. The procedure is that only those Members whose names are there in the list are entitled to put questions by way of seeking clarifications arising

from the statement made by the Minister. Therefore, you are not entitled to put the question because your name is not there.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, I think you can continue to reply to the questions raised, not the other questions which are not related to your statement.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you give answer only to those points which are there in your statement.

*[Translation]*

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : My question has not been replied to.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Tripathiji was raising issue related to 101 sugar mills. These mills were functioning. The production of sugarcane has been more this time, thereto the crushing work has also been more and subsequently the production was also more. The country this time, has produced 158 lakh tonnes of sugar so far while last year it was 146.43 lakh tonnes. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you please address to me.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : There fore, 101 sugar mills are still doing crushing work. The issue which Shri Amar Pal Singh was just raising ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not reply to them. Please address to me.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I was stating as to why these sugar mills are still doing the crushing work. There was a problem that sugarcane crop was still standing in the fields. Therefore, the sugarmills were given permission to do crushing work till late and guidelines were issued to utilise the sugarcane crop still standing in the fields as soon as possible. As a result of this, 101 sugar mills functioned till July 1 and 4-6 mills are still doing crushing work. Till yesterday, the problem of standing sugarcane crop, was to be solved. *(Interruptions)* Some hon. Members have stated that the payment of sugarcane arrears has been made in only Uttar Pradesh. I would like to inform the hon. Members that the hon. Prime Minister had taken personal interest in Uttar Pradesh publically and the dues to be paid were much in Uttar Pradesh also. Last year Rs. 1300 crore were estimated as dues to be paid to farmers in the whole country. Therefore, Circular, through R.B.I. was issued to all the sugarcane producing

states for speedy payment of arrears. This circular has already been sent. I do not want to mention here the order given by the hon. Prime Minister. The circular was sent to every state where there was arrears. The Government is determined to pay off the arrears due in any state of the country. I hope that the payment of 50 percent arrears in Uttar Pradesh will be made in this month and efforts will be made to make payments in other State Advisory Price and our Statutory Minimum Price and this is the main reason of the delay in payment. Therefore, this Government is determined for the interest of the farmers ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Sir, the reply given by the Government is totally unsatisfactory. He does not know the pains and problems of the sugarcane farmers. There is no mention about providing adequate compensation to them. Therefore, as a protest against this role of the Government, we all the Members of the Opposition boycott the House

15.58 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Ram Naik and some other hon. Members left the House*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up the next item on the Agenda, Matters Under Rule 377

Shri Harin Pathak..Not Present

Dr. Ramvilas Vedanti..Not Present

Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI rose. *(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA) : I welcome the hon. Members from the Opposition. When this issue was raised I was in a meeting and I got a little late

If you permit me, Sir, I would like to make myself clear about whatever arrears are pending to the sugarcane growers. In so far as the sugarcane growers are concerned, whatever you are interested in, we are also equally interested. So, there is no question of having a battle here.

I may tell this august House that after I took over the office, the first meeting that I had was with the Chief Secretary of UP, with the Cane Commissioner and the Industry Secretary. I called them and I had two days' meeting. Rs. 900 crore is pending for the cane growers and they have been put to a lot of inconvenience. There is nobody to ask about these things; nor is there anybody to tell them. I will tell you very frankly, because there is no elected Government in the State for the last one year. There is President's rule in the State for about one year.

I took a decision here. Not only that, I went to Lucknow and had a meeting there. I would like to inform this House that out of Rs. 900 crore, as a first instalment

Rs. 450 crore would be paid within one month. I have taken the decision...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. If I knew that this issue was going to come I would have brought all the detailed material.

I came to know that some factories are not cooperating to draw money from the banks. I have called the banking sector people also and told them to advance money on the stocks, whatever stock that is piled up in different sugar factories. But unfortunately the method or the system that has been adopted in UP is something different as compared to other States.

I would like to make it clear that in Karnataka - please do not mistake me if I quote this—Rs. 800 crore worth of sugar is lying in factories, stocks having been piled up in sugar factories. There are 28 or 29 sugar factories. But there is no question of such arrears. We tried to clear almost all the amount due to the cane growers. Here and there small arrears of about Rs. 15 lakh or Rs. 20 lakh or Rs. 1 crore may be there. As a Chief Minister I tried my best to clear all the arrears.

This time they have been grown excess cane. So, crushing is a problem. I do agree. In Maharashtra it is there; in Karnataka it is there; in Tamil Nadu it is there; in UP it is there, everywhere the problem is there. That is why we have taken the decision to give clearance to all the people who want to establish sugar factories whether in private sector or in cooperative sector. We do not want to keep even a single paisa pending. I instructed my colleague, who is in charge of the Food and Civil Supplies Department in this regard. We do not want to hold up or delay even one sugar factory being put up. We want to clear all the projects.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Delicence them

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : Please listen to me. I am grateful to you for the advice given. *(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA) : There are certain problems. Before taking a decision, I must also take care of the interests of the sugar factories established under the cooperative sector. Whether it is Maharashtra or UP indiscriminate establishment of sugar factories without knowing the cane position is going to damage the cooperative sector. That is also one point we want to bear in mind. Before we delicense it, we must examine thoroughly about the implications of the delicensing business. That is why I have not taken a decision. The matter is under the consideration of the Government. But there is one point that I want to make clear. The State Governments also have got certain responsibilities. Do not be under the impression that the entire burden is going to be carried by the Central Government.

In Karnataka, I have taken a decision to go the extent of giving nearly Rs. 42 crore relief to the cane growers. With all my financial constraints, I never hesitated to go to the rescue of the farmers. Though I do not want to tell this, the other States should also adopt this very same procedure that we have adopted.

We have done it and here in Uttar Pradesh even after I made the Finance Secretary and the Banking Secretary agree to cooperate with the sugar factories to release a certain amount of money pledging the stocks, the money goes to the cooperative societies. These are the middlemen there. The money will not go to the cane growers. The system in Uttar Pradesh is somewhat different. This is a new system which I have experienced only now. It is totally different. The money is not going to the cane growers directly from the sugar factories. The cooperative societies are the middlemen. They are going to distribute the money. What is going to be given from the factories after this arrangement is being made? ...*(Interruptions)* That is what I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)* They have to pay that. There is the middlemen between the grower and the factory owners, another organisation, and that is the cooperative society. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : But, Sir, these societies belong to the cane growers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : That is all right. I know that already. Why should that system be there and what is the advantage? I want to know that. I do not want to cast aspersions on the system. I am going to examine this system as to whether it is advantageous from the point of view of the growers or it is not going to help the farmers. This issue is going to be examined thoroughly by the Government and if it is not going to help the farmers we want to avoid the middlemen. Directly, the cane grower should get the price for what he is going to supply to the factory. I have asked the Chief Secretary to examine that because I cannot directly take any decision. It is only through the Chief Secretary and the Governor that I have to handle this issue till elections are held. After the elections, if you come to power, we will see what you are going to do and if we come to power, you will see what we are going to do.

In the meanwhile, this Government is not blind. This Government is not sleeping. I would like to tell you very frankly that so far as the farmers are concerned, I am going to do what best I can. I want to clear Rs. 450 crore in a month. That is the instruction I have given. They have already made the payment up to Rs. 240 crore or Rs. 250 crore and for the balance of nearly Rs. 200 crore payment is going to be made. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : After some time, please. After he finishes, I will allow you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Sir, you have allowed the Prime Minister on a Calling Attention Motion. Now, this is a question of matters to be raised under rule 377. My name is on top of the list. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has got the right to intervene in the House at any point of time.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : But he has intervened on a Calling Attention Motion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Dr. Bhoi.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, my name is on top of the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His name is on top. He is occupying the floor. You cannot.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : After that, would you please allow me to speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get the chance according to the rules. Now, please sit down.

16.10 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

#### (i) **Need to effectively implement National Malaria Eradication Programme in Orissa**

*[English]*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : The recurrence of Malaria in different districts of Orissa has caused a great concern to everybody in the State. The disease has spread to the tribal districts in a menacing speed.

The Malaria was under control in the State for some years when the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) was implemented. Subsequently, it was found that the NMEP is not being implemented efficiently and there were all kinds of negligence in the implementation of the programme. Now, people of every district are suffering from Malaria and death toll is increasing every year in Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Gajapathi, Phulabani and Keonjhar districts. Cerebral Malaria is taking a heavy toll in the tribal districts.

Unless Central Government intervene in the matter and take drastic steps to control Malaria, the people of the State will continue to suffer. As such, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to control Malaria in Orissa.

#### (ii) **Need to Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Andaman and Nicobar Islands is one of the most remote, isolated Union Territory in the midst of Bay of Bengal directly administered by the Union Government. At present the Administration is run under Article 240 of the Constitution by appointing one Administrator who is designated as Lt. Governor. In the past there was a Pradesh Council. Though recommendatory, it functioned on the pattern more or less like an Assembly and five Councillors working as Ministers to aid and advise the Lt. Governor in the matter of administration of A and N Islands.

Unfortunately, when the new Panchayati Raj institutions were created under the Panchayati Raj

Municipal Regulations, 1994 in line with the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution, the Regulations of Pradesh Council has been repealed. The elections of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads and Municipal Councils were held and elected persons have taken over the responsibility under the Regulations. For these institutions, not a single rupee has been provided as financial assistance for the year 1996-97. The Finance Corporation which was appointed long back for this Financial recommendation has so far made no recommendation. It was expected that an interim report will be given by them but nothing has been done. It is also astonishing that the same Finance Corporation is operating from Delhi and not in the Islands. It appears that the Government is not interested to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institution to carry out its duties and responsibilities as per the Regulation.

I, therefore, wish to draw the attention of Government of India to issue immediate directions to the A and N Administration to take immediate necessary action for providing all assistance to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in A and N islands.

#### (iii) **Need to supply of Gas from Tapti Fields for Power Generation at Pipavav in Gujarat**

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Gujarat is making rapid progress in industrialisation. The pace of development in social sector is also substantial. Progress requires energy as a prerequisite. Unfortunately, Gujarat has limited local fuel resources. The Union Government has made commitments about earmarking of gas from Tapti Fields for power generation at Pipavav in Gujarat. Delay in allocating Gas for power stations in Gujarat will push the State which has been pioneer in the use of gas into a deep power crisis.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to do justice to the legitimate demand of Gujarat by honouring expeditiously the commitment already made.

#### (iv) **Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar for early completion of Uttar Pradesh Koel Irrigation Project.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Three districts of Bihar i.e. Aurangabad, Palamu and Gaya will be benefited by the Uttar Koel Project in the State. In the absence of irrigation facilities, all the three districts have become terrorist affected areas. All major works on this project have been executed. Construction of main canal and the dam has been undertaken—Due to delay in the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, the work relating to construction of gate is held up. )

The Central Government is, therefore, requested that additional financial assistance may be provided to the Government of Bihar to complete the Uttar Koel

Project and concrete steps should be taken to rehabilitate the displaced persons.

[English]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Sir, I am on a point of order. As per rules, only the approved statement will go on record. But the hon. Member is saying something more than what is included in the text. So, those things should not be allowed to go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Owaisi, you have given a written statement. You have to read only that text

Only the approved text will go on record.

**(v) Need to grant adequate funds for the welfare of minorities**

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : Sir, the former Prime Minister declared on 15th August, 1995 that a Rs 500 crore fund will be established for the welfare of minorities. It is only on paper and has not been so far operative. It is also doubted whether any amount has so far been deposited in the fund. The present Government has not mentioned anything about this fund and its operation. I would urge the Government to ensure that the fund is made operative and put in use for the benefit of minorities.

**(vi) Need to look into the menace of leopard at (Machhalisahar, U.P.)**

[Translation]

DR. RAMVILAS VEDANTI (Machhalisahar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise following matter under Rule 377

Terror of leopard is prevailing my Parliamentary Constituency, Machhalisahar. It has killed about 26 children so far since April 1996. Due to terror of leopard, residents of Jaunpur-Pratapgarh region do not come out of their homes. They do not come outside after 7 o'clock in the evening due to its terror. The residents of the village guard the village at night. Even if any unknown person or a relative of any of the villagers comes to that village, he is considered a terrorist and harassed. Facts cannot be ascertained unless C.B.I. conducts an inquiry into the matter with the consent of the people. Government Officer kills a jackal but he claims before the public that he has killed a wolf, that is why, people do not have belief in the Administration. People of the village say that they are terrorists.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government that keeping in view the gravity of the matter, a C.B.I. inquiry should be ordered

16.20 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT THIRD ORDINANCE, 1996 AND SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House shall take up items Nos. 8 and 9 together. Shri G.L. Bhargava may continue his speech now.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to start my point where I left it yesterday. I had submitted yesterday that God is not present here but at present Judges are doing justice on the earth. God can be kind enough to us but the justice will be done by a judge only.

I feel very sad today seeing that a great resentment has been expressed here by some Members against judges but today, a sense of fear has been created in the minds of the politicians which is a welcome trend, in democracy. It has been said here that the judges interfere in the day to day functioning-viz roads should be cleaned and widened etc. but it does not mean that today, justice is being done on roads. When people observe any drawback in the system and they feel anything wrong then they knock at the door of the court and judges give their judgement in those cases. Therefore, justice is not being done on roads but when people do not like any system, then only they go to the court.

My friend, Guman Mal Lodhaji is sitting here about whom perhaps a few people know that when he was a judge, he gave his judgement on the basis of a post card. When he was in Assam High Court, an incident of rape with some women by Police personnel had taken place in a circuit house. The news was published in the newspapers. Then hon'ble Lodhaji delivered his judgement on the basis of a cutting of a newspaper only. Therefore, judges are like a watchdog for us. He considers it his duty to do justice on the basis of a post card or the news published in the newspapers.

I would like to submit that All India Judiciary Services has been constituted in our country and there are two main points in the present Bill which has been brought before this House. First point is that the Conveyance Allowance of the judges may be increased and the second point is that their Sumptuary Allowance may also be increased. It is also correct, as I had said yesterday, that they should be provided with the facilities of good accommodation, transport and library. Dr. Ram

Manohar Lohiya had said, "Executive, Legislative, Judiciary and the Press are four pillars of our democracy." If all the pillars function smoothly, democracy will run well in our country but in case one of them becomes weak, the remaining three pillars will also not do their work properly. Press is also our guard. The judiciary is also doing its job properly. Mere judges are held responsible for the delay in disposing of the cases. It is also said that if a case has been filed by a grandfather it cannot be disposed of even till his great grandson's birth but we do not see another aspect of it. There is a big shortage of judges in the country. Vacant posts of judges should be filled up by making recruitment, they should be paid handsome salaries and provided better facilities. Through you, I would like to demand from the Government that vacant posts of judges in the country should be filled up immediately. I have a detailed list of vacant posts. Here, I would like to give a suggestion that if a computer is installed in the room of each judge, they can see for how long a case is pending with court and it should be disposed of early. What happens today, that the Readers of the court give long dates in some cases as a result of which the case remains pending for a long time. Therefore, where the facility of a library is necessary in the room of the judges, if a computer is also arranged for them, then they will keep in mind since when the case is pending and give their judgements soon.

As you know, some election petitions are filed after elections. Some election petitions are filed even against some of the hon'ble Members who have been elected to the Lok Sabha. My suggestion is that the judgement should be given within a period of six months in all election petitions. If judgement is not given even in five years' period then there is no justification of filing petitions. Therefore, judgement should be delivered on election petitions within six months. Now a days, petitions are filed before the courts which have a large number of cases pending with them. If once, the case is not heard on due date and some Advocate asks for another date the case is not disposed of in months together. Therefore, my submission is that computer facility should be provided to the judges and their vacant posts be filled up. At the same time, a separate body may be constituted under the Chairmanship of a judge of the Supreme Court for recruitment of the judges of High Courts and there should be a uniform procedure for their recruitment. Consequently, fair selection of a judge may be ensured without any political prejudice. Then Judiciary can function independently. Transfers of judges are also necessary, otherwise being in the same station with their families people may loose faith in the Judiciary. Therefore, transfers are necessary but they should be transferred after a long period and while transferring them their language should also be kept in mind.

With the initiative being taken by the Judiciary today, change will certainly take place in the politics of the country. Politics is a medium for serving the nation.

Please forgive me, today people are very irritated with the word "Neta" Today, the meaning of the word "Neta" has become like an abuse. Earlier people used to say with regard that Netaji was coming. It means that a person was coming who gave right direction to the people. But if anyone calls me Netaji, I will feel that he is abusing me or I have not done his work. Today, the meaning of the work "Neta" has been downgraded and people feel it bad if anyone calls them "Neta". Therefore, my submission is that the definition of the word "Neta" should be proper. The debate going on in the Judiciary today, will definitely bring a change in the politics of the country. Judges are good Advocates are good and the Journalism of India is also playing an active role today. Therefore, if Executive, Judiciary, Legislative and the Press cooperate with each other, honesty can be definitely established in the country.

Perhaps some of my friends may feel it bad that I am supporting this Bill. Judiciary is playing a vital role in our public life and it is protecting the rights and liberty of the people.

It is an institution which maintains the old traditions of jurisprudence. In old days, kings used to deliver justice and now Judiciary does this job. Earlier people used to assemble before the kings and beg for justice. Similarly, today the same thing is done before the Judiciary. Had there been no Judiciary, the verdict of Shrimati Indira Gandhi could not have been delivered. As a result of it Shrimati Gandhi who used to be our leader and sat in the House, had to leave the office. Emergency was imposed during the Congress party's regime. It is clear by the verdict of the Court whether it was for good or for bad. The Congress party imposed ban on the nationalist institution like RSS. Had there been no Judiciary, it could not be proved that imposing ban on RSS was improper. It was the Court which sifted just from unjust. Like wise, it was the Judiciary which lifted the ban imposed on Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajranj Dal. Even the term 'Hindutwa' has been defined by the Court itself.

The inclusion of the hon. Prime Minister in the jurisdiction of Lokpal Bill, which is today's subject of discussion, has been made possible by the Court. Today, Shri Nara Simha Rao and Chandraswami are being discussed every where. Had there been no Court, the Hawala Scandal could not have surfaced. Therefore, the Courts are functioning properly to purify the politics of the country. Hence we should consider and discuss the matter relating to increase the amount of hospitality allowance and also in respect of the facilities like accommodation, library, computer and vehicle to the judges.

In the end, I would like to say that the intention of the Bill should be in the direction that the politicians should take lesson from the Court instead of expressing anger on the judges. If the Parliament and the Legislatures of the states function properly, people need



not resort to Courts. But, today the definition of 'Leader' has lost its meaning. I mean to say that when the courts are functioning properly, the judges should get all the facilities. Thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the proposals to hike the remunerations to be given to the officials of the judiciary.

In the discussion, we have been witnessing in the last two days, one feature which impresses me, is the abundant faith of the BJP in the judiciary. I remember to have read some statements, attributed to BJP, in the Press that Ayodhya issue is not a justiciable matters and that judiciary cannot sit in judgement in matter which are purely spiritual. When the entire nation as well as the Government were interested, we can see from the Minimum Common Programme of the UDF Government - we wish to refer the matter to the Supreme Court - there was some dissenting voice on the other side and they had been consistently maintaining that in spiritual matters the judiciary cannot sit in judgement. From whatever I saw from yesterday and today, I am slated to find that BJP too has confidence in the judiciary. I hope they will maintain that and not come in the way of the Supreme Court deciding the matter relating to Ayodhya.

There were instances in history when the Executive and also the legislature had to interfere in matters which are purely judicial in nature. If we go back to the post-Second World War situation, there was a time when the judiciary was coming in the way of reforms and welfare measures in America. It was President Roosevelt who thought that judiciary was coming in the way of welfare measures and that he wanted to get over the situation. What did he do? He dumped the judges or the Members who were favourably disposed towards the welfare measures and thereby got over the obstacles put to the administration in the matter of implementing welfare measures for the people. Similarly, even during President Kennedy's time, Kennedy had chosen a Chief Justice by the name Warren because he found that he was favourably inclined to implement the welfare measures by the Government. So, we cannot say that judiciary is always on the right side or that the legislature is always on the wrong or the Executive always executes its authority. As a matter of fact, we have been finding in our country that the judiciary has been in the name of judicial activism, encroaching on the jurisdiction of the legislatures and the Executive. I will quote certain instances relating to that a little later.

But before they find fault with the legislature or the Executive, they must turn towards themselves and find out whether the impasse created in deciding the cases was not resulting in lawlessness in the country. For example, we have got cases, both civil and criminal,

which are pending for more than a decade in various courts in the country. Instead of blaming the legislature or the Executive for whatever is happening in the country, why not the judiciary look towards itself and find out ways and means of getting over the delays? I find a new system having been developed by the judiciary and that is called Janata Nyayalya. I personally feel that Janata Nyayalya is a way out for the delays and inefficiency of the judiciary in disposing of cases.

Because the cases have been pending for over five years and because the Judiciary has not been able to dispose of these cases, it has invented this mechanism called *Nyaya Panchayat* or *Janata Nyayalaya*. It is an indirect admission by the Judiciary that it has not been able to discharge its duties. We have been lauding it to say that something great has been done. As a matter of fact we should criticise the Judiciary for its incompetence in disposing of cases and devising ways and means of disposing of cases outside the court. There is a definite failure on the part of the Judiciary in this regard.

As far as working of the Judiciary is concerned, I find that it is a very leisurely organ of the society. The way the cases are called, the way witnesses are present in the court, and the way the cases are adjourned is legendary. I do not think in any country in the world this type of a judicial system and judicial administration exists. I know cases where witnesses come several times to the court, their attendance is not marked, their batta is not paid, and they are asked to get back. Are we not aware of all these things?

We talk of corruption in the Executive or the Legislature, as if there is no corruption in the Judiciary. I do not say the entire Judiciary is corrupt, nor can we say that the Legislature is corrupt or the Executive is corrupt. We are in a society and every wing of the Government is a reflection of what is happening in the society or what is existing in the society. There is corruption in every field of activity so much so that, I would say, there is corruption in Judiciary also. I will quote a micro example. If a person wants to get a copy of a document from a court in the country, is he able to get it without paying mamulu? What if the Judiciary says, "Yes, we can wind up the Legislature." I know for sure because I have been in service. I know where a poor farmer, a poor merchant, or a small time businessman will have to go to court to get the *Panchanama* copy and then he will have to pay money to the clerk concerned to get the *Panchanama* copy. Do you mean to say the judicial officers are not aware of what is going on right under their nose? I am sure they are aware of it. Have they been able to correct it? They have not been able to correct it.

What if the judiciary turned round as did some Metropolitan Magistrate in Delhi, to say that all politicians are corrupt? There are many decent politicians. There are many honest politicians. Similarly,

there are many honest Government servants. Similarly there are many honest Judges but in the same breadth I will say that there are equal number of bad Causes in the Judiciary, in the Legislature and in the Executive. So, I do not think it is proper for any of these three wings to make allegations against another wing. All of us are living in glashouses, let us not throw stones at one another.

Now I would touch upon a few instances of encroachment of Judiciary on the legislative powers. Sometimes we can blame ourselves for allowing the Judiciary to encroach into our field. The Judiciary in its wisdom had said that reservation in Government services should not exceed 50 percent. Who should say that? It is the Legislature which should have said that. There is a failure on the part of the Legislature in not having prescribed what should be the reservation quota. We have not been able to assert ourselves. It may be because of the social system in which we are living that we do not want to assert ourselves. We want to surrender that authority to the Judiciary and say, "What can I do, the Judiciary says it is only 50 percent." Why not the Legislature sit tight and say, "No, it cannot be 50 percent, you cannot say that, I will say how much should be the percentage."?

Take the case of Tamil Nadu. They have said that reservation should be 69 per cent and that had been approved by this House last time. It had been brought into the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Once the laws of such approvals are included in the Ninth Schedule, it is beyond the purview of the Judiciary, is it not? Now we have included it in the Ninth Schedule. But the Supreme Court says the reservation should not exceed 50 percent. Why so? Who are they to say that it should not exceed 50 percent. Let us in our wisdom say, "Let it be 20 per cent." What I want to say is, it is for us to say what should be the percentage and it is not for the Judiciary to say that.

Then in Karnataka we have lots of private medical colleges and engineering colleges.

There is a legislation passed by Karnataka as to how many seats should be allotted to locals or the outsiders. Once again, the Supreme Court intervenes and says at so much percentage of seats should go to the outsiders. Once again I would ask the judiciary under what right or under what provision of Constitution they say that this should be the percentage of seats that should go to the outsiders. It can only give some guidelines and it is for us to decide whether to follow those guidelines or not. Whatever may be the nature of duties of all the three wings, the only thing I can understand is that the judiciary can say only one thing and that is whether the legislation passed by us is *intra vires* or *ultra vires* of the Constitution. If it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, you strike it down. Then what alternate legislation has to be passed is also to be decided by us. It is not for the Supreme Court. It has got

a limited role *vis-a-vis* the Legislature and we have allowed the Supreme court and the Courts to interfere intermittently in our area and we are keeping quiet over that. I am not undermining the authority of the judiciary. I would like the judiciary to be the watchdog of democracy. But then, that does not mean it can interfere into our affairs of the Executive.

About the encroachment on the Executive, I have got a few instances to give. Can the Supreme Court say or order of the CBI or any investigating agency to issue a second FIR. I for one feel that it has no power to say to issue a second FIR. It can always strike down an FIR. It can always at the time of trial or at the time the final report is filed under 173 of Cr. P.C. that a new name or a fresh name can be included. It can issue summons on its own. The investigating agencies can say that there is no case but the Court can differ. It can always issue summons to say that there is a case and issue its Processes. But it cannot say to issue a second FIR. That is a wrong thing that the Supreme Court has done in this case.

Another interesting thing has happened. Extension of service is given by the Executive and I find that Shri Vijaya Rama Rao getting the extension from the Supreme Court. A very funny thing has happened indeed. If that is the case tomorrow if I am a Government officer, I will approach the Supreme Court to get an extension of service. Is it the responsibility of the judiciary or the Supreme Court to extend the services of a civil servant? It does not lie within its jurisdiction and then we kept quiet. Why did we keep quite. The Executive or the Government or even the Legislature is guilty of keeping quiet when their jurisdiction was encroached upon by another wing of the society.

Yet another interesting thing has happened and that is in a particular case, the CBI will report to the Supreme Court directly, it will not report to the Government at all.

Another funny thing has happened in the case against Shri Narasimha Rao. Whether Shri Narasimha Rao is here or Shri Deve Gowda is there he is the part of the Executive; and is responsible to the Legislature. And again the Court has got Judicial process to intervene but it cannot resort to Executive directions to say that the CBI will report or submit the case directly to it and that it should not report to the Government. I can understand if the Supreme Court has said that it should also be kept informed. But it cannot say, "Don't report to the Government." It is not correct. Once again we kept quiet and the Press lapped it up to say that a great thing has been done. I do not say that it has not done a great thing but it has been doing it at the expense of the Legislature and the Executive.

These are the instances which I can freely quote to say that we have surrendered our authority for the reasons best known to ourselves.

In the case of reservation, we surrendered it to the Court because we do not want to say that it should be

more than 50 percent. Some sections of the House and some sections of the society would not like to see that it should be more than 50 percent. It suited other sections of the society and this House to let it be only 50 percent. By a process of our own willing cooperation with the judiciary, we have surrendered our authority to it and we have to feel guilty of our own inaction. While I do not mind judges getting higher salaries and emoluments - after all they are also human beings - but they cannot interfere in the working of the Legislature or of the Executive.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, considering the price rise and the price rise of petroleum products from time to time and for the purpose of increasing sumptuary allowance and conveyance facilities, an amendment has been introduced to the Bill. I support this Bill because the Supreme Court and High Court Judges have made a demand of their own. Considering all these aspects, the Bill which is introduced is correct and proper.

Sir, yesterday, my learned friend, Shri Rai had raised so many important points and therefore I need not repeat them and waste the valuable time of the House. I want to raise one important problem of the litigant public before the House. The litigant public comes from remote corners of the country and rush to the hon. High Courts in order to file writ petitions and other petitions to get relief or to establish their legal rights. During the long pendency of those petitions, the writ petitioner may pass away from this world. This is the reality in different High Courts as well as in the Supreme Court. So, as a law-maker, we should find our a way to get relief for those writ petitioners.

The judiciary functions as per the law made by us. On the last occasion, that is yesterday my learned Counsel, Shri Lodha had also pointed this out some points I agree with him. The conditions of Judges, Magistrates and Munisifs of our lower courts are pathetic. So, we should consider this matter very seriously. They are adjudicating very serious nature of cases. They are conducting trials of murder, rape cases and so many other criminal cases which are not less important than any writ petition. The Additional District Judges who are conducting trials of murder or rape cases who also travel by the same buses in which the criminals are travelling. The judges of the lower courts have no proper accommodation. They do not have separate vehicles. They do not have proper facility to discharge their judicial functions smoothly. You see the conditions of the rooms from where the Munisifs, and the Magistrates function. They are below the standard of a cowshed. It is very difficult for them to adjudicate cases sitting in those sub-standard rooms. At the time of load-shedding also, it is not feasible for them to conduct trials and all that. So, as a law-maker, we should look into this matter and give relief to those ADJs, Munisifs, Magistrates, etc.

My learned friend raised another point regarding second FIR. As per the Criminal Procedure Code, there is no scope of lodging second FIR. FIR means First Information Report. So there is no scope of filing it for the second time. After lodging the FIR, during the investigation, the investigating agency files the report in a final form under Section 173 of the Cr. P.C. They can incorporate the name in the chargesheet if the name is not incorporated in the FIR. But at the time of filing chargesheet, the name may be incorporated even if it is the subject matter of the trial.

I say that the hon. judges of Supreme Court and High Courts may act outside the periphery of Cr. P.C., but the lower Court judges should act within the periphery of Cr. P.C. The hon. judges of Supreme Court and High Courts may not act within the periphery of the Cr. P.C. but they can make and unmake the laws. So this facility is given to them.

There are so many points. The litigants, public, poor villagers, agricultural labourers and other working classes, who rush before the hon. courts for obtaining legal assistance find it too much difficult to obtain it because it is very costly in our country. It is too much difficult on their part to engage an eminent or a senior lawyer because his fees are very high. It is not possible for the weaker sections of the society to obtain legal facilities properly from any eminent lawyer.

There are so many problems in the courts. That matter has already been raised by my colleagues. If you file a petition, to obtain the certified copy or any copy from the court, you have to pay something. Without paying something you cannot get any copy from the court. There are so many difficulties. This is the position of our country. This is the habit of the people of our country. Everybody is suffering because of this. So I humbly urge upon the Government of India and all the law makers, i.e., the Members of Parliament, through you, to find a way out to solve this problem.

I support this Amendment Bill.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Aska) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take much of your time. I only want to discuss policy matter on this Bill that has come before the House. No doubt, everybody supports it as different sections of the House support it, the thing is, 'is it enough what we propose here in this Bill?'

I would submit to you and to the House that judges at all levels must be kept beyond deputation. If a judiciary runs amuck and gives adverse judgements and harasses people, then the ordinary people and everybody is undone. Then the Parliament should apply its mind not merely for this petty Bill of giving some extra allowances because the petrol cost has gone up and so on and so forth but to the totality of the picture.

Take our Executive in the States and at the Centre. It is becoming more and more expensive everyday. Thousands of crores of rupees are spent, literally

thousands of crores of rupees are spent, in paying the wages and salaries and other perks to our employees.

Every time there is a Pay Commission, the prices go up because of additional expenditure of Rs. 2,000 crore or Rs. 3,000 crore or Rs. 5,000 crore. But, what about the judiciary? Sir, if you recollect, in 1961 when I was the Chief Minister of my State, the matter, whether the judiciary should be separated from the executive or not, came up before the N.D.C. Panditji was all in favour of separation of the judiciary from the executive and equally a powerful man like Dr. Vedante was equally against it. He kept on saying — it was his fear — that if you separate the judiciary, then the judiciary will ultimately land up into an arena of determining who is going to be the Chief Minister. He tried to point out the extreme case. But, ultimately we won and the judiciary was separated. From that time to till now, it is amusing to note that the judiciary is slowly encroaching upon the authority of the executive, which means, the authority of Parliament. It is interesting. It is an interesting exercise: for example the matter, that is, the advent of the judiciary on the CBI, which was pointed out by my colleague from the DMK. Why was it so? There was a suspicion, right or wrong, that the CBI's opinion is being laundered by the top executive. If that suspicion was in the mind of the judiciary, I would say, in that case, the apex judiciary in our country had a right to interfere. It did not intervene like this. It intervened and said in its judgment: 'Have another look. Go into more details and come back to us.' It is not that they directly administered some judgment against the executive but it said: 'Bring it back to us. Have another look at it. Review the situation and come back to us.'

Here, I would agree with my hon. colleague from the DMK that perhaps the judiciary need not have asked the executive Department of the country to report to them directly. They could have admonished the Government and got the report through the Government again and they could have admonished it again if they were not satisfied. But, directly asking the Department of the Government to report to them, perhaps, is a matter, which the apex court need to review itself.

Sir, we have an apex court. In England, there is a little higher body than the apex court, which is called the Privy Council. We do not have the Privy Council. In our country, the apex court is the top. That is the end of the matter. All the judicial pronouncements of the apex court are final. Therefore, have we separated the judiciary from the executive and Parliament to make it more powerful than one or the other? This is a matter on which, I think, Parliament should form a body and both the body constituted by Parliament and the judiciary body should sit together and find a way, whereby nobody impinges on the other. There are three wings of the nation's administration - Parliament, the executive and the judiciary.

17.00 hrs.

All must function independently. When somebody wants to impinge on other's authority, the trouble begins. In this case, I think, since that was a question of personal involvement of that gentleman who happened to be the Prime Minister then, simultaneously I had asked Shri Narasimha Rao, 'why are you shying away from this. You are the Prime Minister. A Department is asked to report to another body directly. It may be the Judiciary. Why are you keeping quiet?' His problem is, if I may say so - unfortunately he is not here - that he always takes a long time to take a decision. It is not today that this habit is with him. That has been his habit for the last 40 years as long as I know. Anyhow I would have said it separately that I would have a talk with the Chief Justice that this was not the right way. I would say that if he wants to admonish the CBI, he should go through me, the Executive. I will do whatever he suggests to me but he should go through the right channel. Whatever it is, that is a different matter.

But that is not the only case. Somehow, we the politicians here inside the House and outside the House have been dubbed collectively by the people as a dishonest lot. Let us be clear about ourselves. We may wax eloquent, whatever we may say, but for the average man, we are a dishonest lot.

Sir, when we fought for the nation's freedom, I remember, in 1940-42, we were young people, aged 22, 23 or 25 years. A lot of people were shot dead. My own brother was shot dead. We have gone through all that. But at that time, when we came out of the British prison after three years, people looked at us with respect. If I walk down the street in my town, the people just walk aside with respect and bow to me. Today it is different.

That is the end of the story. How do you live in this atmosphere? We are responsible for anything that happens because we, the politicians, are decrying each other. We are trying to pull down each other. We are decrying each other whether it is Shri Kamal Nath or Shri Narasimha Rao, whether it is this or that. In fact, I will not be talking out to turn. But I asked Shri Narasimha Rao on the other day.

I said, 'How come that you open the Pandora's Box now, that is, the *havaala* business?' You had knowledge of this five years back. Why do you have to open it now? It is to decry your opponents - whether it is Shri Lal K. Advani or it is this or that or all of them put together. What for?

I tell you if you use a wrong instrument wrong tool, the tool will hit you back and that is what is happening. He himself has to be blamed and not anybody else. But these things can happen. People lose sight of the right things. People use wrong tools and get into troubles for themselves.

But in this process, whether it is the former Japanese Prime Minister who had landed himself in prison for five years for misdeeds or whether the former Korean President who landed himself in prison for seven years for misdeeds, impeached by the Supreme Court, all went to prison because of the Supreme Court. It happened in both the countries. In Bangladesh also, General Ershad, the dictator had landed himself in prison again because of the Supreme Court. The question is: Does it add to the stability or the honour or the dignity of the politician? How will we recover that dignity is a matter which we should discuss amongst ourselves quietly without making undue noises. We should also discuss amongst ourselves about the dignity of the Supreme Court and other courts. How to make them free from any form of temptation should be the duty of this Parliament. Whatever it may cost to the nation, right from the *munsif* level to all levels, all should be free from any temptation. A way has to be found and this issue has to be determined.

This Parliament, right from top to bottom, should ensure and not that the court should ensure. The Supreme Court and the High Courts have said that they must give houses to all the people, right from *munsif* to everybody. However, it is not possible. It can be made possible if Parliament so determines.

Therefore, what we are trying to give in this Bill is a pittance. I say that this is not enough. But we should think about it carefully. As my hon. friend has said, right from *munsif* to everybody, adequate compensation, adequate wages and perks should be given to them, which will keep them above temptation. That is all, I have to say.

[Translation]

SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA (Ropar) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the salaries and allowances of Judges (Amendment) Bill and want to express my views on one or two points.

17.07 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

I am very glad that the House had decided to consider the salaries and allowances of the judges who execute a splendid job. It is essential too. The main reason for this is that there is a shortage of judges. Today, the senior advocates are not ready to accept the post of judge because the salaries and allowances of the judges are not attractive and the facilities provided to them are not adequate. These things have never been taken into account as a result of which they hesitate to accept the post of the judge. Therefore, I would like to say that their salaries should be attractive and there should be a proper transfer policy. For this purpose, it is necessary that transfers of judges from one State to

other should not exceed 30 percent and even if it is done, they should be transferred to the nearby States.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have raised the issue of language problem. The function of High Courts should be done in regional languages because the poor farmers and other people know only regional languages and they do not know English. They come from far off villages. It would be better if the entire case is prepared in their own language, presented in their own language and the verdict is also given in their own language.

Thirdly, keeping in view the condition of the SC/ST, they were provided the reservation facility when we got independence but I am sorry to say that no SC/ST judge has been appointed in either Punjab or Haryana High Court as on date. It is an important part of our country.

It was stated here that qualified people were not available in the country. It is a matter of great sorrow. If a good and qualified person like Dr. Ambedkar, who can frame the constitution, was available and illustrious persons like Babu Jagjivan Ram can occupy the place in this House, then I think that there should be no shortage of such qualified people in the country. We all come from the same strata of the society. Shri Ajayab Singh Sandhu, a senior advocate with 30 years of service, was in our State. People of Punjab were expecting that he would be appointed as a judge but due to some compulsion, best known to the then Government, his name was not recommended and he could not be appointed as a judge.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Judiciary of our country is great. It has delivered many important verdicts. I would like to mention the name of one hon. judge, Shri Anil Deo Singh although he is not one of these. Bhajan Kaur, a victim of 1984 massacre had filed a suit in the court and it took 8-9 years in delivering the judgment. It was a silver lining for the people of the country. Keep aside as to what happened and what not but it was stated in the verdict that her husband was killed in the riot, injustice had been done to her. She is helpless, in this condition how will she bring up her children. Therefore, she was provided Rs. 3.5 lakh as compensation. I talk about my area. Mohali is an important city in my Ropar Parliamentary Constituency. The victims of Delhi and Kanpur were rehabilitated there by Punjab Government by providing housing and other facilities. But last time when I went there in connection with Dhanbad, I noticed that many women had become aware of the verdict providing compensation to Bhajan Kaur and therefore they were also demanding the same. I want that a decision should be taken in this august House in this regard so that they may not resort to the courts and wait for 8-9 years. They should also be provided compensation of Rs. 3.5 lakh. The Constitution has provided reservation facility for SCs/STs people.

and in return, we participate in every movement, every development. A decision was taken few days ago that the reservation norms will be followed in recruitment only and not in promotion. This verdict cannot be given by the Court, it can be done by the House only. When a decision to provide them reservation was taken by the House and the great leaders of the country like Ambedkar, they should get reservation in promotion also. I would like the House to take decision to provide them reservation in promotion and bring a resolution to this effect. For this, people demand the judges of High Court and Supreme Court to deliver justice. The Government sets up enquiry Commissions but there are several examples that the Government does not accept the findings thereof. I have been reading such things in newspapers for a long time that if bail is not granted to other community, a culprit howsoever powerful he may be, it will be injustice. Why these judges are condemned while they give verdict as per the law. We all have praised judges that they have done well. Had it not been so, then the judges may have been abused. In the end I would like to say that we have held this discussion for the facility of the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and made Amendment. But there are other employees and Casual Labourers in these Courts. The price hike or inflation is for all. We provide increment and advance increment to big bosses only. But these low paid employees should also get these facilities. In the end I am very grateful to you as well as the House for providing me Opportunity to make my maiden speech and I associate myself with other Members in praising judges and services rendered by them. So I support this Bill and want that the Bill be passed.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Supreme Court and High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill 1996. This is not a very Comprehensive Bill. The provision made in this bill pertain to amendment of Section 23(D) in respect of Supreme Court. Besides under the section 23(B) of the Supreme Court Judges Act, the figures of 1250 and 750 are to be replaced by Rs. 4000 and 3000 respectively. Similarly Section 22(B) in respect of High Court is to be amended. However, in view of the feelings expressed by Hon'ble Members in this House, I would like to submit, through you, that several illustrious persons have expressed views about Hon'ble Judges from their own point of view. It is true that "Munde Munde Matribhinna, Tunde Tunde Saraswati." Each person has his own point of view. The historic work done by the Judiciary of the country during the last two-three years would go down in the history of India in golden letters. It is easy to criticise but the judiciary is very active and it is termed as judicial activism. Who is responsible for it.

There are three pillars of democracy-the Judiciary, the Executive, the Legislature. If the Legislature and more importantly the Executive had not failed in its duty, there would have been no reason for the Judiciary to

cross its limits. But the conduct of the Executive compelled the Judiciary to cross its limits. Those who were in charge of affairs in the Executive and whom the former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar used to refer as 'Mauni Baba' i.e. the silent sage, always kept quiet. No decisions were taken about any controversial matter which should have been decided by the Executive or the Legislature. Hence people were constrained to go to the Judiciary and they got justice there. Gradually this because the usual modus operandi that we are unable to solve any problem. So all these issues should be left to them... (Interruptions) I am putting forth my own views.

Sir, Bhartrihari, the great author of the ancient times has made a very beautiful remark about justice in his 'Neetishatak'

Nindantu Neetinipuna, yadivaastuvantu,  
Lakshmi Samavishtu Gachchtu Vayayeshtam,  
Adhyaivamaranamastu, Yugantare' va  
Nyayatpatha Pravichalenti Padam na dheera

That means the Judges or those delivering justice may be praised or condemned by the politic, they may gain or loss wealth, they may have to lay down their lives that very day while performing their duties or ages after. But those who are patient are never deflected from the path of justice. Similarly our hon'ble Judges moved by the sufferings of the people of the country lend a patient ear to their problems and well-aware of their tribulation, they deliver judgement in the cases that are put before them. This has been happening earlier also.

Sir, when issue of reservation had created tension in the social fabric of the country and the Government was unable to take any decision and a situation of caste-struggle had arisen, at such a time the Supreme Court was approached and they fixed a limit and gave the judgement that reservation cannot exceed the given limit. Similarly when the anti-defection law was discussed in the House, I don't want to reiterate the cases of corruption or Hawala, but in all such cases, if the Supreme Court had not been approached, the hopes and expectations that people of this country now have from Judiciary, would not have been there. So, I thank the judiciary for having done a splendid job. People still have faith and respect for this pillar of democracy.

Sir, as it has been aptly remarked-

[English]

Justice delayed is justice denied-

[Translation]

If the deliverance of justice is delayed it means that justice is being denied but on the other hand this is also said-

[English]

Justice hurried is justice buried-

[Translation]

Which means that if the process of deliverance of justice is hurried through, it means that justice is being harmed. So the procedure determined with regard to the hearing of the cases should be followed and justice should be done in accordance with that procedure.

Through you, I would also like to state that talented people should enter the judicial services. Just like I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. or just as the Management degree holders are easily available for the post of Managers in the companies because of the generous pay scales. Similarly in order to attract more and more brilliant people to the judiciary, it is essential to pay attention to the pay-scales and other facilities being offered to them. If we expect the judiciary to remain free from corruption and to maintain its authenticity and credibility it becomes our duty to make available all such facilities to the presiding officers of the Judiciary which is necessary in the present age. It is essential to pay attention to this aspect.

It is seen that too many cases are pending in our Courts. As on 12.7.1996, 21,357 regular cases were pending in the Supreme Court whereas 15,811 cases are awaiting admission. I do not want to read out the statistics pertaining to the State High Courts but 32,789 cases are pending in the High Courts throughout the country.

This data reveals the need to increase the number of judges in High Courts. Several posts of Judges are lying vacant in the Supreme Court and the High Courts which need to be filled without further delay. The number of sanctioned posts for all the High Courts of the country is 545 and 82 posts out of that are lying vacant according to a survey conducted recently. Similarly, the number of sanctioned posts of judges in the Supreme Court is 26 out of which 3 posts are lying vacant. I demand that all the vacant posts of judges should be filled up immediately.

Besides paying attention to the pay scales and facilities for the judges of Supreme Court and High Court, the facilities for the judges of Subordinate Courts should also be taken into consideration. We should also keep in mind that the people get judgements in their own language and at lower costs. At present, a villager walks around the Courtyard of the High Court with a paper typed in English clutched in his hand and requests people to read that paper and tell him about the judgement delivered by the Hon'ble Judge on his case. The lawyer or the Munshi informs him that he has been punished. He keeps on going around with that paper in his hand and does not have the slightest idea of how his case was fought and which arguments were put forth by his lawyer. Hence the Judiciary will have to think it over as to how they can provide justice to the people in their own language. This will result in expression of more faith in our Judiciary.

Just as has been stated earlier the regional languages should be given due recognition along with English in our High Courts. Similarly Hindi should be given its due place in Supreme Court as Hindi is the official language of the nation. We are fast approaching the celebrations of Golden Jubilee of Independence, however, if the Judgements are not made available to the people in their own language even after 50 years of independence, it is a mockery of the people of this country. Hence the Supreme Court should throw open its doors for the use of official language declared in our constitution and High Courts should allow the official language of the concerned State so as to provide judgements to the people in their own language.

With these words, I would like to congratulate the Judiciary once again as the Judiciary has reversed the wrong decisions taken by the Executive from time to time. Judiciary has guided the country along the right path and has put even VIPs in docks. So we should praise our Judiciary. If all of us who are in the Executive and the Legislature are desirous of getting more respect in the society, we will have to introspect. We should also try to establish our credibility and authenticity.

Before independence our leaders were respected and praised by the common man. Crores of people were their followers. But at present we have created such circumstances wherein our honour is on the decline. We should try to raise our honour. I would like to make a request to the new Government that you are talking about handing over the Ayodhya issue to the Supreme Court under some section. This issue is related to the sentiments of the people and such an issue should be decided on the basis of factual position. The cases which should be handed over to the Court are not being handed over by you. Who has activated the CBI? CBI was sleeping. It paid no attention and continuously delayed taking action. Existence of Hawala dairy was known in 1991 and it was presented in the Court in 1994-95. It would not have been done if a public interest petition had not been filed. Therefore, we should be thankful to the Supreme Court, as it has been performing its duty since a long time. We, specially the Executive have strayed somewhat from our path. If we are unable to perform our duty, then it should take action. Knowing our responsibility, we should perform our duty, by keeping the national interest uppermost in order to safeguard the values of life under the provisions of the Constitution. Only then we can perform our duty properly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to tell the hon. Members that initially one hour was allotted for discussion on this Bill. Three-and-a-half hours have passed. It is good that more and more hon. Members should participate in the debate. But there are several Members yet to speak. If each Member take four-five minutes.



THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Please call the Minister. Three-and-a-half hours have passed. Whereas B.A.C. has allotted only one hour. Please call the Minister and have the Bill passed. otherwise there are several members to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Three-four more Members have to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : You seek its clarification later on. Discussion is yet to take place. Some business is still there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the opinion of the House?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Minister, Sir, the Chair has asked as to whether the time is to be increased by half-an-hour or one hour. Please look into this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : My submission is that first let the Minister reply on it. And if anything is to be asked thereafter, it would be better if a clarification is sought on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time will have to be extended to enable the Minister to reply.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was decided yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee to complete this discussion by Six O'clock. Thereafter discussion will be taken on floods. And it seems to me that if this discussion is extended by an hour, then after Seven O'Clock, discussion on floods will not be possible. therefore, it would be better to complete whatever discussion is to be held by Six. As said by the Hon. Minister, Justice Guman Lodha will also reply to it later. In this way both the discussion would be incomplete. Hence I request that all those Members desirous of speaking on it, should do so by Six O'Clock. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name is in the list. My name has been called. Give me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have five more names with me.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister should not speak now. I have to say something very important. Therefore, I should be given an opportunity to speak. If there is paucity of time, then at least two minutes should be given to me.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Ramashraya babu is an old Member of this House. Please give him an opportunity to speak. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not the practice to ask questions by way of explanation, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said. You can

decide that, if the Minister so desires he can give a reply tomorrow. And allow the discussion on this till Six O'Clock today.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Shri Ram Naikji, the Minister would not be able to reply tomorrow because there is a lot of business tomorrow.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister should speak for half the time, of the total time allotted to him. But I must be given time to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Minister, Please pay attention to the fact that after lunch there is no quorum in this House. But we are fully co-operating with you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, I am extending it by half-an-hour.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh is such a Member of this House who remains in the House throughout the sitting. Therefore, I request, that he must be given a chance to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please try to finish your speech in four minutes.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought here with a limited objective. Discussion on it should have been over in an hour. But all the Members were eager to speak on it and several opinions were expressed. Therefore, today is has become essential to discuss points on this. While deliberating his speech, Shri George Saheb exposed all the politicians as villains. During his entire discussion he condemned the politicians. But my submission is that, this does not pertain to any political party, but pertains to protect the sanctity of the Constitution. We all should think over it and take a decision on it. I would like to request you that regarding rule of the law, independent Judiciary, the Constitution makers, the politicians-all those people should adopt this procedure for the people of this country. When we talk of independent Judiciary or the rule of the law, the makers of the Constitution also has this in their minds. Therefore, it would be unjust to comment on it or to speak in this manner.

As far as judicial activism is concerned, no one would have objection against it. The people are curious to know as to whether the Judiciary is functioning within its limits or encroaching on others' powers because of the incoherent and meaningless talks held regarding the role of the judiciary. We need to think over this. At the same time I would like to submit that the laws are made by the Legislature. We too have some honour in the society. And it is right that it would not be proper to give credence to any type of charge levelled by the Judges on anyone. I cannot accept this. I think that the



Judiciary would have to introspect. The judiciary itself has to decide as to what sort of treatment should be meted out by them to the law making institutions, the legislature. It is not our duty to look into it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : The case of impeachment against justice Ramaswami ...*(Interruptions)* Congress party did not vote that day but now they are saying ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Why are you interrupting me when I do not interrupt your speech ...*(Interruptions)*. Lodhaji has made an apt speech on it that is because he had been a judge for a long time and later on he faced and won the election of Member of Parliament. He has experience of the Post of judge as well as working of this House. Therefore, it will be beneficial and informative for us as well as for the House if he makes a proper speech on it.

I would like to make a submission that today the country has an important matter to decide. We are going to make 75th Amendment in the Constitution of India. Despite it a strong need is being felt to re-draft a new Constitution for this country. As per the judgement given by the judiciary in the Golaknath case keeping in view the prevailing situation in the country, no new constitution could be drafted for this country. The people of this country are poor. You cannot make any basic changes in the functioning of the judiciary and the executive. You will have to go for a referendum if you want to do that you can re-draft a new constitution only when you go for referendum on this matter and again set up a new Constituent Assembly. It is a major issue.

Just now Shri Biju Patnaik has mentioned several good points. This matter should not be dealt politically for their convenience but it should be seen in national perspectives. Only then you can realise that they should be given facilities to perform their duties in their respective fields. It is right. I agree with you all on this subject. As far the question of providing facilities to the judiciary is concerned, there are not two opinion about it. Ever since I am here in this House I never found that any objection has been raised to any demand made in favour of the judiciary. There is no question of raising objections and today it is a common thing.

Today there is a need to constitute a judicial Commission to see as to what is required to be level. High Court level. Supreme Court level to ensure expeditious disposal of pending cases. This House would have no objection to it. Hon. Member Kalpnath Rai is sitting here. We have to take a note of as to how he has expressed his anguish before the House. Today Kalpnath Raji faced this situation, tomorrow any other Member could be charged with some allegations. It is right, if any body committs wrongs he must be punished. In Bangladesh Shri Ershad is in jail but he has been given permission to attend the House and he attends the House. But a Member of this House was refused permission to attend the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, his case is lying pending therefore, he cannot say anything in favour or against it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I have not said anything in favour or against the case. I have said that he should have been given permission to attend the House when he was in jail, as his case was under consideration and chargesheet was not served to him. I feel that an injustice was committed against the Member by refusing him permission to attend the House. He was stopped to perform his duty. I condemn this. I feel that today we all, the ruling party as well as Opposition parties have to sit together to contemplate seriously as to how the Judiciary, the Executive and the Legislature can work while defending their honour. With this I support this resolution.

*[English]*

SHRI PC THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, the Bill is welcomed by all. I also welcome the Bill. One aspect on which I would like to speak specifically is regarding the quality of the judges. The system of judiciary is very laudable. It is very important. It has got a lot of concern to the people of India.

The basic factor to be taken into account is the quality of the judiciary and for that matter, the quality of the judges. If the quality of the judges is to be improved, they should not be put to hardships by way of emoluments and transfers etc. to which they are being put to now.

Regarding emoluments, all hon. Members have spoken that the judges must be paid well. In the Constitution itself, the salary of a Supreme Court Judge as well as the Judge of a High Court was stipulated. It was Rs. 3,500 - p.m. in the case of a Supreme Court Judge which was fixed at that time. A change in their emoluments through an amendment of the Constitution came only after a long time. Though the circumstances changed a lot, the change with regard to their salary and emoluments came only in 1985 after the parent Act was passed. I think then also the salary which was given was not in consonance with the changes that had occurred. The one thing that I should bring to the notice of the hon. Law Minister is that the salaries of the Judges have to be taken into account and a change has to be brought with regard to their salaries. At the time of framing the Constitution, it was fixed at Rs. 3500 - If the present hike in prices and the number of years that has gone by have to be taken into account, the proposal for giving them a salary of Rs. 35,000/- is there. I think even that is not too bad.

Secondly, I come to the policy of transfer. I think this is something which is causing great difficulty amongst the people who come as Judges. Now, a Judge is appointed to a High Court. But even though he is appointed to a High Court, he is immediately transferred. I think that this policy which was framed at that time

with a very good view has now failed in the sense that the Judges who come from different States are not in a position to conduct as Judges in the best way. I think if this policy could be reviewed now, it will do a lot of good in getting good judges, good advocates and good persons to the Judiciary. I think the best amongst the advocates or the best amongst the profession should come to the Judiciary. Then only we can expect the maximum output from the Judiciary.

With regard to the other matters which were submitted here, I am not going into the details. I think the Judiciary is the Temple of justice. This has become a very great expensive thing as far as the litigants are concerned. Therefore, I think that the litigants' point of view also has to be taken into account while the Law Ministry considers the overall aspects with regard to the Judiciary as well as the legal system.

The setting up of a Bench of the Supreme Court in the South is a long-standing demand. I think the Law Minister will take into account this demand which has been pending for quite a long time. It is a very very difficult situation for a litigant to come to Delhi and to fight out the case. It is very expensive and sometimes the distance is also causing so much of difficulty. I, therefore, suggest that this may be considered and a Bench of the Supreme Court may be set up - may not be in Madras, may not be in Bangalore but may be ... (Interruptions) If there is no consensus, I will suggest Cochin. Let it be Cochin.

With regard to arbitration outside the court also, I think, the Law Ministry has taken a very serious note of it. A Bill is already coming up. I think it has already been introduced in the other House regarding arbitration and mediation. I think such a type of conciliation where the litigants can have redress even without going to a court of law is something which has to be thought of very seriously and a statutory touch or statutory effect has to be given to such type of a legal system which should also grow in this country. (Interruptions)

I will finish my speech by adding one more point. Regarding the Judicial Service, some points were made. This has been enunciated by the judgement of the Supreme Court itself. The details have already been worked out. I think this is something which has to be worked out in the Judicial Service which may go a long way in our judicial system especially in the lower judicial system. Though the question of lower judiciary is not to be taken up at this stage, though we are not concerned with it now, yet I think this is something which will be of great help as far as the judicial system is concerned.

Finally, due to paucity of time, I am not going into the other details. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous-District)  
(Assam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief

and I will repeat those points which have already been raised by the other hon. Members.

Now, the Bill in question has got very limited purpose to amend the Conditions of Service Act of the Supreme Court judges and High Court judges. That was to increase certain amenities to the Supreme Court and High Court judges.

Taking the scope of this debate, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Law Minister, when he placed his statement that our Parliament and the country had decided - some decades back - to separate Judiciary from the Executive. But still there are certain areas in our country specially, the tribal areas and scheduled areas where even today the Executive is not separated from the Judiciary. Even in my constituency, the DM, in Assam he is called the Deputy Commissioner, himself is the District Session Judge. The ADM is the Additional Session Judge and so also in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. And, I am told that in certain parts of the Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and many other parts of the country, specially, the tribal areas, the DM or the DC himself is the Session Judge.

So, there are occasions when you have to challenge the order of the Executive, Magistrate or the Government or the DM. Then the DM himself will take up the case to the District Session Judge, and therefore, the very principle of the natural justice is not there. Therefore, it is high time that why the tribal and backward areas of our country are deprived of a sound judicial system.

As per the international jurisprudence, the basic principal of the Judiciary is to have independence from the Executive. But in these cases, the same person is in the Executive and the Judiciary.

Sir, I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in spite of all efforts, and while we are lowering the court of the Judiciary and our democratic system. It is a reality that a common Indian man, the poor person is still deprived of getting good justice. It may be because of its expensiveness, it may be because of its time taking procedure. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to at least take a comprehensive view so that the judicial system becomes cheaper to the common man. At least, the stamp fee can be exempted. Though there is a free legal aid system, it is also not working properly as it is expected to. When we are giving subsidies to the industrialists, capitalists, the Government of India can give little subsidy to the judicial system so that a common man can lodge a complaint in the Court, the High Court or the Supreme Court without paying anything. For an unemployed youth, for a labourer, for a daily wage earner even a stamp fee of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 100 is unbearable enough and which itself is a deterrent in giving a good justice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Sir, I want to conclude my speech requesting the hon. Law Minister only one aspect of the Conditions of Service Act and that is that many of the hon. Members have pointed out about the quality of the judges and also the independence of the judges. Therefore, the present system of appointment of judges should have more transparency, as this Government has been advocating transparency. I will appeal to the hon. Law Minister, so that he will come to this Parliament with a new Bill so that the present system of appointment of judges are changed and more transparency is adopted so that the people of this country or the beneficiary of the judicial system is sure of the impartiality, the independence of the judges.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are debating the issue of Supreme Court and High Court Judges (condition of services) Amendment Bill, 1996. It has two main points. Firstly it seeks to raise the limit of petrol consumption facility provided to them from 150 liters to 200 liters and the same time substituting the work fuel for 'Petrol'. It means that it could be Petrol or diesel. Second point is regarding to increase the Sumptuary Allowance given to them. There is provision to raise the Sumptuary Allowance from Rs. 1250 to Rs. 4000 per month in respect of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. Similarly, provision has been made to raise this allowance from Rs. 500 to 3000 for the Chief Justice of High Court and from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2000 per month for other judges of the High Court. The Bill in question has got very limited purpose but the debate is being held on the whole judicial system, conduct of judges. In this House some Members even went to the extent of indirectly reprimanding the hon'ble judges in their own style. Whereas this is not a Comprehensive Bill. We will become a laughing stock if someone listen the audio-tape of this debate.

Sir, this Bill has a limited purpose. We have to decide as to whether the Petrol allowance is to be raised from 150 liter to 200 liter or not? The Sumptuary Allowance, provided to them for snacks for attending meetings in the office etc., is Rs. 42 per day for the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Rs. 25 for judges of Supreme Court, Rs. 17 for the Chief Justice of High Court and Rs. 10 for judges of the High Court. We are here in this House for the last seven years. I would like to know as to how many times the prices of snacks have been raised here.

What a judge will eat for just Rs. 10 in his chamber and what would be purchased for Rs. 10 if a meeting is convened. If you get Rs. 300 for a month. This Bill has been brought here to increase this allowance upto Rs. 300 per month and only for this limited purpose full debate has been held in the House. What do you mean by this? As far the judicial activism is concerned, people

say that judiciary is delivering decision on everything. Why the Executive is not taking any decision. Whether the Executive will maintain silence if it has to take any decision? When any scam is unearthed and demand is raised to conduct inquiry into it then instead of conducting inquiry, the matter is swept under the carpet but later on the matter flare up and demand for conducting CBI inquiry is raised. Therefore, Supreme Court lawyers are hired to suspend the inquiry in High Court. I do not know about their official fee but you can find out this if you go to Supreme Court. People hire big lawyers for it and inquiry into these scams is suspended on one pretext or another. The job of the executive is to identify the irregularity and to punish the guilty. The Executive is not suppose to involve with the guilty persons. But instead of apprehending the culprits and bringing them to book, if the executive start acting in collusion with them and start punishing one and protecting another for the same act, where one would go in such a situation? Then people move to Court and public interest petitions are filed. I come from Bihar where I have seen that High Court impose a fine to a person who file some unfactual petition and waste the time of the Court. It is not so that any person is allowed to waste the time of the Court with filing a wrong petition.

18.00 hrs.

In such a situation the executive keep mum instead of performing their duty on such issues. During the Tenth Lok Sabha, the executive has become so insensitive that proceedings of the House was stalled for 10 days and that is too on the demand that the Prime Minister should come to the House. But despite this the Prime Minister did not attend the House. It was the situation of the House at that time. In such a situation when the legislature becomes defunct, then any person, whether he is in politics or not, is forced to go to Court.

Court renders justice to them. We should not start attacking the judges if some problems are faced by someone due to this system. Yesterday we were listening to Shri Priyaranjan Dasmuni. Why to blame one person but several Members have made speeches on this subject. We have got some privileges here but it does not give us right to say anything about a person or system. Such a situation should not be created. Whether it is Executive, Legislature or Judiciary, all should perform their duty. Such a situation would have not arisen if all perform their duty properly. But today, this Bill has been brought for a limited objective.

Amendments given by Shri George Fernandes is for a limited objective only. Today, we have to pay more money when we go to Central Hall to have some snacks. He has given an amendment to the provision of Sumptuary Allowance provided to the judges and stated that it should be linked with some cost of living index. The present rates have been in vogue since 1986. We are not sure that how far these rates would prolong. How often we can keep bringing Bills for such petty

purposes before this House. A comprehensive debate has been conducted on this Bill with a limited objectives. If a comprehensive debate was to be held, it should have been on judicial system and judicial reforms or how to make the system cheaper for the poor. It should not be so that a Bill is used as a front to ventilate your personal views and to reprimand the judges and judiciary. Judiciary is performing its duty and we should perform our duty.

As regards to the amendment given by Shri George, I request the hon. Minister not to be in a hurry. Debate is going on. Perhaps it will not complete uptill the six O'clock which is the time fixed for it. This depends on discretion of the House and the Deputy Speaker. Who can take a decision on it. It is not necessary for us to trend on the beaten track and follow the bureaucracy. If you find it correct this amendment should be accepted it should be linked with the cost of living index and there is no need to bring it again and again in this House. One minute time of the House involved an expenditure of Rs. 50 thousand which may have become 70 thousand now as prices of every thing are going high.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nitishji alright, please conclude now

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : In such a situation I will request you to admit this amendment and this amended Bill should be passed here. I support the limited objectives of this Bill. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

18.03 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Flood situation and Natural Calamities in Different parts of the Country

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further discussion under rule 193.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for inviting me to speak a few words about floods and natural calamities.

Many Members have expressed their serious concern about floods and natural calamities. This is a subject which attracted the attention of the entire House. Therefore, the Speaker, sensing the frustration and disappointment of the Members of Parliament, allowed this discussion.

The discussion has highlighted many salient features of the lacunae in relief works at site. 'Death keeps no calendar', so goes the saying. Every year, we are visited by this disaster. May I ask you, have we planned anything substantial in the form of preventive measures?

This is one spect which was not highlighted in the discussion. Therefore, I am bringing it to the notice of the House. What are the concrete measures that have been taken by the Government of India to cope with this crisis created by the natural calamities? This is a subject within the purview of the State Governments and which comes within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has a duty when any part of the country is affected by natural calamities. Today, there is no part in the country which is not prone to the natural calamities. There were references to flood, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides etc., etc. This is an inter-Ministrial responsibility. I am sorry to say that there is no proper coordination between different Ministries in coping with this crisis. I am citing one example. You may remember the Latur earthquake. How many had died there? Who were the people who came to their rescue? Who were the people who participated in the relief work?

Sir, the *Malayala Manorama*, a leading newspaper have built an entire village there. *(Interruptions)* Voluntary agencies have come forward. Why have the State Government not come forward? Why do the State Governments and the Central Government not have a coordinated, effective, correlated relief measures? *(Interruptions)* Therefore my first submission is that there should be proper coordinated interacting agencies for (a) the relief work, and (b) for preventive work. My hon. friend is waiting to speak on preventive measures. Various seminars and discussions were held. In 1970 a meeting of the Ministerial Committee of various State was held. The meeting was held in Delhi. There, they formulated a six-point programme to cope with the relief work of the flood affected areas. Are we short of reports? Are we short of seminars? Are we short of experts in this field? No, but unfortunately no willingness is shown either by the Central Government or the State Governments to cope with this crisis.

There is another aspect which is not highlighted here. What about the flood situation in the cities in the urban areas? Have we thought about that problem? What has happened in Mumbai? What has happened in Calcutta? All major cities are flood-prone. Now, the Central Government may say that it is the responsibility of the State Governments or the local bodies. But that is not the answer.

When a calamity occurs, it does not discriminate against the locality or area. We have a human responsibility to see that the calamity is met with proper effective measures. Funds are allocated according to the recommendations of the Finance Commissions. The Ninth Finance Commission has allocated Rs. 4,020 crore. It has now been enhanced to Rs. 6,304 crore. Is that enough? The figures were given to the House. Thousands of crores of rupees worth material, cattle, fodder, property and buildings were destroyed. Do we have an insurance policy of this? Why cannot we evolve a proper effective national insurance policy? This is one submission I have to make.

There is a Flood Control Board. Quite often, we wonder as to what its role is and when does it come for giving relief. It is after the flood has hit and it is after the relief work given by the voluntary agencies. So, it is to be monitored properly to make it effective. There is another committee called the National Relief Committee. There again, my grievance is that the relief is given after the flood or calamity has occurred.

Hon. Minister was replying to a question yesterday about science and technology. We are proud of their achievements. We asked: Have we transmitted the knowledge or information which we have received from the satellite monitoring system; and if the State Governments do not have the funds to meet the challenges and the crises, are we in a position to help them? The answer was given very vaguely.

This is the whole problem; we do not have answers to the questions; and we do not have solutions to the problems. We are good at talking, giving explanations, attending seminars and conferences and in giving reports. It is high time that we came to the reality. Please evolve some action plan, implement it, give them sufficient information and boost up the preventive measures. There, we have failed and therefore, Latur has suffered, Bengal is suffering and Punjab is suffering; every part of this country is prone to it and has to suffer from these calamities. We are talking about high progress. But what about the minimum programme of preventing the natural calamities?

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is this. Who are the people who are affected the most? It is the poor people. The rich people can afford it or they can go away from that area also. When the poor people suffer, they suffering silently? For how many years have they been suffering silently. Do we have a conscience to meet their daily misery and loss of property?

Therefore, my submission firstly would be to have a zonal system whereby these calamities especially earthquakes, floods, landslides, etc., are met properly by having preventive measures. Secondly, I would request you to have a national insurance policy wherein the poor people can meet some of their loss in monetary terms. Thirdly, a proper and effective communication system should be provided. Many villages do not have telephone connection even now. In that case, how can they communicate the information? So, we should have a proper communication system in order to transmit instantaneously, without any delay.

They were talking about the fishermen in the coastal areas who even at bad times go to the seas. They do not have enough information. These are the areas which should be looked after. ... (Interruptions) I am grateful that you are reminding me. Thank you very much.

I hope that these measures will be taken care of by an inter-ministerial coordinated apex body to monitor relief work, preventive measures and also about

information transmitting centres. If we take care of these things, at least we will be one step forward towards a flood-free and calamity free nation.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the resumed debate which is going on since yesterday, all the Members have expressed their concern over the flood situation but so far no Government have given any assurance that upto when we will be able to solve this problem. It causes huge loss of life and property. Here money is considered as property but in floods loss of property is assessed by livestock. The third loss is that soil get damaged by it and it is a great loss to the Government or the country because population is increasing and soil is eroded by floods and this loss cannot be compensated in any way. A big area of land is eroded by floods every year. You can assess this loss by surveying some areas. Hon. Minister is present here. He might be knowing about the area of land damaged by floods in Bihar. He might be having those figures with him. I do not have those figures with me. (Interruptions) I admit that a number of canals and tributaries were dug in Western Uttar Pradesh and a big area of land was required for it, but these are of no use because so far no water has been released for last five years. Earlier it was said that there tributaries will have water by 1994, then 1995 was fixed for it and again 1996 was fixed for it but so far water has not been released for any tributary. The Government has spent a huge amount on these. The flood in Ganga can be curtailed if a little water is released in canals and these tributaries. My place is situated on the bank of river Ganga. All these districts are situated on the bank of Ganga. My district is surrounded by three or four rivers i.e. Ganga, Ramganga and others which cause flood in this district and whole area is submerged in water.

I have seen several such incidents. Once during floods, we were distributing food to the affected persons. We saw that a buffalo, its owner holding chain tied to the buffalo with child in her lap were floating in the flood water. I asked some persons who knew swimming to rescue them but when they were brought out we found that they all were dead. Another child of this women, who saw her mother swept in flood water climbed on the roof of his house. The child was immediately saved by using a boat. But on reaching the place the rescuers found that there was also a snake near the child and he was trembling with fear.

Sir, I request the Government to prepare a concrete programme to check the fury of flood if the Government is at all concerned about it. In my area canals were dug, tubewells which are lying wasted, were bored and land of farmers has been eroded. This land cannot be brought back but not a single drop of water was released in Western Ganga canal and its tributaries which starts from Haridwar. Had some water been

released in those canals then I feel that the excess of water in Ganga causing flood would get subsided and it could not have been so devastating. But, it is not being done. At Haridwar Ganga is not very large but, the current of water spreads when it comes into the forest and land is eroded by it. I have been elected from Balawali city and there are about 50 villages on the bank of Ganga which have been displaced and re-settled for almost fifty times. Their land gets submerged in the river Ganga. Every year during this season and this session I raise this issue but, the Government pay no heed to it. If a survey is conducted on it, you will find that river Ganga is constantly changing its Course and some day it could wash away not only Bijnor or Moradabad but several other districts if effective steps have not been taken to check the flood problem. Bijnor, Moradabad and Sambhal these all will wash away because this flood water is eroding land of a mound which is moving towards the plain. There will be no other means to stop Ganga if this mound of sand is washed away.

Therefore, I appeal to you that the land in my area and other places which is being eroded due to floods should be saved. It is necessary to save this land in interest of farmers because during floods their crops get submerged and destroyed and the farmers grow sugarcane, paddy or groundnut in this season. The farmers watch this devastation and cannot do anything to save their crops.

He watches the devastation of his house and village as a mute spectator and finds himself unable to do anything. The Scene, when he moves in a cart with his family after everything having been lost, is really moving. Mr. Minister, you will not be able to have a glimpse of that scene. But if you do, may be that this problem is permanently solved and the country is saved from the devastating flood.

Therefore, I appeal to you that if you are unable to do anything, atleast save his land so that his village can be saved from submerging and then there will be no loss of life and property. Therefore, please chalk out a concrete programme to stop the devastation of flood so that recurrence of flood can be prevented otherwise, this problem will take an alarming shape in future. With these words, I thank you for providing me time to speak.

SHRI PARASRAM MEGHWAL (Jalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that no rescue work has been undertaken since 1990 till date to save my Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan from floods. Thousands of acres of land in western Rajasthan, my Parliamentary Constituency, Jalore and Sirohi districts becomes useless due to soil erosion done by rivers flowing from Aravali hills. As a result, the tillers are rendered jobless. So, problem of earning their bread and butter arises every time before the farmers besides other problems. Almost all the roads

of the area washed away. Therefore, through you, I request the Government of India to issue instructions to State Government for constructing embankments in my Parliamentary Constituency to check the soil erosion and carry out repair works on the damaged roads and sanction maximum amount for the purpose.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the flood situation in the country. This is the seventh consecutive year when the country is experiencing a good monsoon.

I find two faces of Shri Chaturanan Mishra, our hon. Minister of Agriculture. On the one side he is jubilant to see the good monsoon and happy at the prospects of a good harvest; simultaneously on the other side of it, because of a good monsoon we are faced with an unprecedented flood situation in some parts of our country. So, the hon. Minister of Agriculture is at a loss to determine as to what is more preferable - a good monsoon or floods in some parts of our country?...(Interruptions)

Sir, serious concerns on the flood situation have been expressed by all sections of this House. Most of the hon. Members have concentrated their speeches on the prevention of floods and about the prevention of recurrence of floods in this country. Fifty years have passed since our independence but unfortunately no effective steps have been taken by the Central Government to formulate a perspective plan for getting rid of the floods, droughts and other natural calamities which occur very frequently in this country.

Sir, I would mainly concentrate on the prevention side of the floods because our respected hon. Minister, Shri Mishra, while replying to a Starred Question in this House on 10th July, 1996 about the relief measures undertaken by the Union Government - a report on which was subsequently supplied to all the hon. Members of this House - had given the details of the details of the finances for relief expenditure by the Union Government.

The reply, that he is likely to give in the House, would concentrate mainly on the report which we have already got. So, I will not deal with that aspect. The Agriculture Minister is only looking after the relief measures. According to the Tenth Finance Commission recommendation, whatever fund is required by the State, the Central Government has to provide its share and I think the Agriculture Minister would confine his reply to that only. If severity of flood or other natural calamity is there, after getting report from the State Government, a Central team is sent which assesses the subsequent relief measures. I will not concentrate on this point. I will concentrate on the preventive side of the flood. I would have been happy if Water Resources Minister was present in the House. When this discussion on

flood was started. I mentioned in the House that the Water Resources Minister should also present in the House. I now request the Agriculture Minister to kindly convey the feelings of the House to the Water Resources Minister.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi) : He should be present here.

SHRI ANIL BASU : The Agriculture Minister is likely to give reply to the discussion on flood. I request him to convey the feelings of the House to his colleague, the Water Resources Minister. The general feeling of the House is that the preventive side of the flood should not be neglected. I fully support the views expressed by my esteemed colleague, Shri Arakal. He said that an apex body should be set up at the national level to see that the natural calamities do not occur. That apex body should see that the preventive measures are taken. It should plan out the preventive measures and make available the resources required for prevention of such natural calamities. That apex body is the need of the hour - a cry of the country - and it should be formed immediately.

Now, wherefrom the resources would come? I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there are about 3000 companies in this country which are making profit ranging from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 300 crore and they are not paying a single paise as tax. They are called the 'zero tax' companies. So, resources are there, but how to mobilise these resources is the question. A political will to mobilise the resources for the development of the country - to give a flood-free and drought-free India - is required. So, resources are there but they have to be mobilised through proper planning.

I come from an area which is a highly flood prone area. It is not because of nature but because of a Central project called the Damodar Valley Corporation, which was set up in 1957. At the time of its setting up, much publicity was given to it. It was said that the Damodar Valley Corporation was a multi-purpose project. It would prevent flood in the lower Damodar region. It will simultaneously provide irrigation water and will produce electricity also. But what has happened? No doubt, floods were there before this Damodar Valley Corporation came into being but they were not of such an intensity as they are now. A huge quantity of water is being discharged from the Damodar Valley Corporation barrages. There are four barrages, Panchit, Tillaya, Maithon and Konar, in the upper region of Damodar down to Chota Nagpur Hill.

Huge quantity of water is released from these barrages at a time. This water flows along the Damodar river and reaches my constituency through its tributary the Mundeswari. The whole of my constituency which includes the Khanakul Assembly segment, the Arambagh Assembly segment and the Pursurah Assembly segment, and Amta and Uluberia areas of my

colleague Member of Parliament Shri Hannan Mollah's constituency are flooded every year. The intensity of floods is growing year to year.

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that there is no planning done by the Central Water Commission which is under the control of the Union Ministry of Water Resources to assess the expected rainfall in the catchment area and the expected inflow of water at the barrages. No planning and monitoring of release of water is done. If the expected rainfall and incoming volume of water could be measured properly, planning the release of water from the barrages becomes very easy. If the releases are controlled, the intensity of floods can be controlled and the devastation caused by the floods can be controlled. Unfortunately, it is not done.

Sir, through you I request the respected Shri Chaturanan Mishra to tell his colleague, the Minister of Water Resources, to instruct the Central Water Commission to have the water released from the barrages in a planned manner. There are scientific methods to assess the possible inflow of water at the barrages. There are scientific forecasts through which one can gauge the probable rainfall. The incoming flow of water at the barrages can also be measured. If these things are done, planning and monitoring of release of water from the barrages can be done very easily. But unfortunately the Central Water Commission is not performing its duty in a desirable manner. They are releasing huge quantities of water from the reservoirs at a time causing floods in the lower areas. The intensity of floods is increasing with the increased silting in the river. Because of siltation in the reservoirs at the barrages which were constructed in 1957, their capacity has decreased considerably.

I fully agree with my friends who talked about deforestation and denudation in the catchment areas. It increases the pace of siltation. The deforestation and denudation that are taking place in the Chhotanagpur area, the place from where the Damodar river originates, are continuously eroding the capacity of the barrages that were constructed in the years 1957, 1962, 1963 and 1964 for containing 50 percent of the rainfall in the catchment area. They are not able to hold the quantity of water for which they were constructed.

Due to the continuous rainfall in the Himalayan areas this year an unprecedented landslide occurred in Kalimpong resulting in the death of 34 people. The whole area got disconnected from the rest of the country. Preventive measures should be taken to avoid recurrence of such landslides which result in loss of lives. The State Governments have already taken required relief and rescue measures.

I am not talking about the relief and rescue operations. Anti-land sliding measures have to be taken up in the Himalayan region because this year the land sliding was unprecedented in nature. Such a huge



magnitude of land sliding has never happened causing the death to 34 persons and cutting off the whole of Kalingpong area from the rest of the country. That should be taken care of.

Now, another State of the Eastern Region which is facing unprecedented floods this year is Assam. The Brahmaputra Board was constituted. But unfortunately no fund was given to the Brahmaputra Board making it toothless. The most turbulent rivers of our country, the Brahmaputra and the Barak Rivers in Assam Valley were supposed to be controlled by various barrages and for that purpose the Brahmaputra Board was constituted by an Act of Parliament, but till then, no tangible steps was taken by the Central Government, making whole thing a farce. You constituted a Board, you brought the legislation passed by Parliament; and subsequently no action was taken by the Central Government. So, before the Budget - which will be presented to this House - I would request the respected Shri Chaturanan Mishraji to see that some funds are kept for the Brahmaputra Board so that the survey work which is required to be conducted there - which is incomplete can be undertaken and the Brahmaputra Board can be given the funds and other help required by the Brahmaputra Board to plan the anti-flood measures in regard to these two turbulent rivers of our country the Brahmaputra and the Barak Rivers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Sir, I am very thankful to you. I am concluding.

Sir, my last submission is that each and every year we are discussing in this House the relief measures and other measures which have to be taken up. As per the Tenth finance Commission recommendations Rs. 700 crore are provided during the Ninth Plan period. All right, let it be there. But regarding the prevention of floods, nothing has been said. Even in the Water Resources Ministry Budget last year, the Budgetary amount was reduced.

In our district - in Chinsurah Town, which is situated by the side of the Bhagirathi River, a tributary of the Ganges - a serious erosion has taken place in Balagarh P.S. area, in Magra P.S. area, in the Chinsurah area, in the Sheoraphuly area. It is so serious that villages are being swept into the Ganges and the Bhagirathi Rivers. Anti-erosion measures, along the banks of the Ganges and the Bhagirathi River in the Balagarh P.S. area from Duttipara to Sheoraphuly in an urgent need. Necessary funds for this should be provided in the Water Resources Ministry so that the anti-erosion measures along the banks of the Ganges in my district could be undertaken in this year.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURENDER SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware that when Haryana State was formed in 1966, it was a deficit State. It could not produce foodgrains to suffice the needs of the State. We had to purchase 1 lakh tonne of foodgrains from the Government of India but the same State made such a remarkable progress in the production of foodgrains that it became the second largest contributor State after Punjab to the Granaries of Government of India. The reason behind it is that Haryana has made optimum utilisation of rain water. The rain canals were constructed in Haryana to drain out the flood water from the flood affected areas to the dry areas. Some area of Rajasthan adjacent to our State is at higher level than our lands. Southern Haryana, sharing its boundry with Rajasthan and the Parliamentary Constituency to which the hon. Deputy Speaker represents, this part of Rajasthan is higher by seven to eight hundred feet. It is our bad luck that whenever there is heavy rain in Rajasthan the water flows down to Haryana. This time only one June 24-25, Rajasthan experienced 575 m.m. rainfall as against an average annual rainfall of 300-500 m.m. As a result, two dams of Rajasthan i.e. Ravali and Kamera collapsed. The Government could not repair them in time due to which crops worth millions of rupees were damaged. The people of the State are still feeling difficulty in their day to day life. There was loss of lives and livestock. We could not reach many villages despite our best efforts. We demanded about Rs. 44 crore from the Government of India as a grant but no money was released to us till date. Last year, the flood destroyed four crops of farmers resulting in loss worth rupees two thousand crore. There is 35 lakh hectare of cultivable land in Haryana out of which on three fourth of land, three consecutive crops could not be cultivated. We asked for Rs. 1004 crore from the Central Government as a grant but, they played a joke on us and gave only Rs. 39 crore. A loan of Rs. 300 crore was provided to us at the interest rate of 13 percent.

I would like to submit the hon. Agriculture Minister that the fiscal condition of Haryana is not good at present and we are expecting a deficit of Rs. 600 crore. The Government of Haryana could not pay compensation to the last year's loss and again this problem has come up.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit the Government that the land does not become cultivable only by draining out the water. Haryana is a drought prone State which is frequented more by famine than by the guests. The people of Rajasthan are more affected as compared to us. The land, which never experiences rain, though the water is essential for the cultivation, if comes in the grip of flood the under ground salts come to the surface rendering it non-cultivable for 10-15 years.

The hon. Agriculture Minister should note that the Haryana is experiencing the problems of salinity while



the other States are having water logging problem. That land cannot be made cultivable even after wasting four crops.

I would like to state the Government that in case of natural calamity, the ratio of 25 and 75 is un-bearable for the State like Haryana. This time the entire Budget of Haryana is not more than Rs. 25 crore. Whatever amount of loan is provided by the Government for natural calamity should be interest free and should not be a short term loan and it should be atleast for a period of ten years. Secondly, a master plan should be prepared for these problems of Rajasthan and Haryana. A proper water management and drainage system should be prepared through which extra water coming from Rajasthan can be canalised and lifted to the places which are higher than ours and where it can be properly utilised.

Honestly speaking, I belong to such an area and the hon. Members hailing from Rajasthan know it very well that, people did not like to marry off their children in our area and make relation. They thought that even if a girl is married to a man having enough land the children will suffer. People did not go there for marriage or for any other relation and they used to mock at us. There was such scarcity of water that not only animals sprawling on the ground but even the crows flying in the sky used to fall in the jungle.

I request the Government of India, to prepare a master plan, keeping in view the level of the land, so that the water which is logged during the rainy season, may be canalised to those far off places where it is needed most.

The State Governments do not have resources for reclamation. The Central Government has got quite big budget. I request to pay more attention towards reclamation.

One more request I have to make is that the grant in 25:75 ratio should not be provided for the States like Haryana and Rajasthan which are simultaneously frequented by floods and droughts. There, the Central Government should provide hundred percent grant. These were my suggestions.

[English]

DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue of floods.

All the Members of Parliament have expressed their concern and I also share their views. This concern is for the parliamentarian as an individual as we are not in a position to resolve this issue and also all the parliamentarians together in this Lok Sabha are not in a position to resolve the independent issues of their respective States. That is why the issue has been raised in this Parliament that the major issue of the floods faced by the whole country be resolved.

When I was a student in the school days, I used to learn a Sanskrit *sloka*, the meaning and content of which is like this:

"Na gau pradanam, na muhi Pradanam, na cha annadanam.

Hi tatha pradanam, yatha vadanti budhah sarva pradaneshu abhay pradanam."

[English]

Now the meaning of this *sloka* is that all the States have expressed concern 'that we are afraid of these floods'. All the different States have expressed their fear psychoses that as soon as the summer season starts we are faced with an unmitigable calamity. That is for this reason, this particular issue has been raised in this Parliament and this sovereign Parliament, this sovereign Government of India will come to the rescue of different States.

Unfortunately, nature obeys the natural laws, human beings seldom obey and the Government normally does not. That is for this reason, these calamities have not been resolved even though the country is entering into the golden year of celebration of its Independence day.

It is for this reason I would like to make a request to the Government of India through the hon. Speaker that while we express our concern for floods, we must have to evolve measures. And how these measures will be evolved should not be done through a Commission because we had the sad experience about the Commission. The Kothari Education Commission was hailed by almost all the educationists and the learned scholars all over the world but it was not put into action. The New Education Policy was created, where the human beings were called the resources. Now, there has been a Ministry called, 'Ministry of Water Resources'. I do not know whether, during the monsoon season, water has become a source or an article of tragedy. While I share the views expressed by many friends that floods will occur and the intensity will differ and the causes of floods all over the country will be different and, therefore, while tackling the floods, we have to utilise the applications of science and technology. Unfortunately, since Independence, science and technology have not been properly utilised in resolving floods.

I am very sorry to state that many of the States have already been reeling under floods and Assam is not an exception. Now, my point of taking a stand today is that floods in Assam have not been properly and duly understood by different authorities, who are in the management of floods.

The river, Brahmaputra, is one of the major causes for floods and probably, I do not know whether the learned Members aware of this or not and also I do not know whether the Government is aware of this or not. Brahmaputra river runs into a course of more than 2,945

kilometres; of this, more than 50 percent is outside India and nearly 50 percent, slightly less than 50 percent, is within India. Of which, 640 kilometres lie in the State of Assam. This Brahmaputra river is feeding as many as 43 tributaries.

When we discuss floods, we take floods within the region of 640 kms. running within the State of Assam and we forget that there are about 1,300 kms of the river lying outside. As it is at the rear portion, the intensity of floods in Assam will be much different from the nature of floods in Arunachal Pradesh or any other international area. That is why, while taking the measures for resolving floods in Assam, the entire length of the river should be taken into consideration along with its tributaries.

Sir, through the Speaker, I want to make the Government aware — our Minister for Agriculture is also taking part in this discussion — that during the summer, the whole of Brahmaputra Valley becomes a river and during the winter, its width is to the extent of two to fifteen kilo metres and during the summer, its width is more than 40 kilometres at places. While taking the flood control measures, one very important point — in the entire riverain area of Brahmaputra, at least to the extent of one-third of the banks of Brahmaputra were eroded; thousands of villages had been wiped out and many of the towns had already been embraced by the river, Brahmaputra - should be borne in mind. Therefore, the Assam State has a fear psychosis that Assam alone cannot tame this river.

If this river is to be tamed, it must be tamed by the cooperation, help and assistance of the Government of India. If the Government of India alone is not able to tame this river, the turbulent Brahmaputra, then probably we may have to take the help and assistance of other international agencies.

I am very sorry to mention here that Dr. K.L. Rao, while he was a Minister during the tenure of the late Smt. Indira Gandhi, was asked to study the flood situation in China. On coming back, he mentioned in Parliament that the flood situation can be resolved through the help of the manpower and unfortunately, the axe had fallen upon him.

In our country, we have 95 crores of people. We can resolve this problem by our own science and technology. It cannot be resolved by the borrowed science and technology. That is why, my urgent request to the Government of India through the hon. Deputy Speaker is that we should develop our own indigenous science and technology. The technology should not be imported from outside. If we can do this, probably the floods can be resolved.

While taking into consideration the solutions available to control the floods, one very important point should be borne in mind. By an Act of Parliament, Assam was given a Brahmaputra Board. That Board is

not working. This is very unsatisfactory. So the Brahmaputra Board alone cannot resolve the flood situation in Assam. I desire that it can be done through the executive activities only, i.e. by the plan of action formulated by the executive bodies. Through the bureaucrats, I do not know whether these flood control programmes of Assam can be resolved or not. I believe that the flood control measures will vary from State to State.

I request, through the Deputy Speaker, the Government of India, more particularly, the Minister of Agriculture that he will have to have a close collaboration and close co-operation of the other Ministries also. He should request the Minister of Finance also to see that heavy allocation is made for flood control measures to almost all the States. For this, at first, three major important steps will have to be taken: That we must have to live with the floods and that we must obey to the natural laws.

The forests have been deforested. So there must be a law. A Bill must be introduced which would provide that all forest lands must be reclaimed and new vegetation should be allowed to grow. All the rivers that are flowing in Assam are all flowing over the land. Almost the entire river valley of the Brahmaputra, along with its tributaries, is now irrigated.

Assam is only having floods for five months and for the rest of the seven months, it does not have even a single shower of rain. As a result, Assam is drought-prone during the remaining seven months and during the rest of the five months, it is affected by floods, which are not there in the rest of the country. Therefore my urgent request to the Government of India, through the Chair, is that they should study the flood and drought conditions of Assam with a special policy and special measure. Probably the measures adopted for resolving the floods in Assam may not be similar to that of the flood-resolving measures that are adopted in Haryana, Punjab or in Kerala.

I do share the feelings of the people of Kerala because they have the problem of coastal erosion. I also share the feelings of the people of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR (Baramulla) : Please do not forget me.

DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : I do not forget you because you are also very much a part of this Parliament and I do have honour for you and your State also. So my request to the Government through the hon. Deputy Speaker is that they should see that flood does not create a fear psychosis in the minds of the people of the country.

19.00 hrs.

The Government of India is just like the God to the people. They must come to the rescue of the people and this rescue operation must start before the floods

start and it should be a perennial tragedy to the people at large.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is called the cradle of nature. On the other hand, we also have to face the fury of nature in some parts of the country due to drought and in others due to floods. So, whereas nature is a boon for us in some respects it also becomes a bane when its fury is unleashed. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the situation of flood is being discussed under Rule 193. Through you, I would like to state that this discussion should not be a mere formality or in other words this discussion should not take place just because people in our respective constituencies are affected by floods therefore we should discuss it as a mere formality. I want some concrete and substantial measures to be taken in this regard so as to yield results. I have been a Member of Parliament since 1989. I have observed that whenever it rains, the situation of flood is discussed and at the same time drought is also discussed. The Finance Commission has already fixed the shares of states in National Calamity fund. So, whenever some area is flooded, aerial surveys are undertaken and the food packets are dropped from the helicopters. Through you I would also like to say that "Leek leek gaadi chale, leek hi chale kapoot, leek chhod teenon chalen shayar, singh, sapoot" (The cart goes along the beaten track and so does the bad son but those who do not tread on the beaten track are the Poet, the lion and the good son). Mishra Ji is the new Minister and a new Government has been formed. I want that the Government should take some concrete measures to protect the nation from the fury of floods. As regards the droughts, I had expressed my thoughts in a quadruplet just now.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : You should also not tread on the beaten track. You should suggest some concrete measures. You are a very senior colleague and a wise person. You should suggest some way out.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, I am coming to that. "Kahin baadh aur Kahm Sookha, Kaaran Yahi ki mera desh bhookha, aur Sarkar ka drishtikon rookha, isiliye peedita ka dil dukha." (At some places, there are floods and at some other there is drought, the reason being that my country is starving and the attitude of the Government is unsympathetic, that is why the sufferers are hurt) Such a situation has been prevalent.

[English]

Indian budget is the gambling of monsoon.

[Translation]

Floods cause loss of crores of rupees and the livestock and the houses are destroyed as well. Droughts cause damage to crops. We had an irrigation Minister Mr. K.L. Rao who at that time had visualised the concept of linking the Ganga with the Kaveri so as to divert the flow of excess water from North to South and to collect it along the way in the event of flooding of Ganga. Its tributaries should be connected with canals so that the water flowing out to the Sea could be used throughout the year. By doing this, we won't have to face the problem of flood every year and the water table will also replenish.

Sir, we have had to face terrible floods this year in Rajasthan. The monsoon arrives there around 25th or 30th June. Rajasthan has an average rainfall of 522 m.m. in a year and the average for the month of June is 49 mm but this year the wrath of nature was unleashed to such an extent that above average rainfall was recorded throughout Rajasthan. The unexpected rainfall in the districts of Nagar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu and Sikar from 18 June to 26 June, 1996 has created a situation of flood. The rainfall recorded this year exceeds the normal annual rainfall by 400 to 1500 percent. This means that hundred year old record has been broken in Nagor because 478 mm. rainfall was recorded in a period of two days in a area which used to have 250 mm. of rainfall in a year. Even 14 year old children of Jaisalmer had never seen clouds but during the past 2-3 years the area has experienced flood many a times. There, the annual average shot up from 250 mm. to 478 mm. The area of Pokhara known for test explosion has had 175 mm. rainfall in a single day. 500 mm. rainfall was recorded in a period of two days in Kota Kasim Tehsil of Bharatpur and Alwar. Tehsil Deeg of district Bharatpur has had 526 mm. of rainfall. I have given all the statistics because our Hon'ble Prime Minister had undertaken the aerial survey of the areas of Alwar and Bharatpur along with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. At that time he had admitted that heavy losses have indeed been caused by the floods.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the state has limited resources and is unable to bear the financial burden. That is why a request has been made to the Central Government for special assistance. The reason being that Rajasthan is suffering on both Courts. Part of the state is drought prone where drought relief work had been initiated in the last 3-4 months. 25 thousand villages were declared drought prone areas. There the drought relief measures were undertaken to provide employment to the people so that they do not migrate to the cities and make their living the villages itself. 300 crore rupees are required for providing employment in drought prone area. Then this fury of flood was unleashed for which the Government of Rajasthan had submitted a note which I quote :

[English]

"The State Government needs a sum of Rs. 300 crore to tackle the situation."

[Translation]

In response to that what the Government is giving us is just 100 crore rupees.

[English]

"Rs. 100 crore are required for immediate rescue and relief operations and for restoring infrastructure and civic amenities, and Rs. 200 crore for flood protection works to minimise the damage in future."

[Translation]

Which according to the Government is being given for relief. Last year Hanumangarh and Bikaner were flooded which had caused a loss of 300 crore rupees. A team had gone there for survey however, 21 crore rupees were offered as relief from National Calamity fund. That money has not been released as yet. Therefore, I request you to release the money at the earliest.

[English]

"It is, therefore, very urgent that financial assistance is sanctioned that for immediate relief, Rs. 100 crore and an additional sum of Rs. 200 crore is required."

[Translation]

The Government knows about it that's why I have stated the position. I also want to tell you about the losses suffered. The number of those who have died alongwith the names of the places where they have died would reveal the gravity of situation. Our Hon'ble Friends were telling us that flood water entered Haryana. This is the fury of the nature. The excess water of Uttar Pradesh from Mathura and Goverdhan side flowed and entered the area of Bharatpur through Agra and the excess water of Rajasthan flowed out to Haryana. So, an arrangement should be made by formulating a master plan for storing water by constructing small dams, small storage tanks or check dams. Afforestation should be taken up in these areas. The Government spends a lot of money on floods which could be diverted to afforestation. Efforts should be made to plant trees all along Aravali range. The desert of Rajasthan has extended up to Pushkar and Ajmer and if trees are planted and intensive afforestation is undertaken there, the situation could improve. The large scale felling of trees in the hilly areas has denuded the hills of Aravali. The mining activities in Aravali are affecting the ecological balance of the area.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Your State Government is responsible for it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : The Central Government provides grants for the activities related to

environment but it has enacted laws which restrict us to speak on these matters.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Please stop the felling of trees in your area. It falls under the purview of State Government.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : The hon. Member has rightly stated that he is not stressing on felling of trees but those who had been in power till now, did not inculcate such values after independence which may inspire people with national feeling to protect the trees. The hon. Member hailing from west Bengal would be happy to note that the people of Rajasthan, in a bid to protect the 'Khejari' trees in princely era, received bullets and hundreds of them embraced death. The people of Rajasthan sacrificed their lives to protect deer. It is their tradition. Trees are planted at the occasion of marriage and one full day's function is organised for this very purpose.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : We do not have such history in West Bengal but the State tops the list in regard to social forestry.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : You have extended a good suggestion that it would be better if the Central Government provides funds for social forestry. Aravali range starts from Delhi and touching some parts of Haryana Reaches Rajasthan. Many districts of Rajasthan have not been covered in Aravali Development Plan funded by Japan and world Bank. Timely funding and proper arrangements have not been done for the plan.

The flood affected areas in Rajasthan are Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Alwar, Nagaur and Bharatpur.

[English]

The following are the statistics :

Village affected	1,257	
Houses damaged	70,000	
Deaths-Human	70	(out of these 16 were washed away)
Animals	5,000	
Tanks damaged	300	

Roads : Extensive damage to the roads in flood-affected areas

Salt areas : Extensive damage rendering 15,000 labourers out of work.

[Translation]

Sir, the potable water for Jodhpur is mainly supplied from the canal. This 40 k.m. long lift canal has been damaged due to the silt piled up by the flood water.

[English]

I give further details :

Damage to drinking water sources and pipelines damaged in other places as well.

Power supply-many grid stations were affected.

[Translation]

I, therefore, stated that the relief work was undertaken by the Rajasthan Government with the help of its own resources. But, I would like to urge upon the Central Government, through you, to help the State Government by releasing Rs. 21 crore the earlier instalment and Rs. 300 crore for this from the National Calamity Relief Fund, keeping in mind the flood as well as the drought situation and the fact that Rajasthan is second largest as well as backward State of the country. Sir, with your permission I would like to say my last point on which the hon. Minister as well as all of us would agree to think. The flood Management Programme was started in 1954 and it was estimated at that time that out of total 3290 lakh hectare of land in the country the recurrence of flood is expected over 400 lakh hectare of land and the Government had estimated at that time that keeping in view the infrastructure, 320 lakh hectare land can be protected from the floods. But there is a great change between the situation of 1954 and of the present. A period of 40-50 years have elapsed since then, therefore, it should be evaluated again to find out how much land is affected by the floods every year and what measures can we take to prevent it. Sir, besides this Rs. 50 thousand have been provided to each of the families of the deceased. You said that you had released the amount from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Some assistance has been provided by the State Government. I request you also to provide some assistance. After all you provide Rs. one lakh compensation to those killed in rail accident. What is fault of those who were killed due to floods or natural calamity. Special arrangement should be made to provide relief to the families of the deceased. There should be some arrangement for pumping out the flood water. The surrounding areas of Bharatpur are still inundated by the flood water. Now, it is going back towards U.P. When it was inundated, every part looked alike. Now, it is going from low lying areas to the higher areas and from there again to the downward areas. I request you to make some permanent arrangement to drain out the flood water from the flood prone areas to prevent of various diseases since the flood water generates many diseases. The arrangement should be made to protect the area from the diseases and the water collected in the ditches should be pumped out. Feeder canals should be constructed over the flood prone rivers and the water should be canalised to reservoirs so that in case of flood, the extra water could be canalised to these tanks through feeder canals. Arrangements should also be made to protect the cattle.

With these words, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I would like the experts to ponder over it. It is equally important to pay attention towards afforestation and small irrigation schemes so that water can be stored and utilised at the time of need. The interlinking of Ganga and Kaveri rivers is like a dream but if this dream comes true, our

country may be transformed into green land and more fertile land.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I still have a list of 11 speakers. It is for you people to decide whether it is to be finished today itself or postponed for tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have requested time and again to speak only for 3-4 minutes but every speaker consumes more time. It depends on you.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHÉS MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) : (W.B.) : Sir, I will finish my speech within one minute ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are saying that you will take only one or two minutes but once you start speaking, I do not know how much time you will take. Do you want to conclude it today or continue the discussion tomorrow?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is to be continued tomorrow then we must discuss it till 7.30 P.M. today.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi) : We can finish our speeches today and the Minister can reply tomorrow... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAPAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, allot two minute's time to each speaker, and finish it today in a hurried manner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It can be done if every speaker takes 2 minutes but, no one concludes in two minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us try it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Oscar Fernandes, I am told that no arrangement has been made for interpretation from Kannada language. Therefore, I would request you to please speak in English.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : I do not mind speaking in English. I would like to protest and then make my submissions in English.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Fernandes, you are well-versed in English.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Sir, when we speak in regional language, people back at home feel that we are representing the real masses.

Otherwise, there is no reason why we should speak in the regional language.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important debate. Year after year we raise this topic in this House. We have to find a permanent solution to this problem. So, my first suggestion is that apart from the debate in the House, there should be a natural debate.

Secondly, the Standing Committee relating to the Ministry of Agriculture should deliberate on this issue, invite suggestions from experts from all over the country and find a permanent solution to this recurring problem. Otherwise, it would be a ritual.

19.21 hrs.

(Shri P.M. Sayeed *in the Chair*)

Sir, we should apply whatever technology that is available today to find a solution to this problem. It is not merely a question of dealing with flood only, but it is also a question of dealing with drought. We have plenty of water and we still find people crying for water. This abnormal situation should be dealt with. As other hon. Members have suggested, we should definitely make use of the latest technology available in the country to prevent floods as well to find enough water to our people for irrigation and drinking purposes. The underground water also could be tapped for this purpose. My information is that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has developed a technology where even the flowing water could be pumped back into the borewells, thereby raising the underground water level and that water should be made available to the people during lean months. We should be able to utilise this technology.

Sir, the method of paying compensation should be automatic. We should have an insurance scheme in which the nation should pay the premium and the affected people should get the benefit out of it. In the event of loss of property, especially when they lose their houses whether they are rich or poor, even the rich also become poor. So, the middle income group people should not be deprived of the assistance or the compensation that is given. So, I strongly suggest that we should develop an insurance scheme which can come to the rescue of the people in distress.

Sir, coming back to Karnataka, where I hail from, we have lost about 100 lives and we have lost a lot of houses. In my district - I come from a coastal district - we had a severe cyclone attack in which roofs of hundreds of houses were blown off. The Government had rendered assistance and there is no doubt about it. I am very happy that the Government had come to the rescue of the people. But we have a long coast like the State of Kerala and the severe sea erosion that is taking place is affecting the life and property of the people and especially the fishermenfolk are the biggest losers due to sea erosion. The infrastructure is lost, the

jetties are affected and the roads are washed away. So, I suggest that just as the Government of Kerala has developed the sea wall-cum-road, we should also develop a similar infrastructure in Karnataka to combat the menace of sea erosion.

Sir, if need be we could request for assistance from the World Bank for this. I am told that there is a proposal to get assistance from the World Bank and if assistance from the World Bank could come, I am sure, we will be able to handle the situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Fernandes, kindly conclude. You can mention the points so that the hon. Minister could reply.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Sir, I will take only two more minutes. In the cyclone a lot of coconut gardens have been lost and other agricultural crops have been lost. As I have already enumerated, a lot of fishermen are suffering year after year either on account of floods or on account of cyclones. The river banks have to be cleared so that we will not get floods frequently. This is another major programme that we have to undertake.

Lastly, many Members in this House have talked about Ganga-Cauvery link project. The question is about the money. We have been spending a lot of money of the Employment Assurance Scheme. So, the money is available with the Irrigation Ministry and the Ministry of Rural Development. These three Ministries together could mobilise some funds so that we can take up this major project which could be a boom for the country and it could wipe the tears from people's eyes.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Sir, tomorrow is Friday and I have some business in Rajya Sabha also. Therefore, please conclude it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only four or five more Members are there to speak. I request all the hon. Members to take two or three minutes. You could just mention the points. The suggestions from the hon. Members could be given in points so that the hon. Minister could also reply. I understand he has to go to Patna tomorrow. Therefore, we have to conclude this discussion today.

DR. ASIM BALA (Navadwip) : Sir, the water is a precious material. At the same time it damages a lot. In 1995, havoc was caused by floods in different States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Due to these floods, ten million people were ruined and crops worth billions of rupees were damaged. More than two lakh cattle and five lakh houses were lost. The damage in Haryana was worth Rs. 5.5 billion. During 1978, floods caused damages worth seven billion rupees in West Bengal. The most affected area in Assam is Brahmaputra region. In West Bengal, the most affected areas are Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dmaj Pur, Malda, Nadia this year Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Kalingpong are the worst

affected areas. The State Government has sent 25 metric tonnes of food to Kalingpong. Money in the form of cash has also been sent there. In Jalpaiguri area, 100 MTs of rice, an amount of Rs. 2 lakh and tarpaulins numbering 2,000 along with other food materials have also been sent. But it is not sufficient for these affected people. So, it is essential on the part of the Government of India to extend help in this regard.

Sir, we have to find out the main reasons behind the cause of these floods. Now-a-days, there are floods in the areas surrounding the Brahmaputra and the Ganga. In my area, for the last several years, because of siltation, the course of the river has been changed and a number of small streams developed out of it. The river-bed is also coming up and as a result, whenever there is a heavy monsoon, the flood water is not only eroding the banks of the river but it is also submerging the land, *pucca* buildings, school buildings and, sometimes, small towns are swayed away in these waters. This is the kind of damage that is being caused. The State Government has spent a lot of money, but that money has not been spent properly.

Eighty per cent of the investment has been made in the irrigation sector from the First Five Year Plan to Eighth Five Year Plan, but the work than has been done very minimum. Our former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, gave a picture in some Irrigation Ministers' Conference wherein he said that 'The situation since 1951 246 big surface irrigation projects had been initiated, by only 65 projects have been completed and others have not been completed? Floods, irrigation and construction of dams are related. For preventing the floods and for having water for irrigation and for generating electricity, we need a composite plan. Otherwise, we cannot prevent the floods, it is a perennial problem. So, we have to find out the origin of the floods so that the floods could be prevented.

In the Brahmaputra area, as my hon. colleague has mentioned, three Master Plans have been implemented and, subsequently, they had spent Rs. 35,000 crore, Rs. 32,000 crore, Rs. 43.8 crore and Rs. 25 crore. Yet, we find that the same Brahmaputra is still affecting the people. So, as I have already mentioned, we should have a composite plan for irrigation purposes as well as for generation of electricity and for drinking water purpose. That is a must.

With these words, I urge the Government to take the initiative in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI S. P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please briefly State points only.

SHRI S. P. JAISWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for providing an opportunity to a new Member to speak.

Sir, it would have been better if the hon. Water Resources Minister along with the hon. Agriculture Minister were present in the House but I think that if any Minister is present, it is considered that the entire cabinet is present since the cabinet bears the joint responsibility. Therefore, I want to conclude my point after giving some suggestions. The menace of devastating flood which caused many problems in many parts of the country, has been discussed in details in this House. But the attention should be paid as to how the flood can be prevented. I think that Ganga which was brought on earth by Bhagirath from Gangotri, has become shallow due to piling up of silts which is a result of thousands of years of continuous flowing. The bed of Ganga should be deepened by desilting it so that its capacity of water intake may increase. It may also prove a measure to prevent the flood which the Government should consider. Due to silt, the beds of dams have raised. It should also be dredged out. The linking of Ganga with Kaveri should also be considered.

Haryana has been successful in canalising the rain water. Likewise we can canalise the extra water of swollen rivers wherever there is such problem. For this purpose, a big plan should be chalked out after discussion on national level. The Government should consider over a master plan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the last point I would like to conclude. The Government should think over diverting the extra water into built canals at the time of flood. The ignorance regarding release of water from the dams, is also a cause of the floods. Conscious efforts are not made in this regard. If such efforts are made, the floods caused by other than natural causes could be prevented. Last year the Chakiya area of my district was flooded because of sudden release of water from Rihand dam. The area of Varanasi has been badly affected by the heavy rainfall. The State Government has not given adequate compensation to the farmers because of which the farmers are suffering. If you could kindly draw the attention of the State Government towards their plight I will be thankful to you.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) : The district of Murshidabad in West Bengal is effected by floods every year. I am actually a victim of floods. My native town Kandi is in the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal and it was visited by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year, 1956. The purpose of the visit was to assess the damage caused by floods every year and it was by his kindness that a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Mansingh. The Mansingh Committee recommended for the protection of floods in this area. Forty years have passed. But still the Central Government could not adopt any measures for the



implementation of the recommendations on the floods by Mansingh Committee.

I would urge upon the Government to immediately implement the recommendations of Mansingh Committee on the protection of floods in my area. This is number one.

Number two is this that the hon. Members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly unanimously decided and sent an all Party delegation under the Chairmanship of Shri Jyoti Basu, hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal and they were asked to place their demands before the Central Government for the adoption of anti-erosion schemes and for the protection from floods in my district of Murshidabad and in the district of Malda.

But the Central Government did not accord any approval to this anti-erosion scheme till today. I urge upon the hon. Minister and the Government to accord the approval to this scheme.

Sir, I will take only one minute more. My adjacent town, Balurghat, in the district of South Dinajpur has been badly affected by floods in recent times. The river coming from Bangladesh flows through this town and in the 'U-shaped' direction it flows again to Bangladesh. In this 'U-shaped' delta stage, Balurghat town is situated and that is surrounded by water. The people of Balurghat town are marooned till today. There is a border-fencing highway which is situated at so high a place that it acts as an embankment and people are marooned. So, I would urge upon the Government to immediately take up the relief and rescue measures for the people affected by this flood.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Syed Masudal Hossain to speak. You have to make only additional points.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as my friends have already spoken on the issue, I do not wish to repeat what has been stated earlier. I would put forth 2-3 points. Normally floods do not occur in West Bengal but is transferred from Bihar. Bihar gets it from Nepal and it is sent forth to Bengal. This happens every year. This time a part of North Bengal has been washed away in floods... (Interruptions) An hon. Member from my district has placed his demand in this regard. I want to say that this is a democratic country and in a democracy, the life of each and every citizen should carry the same value. Five lakh rupees and given in compensation for those dying in an air-crash, two lakh rupees for those dying in railway accidents. The amount of one lakh rupees is given as compensation in case of communal riots victims. Thirty to fifty thousand rupees are given if the deceased are from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Even road accident victims are given ten to twelve thousand rupees but what is there for those dying in floods.

A few days ago, some people had gone to a holy place on the occasion of Amavasya... (Interruptions) As there was a stampede, some people were killed and

compensation of Rs. one lakh was given. My submission is that if one lakh rupees could be given for these people, I would request the the Agriculture Minister to sanction the compensation of one lakh rupees for those, whose lives are lost during floods.

SHRI GULAM MOHD. MAGANI (Srinagar) : My. Chairman, Sir, I represent the Parliamentary Constituency of Srinagar. There are two districts in my Constituency-Badgaam and Srinagar city. Due to heavy rainfall this year, the rivers and canals were flooded because of which all the roads were damaged. The rivers and canals were already saturated. In the city area, Dal lake is completely inundated. Hon'ble Prime Minister visited Srinagar recently. He conducted an aerial survey of the flood affected area for two hours. He also called a meeting in Nehru Guest House wherein all the parties participated. The route to be followed for reaching the venue passed through the Dal lake area which was so inundated that all the members had to board buses as we could not have reached there by cars. This situation continued for seventeen days. The residential areas there have been flooded. The houses of those who had fled the area, have collapsed. The flood water did not find any outlet nor does the area have any outlet.

I belong to Badgaon district. In my area, the crops have been damaged. There are no crops, the tele-Communication system has collapsed, there is no electricity either. In short I would like to make a request and I have already requested Hon'ble Prime Minister on his visit to Srinagar that this is my area and as you can see, it is totally flooded and inundated with water and for God sake have mercy on these people. In these affected areas, the paddy planted by the land-owners has been destroyed, the roads have been damaged. Hence relief work should be started in these areas Jawahar Rojgar Yojana so that the hungry and the unemployed people of this area may be employed.

Secondly, I would like to state that Kashmir has already been affected for the last seven to eight years because of militancy. Unemployment is prevalent there; tourism is badly affected; there is nothing to fall back on, our youth are unemployed. Thus the Central Government should provide employment to them.

Work should be started under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana so that the people may get remunerative work. My second demand is that the people in the affected areas who have suffered loss of property, paddy and crops should be given free ration for one month... (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should give suggestions as to what the Government should do.

SHRI GULAM MOHD. MIR MAGANI : I have made a request to the Prime Minister for the supply of free ration for one month. For Srinagar, I have asked for the supply of free ration for six months. Ration should be made available in the rest of the areas as well.

SHRI PITAMBAR PASWAN (Rosera) : Sir, Flood is a natural calamity for the entire nation. But in my area,



there are approximately twenty such districts in North Bihar which are destined to get flooded and the flood water remains in the area for six months. These districts are-Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Jhanjharpur, Khagaria, Samastipur, Araria, Banka and Sheohar. All these districts have been flooded. The flood water flows in from Nepal. The Nepalese rivers are the Boodhi Gandak, Karer, Kamala, Jeevachch, Bhutahi balaan and the biggest havoc is caused by Kosi. Every year these rivers are flooded and these rivers originate from Nepal.

I would like to say to Hon'ble Minister that it is not possible for the Government of Bihar to solve the problem of floods. So long as the Government of India does not initiate dialogue with the Government of Nepal and the two countries do not talk on this issue, this problem can not be solved. I want to tell the Hon'ble Minister that presently the entire area is affected by flood.

Kusheshwar Sthan is a holy place visited by lakhs of devotees but at present it is unapproachable. I would request Hon'ble Minister who must be well aware of the situation as he too belongs to Bihar and his home is in the flood affected area, hence I would urge upon him to survey the flood affected area right now. The Central Government should release maximum money to the Government of Bihar for the relief operations. I would also like to make a suggestion that Daraja-Khuria dam should be constructed on river Kosi. This step can help in protecting the people of Kiratpur, Niroi, Hasanpur and Kusheshwar districts. Their lives and property can be saved and the loss of crops can be prevented.

DR. ARVIND SARMA (Sonapat) : Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, in the event of floods or droughts, the worst affected are the farmers and the labourers. I would take only a minute to say something regarding the distribution of compensation amount in case of floods or droughts because my fellow members have not drawn the attention of the House towards that aspect. When the districts of Sonapat, Jind and Rohtak were flooded last time in Haryana, several poor farmers and labourers were affected but they were not fully compensated. When we visit our constituency, people ask us about the compensation amount for the losses suffered last time. If the Central Government sanctions compensation of 5000 rupees, the farmer gets only 200 rupees. Even now the poor farmers and labourers and the Harijans-Dalits have not been able to construct their houses which had collapsed in the flood last time. I would like to make a suggestion that M.P. of the respective area should be a member in the Compensation Distribution Committee. This would ensure a check on officers and the compensation amount would be distributed properly.

This time the district of Faridabad and Gurgaon have been badly affected by floods. The demand made by the M.Ps of Haryana should be fulfilled as soon as possible and funds should be given to Government of Haryana.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : After the floods cease, the Government gives compensations to the affected people in rural areas and the agriculture sector which undoubtedly should be given. However, the floods and rain cause damage in the urban sector also. There too the lower income group employees and shopkeepers having one 'marla' or two 'marla' houses suffer loss of their lives and properties. So just as the Government gives compensation in the agriculture and rural sector, it should also consider compensating the loss of shopkeepers, employees and labourers for they too suffer losses because of rains. The Government should also try to find out a permanent solution to this problem.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh) : The area I belong to is in the grip of drought this time however, three years ago the floods had completely wiped out villages. The compensation amount is too less. At some places 200 rupees and at others upto 1000 rupees are given as compensation. I request that a new method of assessment should be introduced.

SHRI GIRDHARI YADAV (Banka) : So far we have heard about the floods occurring in northern part of Bihar. But, last year the area of Banka, which is in Southern Bihar was flooded in which 100 people lost their lives and 40,000 were rendered homeless. However, so far there has been no change in the situation. Rail line is still not operational and the bridge too has not been opened for traffic. The spate in the Chanan and the Rohini wiped out the entire area of Banka. 40,000 people were rendered homeless and more than 100 people lost their lives. Hence, heavy losses have been caused to lives and properties. The livestock too has been washed away in the floods, but, no rescue operation has been started as yet. I demand that an announcement be made to construct pucca houses in place of the 40,000 houses which have collapsed.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Minister's reply should be scheduled for tomorrow. His speech is a very important one as the entire nation is affected by floods. So everybody would be able to hear him but right now nobody would be able to hear him. This is an insult to Hon'ble Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister would give his reply today itself.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Chairman, I am happy to note that several hon'ble members have expressed their views on this subject. What is more heartening is that their suggestions are quite useful which need to be considered seriously. I thank all the hon'ble members. At the moment I can only give an assurance to the members and they have a lot of expectations from me. I would be very happy to be able to fulfil your expectations but the situation is critical and all of you are well aware of that.

Sir, now I would like to put forth a few points. Rightfully I can discuss only those matters which are related to my ministry. Most of the members have ....(Interruptions)

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : My submission is that it does not matter as to which Minister is present here. The entire Cabinet is collectively responsible. You are the Agriculture Minister...(Interruptions) You are representing the Cabinet so please don't just discuss the matter pertaining to your department. You should give a complete picture...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : You have inferred my point otherwise. Right now, I can speak on matters pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture. It is not as if I have assumed the position of Prime Minister temporarily. That is not the way...(Interruptions) You are concerned about finding out a permanent solution and I fully agree with you in this respect. But you should give a notice for having a discussion on that particular subject and we can request the Chair to take it up so that it can be discussed seriously. As the concerned Minister would also be present, he could give you a reply and some solution could also be found. Some members have made a request to pass on their comments to the right quarters. Though the concerned officials are present here, even then I assure you that I would pass on your comments, your complete speech or the gist of your speech to the concerned Ministries. Even if your comments are pertaining to the Department of Water Resources, Environment or Finance, I will make sure that they reach the right quarters.

Secondly, I would like to take up the issues raised by you. The most prominent issue that has come out is that the money given by the Government is far too less. I think that there is a need to consider it and probably the Prime Minister has realised it that is why he has sanctioned 50,000 rupees for the deceased. It is evident that this amount is far too less. (Interruptions) The amount that was determined by the Government is what you term as compensation. However, in our country compensation is not given, only assistance is given. Compensation is a very big amount. The actual loss far exceeds the loss projected and if that loss were to be compensated, much more money would be required. Our economy is not in a position to cough out that much money. However 20,000 rupees should have been sanctioned out of Calamity Relief Fund in case of death and this amount was decided 2-3 years ago.

**20.00 hrs.**

This amount was too less. Therefore, the Prime Minister has added fifty thousand more to it ....(Interruptions) Now this amount can be up to one lakh rupees or even more than that. We have thought of making a separate provision for this. However at present this amount totals 70,000 rupees taking into account 20,000 sanctioned from fund. We should consider increasing this amount.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi) : There is provision for those dying in floods however there is no provision for those dying in drought conditions.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We are discussing both the conditions. It happens in floods as well as in droughts. You have mentioned the situation in Kalahandi separately.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : 2500 people died from 1986 to 1989 however no money was given.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : It is very difficult to prove that a certain person has died of hunger.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Five persons proved it in the High Court and they were given 25000 rupees.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : No doctor would issue a death certificate mentioning starvation as the cause of death. He would only write that the person has had a heart failure. There is no disease called starvation. The old or the penniless are given Rs. five per adult and Rs. three per child. Leave alone the full meals, the amount is not sufficient for even a portion of it. Similarly if sand or silt is deposited in the fields of small farmers, they are given agriculture input at the rate of 2500 rupees per hectare in the name of subsidy. The rate was 500 rupees per hectare in case of plantations. Where land slides have occurred, Central assistance of Rs. 5000 per family is given. Eight rupees per day were given for the fodder. The old men gets five rupees and the animal gets eight rupees. You should decide as to whose life is more precious for the society. I am only trying to make you understand. You are powerful enough to take a decision and whatever you suggest will be done. There are four thousand rupees for constructing a house. One can not construct a house in that much amount. So some such provision should be there as is available for construction of a house under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana or Indira Awas Yojana. I am trying to bring it as close as possible to what you have envisaged. I shall make a provision...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : The landless labourers have not got compensation

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I am coming to that point. You have spoken about the crop insurance and I have considered it. You have said many a times that it should be considered from a fresh angle. I may be old but my ideas are new...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Who says you are old.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I have considered the issue of crop insurance. That is actually the loan recovery insurance extended by the Government. Those who have taken loans are covered under it so that the Government loans may be recovered. Crop insurance facility is not available for all the farmers. This facility is not available for those having one acre or half an acre of land...(Interruptions) I have not gone through the details of JRY. It would take about an hour to read it out.

However, I will take up the points raised by you. So far as the crop insurance compensation is concerned, I think that our economy is not strong enough. I only want that every farmer small as well as the marginal farmer should get the amount of money spent in process of planting crops. But the problem is that in this case premium is given by the Government and when loan is given, that amount is deducted. It does not give that money out of its own resources. If the money were to be given to everyone, we would have to pay same premium or else the company would be bankrupt. I want your suggestion on this. The Government is ready to consider over it. Somewhere we exempt the farmers from paying land revenue who have land upto 5 acres. I would like to know as to whether we should not ask them to pay that revenue so that we can make the crop insurance a success. For this, I have asked my Ministry to recover from them at least capital cost. I have asked to study the matter. One day, our hon'ble Prime Minister was saying that it would be better to ponder over this matter. In this regard, I seek your cooperation also. Hon'ble Members will be invited some time to discuss on that. Some of them have discussed that. Flood occurs every year and we discuss on it and it goes on as Shankaracharya ji has said that everyday passes as usual but you have started a meaningful discussion. We will find out a permanent solution to this problem by discussing it with other Ministries.

Hon'ble Members come to me with several issues but I do not want to reply by saying that [English] I am looking into.

[Translation]

I want to stop such a practice. My Secretary and Joint Secretary have come here, therefore, we can discuss it. Either a solution can be found out immediately or follow up action would be taken. We want to adopt such a method which needs your cooperation. Acknowledgement to your letter will be received within 15 days and reply to it will have to be given soon. In case we receive letter, we will try to send its reply as soon as possible. We will find a way out by discussing it with you. We will not neglect whatever you have said. I assure you that Officers of my Ministry have agreed to it and if one or two of them do not agree, rules are there in this regard. They can be charged with dereliction of duty. However, all are cooperating.

I would like to ask from you as to what should be done if such a bad situation has emerged today? Tomorrow is 'Jaumma' (Friday), you will go to your areas. On coming back, please inform me about the areas which have been affected by floods. Rains are continuing. I would like to submit if the State Governments do not have resources, we will not let them feel of funds crunch but at the same time, I would like to say that there is no much money available in the

Natural Calamity Fund. A letter has been sent to all the State Governments in this regard to have detailed information. You have got its benefit and held a meaningful discussion. I am really happy with it. In future, we will provide you more information to hold a good debate so that we may be able to find its solution.

The hon'ble Members hailing from Assam have held a good discussion. Of course, the situation is very bad there. An amount of Rs. 18.75 crore is still remaining as the share of Assam State and you can get it as and when you want to get it but before that Assam Government should send a report to the effect that all the amount has been spent and it wants more funds. If we do not receive such report how can we send money? I tell you the names of those states which have sent their report. The day, the Government of Haryana made a request, we ordered to despatch a Central team there within two or three days. The another State which has sent its report is the Jammu and Kashmir. Perhaps our hon'ble Members of Jammu and Kashmir have left.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : They have left after delivering speech.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Floods also come and go. We have received a report from Jammu and Kashmir and have despatched a Central team there also. The remaining States have not yet sent their reports. Hon'ble Members of Rajasthan were saying that their Chief Minister had asked for Rs. 300 crore or Rs. 100 crore immediately. As far as money is concerned, it is all right but at the same time, they should submit a report explaining details of damage occurred to the crops and the area of land washed away due to floods. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear the hon. Minister uninterruptedly. He is giving important information.

[Translation]

MR. CHATURANAN MISHRA : We have discussed with you about the drawbacks of the Crop Insurance Scheme but I am not able to understand as to why the States are not taking the benefit of this Scheme. Before occurring floods or drought, a notice is to be given that crop is expected to be destroyed at a particular place. After receiving the notice our Insurance Company prepares itself for that. I would like to tell you that Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have got Rs. 0.50 crore, Rs. 702 crore, Rs. 167 crore and Rs. 34-35 crore respectively during the period of 'Kharif' from 1985 to 1995. I will provide a detailed list to you tomorrow. I have told my Ministry that all these things are not secret. This is the property of the people and should be released to the hon'ble Members. We are the representatives of the people, we are the public servants. Parliament is the Supreme. We will provide you a copy of this note otherwise, it will take much time to read it.

out. I have just said that the States do not utilise the amount of money. We have given almost Rs. 1200 crore during the period of 'Kharif' from 1985 to 1995. If they had utilised that amount, they could definitely get some more amount. You will get the information in this note in respect of all the States whether it is West Bengal or any other State. It is not right to give information one by one. That is why, I have told you about the procedure being adopted in releasing funds. The amount which I have mentioned has been given to you. An amount of a little more than Rs. 33 crore of Rajasthan is deposited. You can take it anytime after submitting the report. We can also give advance to you. You get advance. If it is a little more, it can be adjusted in the fifth year. If any untoward incident takes place during the course of time it is a different thing. If you cooperate, our Government will last for five years.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : We will not cooperate you. We want you to be out of power as early as possible. My submission is that last time floods occurred in Rajasthan...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Why are you losing patience. I am coming to your point also. An amount of Rs. 21 crore is outstanding of Rajasthan...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I have said that sanction has been given to that money. Therefore, you should release Rs. 21 crore.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : You are right. The outstanding amount is also of several States including Bihar. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not pending with us, we have already approved and now it is pending with the Ministry of Finance. We do not have any treasury. A committee in my Ministry constituted for this purpose has sanctioned the amount, therefore, you should contact the Ministry of Finance in this regard. At present no proposal is pending with my Ministry for want of sanction. We will discuss about the States which have not sent the proposal. Now, we will discuss on those points in a hurried manner which have been raised by you and almost all the hon'ble Members of Kerala. The issue of sea-erosion does not come under my Ministry. Had it been so, we would have helped. The second question is also related to it which had been raised by the hon'ble Members of Maharashtra.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Sea erosion is taking place in Karnataka also.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : It is all right but it also does not come under my Ministry. It has been said about Kalahandi, Orissa that starvation has taken place there several times. Hon'ble Member has said that people are in panic. They are not getting employment. I will ask the Department of Rural Employment to take stock of the situation there. We have not received the report from your State. However, we will ask them officially to send the report, then we will try to see as to what can be done on the part of the Ministry. But I

would like to tell you that an employment scheme named J.R.Y. is being run under Department of Rural Development. We will request the other concerned Departments to cooperate so that action can be taken immediately.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister as to what would be done regarding construction of Pucca houses for the poor?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : As far as the issue of Pucca houses is concerned, as I have said earlier, we would write to the Department of Rural Development about those houses which comes under Indira Awas Yojna that if the houses are destroyed due to floods or in arson those people will be given priority under Indira Awas Yojna.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Sir, with your permission, I would like to give an information that Kalahandi and Koraput occupy second position in the total food procurement being done in Orissa. Even then, people die of starvation there. It means that proper land reforms had not taken place there and the land had not been given to the needy persons. This all relates to your Ministry, therefore, you should pay attention to it.

*[English]*

It is a right case in a wrong forum.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : No doubt, it relates to my Ministry but we can only make a request to them because it is a matter of land and Sir, it comes exclusively under the jurisdiction of the State Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will there not be an end of starvation there? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I am very grateful to the hon'ble Minister for the good suggestion he has given. Sir, you have said that you will issue instructions to accord priority to those people whose houses under Indira Awas Yojana would be destroyed but my amendment to it is that there are a number of persons who do not fulfil the criteria of Indira Awas Yojna. So I request you to provide them Pucca houses in order to give them relief.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I shall issue instructions to the Department as per your suggestion.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Relief fund is under you and you have to sanction relief.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We shall send money but the arrangement is to be made by you only.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, you please give the directions.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : How can we give directions. We are bound by an article of the Constitution

of India. Similarly, the State Government is bound by another article of the Constitution.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Anyway, will you give suggestion to the State Government?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I am telling about suggestion. We cannot issue order...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Sir, you can atleast do this as you have said that this note or the advance should go to the State Government. You have sent it to the Ministry of Finance after giving your sanction. If the Ministry of Finance does not release it for a month then the people shall die by that time...*(Interruptions)* You must assure the House that you will get the money cleared by the Ministry of Finance.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jain, you are a new member so I must tell you when you ask any clarification, the Minister has to yield to you. That is it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We are yielding to the point raised by the members. Yesterday, they reached here to avoid the 'namaj' of 'jumma'...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, will you ask the State Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have just told you that if the hon'ble Minister yields to your point then only you can ask for any clarification.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : As hon'ble member has suggested to import some devices for disaster control from United Nations, but I consider it shameful. The foodgrain reserve is in abundance in our country and there is no need to seek help from abroad.

We have already discussed on the issue of Rs. 21 crore. There was also a question raised by Shri Ram Kripal Babu regarding the diare land erosion. Suggestion regarding crop insurance was also given I will get it look into. I will find out whether the erosion comes under my Ministry or the other Department. The functioning of our Ministry is strange. The process from sowing to reaping of sugarcane comes under our Department, reaping to crushing of sugar comes under the State Government and when the sugar is prepared, it comes under the Ministry of Food. This is the problem. The issue of erosion is not under our Ministry.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : We want that all the three ministries should come under your control.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Sometimes you want more Ministries under him and sometimes want them out of power. After all what do you want?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : An hon'ble member has mentioned about the death of 22 fishermen but Our Department is not aware of this. If you mention the name then we shall conduct an inquiry about that.

So far as the suggestion regarding the crop insurance is concerned, if crores of people become its member then its premium shall decrease and if the number of people will be only in lakhs then the premium shall be high. Members have not suggested new policy and whatever has been said by the hon'ble members, has already been discussed.

So far as Brahmaputra Board is concerned, though it is not related to our department but I would like to say one thing to hon'ble members that it has been mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme prepared by us that we shall provide funds and resources for the plans which are pending for a long period. As per information we have received, Planning Commission shall provide assistance from this budget for all the schemes of Rs. 500 crore and above which are pending for a long time. The actual position will be made clear only after the Budget. At present I cannot tell you anything.

*[English]*

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Please tell us something about West Bengal.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : If the West Bengal submits its report to us-

*[English]*

I am as inclined towards West Bengal as towards any part of the country and more so, towards you.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : That is your kindness. But you please say something about West Bengal.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I cannot take something out of my pocket and give it to West Bengal. You can send me the Report, show me the facts, I am ready to help you because our endeavour is to help the people all over India.

*[Translation]*

I have discussed about the Brahmaputra Board because

*[English]*

That is the most ravaged area and questions have been raised about it, time and again. That is why, I am telling you.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the discussion is over I have also a suggestion to make.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I agree with your proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : During discussion some members have told that the country has to face flood every year.

and where there is no water there occurs famine. For this a scheme should be prepared in order to link the North with South. You are very able Minister. In this regard suggestion had come during the discussion so please think over this.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We are ready to think over it seriously therefore we have requested the hon'ble Members that if the same subject is brought through a calling attention motion or otherwise, then we will discuss on this with the officials of the Ministry. It will not be just to discuss about irrigation and water resources. We have no right to say on this. Similarly, the issue of apex body was discussed. These were the suggestions more or less.

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a memorandum sent from the hon. Chief Minister of Assam to the hon. Prime Minister indicating the very peculiar nature of floods in Assam. The amount so far allotted to the State of Assam was given as a loan. What happens is in a year say Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 30 crore are allotted to the State, most of that amount it cut at the Central level and the actual amount disbursed to the State is hardly Rs. 3 crore or Rs. 4 crore. It is adjusted against the loan burden of the State. So, it was requested that if this loan burden is waived, then only the real amount can go to the State in the form of grants for taking preventive measures.

[Translation]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, no Government has the right to waive off the loan. We have the right that we can make the payment prolong if they wish. We shall arrange to convert the short term loan into long term loan. There is a provision for Rs. 700 crore but if no one is saying anything then why should we do it ourselves? If you wish, you may submit the report mentioning the quantum of loan and that you shall make its payment after five years, not now. You may submit it and then extension of time shall be given.

But it will be a matter of discrimination if we waive off the loan of one state and leave the other states. At present an amount of Rs. 18.755 crore of your state is outstanding with us. Please don't allow anybody to die for this. This amount will not be reduced. You all are omnipotent in this country. The number of such people may be less but this House has got right and it can raise its voice... (Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Please pray to the Almighty to free the country from the floods. My suggestion is that a motion may be passed unanimously and be sent to the God.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We do not go to the God and those who have gone there, have not returned. We also do not have address of the God... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I would like to make a request to the hon'ble Minister. The discussion of today is over but the hon'ble Minister should have meeting with individual state separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon'ble Minister has suggested that you should send in writing about the state.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : We shall have discussion. If report comes from your state and no one complies then it matters. You should send the report from your state. We shall certainly have discussion with you as to what is to be done. With these words I respect the feelings of the hon'ble members and conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on 19th July, 1996.

20.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 19, 1996/Asadha 28, 1918 (Saka).*